

ÜDS SOSYAL Aralık 2000

1. – 21. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Air pollution is obviously one of the major ---- of city life.

- A) references
C) attempts
E) expressions
- B) disadvantages
D) definition

2. The lawyer submitted to the court several documents to ---- his point of view.

- A) support
C) refrain
E) alienate
- B) overcome
D) improve

3. The latest figures concerning the company's sales are certainly very ----.

- A) determined
C) emphatic
E) disturbing
- B) intensive
D) reluctant

4. On Tuesday, I'll be able to let you know ---- how many people will be attending the conference.

- A) mostly
C) comparatively
E) immensely
- B) fortunately
D) precisely

5. From the evidence, it seems pretty obvious that someone ---- the office sometime during the night.

- A) found out
C) broke into
E) ran up
- B) took after
D) made out

6. It has become a fashion among film stars to use some of their money to ---- needy children.

- A) do with
C) go without
E) provide for
- B) makeup
D) put up with

7. If it rains, the football match will be ---- until next week.

- A) given out
C) turned off
E) taken on
- B) put off
D) run through

8. If I ---- a similar kind of research, I ---- on just two decades.

- A) will do / concentrate
B) had done / concentrated
C) have done / would have concentrated
D) were doing / would concentrate
E) did / will concentrate

9. The committee ---- the question for nearly an hour, and still hasn't come to a decision.

- A) has been discussing
B) had discussed
C) will discuss
D) is discussing
E) would discuss

10. Towards the end of the 15th century, many political and social changes ---- in Europe which ---- all countries profoundly.

- A) had been occurring / had affected
B) were occurring / have affected
C) have occurred / will affect
D) had occurred / would affect
E) occurred / affected

11. Before I read Freud, I ---- dreams were of so much significance.

- A) haven't thought
B) wouldn't think
C) didn't think
D) don't think
E) wouldn't have thought

12. ---- the critics, the film is almost as good as the novel itself.

- A) With regard to
C) Owing to
E) In comparison to
- B) According to
D) Concerning

13. It is thought to be basically a Hittite settlement ---- there are some traces of earlier civilizations.

- A) in spite of
C) instead
E) incase
- B) even so
D) even though

14. The next meeting will be held ---- February, probably ---- the second Tuesday of the month.

- A) in / on
C) at / in
E) at / on
- B) in / at
D) on / at

15. Venice is joined to the mainland ---- road and railway viaducts.

- A) from
C) by
E) off
- B) over
D) on

16. The conference was a great disappointment; in fact, it was quite ---- I have ever attended.

- A) the worst
C) worse than
E) the worst
- B) as bad as
D) so bad

17. The Sumerian King Ur-Engur was a great ruler ---- dominions extended from the Gulf to the Mediterranean.

- A) whom
C) which
E) that
- B) who
D) whose

18. In advertising it is important to decide ---- you are aiming to attract.

- A) by whom
C) who
E) whose
- B) whoever
D) which

19. I told him that the ultimate responsibility for solving the problem was not ---- but ----.

- A) us / theirs
C) her / yours
E) mine / his
- B) his / me
D) him / ours

20. He said he would apply for the job immediately after he returned ----?

- A) did he
C) would he
E) wouldn't he
- B) didn't he
D) hadn't he

21. The last exhibition I went to was ---- crowded that I could hardly see anything.

- A) as
C) more
E) very
- B) too
D) so

22. – 26. sorularda verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

22. Anyone who wishes to begin selling industrial goods in a foreign country must first carry out market research.

- A) Yabancı bir ülkede sanayi malları satmaya başlamak isteyen herkes önce Pazar araştırması yapmalıdır.
B) İsteyen herkes, Pazar araştırması yaptıktan sonra yabancı bir ülkede sanayi malları satabilir.
C) Hiç kimse pazar araştırması yapmadan başka bir ülkeye sanayi ürünleri satmaya girişmemelidir.
D) Yabancı bir ülkede Pazar araştırması yapmak isteyen herkes, önce sanayi malları pazarından başlamalıdır.
E) Sanayi malları satmaya başlamadan önce yapılacak pazar araştırması yabancı ülkeleri de kapsamalıdır.

