YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

Soru No: 1

Although Søren Kierkegaard is widely regarded as the father of existentialism, his ---- as an important thinker was long delayed.

A) reluctance
B) redundancy
C) recognition
D) rebellion
E) rejection

Soru No: 2

Toronto is known worldwide for its multicultural ----, which provides one of the most important reasons to visit the city.

A) composition
B) endurance
C) obstacle
D) implementation
E) destruction

Soru No: 3

Song and dance are the ---- elements of ballet, which distinguishes it from theatre, in which song and dance may be present, but are not necessary elements.

A) sufficient
B) fragile
C) temporary
D) essential
E) vague

Soru No: 4

Almost all we know of Siddhartha Gautama's life comes from biographies written by his followers centuries after his death, and which differ ---- in many details.

A) sustainably
B) coincidentally
C) widely
D) gradually
E) efficiently

Soru No: 5

Originating from the 17th-century pleasure gardens of France, amusement parks are controlled environments that ---- visitors through the simulation of space, place and experience.

A) entertain
B) threaten
C) protect
D) respect
E) interrupt

Soru No: 6

Hunter-gatherer societies usually ---- bands of approximately 50 individuals who are related to each other through marriage or some other ceremonies.

A) fall behind
B) put on
C) bring down
D) consist of
E) come through

Soru No: 7

Most sociologists ---- that over the past decades, the concept of family ---- significant and rapid changes.

A) should agree / would undergo
B) agree / has undergone
C) need to agree / had undergone
D) might agree / used to undergo
E) had agreed / will have undergone

Soru No: 8

Though it is now part of Greater London, Hampstead in England ---- once a separate village, and it ---- a village character to this day.

A) would be / will retain
B) has been / is retaining
C) had been / retained
D) is / has retained
E) was / retains

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Soru No: 9

Archaeological sites can develop ---- great or small amounts of time and space, and ---- large or small actions of humans and nature.

A) in / above
B) over / through
C) for / on
D) from / at
E) along / beyond

Soru No: 10

The Enlightenment was a period characterised by a decline ---- religious authority and the replacement of the medieval focus on the next world by a greater emphasis ---- mankind's place in this world.

A) off / to
B) for / at
C) from / with
D) about / by
E) in / upon

Soru No: 11

Most theories of development attempt to define the social, economic, or political conditions ---- which humans are able to live ---- dignity and fulfilment.

A) for / onto
B) through / from
C) around / across
D) under / with
E) above / along

Soru No: 12

Many supermarkets place high-demand items such as milk in the back of the store ---- consumers will need to walk through the entire store and perhaps purchase extra items.

A) before
B) so that
C) as if
D) until
E) as soon as

Soru No: 13

---- access to technology resources was previously cited as the most challenging obstacle for teachers, the lack of time to learn new programmes and to infuse them in their teaching is currently seen as a major challenge.

A) Since
B) Whereas
C) In case
D) As if
E) Whenever

Soru No: 14

There are about 30 species of coffee, ---- only two species provide most of the world market with coffee.

A) as
B) or
C) otherwise
D) so
E) but

Soru No: 15

When first introduced, gasoline-powered vehicles remarkably impacted the delivery of newspapers ---- they could be distributed throughout cities and rural areas to more readers more quickly.

A) unless
B) because
C) before
D) just as
E) although

Soru No: 16

---- the ancient Greeks did not invent the style of sandals, they created many types of them such as leather ones.

A) As
B) Even though
C) If
D) Once
E) Given that

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Soru No: 17

In 2000, the total value of goods and services exchanged between countries ---- international trade was roughly $6.9 trillion.

A) contrary to
B) instead of
C) on behalf of
D) rather than
E) as a result of

Soru No: 18

---- print media which enables adults to have some control over the kinds of information children could access, visual media signals the end to such control.

A) Due to
B) Similar to
C) Along with
D) As a consequence of
E) In contrast to

Soru No: 19

In ancient Rome, pearls were ---- rare and expensive ---- they were reserved almost exclusively for the noble and affluent.

