

ÜDS SOSYAL – Aralık 2010

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

1. To the peoples of the ancient world, the characteristic ---- of civilization such as government, literature, science, and art were necessarily products of city life.

- A) remains
C) declarations
E) manifestations
- B) influences
D) commodities

2. The transmission of black-and-white television images became technically ---- in the UK at the end of the 1920s.

- A) representative
C) reluctant
E) instrumental
- B) corrupt
D) feasible

3. The rise of lay education during the medieval intellectual revival was an ---- important development in the history of Western Europe.

- A) anxiously
C) independently
E) abnormally
- B) enormously
D) evenly

4. When the euro was ---- on 1 January 1999, it was the first time since the Roman Empire that Europe had a single currency.

- A) ensured
C) stamped
E) launched
- B) discovered
D) accelerated

5. The world ---- more than 2 billion tons of garbage every year, and trash heaps are rapidly growing in crowded countries like China and India.

- A) breaks down
C) winds up
E) drives into
- B) throws away
D) puts off

6. Writing “objectively” means that personal feelings are not ---- the writing.

- A) worked up
C) put out
E) taken over
- B) called off
D) brought into

7. If you ---- long hours on the job, most probably your stress level ----, leaving you more vulnerable to cravings for unhealthy food.

- A) have worked / had risen
B) are working / will rise
C) worked / is rising
D) had worked / will have risen
E) work / rose

8. Since the early 1990s, people ---- to professionals called “life coaches” for help in managing major changes in their lives in the general belief that they ---- solutions.

- A) had turned / might have provided
B) turned / are providing
C) have turned / could have provided
D) are turning / had provided
E) have been turning / provide

9. Contrary to the prevailing economic view, some experts ---- that more free trade ---- the global crisis.

- A) have said / would not have eased
B) said / is not going to ease
C) are saying / had not eased
D) say / will not ease
E) were saying / has not eased

10. To help secure the Union’s frontiers against illegal immigrants, the European Union ---- ideas for a 21st century integrated border management system that ---- heavily on advanced technology.

- A) considered / has been relying
B) is considering / will rely
C) had considered / relies
D) would consider / had relied
E) will be considering / relied

11. Psychologists from many different countries ---- their findings in an effort to understand the mystery of how the brain ----.

- A) combined / had functioned
B) have combined / functions
C) combine / functioned
D) will combine / was functioning
E) had combined / has functioned

12. On entering a traditional Japanese home, you should take ---- your slippers and leave them ---- the door.

- A) away / before
C) up / through
E) off / in front of
- B) out / at
D) over / by

13. A Marine Protected Area is an area of the ocean that is protected ---- law in order to preserve areas ---- high biological importance.

- A) over / for
C) to / at
E) within / off
- B) with / in
D) by / of

14. An increasing number of young adults in India wish to have more choice in the selection of their future wives or husbands ---- they still let their parents arrange their marriages.

- A) because
C) unless
E) as if
- B) although
D) until

15. ---- you were born poor and lack good looks, there is still plenty you can do to improve your chances of success.

- A) While
C) When
E) As far as
- B) As if
D) Even if

16. ---- an individual grows to maturity, he acquires a personal structure conditioned by the position he occupies in the social system.

- A) Unless
C) Before
E) As
- B) Although
D) Whether

17. Soon after the end of World War I, pioneers began to show that, ---- popular opinion, long-distance flights across oceans could be made in safety.

- A) due to
C) in order to
E) as regards
- B) owing to
D) contrary to

18. It is becoming increasingly evident that the disposition and the behaviour of the individual are shaped by the cultural groups ---- he belongs.

- A) as
C) in case
E) as if
- B) to which
D) of whom

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

It is believed that the subject of economics first (19) ---- in early Greek times. The reason (20) ---- this belief is that the first writings on this subject were by Plato and Aristotle. However, there is no data showing the economic system during these times. The first known economic system emerged in the Middle Ages (21) ---- feudalism was the dominant social system. There was an aristocratic class of (22) ---- who were the holders of vast lands in which the peasants or serfs worked (23) ---- the protection of their lords.

19.

- A) found
C) used
E) rejected
- B) increased
D) appeared

20.

- A) of
C) about
E) to
- B) for
D) in

21.

- A) as soon as
C) when
E) before
- B) prior to
D) during

22.

- A) villagers
C) labourers
E) immigrants
- B) economists
D) nobles

23.