23. As a matter of fact one of the most important aims of education must be to produce individuals who can think and act independently.

- A) Bir eğitim sistemi özgürce düşünebilen bireyler yetiştiriyorsa en önemli amacını gerçekleştirmiş demektir.
B) Eğitim özgürce hareket edebilen ve düşünebilen kişiler yetiştiremiyorsa en önemli amaçlarından birini yerine getirmiyor demektir.
C) Esas olarak özgür düşünce ve davranışı öğretmeyi hedef alan bir eğitim sistemi üretken kişiler yetiştirebilir.
D) Aslında, eğitimin önemli hedeflerinden biri özgürce düşünebilen ve davranabilen bireyler yetiştirmek olmalıdır.
E) Özgür düşünen ve hareket eden kişiler yetiştirme-nin eğitimde önemli bir hedef olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir.

24. Most sociologists maintain that the most significant element of culture that we must learn are values, norms of conduct and social roles.

- A) Pek çok sosyologa göre, kültürün en önemli öğelerinden biri herkesin öğrendiği değerler, davranış normları ve toplumsal rollerdir.
B) Çoğu sosyolog, öğrenmemiz gereken en önemli kültür öğelerinin değerler, davranış normları ve, toplumsal roller olduğunu ileri sürer.
C) Sosyologlar çoğunlukla kültürel değerler ve davranış normlarının toplumsal rollerle birlikte öğrenilebildiğini savunurlar.
D) Sosyologların tümü, değerler, davranış normları ve toplumsal roller dışında öğrenmemiz gereken bazı çok önemli kültürel öğeler olduğunu belirtmektedir.
E) Kültürün bize öğrettiği belli başlı öğelerin değerler, davranış normları ve toplumsal roller olduğu sosyologların çoğu tarafından vurgulanmaktadır.

25. Some art historians argue that, as in the Middle Ages so in the Renaissance, art served the purposes of faith.

- A) Bazı sanat tarihçileri, sanatın Ortaçağ'da olduğu gibi Rönesans'ta da dinin amaçlarına hizmet ettiğini ileri sürmektedir.
B) Bazı sanat tarihçilerine göre, sanat, gerek Orta-çağ'da gerek Rönesans'ta tamamen dinsel amaçlara yönelik olarak gelişmiştir.
C) Sanat tarihçilerinin bir kısmı, Rönesans'ta sanatın, Ortaçağ'dakinden farklı olarak, dinin amaçlarına hizmet ettiği görüşündedir.
D) Sanat tarihçileri arasında, Ortaçağ'da ve Rönesans'ta sanatın dinin amaçlarına hizmet edip etmediği konusunda görüş ayrılığı vardır.
E) Sanat tarihçilerinin bir kısmı, Ortaçağ'da olduğu kadar Rönesans'ta da din adamlarının sanata hizmet ettiğini kabul etmektedir.

26. Psychoanalysis has brought about a radical change in the study of human behaviour and in the concepts of psychology.

- A) İnsan davranışlarının psikanalizle incelenmesi, psikolojiye bir çok kavram kazandırmıştır.
B) Psikanaliz, insan davranışlarının incelenmesinde ve psikoloji kavramlarında köklü bir değişikliğe neden olmuştur.
C) Psikanalizin getirdiği en önemli değişiklik insan davranışlarının araştırılmasında ve bazı psikoloji kavramlarının tanımında görülür.
D) Psikanalizde, insan davranışları ve psikoloji kavramları çok farklı bir biçimde ele alınır.
E) İnsan davranışlarına yaklaşımı çok farklı olan psikanaliz, psikolojideki bazı kavramları kökünden değiştirmiştir.

27. – 31. sorularda verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

27. Ekonomik gelişmenin başlıca amaçlarından biri, ülkedeki bütün insanların hayat standardını yükseltmektir.

- A) Importance must be given to economic development in order to raise the people's living standards.
B) The living standards of the people can't be raised unless more emphasis is given to economic development.
C) One of the major aims of economic development is to raise the living standards of all the people in the country.
D) The aim of most people in the country is to raise their living standard in line with economic development.
E) The economic development of the country is essential for the improvement of the living standards of all the people.