A) whether / or
B) as / as
C) so / that
D) either / or
E) such / that

Soru No: 20

The Orkney Islands are situated in the path of the warm Gulf Stream, ---- continuously washes nutrients ashore and keeps the winters relatively mild.

A) which
B) where
C) when
D) how
E) what

Water is essential for life, not only in terms of its biological utility, but also for its social, economic, health, technical, financial, and political dimensions. **(21)---**, historically, the availability of a domestic water supply has been a significant factor in the development of civilisations. If naturally occurring freshwater is polluted as a result of human activities, various processes are **(22)----** to convert the raw water to a quality fit for a particular use, such as drinking. In most cases, because of high levels of pollution by humans, water **(23)---** before and after its use. The behaviour of humans **(24)---** their consumption of water also has historical, geographical, and cultural dimensions. Water has various uses, including agricultural, recreational, industrial, and domestic. **(25)---** a limited amount of usable water, there is competition, sometimes tension, among various water users. Both market-oriented and hierarchy-based rules are used to distribute water among its various consumers.

Soru No: 21

A) However
B) Even so
C) Instead
D) For instance
E) In contrast

Soru No: 22

A) required
B) reversed
C) received
D) disrupted
E) eliminated

Soru No: 23

A) might have been treated
B) would have been treated
C) must be treated
D) is able to be treated
E) could have been treated

Soru No: 24

A) prior to
B) regarding
C) despite
D) for the sake of
E) except for

Soru No: 25

A) Towards
B) Into
C) From
D) Above
E) With

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Public-private partnerships may not always seem to be a desirable solution at first. Most organisations prefer to stay on paths they know well, **(26)----** goals and work practices with other groups that think and act like them – governments working with governments, businesses with businesses, and non-profit groups with non-profit groups. Governments and private firms have long worked together under simple arrangements, **(27)----** government purchase of products produced by the private sector. However, both parties often hesitate to **(28)----** more complex relationships. Governments are frequently concerned that private businesses will take advantage of them, **(29)----** businesses often consider government approaches to be burdensome and a waste of time. Therefore, it is useful to allow some time for trust to be established **(30)----** the key partners.

Soru No: 26

A) having been shared
B) sharing
C) to be shared
D) being shared
E) to have shared

Soru No: 27

A) except for
B) despite
C) rather than
D) such as
E) as opposed to

Soru No: 28

A) bring back
B) call off
C) engage in
D) take away
E) find out

Soru No: 29

A) while
B) so
C) for
D) given that
E) only if

Soru No: 30

A) along
B) behind
C) against
D) at
E) among

Soru No: 31

Although American community colleges have existed since the late 19th century, ----.

A) little sociological attention has been paid to these institutions until recently
B) many scholars view them as a great invention of US higher education
C) they have made post-secondary education accessible to many Americans
D) they have been accepting students from all around the world for master's degree
E) they have had several important functions throughout its history

Soru No: 32

Even though online shopping has become extremely popular all over the globe, ----.

A) some online platforms ensure that their consumers' personal information remain confidential
B) not only teenagers but also young adults are doing online shopping more frequently
C) many industries are voluntarily following strict self-regulation processes to avoid its abuse
D) policy guidelines for regulating and authenticating the e-trade have been released
E) most buyers are a bit worried about placing their faith in faceless, online companies for some products

Soru No: 33

----, while public universities receive a mixture of state appropriations and student tuition.

A) Universities are very labour intensive, with the major portion of expenditures being devoted to salaries and benefits
B) Public and private enterprises have some specialised accounts for the unique functions of those institutions
C) Most private universities depend heavily on student tuition as the major source of revenue
D) The objectives of public colleges and universities differ from those of commercial enterprises
E) The primary sources of revenue vary depending on whether an institution is public or private

Soru No: 34

Even though the 17th-century French philosopher René Descartes has been remembered primarily for his contributions to philosophy, ----.

A) he was one of the leading philosophers of his time
B) he also showed curiosity about many aspects of the natural world
C) many people encounter Descartes only through his writings
D) his rationalistic ideas have been praised by many researchers and philosophers
E) almost all philosophers after him were deeply influenced by his works

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Soru No: 35

Whereas fantasy deals with the impossible, ----.

