

SORU TIPLERİ

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

YÖKDİL
SOSYAL



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1. **After earning his degree, John M. Keynes became a civil servant, taking a job with the India Office in Whitehall, London. ----. With the onset of World War I, Keynes returned to government employment, this time in the Treasury.**

- A) Between the wars, Keynes wrote his most famous work: The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
- B) After World War I, he attended the Versailles Peace Conference
- C) His book, The Economic Consequences of the Peace, condemned the Versailles Peace Treaty and its negotiators
- D) His wife, a Russian ballerina, was very active in promoting the arts
- E) After a while, he returned to Cambridge, where he taught economics at the University

2. **A number of globalization issues involving children require our thoughtful consideration and action. ----. These children and their families represent a challenge to educators because of cultural and language barriers.**

- A) A great challenge in the twenty-first century is how to enrich or give positive content to the process of globalization
- B) The effects of globalization are seen over a wide spectrum of our lives, including children's play and people's beliefs and attitudes about it
- C) One can judge the quality of a nation by the willingness of its citizens to care about other people's children
- D) An educational consequence of globalization facing many teachers of young children in the US and elsewhere is the growing number of recent immigrant children in classrooms
- E) Conditions are being created so that more and more people will come to have both a global identity and a local identity (one's own cultural reference group) in the twenty-first century

3. **As you may have seen in a museum, men and women have grown taller and heavier in the last 300 years. ----. Body weights are also substantially higher today. The average weight of English males in their thirties was about 60 kg in 1790 – 20% below today's average.**

- A) Not only did lower food supplies lead to smaller physical stature, but they also led to a higher incidence of chronic disease
- B) A typical Frenchman in his thirties at that time weighed only 50 kg
- C) As an example, an average male adult today is at approximately 1.75 m tall, which is nearly 12 cm taller than the typical Englishman in the late eighteenth century
- D) Robert Fogel from the University of Chicago estimated that the chronic malnutrition caused by limited food supplies at those times limited labour productivity
- E) Economic growth increased food supplies, enabling workers to become more productive and increase gross domestic product even more

4. **Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon were considered by their contemporaries to be ornaments of the English humanities, and many whom we now call scientists were called "natural philosophers" in their day. --- -. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the earliest use of the term was in 1840.**

- A) Inspired by the example of the University of Berlin, other institutions of learning were beginning to detach themselves from theology and classics and devote themselves to research
- B) Sigmund Freud considered himself a "biologist of the mind"
- C) Charles Darwin was a man driven to explain his ideas in rational terms
- D) The term "scientist" was only invented in the 19th century as a kind of counterpart to the term "artist"
- E) Human life was illuminated by being compared to a chariot pulled by two horses of different temperaments, a flowing stream, or the task of pushing a stone up a hill

5. **There are seven euro banknote denominations, which can be recognized easily by their look and feel. ----. On the other, they feature bridges, signifying co-operation between the nations of Europe and the rest of the world.**

- A) It is generally agreed that the euro has proved beneficial to businesses
- B) The eight euro coins have a common side and a national side
- C) Indeed, on January 1st 2002, twelve national currencies made way for just one
- D) On one side, the bank notes show windows and gateways, symbolizing a spirit of openness
- E) Euro banknotes and coins have had a profound impact outside the participating countries

6. **Over the past decade almost everyone tuned into American popular culture has heard the term emotional intelligence. ----. It has been the subject of several books, including a best-seller, and of seminars for schools and organizations.**

- A) Since this is a new concept, it has attracted much attention
- B) What is your EQ?
- C) Some of the controversy arises from the fact that popular and scientific definitions of emotional intelligence differ sharply
- D) Despite these difficulties research on emotional intelligence has continued
- E) As early as the 1930s, psychometricians recognized the possibility that people might have a social intelligence

7. **“If you want one year of prosperity, grow grain. If you want ten years of prosperity, grow trees. If you want 100 years of prosperity, grow people.”----. It sums up how the entry of China’s massive labour force into the global economy is bringing prosperity to the nation.**