28. Müziği halk tarafından çok beğenilmesine rağmen, besteci Hugo Wolf hayatının çoğunu yoksulluk içinde geçirdi.

- A) This composer was Hugo Wolf whose music was much admired by the public though he lived in poverty.
B) The music of composer Hugo Wolf only attracted the attention of the public after he had died in poverty.
C) The composer Hugo Wolf lived in poverty, but his best music was much liked by people at the time.
D) Though his music greatly admired by the public, the composer Hugo Wolf lived most of his life in poverty.
E) The music of Hugo Wolf reflects the life of this composer which was spent mostly alone and in poverty.

29. Hatırlanacağı gibi, Japon medeni kanunu, tıpkı eğitim sistemi gibi temel olarak Fransızlardan alınmıştır.

- A) It should be recalled that the civil code of Japan and the educational system, were both taken from that of the French.
B) One should remember that the Japanese civil code, like the education system, is in some ways similar to the French.
C) It will be remembered that the Japanese civil code, just like the education system, resembles the French one quite closely.
D) One should recall that Japan fashioned her civil code, and even more her educational system, on the example of France.
E) As one may remember, the Japanese civil code, just like the education system, was basically adopted from that of the French.

30. Anında tercümenin, bir uzman için bile ne kadar zor olduğunun çok az kişi farkındadır.

- A) For the expert, simultaneous translation is not as difficult as most people imagine.
- B) Simultaneous translation, even for an expert, is extremely difficult as everyone realizes.
- C) Very few people realize how difficult simultaneous translation is, even for an expert.
- D) Most people cannot realize that simultaneous translation is difficult for all but the expert.
- E) The difficulties of simultaneous translation are only appreciated by a very few experts.

31. Anadolu'da kurulan ilk büyük uygarlık MÖ 2000 yıllarındaki Hitit Uygarlığıdır.

- A) The major period of the Hittite civilization in Anatolia was around 2000 B.C.
- B) The Hittites were the first civilized people to settle in Anatolia around 2000 B.C.
- C) Well before 2000 B.C. Anatolia had come under the influence of Hittite civilization.
- D) The major civilizations established in Anatolia around 2000 B.C. included the Hittite one.
- E) The first major civilization established in Anatolia was that of the Hittites around 2000 BC.

32. – 41. sorularda verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

32. After Muhammed Ali had won a gold medal in the Olympics, ----.

- A) he turned professional
- B) the newspapers are not aware of it
- C) there will be other fights in Europe
- D) he'd claim to be the best in the world
- E) he is still well-know

33. ---- whose genius was recognized in his own life time.

- A) The great Turkish architect Sinan built many mosques
- B) Sinan is one of the few architects
- C) Sinan's major works must be studied from various angles
- D) Some of Sinan's bridges were of strategic importance
- E) Süleyman the Magnificent greatly respected Sinan and admired his works

34. ---- that Victoria was a remarkable queen.

- A) It was impossible to avoid asking the questions
- B) I was introduced to a historian
- C) Dr. Robertson has been wondering
- D) This is an article on the British royal family
- E) It is generally agreed

35. ---- if the government had given priority to the problem of pollution.

- A) Meteorologists are extremely worried
- B) As far as the research centre is concerned
- C) It would have been better
- D) A group of ecologists have complained
- E) Urbanization is under attack

36. ---- while the mother is there to provide security.