A) social and political arguments in science fiction have been emphasised even more since the 1900s

B) the beginnings of science fiction go back to prehistoric myths and tales of fantastic voyages and adventures

C) science fiction stories may be set in the future as well as in the past or even in the present day

D) science fiction describes events that could actually occur according to accepted theories

E) science fiction is thought to have reached its most characteristic modern form by the late 1800s

Soru No: 36

An electronic book is the result of combining a digital text with an electronic reading device ----.

A) although computers and other electronic devices have always supported the reading of text files

B) because the text coding in e-books provides many of the features that people value in printed works

C) while this technology offers advantages such as keyword-searching and note-taking

D) once the integration of printed text with electronic devices has potential in education

E) so that the text can be read in the same manner as a paper-based book

Soru No: 37

The long tradition of Greek bronze sculpture started during the third millennium BC, ----.

A) but bronze was easier to cast and stronger than pure copper

B) when the advantages of using bronze in sculpture became evident

C) since bronze was an alloy made of 90 percent copper and 10 percent tin

D) supposing that early Greek bronze statues were rather simple designs

E) as sculptors employed various techniques depending on the type of the material

Soru No: 38

----, Limbu, one of the ethnic languages spoken in Nepal, is likely to be completely extinct by the end of this century.

A) Although at present it is highly unlikely that the next generation of speakers will be raised in this language

B) When today's generation of young adults eventually start to show interest in their native language

C) Whereas there are reportedly very few isolated households where this language is still spoken today

D) Unless necessary measures are taken to revitalise this language through the primary school system

E) Because many linguists think that the language needs urgent grammatical documentation

Soru No: 39

Many studies report an increased tendency to bully in today's society ----.

A) so that the Internet makes it easier for bullies to project their own feelings of inadequacy onto complete strangers

B) because in our competitive world, people will do anything to inflate their fragile status, including pulling others down

C) although more and more people commit online hate crime against other users based on their race, religion or gender

D) given that school administrators around the globe have developed a growing awareness of the impact of bullying

E) since psychotherapists describe bullying as a transfer of shame, a coping mechanism simply to suppressing our own shame by disgracing others

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Soru No: 40

Although Freud was flexible in his own thinking, and he reformulated his own theories multiple times, ----.

A) he was not the first clinician to practice psychotherapy

B) many of his ideas were greatly supported by his contemporaries

C) he aspired to make psychoanalysis an applied science

D) he linked childhood experiences to adult emotional adjustment

E) he was less tolerant of the divergent views of his followers

Soru No: 41

The first Americans were mainly hunters ----.

A) though their prey were mostly large herbivores such as bison and mammoths

B) if the wooded environment had not provided them with a diverse range of foods

C) although occasional finds of plant material show that they had a varied diet

D) as they obtained food by cultivating a number of local plants

E) because this way of life survived until the appearance of European settlers

Soru No: 42

Although Siberia feels far away to many Americans, it actually sits only 90 kilometres from Alaska, which is separated from Asia by the glacial waters of the Bering Strait.

A) Sibirya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelse de aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılan Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.

B) Sibirya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelmektedir, ancak Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya aslında sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.

C) Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile Asya'dan ayrılmış olan Sibirya, aslında Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olduğu hâlde pek çok Amerikalı tarafından uzak bir yer olarak görülür.

D) Aslında Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre kadar yakın olmasına rağmen birçok Amerikalı, Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Sibirya'yı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.

E) Aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olsa da birçok Amerikalı Sibirya'yı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.

Soru No: 43

Of the many different relationships we form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important.

A) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiye kıyasla ebeveynlerin çocukları ile kurdukları ilişki hepsinden çok daha önemlidir.

B) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiden en önemli olanlarından biri de ebeveyn ve çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.

C) Ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki, tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde en önemli olanıdır.

D) Tüm hayatımız boyunca birçok farklı ilişki kurarız, ancak bunların arasında en önemlisi ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.

E) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki en önemlileri arasındadır.