- A) in exchange for
C) with regard to
E) in spite of
- B) in addition to
D) in view of

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

24. Even though there was economic dislocation as well as demographic collapse, ----.

- A) it may sound as if the situation was improving in developing countries
- B) many international companies have adopted austere policies
- C) the later Middle Ages was one of the most creative and inventive periods in the history of western Europe
- D) the growth of the global economy had made millions of workers redundant
- E) some economists assert that technology must be responsible for this problem

25. As soon as books became available and literacy increased in the 15th century, ----.

- A) the economic situation continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate
- B) markets for overseas trade would collapse
- C) the invention of the printing press had already become useless
- D) regional dialects were often diverse and unintelligible
- E) people came to see the world as operating according to its own laws

26. Despite the advent of the labour-saving agricultural devices in the Middle Ages, ----.

- A) the obligations of the land workers to their lords were fixed by custom
- B) it was the lords who took the greatest benefits from it
- C) the western European economy rested on agriculture
- D) the landlords took all the produce for their own use
- E) most of the work of raising crops continued to be done using hand tools

27. Though all observed differences in the behaviour of men and women were long assumed to be due to biological factors, ----.

- A) such effects are small and often different for male and female individuals
- B) it seems increasingly likely that many typical masculine and feminine characteristics are in fact acquired
- C) social psychologists were not totally sure of how self-confidence could be developed
- D) children are rewarded for engaging in gender-appropriate behaviour
- E) recent studies provide much evidence concerning widely-held stereotypes

28. Whereas many nations take pains to exclude foreign words from their lexicons, ----.

- A) the French have always been keen on keeping their language pure
- B) not all the new items will be widely intelligible
- C) in most languages, new words are made out of old ones
- D) the cosmopolitan nature of American life had its effects on local dialects
- E) the English seem to have welcomed them

29. Unless the name of a new product is constantly repeated in advertisements, ----.

- A) people could hardly appreciate the value of nutritious elements
- B) advertising employs a vast range of devices to get its messages across
- C) there will be opportunities to use highly figurative expressions
- D) there is a risk that customers will fail to recall it in the marketplace
- E) consumers have become acutely aware of the rise in prices

30. Illegal aliens in America have been a problem ----.

- A) when the early regulations encouraged immigration
- B) ever since the first immigration restriction was imposed
- C) if necessary precautions are not taken
- D) because it was virtually impossible to maintain control over them all
- E) although the use of false IDs increases at an alarming rate

31. Most people assume that beauty can be defined universally, ----.

- A) when they remained objective and neutral
- B) no matter how much people care for the views of others
- C) but in fact it is purely subjective
- D) since relationships largely depend on intimacy
- E) so that various women writers may have written about it

32. Jet-lag, which appears as an adaptation problem of the human body in long-distance flights, is seen less in children than in adults ----.

- A) even though the problem is more apparent when the flight is from West to East
- B) because of the fact that their body is more prone to change
- C) so that children's perception of time and space can alter
- D) when the conditions are suitable enough for them to travel by air
- E) once they have grown accustomed to flying by day

33. In the second millennium B.C., the ancient Near East was transformed by the arrival of new population groups ----.

- A) who built up land-based empires through systematic military conquest
- B) which had been wiped out by the invasions of the savage tribes
- C) because the ages that followed intensified diplomacy and trade
- D) as urban civilization took shape first in southern and central Mesopotamia
- E) unless they could impose themselves and their language on the other people

34. More than half of the world's coffee is grown on small family farms in developing countries ----.

- A) that large areas of forest have been cut down to make this possible
- B) where coffee exports make up a significant portion of the local economy
- C) since it is the middlemen who get a large percent of the profits
- D) while for most people the quality of coffee is important
- E) as long as weather conditions can be predicted

35. Movements of the hands and head are often used in order to emphasize certain points that are being made, ----.

- A) because they have a tremendous impact on the way we live now
- B) although people use their body effectively and efficiently
- C) since the speaker wants to convey particular nuances of meaning
- D) as the best method of communication is obviously the written work
- E) just as social relationships take a long time to develop

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

36. The accumulation of financial capital, and its intelligent outlay for the acquisition of new goods and services, are the major features of the modern merchantile system in which we live.