- A) The child had reached school age
- B) Most young children will confidently explore a strange environment
- C) The children of a large family feel they have more advantages than those of smaller families.
- D) Those children found it harder to make social contacts
- E) The children liked to get away on their own

37. Let's allow the students a break in the middle of each term ----.

- A) unless they ask for it
- B) if the courses were being revised
- C) however beneficial this could have proved
- D) as it was hoped they would come back refreshed
- E) as this will, certainly, improve efficiency

38. To increase productivity, it is essential that the workers receive further training ----.

- A) even if they had been gratified by wage increases
- B) so that the factory had to undergo considerable reorganization
- C) in order to keep up with new developments in technology
- D) whether they wanted it or not
- E) unless the government lifts restrictions on imports in general

39. I am reading that article on maritime law ----.

- A) which has caused so much controversy
- B) if I can find it
- C) while it was highly recommended
- D) that I can't explain it
- E) so that you lend it to me

40. After taking a degree in archaeology, he went to the States ----.

- A) which is what he is still hoping to do
- B) as he is being offered a two year scholarship
- C) when any further study there is out of the question
- D) where he specialized in Roman sculpture
- E) unless he had been appointed as a lecturer in his own department

41. Many critics have wondered ----.

- A) although the audience enjoyed the performance immensely.
- B) because it was a best seller
- C) why his plays have not been more popular
- D) so long as the young novelists follow this technique
- E) that his novels are so powerful

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

42. Wages and salaries are usually paid in regular weekly or monthly installments. However, one's expenses are normally much less regular. Bills often arrive irregularly and are usually to be paid immediately. ----.

- A) It is dangerous to spend more than one earns
- B) Similarly, preparing an annual budget has a number of disadvantages
- C) Of course, much of this expenditure was almost unavoidable
- D) Therefore, some form of financial planning is needed
- E) Unfortunately, many people are unable to make a decent living

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. In 1746 a group of London publishers commissioned Samuel Johnson to compile an English dictionary. Johnson was pleased with the commission and hoped to finish it within three years. ----. For a work of such quality, however, nine years was not really very long, especially when we remember how much of the work was his alone.

- A) It didn't take him as long as this
- B) Actually, though, it took him nine years
- C) There were six people to help him
- D) Another dictionary was published in the next century
- E) Many words have changed in meaning since Johnson's day

45. Michelangelo did not like to delegate work to the students in his studio, though at that time the studios of the great masters of one age were the training ground for those of the next. ----. Another was that Michelangelo left a lot of unfinished works.

- A) One of his biographers has criticized
- B) It has been suggested that Michelangelo was jealous of talent in others
- C) Michelangelo was ambitious, and was satisfied with nothing short of perfection
- D) Michelangelo enjoyed enormous prestige even in his own day
- E) One result of this practice of his was that no great artist emerged from Michelangelo's studio

46. Deserts are vast, barren, rocky and sandy wastes where there is almost no rainfall and little or no vegetation. ----. In fact, Europe is the only continent without a desert. Among the most famous deserts in the world I the Sahara, the Gobi and the Kalahari.

- A) Such regions are found in the interior of Africa, Asia, North America and Australia
- B) Another major problem is the sand storm
- C) Moreover, many people have lost their lives trying to cross the desert
- D) It is, of course, very costly to reclaim desert land in this way
- E) The United Nations has financed various projects for the irrigation of deserts

47. – 51. sorularda cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

47. (I) Some people are against the English system of trial by jury. (II) They argue that only people trained in the law can understand properly all the evidence given at a trial. (III) At the end of a trial all the evidence is summed up by the judge. (IV) Until I served on a jury last month, I used to think this way myself. (V) But now I understand the advantages of the jury system.

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

48. (I) The declaration of Human Rights gives great emphasis to education. (II) After all, the declaration shows how near the world is to being ideal. (III) This is natural as advances in the cause of freedom and of social rights depend very largely on education. (IV) Indeed, educators must accept a major share of the responsibility for shaping a society's attitudes towards Human Rights. (V) If they do not do so, the document will remain ineffective.

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

49. (I) A potential weakness of committees is their tendency to make compromise decisions. **(II)** Their plans, too, are often middle-of-the-road plans. **(III)** Nevertheless, most high-level decisions are now being taken by individuals. **(IV)** In other words, these are the sort of plans that nobody actually opposes. **(V)** Nobody really believes in them either, so actually they are not much use.