Soru No: 44

The term 'urbanisation' is used to define the economic and social changes that accompany population concentration in urban areas and the growth of cities.

A) 'Kentleşme' terimi, ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlere bağlı olarak kentlerin büyümesiyle meydana gelen nüfus yoğunluğunu tanımlamak için kullanılır.

B) Kentsel alanlardaki ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlerin yanı sıra nüfus yoğunluğu ve kentlerin büyümesini tanımlamak için de 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılır.

C) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesinin yol açtığı ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.

D) Kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesiyle birlikte oluşan ekonomik ve sosyal değişimler, 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılarak tanımlanır.

E) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğuna ve kentlerin büyümesine eşlik eden ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.

Soru No: 45

Archaeology, which combines the accumulated knowledge of centuries of investigation, gives us the story of the human past on our planet.

A) İnsanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunan arkeoloji, yüzyıllar boyunca süren araştırmaların sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.

B) Arkeoloji, yüzyıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmekte ve insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.

C) Arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunarken, yüzyıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucu birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.

D) Yüzyıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getiren arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.

E) Yüzyıllar boyunca yapılan araştırmalar sonucu biriken bilgi, arkeoloji tarafından bir araya getirilerek bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesi sunulmaktadır.

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Soru No: 46

International organisations count countries and states as their members, and these organisations have some official role in the international system, most notably as providers of collective security.

A) Uluslararası kuruluşların, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul etmesinin sebebi, bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiş olmalarıdır.

B) Özellikle ülkeleri ve devletleri üye olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol oynamaktadır.

C) Uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak görmektedir ve bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rolü vardır.

D) Ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar, özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiştir.

E) Özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir role sahip olan uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak saymaktadır.

Soru No: 47

Although European explorers had ventured into Asia in the 1st century AD, the first significant European contact with the continent began in 1498, when the Portuguese fleet of Vasco da Gama arrived in the west coast of India.

A) Avrupalı kâşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de başlamıştır.

B) Avrupalı kâşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'a vardığı yıl olan 1498, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlangıcıdır.

C) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kâşiflere rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosuyla Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de gerçekleşmiştir.

D) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kâşiflerden sonra, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılında olmuştur.

E) Avrupalı kâşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olmalarına rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlaması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılına dayanır.

Soru No: 48

'Feodalizm' terimi, Avrupa'da 9. yüzyıl civarında ortaya çıktığı iddia edilen, askeri insan gücü oluşturmayı amaçlayan siyasi sistemi tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

A) 'Feudalism' is a term allegedly used to describe the political system that emerged in Europe around the 9th century with the purpose of raising military manpower.

B) It is claimed that the term 'feudalism' has been used to refer to the political system that arose in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower.

C) 'Feudalism' as a term describes the political system which allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century for raising military manpower.

D) The political system that is claimed to have arisen in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower has been called as 'feudalism'.

E) The term 'feudalism' has been used to describe the political system aiming to raise military manpower that allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century.

Soru No: 49

Renkler, ne yediğimizden ne giydiğimize kadar günlük kararlarımızın çoğunu bilinçli veya bilinçsiz olarak etkiler.

A) Colours influence many of our daily decisions such as what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.

B) Consciously or unconsciously, colours have an influence on our daily decisions as to what we eat or what we wear.

C) Colours influence many of our daily decisions consciously or unconsciously from what we eat to what we wear.

D) Many of our daily decisions like what we eat and wear are influenced consciously or unconsciously by colours.

E) Like many of our daily decisions, colours influence what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.

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Soru No: 50

Haçlı Seferleri sırasında Orta Doğu'ya ulaşan savaşçıların arasında, yeni bir ülkede yeni bir hayata başlamaya hevesli Avrupalı göçmenler de bulunuyordu.

A) Alongside the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, European immigrants were also willing to begin a new life in a new land.

B) Among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also European immigrants eager to begin a new life in a new land.

C) The warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades were accompanied by European immigrants who were eager to begin a new life in a new land.

D) When the warriors arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also European immigrants among them, who wanted to have a new life in a new land.