- A) Mali sermayenin birikimi ve bunun yeni mal ve hizmetler edinmek için akıllı biçimde harcanması, içinde yaşadığımız modern ticari sistemin başlıca özellikleridir.
- B) İçinde bulunduğumuz ticari sistem, mali sermayenin birikimini ve bunun yeni mal ve hizmetler edinmek için akıllı biçimde harcanmasını öngören başlıca özelliklere sahiptir.
- C) Mali sermayeyi biriktirerek bunu yeni mal ve hizmetlerin alımı için akıllıca kullanmak, günümüz modern ticaret sisteminin temel özelliğidir.
- D) Yeni mal ve hizmetlerin alımını, mali sermaye birikiminin akıllı biçimde harcanması olarak gören modern ticari sistem, yaşadığımız çağın başlıca özelliğidir.
- E) Yaşadığımız modern çağın ticari sistemi, mali birikimi ve bunun yeni mal ve hizmetler edinmek için akıllı biçimde harcanmasını başlıca özellik olarak öne çıkarır.

37. Caricature is a mature form of expression that arose when art became capable of social introspection and comment.

- A) Karikatür, olgun bir ifade biçimi olarak, toplumsal bir içgözlem ve yorum yapabilme gücünü kazanmıştır.
- B) Olgun bir ifade biçimi olan karikatür, sanatın toplumsal bir içgözlem ve yorum sağlamasıyla ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Sanatın toplumsal bir içgözlem ve yorum sağlamasıyla gelişen karikatür, olgun bir ifade biçimidir.
- D) Toplumsal bir içgözlemi ve yorumu başaran sanatın ortaya çıkmasıyla, karikatür de olgun bir ifade biçimi hâline gelmiştir.
- E) Karikatür, sanatın toplumsal bir içgözlem ve yorum sağlayabildiği zaman ortaya çıkmış olgun bir ifade biçimidir.

38. It was only at the beginning of the 18th century that Johann Friedrich Böttger discovered kaolin and made it possible to produce in Europe a porcelain as hard as that which had been imported from China.

- A) Johann Friedrich Böttger'in, Avrupa'da Çin'den ithal edilen porselen kadar kuvvetli bir porselen imal edebilmesi, ancak 18. yüzyılın başında kaolini keşfetmesi ile mümkün olabilmektedir.
- B) 18. yüzyılın başında, Johann Friedrich Böttger kaolini keşfetmiş ve Avrupa'da, Çin'den ithal edilmiş porselen kadar kuvvetli bir porselen imal etmeyi başarmıştır.
- C) Johann Friedrich Böttger'in kaolini keşfederek Çin'den ithal edilmiş porselen kadar kuvvetli bir porselen imalatını sağlaması, Avrupa'da ancak 18. yüzyılın başında mümkün olmuştur.
- D) Johann Friedrich Böttger'in kaolini keşfetmesi ve Avrupa'da Çin'den ithal edilmiş porselen kadar kuvvetli bir porselen imal etmeyi sağlaması, ancak 18. yüzyılın başında olmuştur.
- E) Avrupa'da Çin'den ithal edilmiş porselen kadar kuvvetli bir porselen imal edilmesi, 18. yüzyılın başında ancak Johann Friedrich Böttger'in kaolini keşfetmesi ile sağlanmıştır.

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

39. Çiklet, Kral Charles I'in hekimlerinden biri olan George Bates tarafından 1635'te icat edilmiştir.

- A) George Bates, who served King Charles I as a physician, invented chewing gum in 1635.
- B) It was only in 1635 that chewing gum was invented by George Bates, who had been a physician to King Charles I.
- C) Chewing gum was invented in 1635 by George Bates, who was one of the physicians of King Charles I.
- D) George Bates, who was one of the physicians of King Charles I in 1635, was the inventor of chewing gum.
- E) George Bates, who invented chewing gum in 1635, was one of the physicians of King Charles I.

40. Olağanüstü bir yaratıcılığa sahip olan Paul Cézanne, çağının en yenilikçi ressamıydı.

- A) Paul Cézanne, who had extraordinary creativity, was the most revolutionary painter of his age.
- B) A painter with extraordinary creativity, Paul Cézanne was an extremely revolutionary painter of his time.
- C) Paul Cézanne had extraordinary creativity which made him a revolutionary painter of his age.
- D) It was Paul Cézanne's extraordinary creativity that made him the most revolutionary painter of his time.
- E) As the most revolutionary painter of his time, Paul Cézanne had extraordinary creativity.