- A) China certainly has a huge, cheap workforce
- B) Indeed, China has effectively doubled the global labour force
- C) Actually, China’s growth rate is steadily increasing
- D) China is having a dramatic effect on the world economy
- E) This is an old Chinese proverb

8. **There is something vital, even disturbing, about the buildings he has designed. His serene spaces are charged with emotion. ---- . And for all its subtlety and silence, his architecture is dynamic in unaccountable ways – hard as granite, fluid as water and airy as sunlight.**

- A) Here there is a shift to a grander and more transparent space
- B) All detractors can say is that he is too 20th century
- C) They blanket your mood the way a great abstract painting does
- D) Above the main gallery, the colours are brighter
- E) You employ stone, wood and concrete, and with these materials you build houses and palaces

9. **New and exciting links are fast being developed between the cities of Europe. In France, high speed trains are providing the links. ----. These breathe life into regional towns which have now, for the first time, become accessible in terms of time and money to millions of other Europeans.**

- A) The river-bank highways south of the river Seine have been converted into a giant beach
- B) As in the Renaissance-era urban boom, one of the driving forces behind this flowering is art
- C) The new energy is not confined to Europe’s capitals
- D) More far-reaching is the extraordinary network of low-cost airlines that have suddenly come into being
- E) These growing links will accelerate the disappearance of national boundaries

10. The low-tax, high-income countries are mostly English-speaking ones that share a direct, historical lineage with 19th century Britain. ----.The high-tax, high-income states are the Nordic social democracies, notably Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, which have been governed by social democratic parties for much or all of the post-World War II era. They combine a healthy respect for market forces with a strong commitment to anti-poverty programmes.

- A) Unemployment rates are roughly the same in both groups
- B) These countries include Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the UK and the US
- C) All of them, but especially Sweden and Finland, have taken to the sweeping revolution in information and communications technology
- D) One of the great challenges of sustainable development is to combine society's desire for economic prosperity and social security
- E) The US spends less than most other rich countries on social services for the poor and disabled

11. Standing some four kilometers above sea level, the world's highest plateaux, the Andean altiplano and the Tibetan plateau, appear bleak, cold and uninviting. ----. Population estimates of indigenous highlanders are difficult to come by, but at least six or seven million people reside on the altiplano, and some two million occupy the Tibetan plateau. Even larger numbers lived on these highlands in the past.

- A) For a long time, no central power emerged on the Tibetan plateau after the collapse of the empire
- B) These large populations have achieved an impressive culture
- C) These are clearly tough places to make a living, yet large numbers of people reside there today -and not all are recent immigrants
- D) In the Andes it took almost 3000 years for the cultures of the altiplano to reach any level of sophistication
- E) Moreover, these places do have a great economical potential

12. Turkey's best and greatest architect was Mimar Sinan, who perfected the design of the classic Ottoman mosque. Typically, a Sinan mosque has a large forecourt with central ablutions fountain and domed arcades on three sides. ----. The main prayer hall is covered by a large central dome rising considerably higher than the two-storey facade and surrounded by smaller domes and semi-domes.

- A) The mosque design developed during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent proved so durable that it is still being used today for mosques in modern Turkey
- B) The Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul is perhaps the most famous work of Sinan
- C) Before Ottoman times, the most common form of mosque in Islam was a large square or rectangular space sheltered by a series of small domes resting on pillars
- D) On the fourth side stands the mosque, with a two-storey porch
- E) Mosques by Sinan survive in many towns today, but the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne has always been regarded as his masterpiece

13. Multi-billion dollar plans to create a rival to the 90-year-old Panama Canal by linking a network of rivers are being favourably regarded by the government of Nicaragua. -- --. Its supporters say it would turn Nicaragua into the wealthiest nation in Central America within 20 years.