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

50. (I) Symbolism is the bridge between Romanticism and Modernism and its use provides a basis of continuity. **(II)** Romantic writers mostly used symbols drawn from nature or from mythology. **(III)** Modern writers tend to use less obvious symbols. **(IV)** Rhyme is rarely used in modern poetry. **(V)** In one modern novel a bar of soap, for instance, has great symbolic force.

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

51. (I) Many people find that libraries provide an excellent environment for serious study. **(II)** Even so the young in particular find background music is essential. **(III)** They offer the necessary quietness and the right atmosphere. **(IV)** The presence of others working there is also a bonus psychologically. **(V)** Their main drawback is that they close at fixed hours.

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

52. – 56. sorularda karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

52. Bank Manager:

- **Good Morning, Mr.Hepper. What can I do for you?**

Mr. Hepper:

- **I wanted to discuss the possibilities of a loan.**

Bank Manager:

- ----

Mr. Hepper:

- **Thank you, I will.**

- A) Then let's do so over a cup of tea.
B) I'm afraid we can give no loans at present.
C) How much do you require?
D) Then sit down and tell me about it.
E) You could have asked me earlier.

53. Sean:

- **I hear you went to the opening of Jame's art exhibition last night; how was it?**

Clive:

- **Quite good, I suppose. But I prefer his earlier, more concrete style.**

Sean:

- ----

Clive:

- **Yes, he is. I suppose an artist has to try out different styles.**

- A) Were people buying them?
B) How about the colours?
C) Is he painting abstract pictures now?
D) I used to like his animal pictures best.
E) I will look in on the exhibition later in the week.

54. Librarian:

- **You know you should have returned the art book today.**

Robert:

- ----

Librarian:

- **I'm afraid I can't do that. There's someone else wanting to borrow it.**

Robert:

- **Then I'll rush back home and bring it here before closing time.**

- A) Please let me keep it for one more day. I have only one chapter left.
B) It seems I have borrowed the wrong book. May I see the one by W. Peter?
C) Nobody would want that book anyway. I thought I could keep it as long as I wished.
D) Yes, I know. But I can only return it on Friday.
E) Oh, I thought I had two more days. I'll bring it back and borrow it again later.

55. Peter:

- **Are you going to the opening of that ceramics' exhibition?**

Mavis:

- ----

Peter:

- **I want to; but I don't want to go by myself. Mavis: In that case, I'll join you.**

- A) No, I'm not. I'm flying to Rome for a conference this evening.
B) Well, I wasn't intending to. Are you?
C) I didn't know you were interested in ceramics.
D) There's been a lot in the newspapers about it.
E) What exhibition? I've heard nothing about it.

56. Philip:

- **What did he lecture on?**

Claude:

- **The civilization of ancient Egypt.**

Philip:

- ----

Claude:

- **I really don't know. I couldn't understand a thing.**

A) Was he any good?

B) How long have you been interested in ancient Egypt?

C) He's written a book on the subject, hasn't he?

D) I wish I could have been there.

E) That's one of your special topics, isn't it?

57.– 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Any criminal justice system is an apparatus that society uses to enforce the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals and the community. It operates by apprehending, prosecuting, convicting, sentencing these members of the community who violate the basic rules of group existence. The action taken against lawbreakers is designed to serve three purposes beyond the immediately punitive one. It removes dangerous people from the community; it deters others from criminal behavior and it gives society an opportunity to attempt to transform lawbreakers into law-abiding citizens.

57. We understand from the passage that the basic aim of criminal justice is ----.

- A) the protection of society and its individuals
- B) to define socially acceptable behavior
- C) to educate lawbreakers
- D) the violation of the law
- E) to renew, as necessary, the traditions and customs of society

58. According to the passage, prosecution is ----.

- A) a process which follows conviction
- B) concerned with the transformation of criminal justice
- C) not to be considered a vital part of the criminal justice system
- D) actually the removal of lawbreakers from the community
- E) one of the stages in the operation of criminal justice

59. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the effects of the criminal justice system is to ----.