41. İki keman, bir viyola ve bir çellodan oluşan yaylı çalgılar dördlüsü çoğu kimse tarafından en doyurucu oda müziği biçimi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

- A) For many people, the most satisfying form of chamber music is the string quartet, which consists of two violins, one viola and one cello.
- B) Consisting of two violins, one viola and one cello, the string quartet is the most satisfying form of chamber music for many people.
- C) The string quartet, which consists of two violins, one viola and one cello, is considered by many to be the most satisfying form of chamber music.
- D) The string quartet consists of two violins, one viola and one cello and it is considered by many people to be the most satisfying form of chamber music.
- E) Because it consists of two violins, one viola and one cello, the string quartet is considered to be the most satisfying form of chamber music for most people.

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

42. In recent years, spam, that is, advertising material sent by e-mail to people who have not asked for it, has congested the Internet, threatened to overwhelm Internet service providers, and caused sensitive Web surfers to scamper back away from their computers in embarrassment. Spam is now approaching 60 per cent of all email, according to one research firm. It is said that the resulting productivity losses amount to \$9 billion annually. Current approaches aren't working, even though home users and many companies started filtering their e-mails. ----. In addition, most individual lawsuits against spammers have been defeated, settled, or concluded with penalties unpaid.

- A) Filtering and antivirus companies always seem one step behind the rapidly evolving methods of clever spammers.
- B) The best way to solve the problem may be to alter our habits of using the Internet.
- C) Using e-mail filtering tools helps companies and individual users to block spam.
- D) Reports from the front lines of the spam war suggest some promising solutions by charging bulk e-mailers for each mail sent.
- E) The European Union has banned e-mail marketing without prior consent and the US Congress has given its approval to the first federal law regulating spam.

43. In recent years, many countries in Africa have faced severe food shortages as a result of extended drought. The reduced capacity for food production has been catastrophic for a population of over 200 million people, some of whom have died of starvation. ----. In order to rehabilitate these victims, the international community brings in emergency aid, both in the form of food supplies and of technical assistance. However, the drought hazard in Africa is expected to continue, recurring at unpredictable intervals.

- A) It is especially the rural people in Africa who need to be trained efficiently.
- B) As regards the continent's precious top-soil, it is being lost at an incredible rate.
- C) The human population in Africa's arid and semiarid areas has doubled in the past three decades.
- D) Among the survivors, many will suffer impaired health for the rest of their lives.
- E) Unless serious measures are taken, the economic situation could lead to political chaos.

44. Power has a bad name. In a society that cherishes equality and individuality, the notion that some people wield power over others is sometimes looked at with disfavour. Yet many of our societal institutions would operate badly or not at all if there were not at least some execution and distribution of power. Not only large organizations but also small institutions would certainly break down if clear lines of authority did not exist. ----. For instance, power can be used for individual benefit, an inflated sense of self-worth or the devaluation of others.

- A) On the other hand, if abused, power can corrupt the power holder.
- B) The economic power of a country can easily be undermined.
- C) Moreover, most institutions are not governed properly.
- D) Similarly, politicians could not govern without the power given to them by constitutions and legal systems.
- E) Even so, a number of institutions need to be upgraded.

45. Although it may not always be obvious, a great deal of thinking lies behind every advertisement we encounter, whether it be on radio, or television or in the print media. ----. Psychographics, for example, is used to divide people into lifestyle profiles that are related to purchasing patterns. By using psychographics, professional advertisers can analyze consumer's values, needs, attitudes and motivation to purchase particular items.

- A) Advertisements may seem pretty much alike to us as they pass by in a blur.
- B) The tougher the market, the more the advertisers have to be careful about the methods they can use.
- C) Even solid brands that have been available for many years need advertising.
- D) In developing advertising for a product, one must first understand the product itself.
- E) Several techniques are available that can help people resist persuasive messages.

46. Like language, music is a uniquely human activity. Although music is often spoken of as a kind of language, it is certainly not within the same space of possibilities as natural human languages. Music communicates something, perhaps emotional states. It is sometimes symbolic; for instance, when the Wedding March is played to symbolize weddings. ----. Therefore, it seems appropriate to treat music as a form of communication, but not as a *language* in the technical sense.

- A) That is why composers aim at aesthetic pleasure while they compose their music.
B) The right hemisphere of the brain is involved in musical perception and in experienced musicians the left hemisphere is also involved.
C) Yet it shares few of the grammatical and expressive possibilities found in all standard languages.
D) In the opera, for instance, music and language combine.
E) This shows that musical ability is largely based on auditory and rhythmic processing.

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

47. Timothy:
- I have read in a newspaper article that the world's weakest states aren't just a danger to themselves.

William:
- What does this mean?

Timothy:
- ----

William:
- So it is obvious why they are given development aid by international funds.