- A) After the Sandinista revolution ended with the 1990 elections, three other canal proposals have been put forward
- B) The new waterway would cost an estimated 25 billion dollars and take 10 years to build
- C) In 1982 Japanese investors wanted to build a canal using giant prefabricated concrete sections
- D) Building a canal in the region is not a new idea, but so far no feasible plan for one has been made
- E) They have earned out a separate study for developing the trade route between the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua

14. As developmental researchers are interested in studying change, it makes sense for them to focus on a period when much change occurs. ----. In humans, change involving physical growth, social interactions, the acquisition of language and virtually all other areas of development are greatest during childhood.

- A) The understanding of complex adult behaviors can be made easier by first studying those behaviors during periods when they are not so complex
- B) In fact, they study behavior changes at all phases of the life cycle
- C) Formerly, such research concentrated on humans during the childhood years
- D) During the first part of the life of most species, more developmental changes take place than during any other period
- E) Such research can actually benefit children with serious problems

15. Two of the three wars that India and Pakistan have fought since their partition in 1947 have centered on the disputed territory of Kashmir. Pakistan has fought India for control of predominantly Muslim Kashmir with the support of volunteers from various Muslim countries around the world. ----. In the last decade alone, more than 30, 000 deaths have resulted from the chronic fighting.

- A) Therefore, India and Pakistan have held various talks about the disputed territory of Kashmir
- B) The US, in its global fight against terrorism, could hardly ignore India's terrorist problems
- C) India went ahead with five nuclear tests in May1998
- D) However, both India and Pakistan have laid claim to the Kashmir region
- E) While Pakistan refers to these volunteers as Kashmiri freedom fighters, India denounces them as terrorists

16. Everyone in the US has been shocked by the recent series of high school murders committed by male students. People are also extremely puzzled by them. ----. Presently, many scientists are even seeking biological explanations for this not common but certainly destructive, social pathology.

- A) In fact, only a relatively small percentage of adolescents will agree to overlook acts of violence
- B) No one knows where the border between normal and abnormal is
- C) Some people argue that the brain is the cause of aggression and the cure for it
- D) Clearly there is no easy way to eliminate school violence
- E) They want to know why they have happened

17. The conditions that lead to the formation of tornadoes are most often met in the central and southern US, where warm, humid air from the Gulf of Mexico collides with the cool, dry air from the Rockies and Canada. -- --. Tornadoes can also occur elsewhere, though, including all parts of the US, Europe, Asia and Australia.

- A) This area, popularly called "the tornado alley", extends roughly from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians, and from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico
- B) The safest place to be during a thunderstorm is in a building, preferably with a lightning rod
- C) According to the national statistics, the average annual number of deaths by lightning in the US is 89
- D) Between 1950 and 1999, there were an average 27 deaths due to tornadoes each year in the month of April
- E) With wind speeds in excess of 251mph, these tornadoes are capable of lifting houses off their foundations

18. The arguments for and against advertising have been complicated by the difficulty of isolating advertising costs. ----. For instance, the expense involved in making the yearly style changes in American cars is put down as a manufacturing cost, but it could well be argued that it should be put down as a selling cost.

- A) It has been claimed that, in some cases, one cannot distinguish between manufacturing and selling costs
- B) Conversely, it can be argued that advertising contributes to economies in manufacture
- C) Nevertheless, the true cost of advertising is extremely difficult to recompense
- D) This is because advertising on a mass scale enables a manufacturer to produce goods in greater quantities, and therefore more cheaply.
- E) The two main types of advertising are the informative and the competitive

19. It has been argued that capitalism entails the production of goods or the provision of services for profit ----. Even though many of these transactions were barter exchanges, this does not mean that profit was entirely absent. It was simply some form of profitable exchange that did not involve money.