- A) give guidelines for group existence
- B) discourage crime
- C) prevent the enforcement of capital punishment
- D) take immediate action against the community
- E) investigate the reasons behind criminal behavior

60.– 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Chronic psychological stress depends much more on the person than on what happens to him. Someone promoted above his abilities will probably be under constant stress but some personalities may not be aware of the pressure, or of not being up to the job. On the other hand, someone in a position well within his abilities may still find everything a strain. Perhaps it is because he does not realize he can do it easily or because he wants to win promotion; or simply because that is his way of going about things.

60. The main argument of the passage is that ----.

- A) chronic stress may lead to serious disorders
- B) stress results from difficult environmental conditions
- C) some people work better under stress
- D) people of high ability cope better with stress
- E) stress is more related to personality than to external conditions

61. According to the passage, some people ----.

- A) misunderstand the term "stress"
- B) are afraid of being promoted
- C) work well when they are promoted above their ability
- D) do not notice how much pressure they're under in their work
- E) take on any work they happen to find

62. A person often experiences tension in his work, ----.

- A) because he deserves promotion
- B) until he has been properly trained
- C) if he is particularly easy-going
- D) if there isn't adequate competition
- E) when he is promoted above his capabilities

63.– 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In a competitive economy, the consumer usually has the choice of several different brands of the same product. Yet underneath their labels, these products are often nearly identical. One manufacturer's toothpaste tends to differ very little from another manufacturer's. Two different brands of shampoo may vary only in scent and color. And the tobacco in two different brands of cigarettes frequently come from the same fields. This close similarity means that a shopper has little reason to choose one brand over another. Thus, manufacturers are confronted with a problem: how to keep sales high enough to stay in business. Manufacturers solve this problem by advertising.

63. According to the passage, the average consumer ----.

- A) always buys the same brands
- B) realises that brand names are unimportant
- C) thinks he is faced with a wide choice but he is mistaken
- D) is well-protected by law against deception
- E) can not be fooled by advertising

64. The author suggests that ----.

- A) you should read the label on every product carefully
- B) one should realize that with many products, one brand is almost the same as another
- C) you should always make your purchases at the same shop
- D) one should find out where certain products, like tobacco, have been produced
- E) the color of a special brand of shampoo is a sign of its quality

65. It is understood from the passage that manufacturer's chief concern is to ----.

- A) adopt scientific approach
- B) make one product look the same as another product
- C) produce different brands of the same product
- D) know what the potential buyer wants
- E) convince customers that his product is special

66.– 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A great deal of archaeological evidence has revealed the importance of water supply systems in the ancient world. Probably the most impressive system were built by the Romans, whose aqueducts still stand in modern Italy, Spain, France and Turkey. Rome itself had a water supply estimated at 50million gallons a day or about 50 gallons a day for each resident of the city. The water has delivered to fountains where people collected it in pots and then carried it to their homes; only a few buildings and residences had connections to the main pipelines.

66. According to the passage, there inconsiderable archaeological evidence ----.

- A) concerning ancient water supply systems
- B) showing that water supply systems were almost unknown in ancient times
- C) to explain why some countries had better water delivery systems than others
- D) to show that ancient peoples, too, suffered from water shortages
- E) to suggest that the ancient water supply systems of Italy and Turkey fell into disuse

67. According to the passage, some of the waterways built by the Romans, ----.

- A) were more impressive than their other buildings
- B) were inferior to those of earlier civilizations
- C) are still in existence in several countries
- D) were insufficient to meet the demands of the public they served
- E) are still in use in modern Europe

68. Most people in Rome ----.

- A) had running water in their houses
- B) had residences with connections to several fountains
- C) helped to build the aqueducts
- D) did not have enough water for their needs
- E) got their water from public fountains

69.– 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The literature of any society reveals the values, the conflicts and the experiences, both past and present of its members. Through the literature of a people it is possible to gain some insight into their attitudes, beliefs and problems. Much of human experience is similar because basically all men have similar needs, and the reader may find his own concern voiced by character in a novel written centuries before.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that through literature we can ----.