- A) I think they must be aware of the fact that the risk of failure is running high.
B) This means that there are encouraging signs suggesting greater peace and stability.
C) In my opinion, it is clear that all such states suffer from international neglect.
D) Well, this means extreme poverty, lawlessness and urban violence within their borders.
E) As far as I can understand, they also threaten the progress and stability of other countries.

48. Liza:
- Prof. Dickens, I'm so excited. My doctoral defence is coming up soon. Can you give me some practical advice?

Prof. Dickens:

- First, prepare a three-minute account of the essence of your work. Then be prepared to defend any controversial point that you have made.

Liza:

- ----

Prof. Dickens:

- The members of your committee are only interested in the quality of your scholarship. Just try to impress the members with your grasp of the subject.

- A) I'd assume they are specialists in their area of research.
B) Are the committee members familiar with the subject of my thesis?
C) My temptation would be to go on at length. Do you think they would want to hear more?
D) What sort of an attitude is required? Do I smile? Show confidence?
E) Do you think the committee will ask questions regarding my objection to the new theory?

49. Ann:
- I'm trying to choose a daycare centre for my son, but I don't know which one is the best.

Susan:

- Find a centre that meets applicable laws and license regulations.

Ann:

- Yes, I'll certainly do that. But isn't a mother's intuition also important?

Susan:

- What do you mean?

Ann:

- ----

- A) He'll probably enjoy being with children of his own age.
B) The staff should be well-trained and know something about infant development.
C) I'd need to feel that the environment is friendly and genuine.
D) I'd need to talk to those providing the daycare.
E) I suppose I shouldn't be going back to work so soon.

50. Jeff:

- **The TV news mentions that one day all education will be based on distance teaching.**

Francis:

- ----

Jeff:

- **So, you are a bit sceptical about it! What is your opinion, then?**

Francis:

- **I believe that real human interaction in a classroom environment will always be needed.**

- A) It will certainly be a great revolution in education.
B) It sounds alright in theory, but would it work in practice?
C) Do you think it will cost more than traditional education?
D) In the end, it is up to us as individuals to decide on our future.
E) Never before have individuals had so many chances of education.

51. Janine:

- **Mr. Jenkins, I believe that the leading private sector managers provide some much-needed leadership in the country's development. As you are one of them, would you say that it is just about the money?**

Mr. Jenkins:

- ----

Janine:

- **Can you give an example?**

Mr. Jenkins:

- **We have already invested \$1 billion to date, creating our art museum and carrying out various educational initiatives across the country.**

- A) I don't think so. I believe one must demonstrate the social responsibility of one's work.
B) Well, the purchasing of bank stocks has been a major element in strategic vision.
C) I personally believe that industry would benefit from a multicultural and multinational environment if it is to succeed in this new era of globalization.
D) If it were not for our financial assets, we would not have been able to turn our company into a leading one.
E) We have moved from being a developing market to being an emerging market. That is in itself a great achievement, I should say.

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

52. (I) The common notion is that leadership consists of certain qualities inherent in some individuals and that an individual who possesses these qualities is a leader. **(II)** In any situation s/he will be able to command the confidence and respect of his/her fellows and to induce them to follow his/her policies and to accept his/her plans and decisions. **(III)** However, nowadays, it is conceived as a functional role of a group member, played by an individual at a particular time in a particular group of people. **(IV)** Research on the nature of leadership has helped to explode the notion of individually distinct set of qualities, traits, or abilities. **(V)** In other words, leadership is being exercised when a group member is helping the group to define and to meet its needs.

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

53. (I) A major issue in Australian social history has been the question of identity. **(II)** There has long been a tension between the preservation of British cultural values and the promotion of Australian independence. **(III)** In October 1992, Australia's prime minister Paul Keating and Queen Elizabeth II formalized an agreement by which Australian citizens would no longer be nominated for the receipt of UK honours. **(IV)** Many inhabitants have favoured the maintenance and development of cultural continuity with Britain. **(V)** Others, however, have come to reject this tradition, advocating instead nationalism, or some kind of internationalism without a British focus.

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

54. (I) When the Turkish Republic was founded, Istanbul University was the only institution of higher education. **(II)** That is the reason why it is the feeder of all the universities existing in Turkey today, and the academics educated here have initiated the establishment of the other institutions. **(III)** Thus, Istanbul University has always been instrumental in the training of our country's scientific cadres. **(IV)** The university functions as a reflection of Turkey's history of independence. **(V)** In addition to its scientific impact, it has also been a leader in the movement towards enlightenment and modernization by acting as a bridge between science and life.