- A) By capital we mean not just money but more especially a means of production
- B) As it happens, in a capitalist society only a very small proportion of industrial activity is under the control of the government, and sometimes none at all.
- C) This notion of private ownership of the means of production as a central feature of capitalism should not arouse controversy
- D) This, however, will not serve to identify capitalism as a distinctive system since goods and services have at all times been exchanged with a view to striking a good bargain
- E) However, it is necessary to limit the application of the term "capitalism" to a discernible pattern of social and economic relations

20. The troubadours belong to 11th century France. They were poet musicians about whom we know little as practically none of their music has survived. ----. Contemporary with them in Germany were 'the Minnesingers' but their songs were mostly similar to ecclesiastical hymns.

- A) Not until the 15th century did England begin to make a significant contribution to the history of music
- B) The earliest history of Western music is closely bound up with the Church
- C) Probably their music was largely secular and their songs were mostly about love and beauty
- D) Meanwhile in 14th century Italy a quite separate form of music was developing
- E) Indeed, little is known about the history of secular music

21. The precise health and environmental effects of noise pollution are not fully known. ----. Moreover, sounds of high intensity and long duration can cause permanent damage to the auditory system.

- A) Noises from industrial operations are usually confined to the plant structure
- B) The impact of vehicle noise on a population usually depends on traffic concentrations rather than on any individual vehicles
- C) Prolonged noise exposure may cause general personal distress, either singly or in combination with other stress
- D) The other important secondary effect of noise on human health is noise-induced vibration
- E) Noise has the same general effects on animals as it does on humans

22. Today three powerful worldwide changes have altered the environment of business. The first change is the emergence and strengthening of the global economy. The second change is the transformation of industrial economies and societies into knowledge-based and information-based service economies. The third is the transformation of the business enterprise ---
-.

- A) An organization coordinates work through a structured hierarchy and formal, standard operating procedures
- B) The success of firms has always depended on their ability to operate globally
- C) The knowledge and information revolution began at the turn of the twentieth century and has gradually accelerated
- D) Managers are problem solvers who are responsible for analyzing challenges and developing strategies
- E) These changes in the business environment and climate pose a number of new challenges to business firms and their management

23. The Chinese-US relations were severely strained in May 1999 when the US Congress accused China of stealing US nuclear secrets over the past two decades. ----. Tensions between the two countries reached crisis levels in April 2001, when a US Navy surveillance plane and a Chinese fighter jet collided near the Chinese coast.

- A) Relations worsened when a month later the US mistakenly bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade during Operation Allied Force
- B) China feared that President Bush's proposed antimissile defence system could spark a new arms race
- C) Despite the protests of the Chinese government, the US continues to maintain its reconnaissance missions over the waters near the Chinese coast
- D) During the Nixon administration in the early 1970s, the US relations with China were beginning to show an improvement
- E) It was during the Carter administration that the Chinese-US relations improved rapidly, culminating in the opening of embassies in both capitals

24. Over the past hundred years or so, glaciers in the Alps have changed almost beyond recognition. In this the Alps are not unique. - ---. What is special about the glaciers of the Alps is that the very small changes in them have been recorded over a very long period of time.

- A) From the Andes to the Himalayas the story is the same
- B) The melting of mountain ice is more than just an aesthetic concern
- C) Without the water from the melting snow throughout the summer, agriculture would become nearly impossible
- D) There has been a two-degree rise in minimum temperatures in the Alpine region
- E) The Alps feed Europe's major rivers, and river levels are starting to sink.

25. For the most part it seems, workers in rich countries have little to fear from globalization, and a lot to gain. ---- ? The answer is that they are even more likely than their rich-country counterparts to benefit because they have less to lose and more to gain.

- A) But is the same true for workers in poor countries
- B) But the question is, can this be expected to continue
- C) Is this really a satisfactory state of affairs
- D) Is this also the case in some of the poor countries
- E) Can such a state of affairs be expected to continue indefinitely

26. The Middle East's Mediterranean capitals, such as Cairo and Beirut, used to encourage what little progressive political thinking occurred in the region. ----. That could be changing. While Egyptians, Syrians and other Western Arabs are chafing under nondemocratic governments, the Gulf could be moving towards a uniquely Arab style of democracy.