- A) gain considerable information about a given society
- B) forget our own problems for a while
- C) gain insight into the beliefs and problems of authors
- D) learn how to change the values and attitudes of our friends
- E) realise how different we are from the people of the past

70. The passage mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the literature of the past
- B) the contrast between a man's past experience and his present beliefs
- C) the need to build on one's experience of literature
- D) the relationship between literature and life
- E) the differences between literature and real life

71. It's implied in the passage that human experience ----.

- A) differs because everyone has different needs
- B) varies from society to society
- C) is not reflected in literature
- D) is actually quite unlike anything we find in a novel
- E) often varies little over the centuries

72.– 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The emergence of new processes for producing goods and services that provide better quality at lower cost them. Mass production has transformed the nature of work. This is a fundamental change in economic life. People perform a much more central role in the new production system. There is now more democracy in the workplace. A reduction of business hierarchies, the creation of production teams, more worker participation in decision making and employee ownership are some of the indicators of this economic democracy. The heart of this process is not technology; it's a new set of social relations in the workplace which means that most workers now enjoy more work satisfaction.

72. One can infer from the passage that with the introduction of new working process ----.

- A) the manufacturing of goods has become more costly
- B) the role of workers in the work place has diminished noticeably
- C) the work place now offer employees more satisfaction than it used to be in the past
- D) companies feel they really own their employees
- E) the importance of teamwork has been totally disregarded

73. According to the passage, the new production system ----.

- A) continues to make use of the methods and techniques of mass production
- B) is characterized by the growing importance of the human element in the workplace
- C) is basically contrary to the principles of democracy
- D) rests solely upon the will and initiative of management
- E) has been the result of considerable technologic advance

74. According to the author, two of the major assets of the new production ----.

- A) are an improvement in the quality of goods and services and reduction in the costs
- B) are competition and increased marketing potential
- C) have been highly overrated
- D) are also characteristic of mass production
- E) play a remarkable role in the services industry but not in the manufacturing industry

75.– 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The urge to dance is one of the most powerful of human instincts. Nearly all dances from antiquity to the 19th century had one important common characteristic. They alternated between collective movements and solo twins, in which every dancer or couple in succession would become the centre of attention and then merge back into the crowd. Thus dancing expressed both the communal and the individualistic impulse of humanity, holding the two in delicate balance to the benefit of healthy society.

75. The passage emphasizes that dancing ----.

- A) is generously regarded as a professional occupation
- B) has always been a most powerful urge for a person
- C) only goes back to the nineteenth century
- D) has always been a group activity
- E) has changed dramatically over the centuries

76. According to the passage, through most of the history of dancing ----.

- A) it has been individual talent which has inspired new models
- B) there has been surprisingly little in the way of innovation
- C) this art has attracted very little attention
- D) it is the female solo dancer who has attracted all the attention
- E) collective and solo movement have characteristically alternated with each other

77. The passage deals with ----.

- A) man's desire to dance, and the character and the effect of dancing
- B) the differences between dancing now and in the past
- C) the changing art of dancing since antiquity
- D) the main components of a healthy society
- E) the advantages of collective dancing over solo dancing

78.– 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term "Third World" is used to denote the poor nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America as opposed to the "Second World" of communist developed nations. The terminology is far from satisfactory, as there is a great social and political variation within the "Third World". Indeed, there are some countries where extreme poverty prevails, and these could be regarded as a "fourth" group.

78. The terms "First", "Second", and "Third World" point to ----.

- A) the different social institution of East and West
- B) the political systems in the western world
- C) political and economic groupings among countries
- D) distinctions covering one quarter of the world
- E) differences in educational standards throughout the world

79. According to the author, ----.

- A) the "Second World" includes all the poor nations of the world
- B) the distinction between "First World" and "Second World" is political
- C) there is a strong resemblance between the countries of the "First World" and the "Third World"
- D) only the "First World" countries are developed
- E) extreme poverty is to be found in all these four groups

80. The author argues that the term "Third World" ----.

- A) refers only to the Asian countries
- B) is synonymous with extreme poverty
- C) satisfactorily describes the poor nations of the world
- D) is not adequately descriptive
- E) ought to be more widely used

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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