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

55. (I) Turkey first applied for associate membership in the European Union (EU) – then the European Economic Community (EEC) – in 1959. **(II)** The application resulted in an association agreement in 1963, whereby Turkey and the EU would, in principal, gradually create a customs union by 1995 at the latest. **(III)** After pursuing inward-oriented development strategies throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Turkey switched over to a more outward-oriented policy position in 1980. **(IV)** It was a step towards full EU membership at an unspecified future date. **(V)** The EU unilaterally granted Turkey preferential tariffs and financial assistance, but the process of mutual reductions in customs tariffs and non-tariff barriers was delayed because of the economic and political conditions in Turkey.

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

56. (I) In most spheres, the Ottoman Empire was more a part of Europe in the seventeenth century than it had been in the sixteenth. **(II)** This movement towards a more European norm derived in part simply from a decline in fear. **(III)** The Veneto-Ottoman war over Crete, even more than the earlier Habsburg-Ottoman ones over Hungary, made it clear that this empire no longer posed a significant military threat to the rising states of western Europe. **(IV)** Nor were the gazes of these states any longer fixed primarily upon the Mediterranean world, for they had now become aware of the enormous opportunities to exploit the worlds of eastern Asia and the Americas. **(V)** As more and more northern Europeans visited the Ottoman domains, they also gained profound insight into that world.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When *Time* magazine declared its 2006 person of the year to be “You”, the magazine was pointing to an undeniable reality: anyone with an Internet connection can be a reporter, political commentator, cultural critic, or media producer. Around the same time, the media scholar H. Jenkins and his colleagues published a paper appreciating the “participatory cultures” of creation and sharing, mentorship, and civic engagement that were emerging online, especially among young people. Although *Time* did not explicitly frame participation in the new media as a youth phenomenon, most of the fifteen “citizens of digital democracy” who were featured in its December 13 article were under the age of thirty-five. Jenkins and his colleagues strongly suggest that young people are especially well-poised to take full advantage of Web 2.0. On the other hand, ever since digital technologies were made available, scholars, educators, policymakers, and parents have been debating their implications for young people’s literacy, attention spans, social tolerance, and tendency for aggression. Considerable strides are now being made in scholarship in many of these areas.

57. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) media scholars criticize the young for their online activities
- B) 2006 was announced to be the year of the youth
- C) Internet use among the elderly population is limited
- D) many young people are using the digital media in impressive ways
- E) *Time* magazine incorporates digital media into its journalism

58. The expression “digital democracy” used in the passage means ----.

- A) taking full advantage of all the web technologies
- B) widespread use of Internet technology in our age
- C) the selection of fifteen young people by *Time* magazine
- D) equal rights given to teenagers to express their opinions online
- E) online media engagement opportunities made available for everyone

59. According to the passage, the scholars who carried out an investigation into new media participation think that the present phenomenon ----.

- A) is a waste of time as there is no particular merit at all
- B) is the result of people’s competent use of digital technologies
- C) should be regarded with suspicion
- D) calls for parental guidance when young people are concerned
- E) has created an aggressive young generation

60. It is explained in the passage that ----.

- A) there is rapid progress in the fields investigating various effects of digital technologies on young people
- B) digital media participation does irreparable harm to young people
- C) parents are particularly concerned about their children’s social tolerance and attention spans
- D) *Time* magazine offers valid solutions to the problems experienced by youth
- E) the digital practices of today’s young people as reporters, political commentators, cultural critics, or media producers exceed in quality those of earlier periods

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The last decade has seen notable changes in disability policy in Europe. Changed assumptions about the concept of disability have been reflected in the adoption of new national and pan-European legislation. As a consequence, the policy which has sought to separate and segregate people with disabilities in “special schools”, labour markets, residential accommodation and transport has, to some degree, and in some countries, been reconsidered. Attempts have been made to develop an integrated approach, opening up jobs, services and housing to all people irrespective of their ability or disability. A key element of this new approach has been the recognition that segregation and exclusion is not a necessary consequence of a physical or intellectual impairment, but the result of conscious policy choices based on false assumptions about the abilities of the people with disabilities. The new approach recognizes the role which discrimination plays in disadvantaging people with disabilities and, conversely, how legislation seeks to combat elements of disability discrimination and creates equality of opportunity for people with disabilities.