- A) Qatar's democratic system, which is still in the making, is due to the efforts of its progressive emir and not a radical movement
- B) In the next decade, the smaller Gulf Arab kingdoms may turn into the vanguard of progress, reform and democratization in Arab world
- C) In fact, the easy going prosperity of the Gulf states is a pleasant climate for change
- D) Qatar is so rich in gas revenues that it does not tax its people, and yet provides them with efficient social services
- E) The Gulf kingdoms, by contrast, used to be regarded as politically crude: tribal, conservative and lacking in basic civic freedoms

27. Some say an orchestra is only as good as its conductor. Though there are exceptions, there is a grain of truth in the saying. Zurich's Tonhalle Orchestra is just one instance. ----. But it is only in the past decade, under the leadership of David Zinman, that the orchestra has gained international recognition.

- A) Their problem seems to have been mainly a lack of confidence
- B) Founded in 1868, this orchestra has employed a number of distinguished music directors
- C) David Zinman's abilities as an orchestra builder are very impressive indeed
- D) David Zinman's Beethoven recordings have great appeal because of their strong sense of interpretative freshness
- E) Once they gained self-confidence they became a different orchestra altogether

28. Recorded Japanese history begins in approximately A.D. 400, when the Yamato clan, based in Kyoto, managed to gain control of other family groups in central and western Japan. ----. During the eighth century Japan was much influenced by China, and the Yamato clan set up a powerful imperial court similar to that of China. However, in the ensuing centuries, the authority of the imperial court was undermined as powerful gentry families rivaled with each other for control.

- A) Contact with Korea introduced Buddhism to Japan at about this time
- B) Japan's post-war economic recovery was nothing short of remarkable
- C) Japan has often been criticized for not taking an active role in world affairs
- D) The next trade agreement also turned out to be less than favourable to the Japanese
- E) Despite attempts to revive the economy, fears that Japan would slide back into recession increased early in 2001

29. Christopher Wren will always be remembered as a great architect, and London abounds in examples of his architecture. ----. Later he turned to secular buildings including Hampton Court and Kensington Palace.

- A) Wren's architectural abilities actually developed late
- B) The great fire of London meant that there was a great need for new buildings
- C) It was a visit to Paris that brought Wren's interests in architecture to the fore
- D) His earlier buildings were nearly all ecclesiastical ones
- E) At one time he was professor of Mathematics at Gresham's College in London

30. 'Art Deco' is the name given by modern collectors to the decorative style of the 1920s and 1930s. ----. The style of Art Deco is not austere but gay, elegant and even frivolous. It is related superficially to Cubism, using squares, circles and triangles in interesting combinations for ornament.
- A) The main stream of art in the eighteenth century had been orderly and polished
 B) In recent decades some critics have argued that art, science and technology should cooperate to improve the environment of cities
 C) On the other hand, impressionism ultimately led to the anti-naturalist movement of Post Impressionism
 D) Cubism, for example, with its attention to form, is classical, whereas Surrealism, with its attention to content, is romantic
 E) The term is derived from the long official name of the Paris Exhibition of 1925, which concentrated on the decorative arts
31. The Whispering Gallery is a circular gallery immediately under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Here, a mere whisper can be heard with startling distinctness all the way round the circumference. ----. Others suggest that the mechanism may be more complicated.
- A) Some have tried to explain the phenomenon on the basis of successive reflections round the wall
 B) People enjoy listening to each other's whispers in the cathedral
 C) So far, nobody has managed to give a logical explanation of why this happens
 D) In a church in Newburyport there is a similar effect
 E) This phenomenon naturally gives an added charm to the cathedral