61. We understand from the passage that the new approach to disability ----.

- A) maintains the segregational policies common everywhere in Europe
- B) opposes the segregation of the disabled from society
- C) equates physical or intellectual impairment with inferiority
- D) has not sought a legal basis for its activities
- E) aims to provide a therapeutic environment for the disabled by placing them in special institutions

62. According to the passage, people with disabilities ----.

- A) have failed to appreciate the special care services made available to them
- B) have always been provided with opportunities to make a good living
- C) have long been prevented from enjoying the same rights as the other members of society
- D) would never manage to lead a comfortable life
- E) have for centuries been regarded, throughout Europe, as a burden to society

63. As the passage indicates, it is now clear that ----.

- A) there is a wide gap between the public and legal views on disability
- B) the disabled everywhere in Europe have been granted extra rights and privileges
- C) the disability groups are demanding even more rights
- D) the understanding of disability in Europe has undergone considerable change
- E) Europeans have recently adopted a rather prejudiced attitude towards the rights of people with disabilities

64. The passage emphasizes that ----.

- A) potential capabilities of the disabled people had long been underestimated or ignored
- B) future steps require consciously-developed policies for the rehabilitation of the disabled
- C) people with disabilities deserve somewhat more attention than those without
- D) the new disability policy in Europe will be useless
- E) a change in attitude towards the disabled is the result of the new employment policies in Europe

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When prehistoric man returned home from a hunt, he was almost certainly asked the question we would like to ask today: "What happened?" Quite possibly, he replied in a factual manner, providing a short report of the land covered, the number of animals spotted, and the results. His face-to-face communication was limited only to those within the sight and sound of the speaker. Either because of this or because he thought his communication should be recorded in more permanent form, the caveman eventually began to draw his message, the report of his latest adventurous hunt, on the wall of the cave. This opened up a whole range of possibilities: The wall was there twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The caveman could go about his other business, whatever that may have been, and still know that his message was being communicated, for the audience was communicating not with the caveman himself, but with the wall. This was the beginning of *mass communication* – impersonal communication with a diverse audience that has a limited opportunity to respond – and much was gained from it.

65. According to the passage, the simplest form of mass communication is ----.

- A) the spoken messages given by the speaker
- B) a visual sign taking place on a permanent surface
- C) the reports of a hunter who came back from the hunt
- D) the face-to-face interaction of a caveman with his close friends
- E) the prompt responses of the audience to the drawings on the wall

66. It is indicated in the passage that as a result of the caveman's drawings on the walls ----.

- A) personal relations with other people could be stronger
- B) the cavemen could forget all about his other business
- C) others could get his messages even when he was not there
- D) the idea of competition came into being
- E) spoken interaction gradually lost its importance

67. We understand from the passage that mass communication during prehistoric times ----.

- A) required the presence of at least two people sharing the same space and time
- B) did not necessarily require a personal relationship between the speaker and his audience
- C) meant short reports of one's daily life experiences
- D) provided vast opportunities to other people to write back about their opinions
- E) caused people to be more inquisitive than before

68. According to the passage, the caveman drew his messages on the cave walls, because ----.

- A) he wanted his messages to stay there for a long time
- B) he was tired of telling his hunting stories to everyone
- C) an impersonal form of communication did not suit his needs
- D) giving messages through drawing was easier than speaking
- E) it was an enjoyable way of passing the time

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union became allies during World War II, there seemed to be little doubt that their opposing ideologies would ultimately produce a cold war. The cold war was a global phenomenon and was clearly conditioned by the political, economic, and social aspirations of the two superpowers. Between 1945 and 1989 Europe became a testing ground for the cold war itself. The Soviets were convinced that Eastern European buffer states had to be created to protect the Soviet Union from future invasions. As for the United States, the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and NATO were all intended to keep Russian ideology within its own borders. When the cold war came to an end following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, the Soviet ideology was considered a spent force in Eastern Europe.

69. According to the passage, the cold war ----.

- A) caused the collapse of the economy in the Eastern European states
- B) was the main reason which brought an end to World War II
- C) ended because the United States and the Soviet Union both felt threatened by global changes
- D) helped the Eastern European states to become more powerful and secure
- E) was not confined to the political relations only between the United States and the Soviet Union

70. It is indicated in the passage that ----.

- A) a potential for a disagreement between the two super powers was apparent even during World War II
- B) NATO made it possible for the Eastern European countries to establish economic relations with the United States
- C) the Russian ideology became widespread all around Europe
- D) the Truman Doctrine was developed to protect the Eastern European states from the Soviet threat
- E) the cold war continued for about two decades and then ended

71. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) it was World War II which gave rise to the cold war between the United States and Soviet Union
- B) the main function of the Berlin Wall was to protect Europe from the Soviet invasion
- C) both of the superpowers had strong desires to control the world
- D) when World War II came to an end, the United States intended to give up her economic interests in Europe
- E) the Soviet strategies shaped the everyday life of all the peoples in Europe

72. The passage indicates that ----.

- A) the strategies used by the Soviets in Eastern Europe proved to be successful in the end
- B) a crucial time for the cold war was the year when the Berlin Wall collapsed
- C) the most important motive behind the cold war was to create a free world
- D) the cold war eliminated the risk of potential invasions in Europe
- E) superpowers should represent themselves as the guardians of peace

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For the present, NASA appears to be committed to maintaining its human spaceflight program, whatever the cost. However, in the next decade, it may discover that it does not need human characters to tell compelling stories. Instead of gazing at posters of astronauts, children are now playing with toy models of Mars rovers. The next generation of space adventurers is growing up with the knowledge that one can visit another planet without boarding a spacecraft. Decades from now, when those children are grown-ups, some of them will lead the next great explorations of the solar system. Sitting in quiet control rooms, they will send instructions to far-away probes already launched and make the final adjustment that points us towards the stars.

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

- A) the future will witness radical advances in the techniques of space exploration
- B) NASA's expensive investments in human spaceflight programs will pay back in the future
- C) children of the next generation will enjoy a variety of developed space games
- D) NASA has finally succeeded in making man a redundant component of spaceflight programs
- E) today's children are getting less interested in space programs

74. The writer of the passage predicts that for the next generation ----.

- A) there will be great obstacles to space exploration
- B) space exploration will be just part of popular fiction
- C) exploring other planets will no longer be a maintained practice
- D) what seems to be part of fiction today will become part of reality
- E) telling stories about space travel will be even more compelling

75. From the passage, one can expect that the future technology of space exploration will ----.

- A) have no need for earth-control centers
- B) bring an end to NASA's mission
- C) eliminate the risks put on the lives of astronauts
- D) add exciting details to the toy models children play with
- E) save human beings from extinction

76. In general, the passage implies that ----.

- A) human intelligence will make many of the technological dreams come true
- B) physical presence of man in spacecraft will be indispensable
- C) unmanned spacecraft can be comparatively more cost-effective
- D) a human operator on earth can mislead unmanned spacecrafts
- E) astronauts are no longer celebrated by today's children

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

From the mid-fifteenth century on, most of Europe had enjoyed steady economic growth, and the discovery of the New World seemed the basis of greater prosperity to come. By the middle of the sixteenth century, however, the situation changed. Nothing like the upward price trend that affected Western Europe in the second half of the sixteenth century had ever happened before. Since Europe's population began to grow vastly and the food supply remained constant, food prices were driven sharply higher by the increased demand. At the same time, wages stagnated or even declined. On the other hand, the enormous influx of silver from Spanish America into Europe, where much of it was minted into coins, caused a dramatic increase in the volume of money in circulation. This, of course, fuelled the spiral of rising prices.

77. The main aim of the passage is to present ----.

- A) the excitement that was caused by the arrival of large amounts of silver from Spanish America
- B) a picture of the steady economic growth of Europe over the centuries
- C) how an increase in the food supply in Europe was achieved
- D) the reasons for the rapid growth in the population of Europe
- E) the basic reasons for the economic turbulence Europe had to face in the sixteenth century

78. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the political instability that Europe suffered from in the mid-sixteenth century was largely caused by the food shortage
- B) the discovery of the New World brought great welfare to Europe in the mid-sixteenth century
- C) Europeans were better off in the second half of the fifteenth century
- D) people benefited greatly from the influx of silver into Europe
- E) very little is known about the history of Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries

79. Upon reading the passage, one can say that ----.

- A) the discovery of the New World was generally greeted with dismay
- B) an increase in the volume of money in circulation causes a rise in prices
- C) the worst problem a country ever has to face is a serious food shortage
- D) the discovery of the New World brought more problems to Europe than benefits
- E) after the sixteenth century Europe was never again faced with such a spiral of rising prices

80. One can infer from the passage that, in the second half of the sixteenth century, the people of Europe realized that ----.

- A) their dreams of prosperity had no basis
- B) they could look forward to a more prosperous future
- C) the New World could offer them a better life
- D) they would have to fight for higher wages
- E) the lives of ordinary people varied very little from one century to the next

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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