32. ----. Indeed, productivity-driven deflation, in which costs and prices are pushed down by technological advances, is beneficial. This is because lower prices lift real incomes and hence spending power.
- A) Deflation only becomes acceptable when it is unavoidable
 B) People rightly fear deflation, but it is a condition that has to be faced
 C) Deflation is not necessarily a bad thing
 D) The risk of outright deflation has clearly increased
 E) Deflation is particularly dangerous for countries that have a large corporate debt like Japan
33. Futurism was an avant-garde movement founded in 1909 that celebrated the dynamism of the modern world. It was chiefly an Italian movement and was mainly expressed in painting. ----. It had extensive influence outside Italy, particularly in Russia. In Italy, the movement virtually died during World War I, but in Russia, it continued to flourish into the 1920s.
- A) By the late 1930s Salvador Dali had developed a more conventional style
 B) For instance, Stravinsky's music aroused a great deal of controversy in the 1910s for its unorthodox rhythms and harmonies
 C) Picasso was one of the most inventive and prolific talents in 20th century art
 D) However, it also embraced other arts, including literature and music
 E) On the other hand, the surrealists were inspired by the thoughts and visions of the subconscious mind

34. It was the Romans who, through their bridge, wall and road system, gave London its skeleton, made it safe and determined the lines of its future development. In 839, the city was stormed by the Vikings. King Alfred conquered it in 886 and made it the base of his resistance against the Danes. ---- . The city began to grow rapidly owing to more peaceful conditions and increased trade with the Continent.

- A) The earliest Roman city arose on a small hill, called
- B) After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the development of London gained in momentum
- C) No certainty has yet been reached about the meaning of the name
- D) The earliest city was burnt by Boadicea, who was a native queen fighting against the Romans
- E) Today, London lies on the north and south banks of the Thames

35. Near-death experiences are relatively stereotyped in format. ----. They often describe sensations like "floating" or "flying". These experiences can also cause fear or a feeling of detachment, but they are usually described as intensely "real" – not at all like a dream or a hallucination.

- A) People who have had such experiences say that they seemed to be no longer in their own body but outside it, looking down on themselves from two or three metres above
- B) Survivors of these experiences may, weeks later, experience a surge of emotionality, as if emotions of every sort were being stimulated or released
- C) Sometimes, near-death experiences are followed by a sudden onset of musical or artistic interest
- D) Tony Cicoria reported seeing a bluish-white light that surrounded him and having a sense of ecstasy
- E) Similar near-death experiences have often been described by people who have been, or believed themselves to be, in great danger

36. Photo interpretation in archaeology is the process by which features photographed from the air, such as soil-marks, are analyzed in order to deduce the types of archaeological structures causing them. ----. Such plans may guide excavation to key points in a structure, place field-collected data in context, or themselves be used as the starting point for new research.

- A) Archaeologists may use aircraft to search the ground for traces of former sites in the landscape
- B) Given that the visibility of features varies from year to year, photos taken over several years need to be studied to compile an accurate plan
- C) The aerial photograph also highlights an interesting earlier feature: a shallow Neolithic ditch running across the middle of the fort
- D) Soil marks may reveal the presence of varied ditches, banks or foundations
- E) Those who take and use aerial photographs must understand the means by which the evidence is made visible in order to determine the type of feature that has been recorded

37. The scientific study of facial expression has largely focused on the way in which facial expressions communicate emotions. ----. In fact, subsequent research generally identified six basic emotions (happiness, surprise, sadness, fear, disgust and anger) and their related facial expressions, from which more complex or blended emotions are derived.

- A) In this respect, Darwin suggested that there are only a small number of universal emotions and that these are associated with universal facial expressions
- B) Similarly, tears are an acceptable display of sadness at a funeral but not on hearing disappointing news in a business setting
- C) These rules exist because of the important communicative function of facial expressions
- D) People from a variety of Western, Asian and tribal cultures were remarkably accurate in identifying the six emotions
- E) For instance, the expression of emotion is encouraged for women in Mediterranean cultures but is discouraged for men in northern European and Asian cultures

38. Unlike wine, whisky does not change after it has been bottled. ----. The first rule to respect is to keep whisky bottles upright so that the alcohol is not in contact with the cork. It should also be kept away from all sources of heat in order to avoid drying out the cork, which would allow air to get into the bottle.

- A) Keeping a young whisky in a bottle and putting an old whisky in a decanter combines aesthetic pleasure with the joy of tasting
- B) One question which is often asked, and over which whisky lovers are divided, concerns whether or not to use a decanter
- C) However, it is advisable to take some precautions to assure its longevity
- D) The Classic Malts Collection owes its considerable success since its launch in 1988 as much to the quality of the whisky as to the excellent design of the six bottles that make up the range
- E) Marketing and design have revolutionized the whisky industry, especially the manufacture of containers

39. A few years ago the price of a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica was \$1, 600. ----. Why did the price drop to such a great extent?

- A) An encyclopaedia is an information good, and its production involves collecting information and packaging it for use by consumers
- B) Now you can get a CD version of the encyclopaedia, along with a dictionary, thesaurus and world atlas, for as little as \$80
- C) The cost of compiling the information for the first copy of an encyclopaedia is huge
- D) The move from book-form encyclopaedias to digital ones decreased the cost of production
- E) The cost of reproducing the encyclopaedia in digital format is small

40. It is straightforward, in principle, to determine who is employed: ----. What is more difficult is to distinguish between those who are unemployed and those who are not in the labour force.

- A) These two groups have very different characteristics
- B) The unemployed are those individuals who do not currently have a job, but who are actively looking for work
- C) The unemployed and employed comprise the labour force
- D) Just count the people who are working
- E) That person is classified as not being in the labour force

41. Many emergencies begin ambiguously, and it is difficult to understand the difference between, for example, a man who is drunk and one who is ill. ----. What you are likely to see, of course, are other people who, for the same reasons, are also acting as if nothing is wrong.

- A) One common way to deal with such dilemmas is to postpone action, to act as if nothing is wrong, and to look around to see how others are reacting
- B) We have all heard about crowds panicking because each person leads everybody else to overreact
- C) It was also difficult to tell whether a woman was being threatened by a stranger or arguing with her husband
- D) Despite this fact, we cannot tell at first glance whether what we see is smoke from a fire or just steam pouring out of the window
- E) We would have been embarrassed if we had reacted as if the situation were an emergency when it actually was not

42. Psychologists argue over whether language influences how people think, but it could affect half of what they see. The view from the right eye is processed in the brain's left hemisphere, which also seems to handle language. Researchers have found that native English speakers, who have separate words for blue and green, are faster at distinguishing between these colours when they appear within their right visual field, in contrast to people whose language uses the same word to indicate either colour. ----.

- A) Scientists planned to continue the research on these same lines using different colours
- B) Most of the world's languages use a single word to mean both blue and green
- C) Investigators tested how well the right and left fields of view distinguish between the colours known in English as blue and green
- D) This leads scientists to question the reason why, in some languages, there is no differentiation between the two colours
- E) This suggests that for English speakers, language influences the visual discrimination between the colours blue and green

43. Ballet dancers work within a tradition. They have generations of knowledge and experience behind them. ----. For theirs is a hard world, but at least they have the example of the past to turn to when they need it.

- A) It originated in the French court
- B) Originality can be overrated
- C) It is this that supports them
- D) Art should appear effortless
- E) It is possible to improve one's sense of rhythm

44. Fertility rates in Western countries had been trending down for more than a century and so, following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was the baby boom. ----. According to the economists of the University of Southern California, the baby boom resulted from the concurrence of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration and a relatively small number of new job seekers.

- A) Since then, social scientists have been arguing about the causes
- B) Low fertility among western nations will continue into the foreseeable future
- C) In the US only 26 per cent of women born in 1909 had three or more children, compared with 65 per cent of those born in 1933
- D) The combination of circumstances preceding the events of 1945 to 1965 is unlikely to recur in the near future
- E) The fertility rate has remained at around two or; below over the past 30 years

45. In most of the world, AIDS lands to affect fairly discrete groups, usually prostitutes, homosexuals and drug addicts. ----. But if AIDS is not contained among the groups that harbour it, it can spread rapidly into the general population, as it has in Africa. There, it affects every section of the population sophisticated, peasant and professional.

- A) The human and economic cost is huge
- B) By the end of this year 3 million poor people infected with HIV are supposed to be receiving treatment
- C) The world is not winning the war against AIDS
- D) In most societies these people remain rather isolated
- E) India may have more infected people than any other country

46. During its Classic period (250-950 A.D.), the Maya civilization reached a zenith. ----. Then, between about 750 and 950 A.D., their society was drastically reduced. The Maya abandoned what had been densely populated urban centres. The demise of the Maya civilization remains one of the great anthropological mysteries.

- A) The Maya ultimately depended on the seasonal rains to replenish their water supplies
- B) Scholars have advanced a variety of theories from internal warfare to intrusion
- C) At this peak, around 750 A.D., the population may have topped 13 million
- D) It is significant that the history of the Maya was so closely tied to environmental constraints
- E) Although the Classic Maya civilization disintegrated, the descendants continue to populate the same region today

47. The story of this ballet is largely inspired by Evliya Çelebi's account of his travels in and around the Ottoman Empire. ----. Indeed, he combines the mental, inner journey of man and his physical outward journey with commendable artistic skill and insight.

- A) His well-known book, Seyahatname, gives a detailed and lively account of these travels and so it is also an important historical document
- B) Actually Çelebi spent more than forty years of his life travelling around the Ottoman Empire
- C) The choreographer, however, is also deeply interested in why man travels
- D) The music underlines the duality of the theme
- E) As one has come to expect in a ballet, music, movement and light blend imperceptively

48. An astonishingly complete skull was unearthed from sandstorm-scoured deposits in northern Chad's Ojurab Desert. - ----. It may thus represent the earliest human forebear on record.

- A) The conventional view of paleoanthropologists concerning the origin of man must thus be called in question
- B) It was about the size of a coconut and had a slight snout.
- C) There is something about it that is inscrutably familiar
- D) However, fossils of a similar age have also been discovered in Kenya and Ethiopia
- E) Since it dates back nearly seven million years, it caused much excitement among paleoanthropologists

49. In 1969 he came to Washington as a highly regarded but relatively unknown Harvard professor. By 1977 he was the pre-eminent statesmen of the age, and his enormous influence continued for many years after leaving office.

- A) Few American public figures have been as celebrated during their time in office as Henry Kissinger.
- B) From his studies the 19th century Austrian statesman Metternich, Kissinger learned that policy cannot be divorced from personality.
- C) Kissinger placed too much emphasis on power politics and too little on idealistic values.
- D) Kissinger always defended his emphasis on balance - of - power realism.
- E) Kissinger's foreign policy was always indexed to a vigorous pursuit of America's national interest.

50. The origins of cinema as we know lie in a machine patented in 1891 by Thomas Edison, and known as the kinetoscope ----. Early films were only one or two minutes long but by the early 1900s, films started to tell stories. Gradually more technical innovations were introduced in the film industry, the most important of which was the introduction of sound in 1927.

- A) Much European cinema focuses on issues such as violence, the psychology of marriage and racism
- B) Various film companies had already started up in the USA in serious competition with each other
- C) This machine showed different frames so rapidly that it gave the impression of a moving picture
- D) Certain film directors have become as famous as some film stars
- E) Some very impressive film industries soon developed in other countries

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1	E	11	C	21	C	31	A	41	A
2	D	12	D	22	E	32	C	42	E
3	C	13	B	23	A	33	D	43	C
4	D	14	D	24	A	34	B	44	A
5	D	15	E	25	A	35	A	45	D
6	A	16	E	26	E	36	B	46	C
7	E	17	A	27	B	37	A	47	C
8	C	18	A	28	A	38	C	48	E
9	D	19	D	29	D	39	B	49	A
10	B	20	C	30	E	40	D	50	C



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