E) European immigrants were among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades with the aim of beginning a new life in a new land.

Soru No: 51

On bin yıldan daha uzun bir süre önceki tesadüfi keşfinden bu yana çay, dünya üzerinde su dışında en çok tüketilen sıvı hâline gelmiştir.

A) Tea was accidentally discovered more than ten thousand years ago, and except water, it has become the most consumed liquid on Earth.

B) Since its accidental discovery over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the most consumed liquid on Earth, apart from water.

C) Ever since it was discovered accidentally over ten thousand years ago, tea has been the most frequently consumed liquid together with water.

D) From the time it was accidentally discovered, which was over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the second most consumed liquid on Earth after water.

E) The reason why tea has become the most frequently consumed liquid on Earth after water is that it has been more than ten thousand years since its discovery.

Soru No: 52

Tarih boyunca deniz kabuğundan sigaraya kadar çeşitli nesneler ödeme araçları olarak kullanılmıştır, ancak MÖ 8. yüzyılda altın ve gümüş baskın hâle gelmiştir.

A) Various items ranging from seashells to cigarettes were used as means of payment throughout history, but gold and silver became predominant in the 8th century BC.

B) Gold and silver predominated as means of payment in the 8th century BC, but a number of items from seashells to cigarettes were used throughout history.

C) Not only silver and gold, which predominated in the 8th century BC, but also various items such as seashells and cigarettes were employed throughout history as means of payment.

D) Throughout history, a wide range of items including seashells and cigarettes were in use as means of payment, but nothing compares to gold and silver, which became predominant in the 8th century BC.

E) Although gold and silver became predominant as means of payment in the 8th century BC, a variety of items such as seashells and cigarettes were used throughout history.

Soru No: 53

Gazetelerin televizyon yayıncılığına göreceli olarak başarılı bir biçimde uyum sağlamasına rağmen, televizyon öncesi dönem muhtemelen gazetelerin en parlak dönemi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

A) Even after the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is accepted to be the heyday of newspapers.

B) Even though the pretelevision era is likely to be seen as the heyday of newspapers, the adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting was relatively successful.

C) The pretelevision era is most probably considered the heyday of newspapers, but their adaptation to television broadcasting was regarded as relatively successful.

D) Though newspapers were adapted to television broadcasting with relative success, it is likely that the pretelevision era is considered to be the heyday of newspapers.

E) Despite the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is likely to be regarded as the heyday of newspapers.

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Soru No: 54

Migration is the movement of people from one geographic location to another. Migration may result from many different causes. In some cases, economic opportunities may motivate individuals to move. Algerian guest workers in France are an example of this situation. ---- For instance, violence emerging from internal conflicts in Rwanda and Sudan has created mass migrations during recent years.

A) Migration affects not only the recipient region or country but also the region or country of origin.

B) War and political unrest also frequently lead to large-scale movements of people.

C) Migration may boost economic productivity by using labour in a more efficient manner.

D) Contrary to the common view, migration may also produce opportunities as well as challenges.

E) Migration is categorised in many ways to better describe the characteristics of these movements.

Soru No: 55

The *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps the world's most well-known painting. It is difficult to think of another piece of artwork that has been analysed, talked about and written about to quite the same degree as this one. ---- Some believe that the model was da Vinci's own mother, Caterina, or Princess Isabella of Naples, or a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Avalos. Some even suggested that da Vinci based the portrait on his own likeliness due to the subject's slightly masculine facial features.

A) The painting was eventually acquired by King Francis I of France and is now the property of the French Republic.

B) Perhaps the most plausible answer came from art historian Vasari, who suggested that the model was Lisa Gherardini del Giocondo.

C) But however famous the portrait is, the true inspiration behind that half-smile has never been truly discovered.

D) It has remained on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797 where it continues to attract huge crowds.

E) A 500-year-old note by one of da Vinci's friends, which stated that the artist was working on the portrait, was recently discovered.

Soru No: 56

The principal source of revenue in Afghanistan traditionally came from the agricultural sector. For a long time, the country was capable of producing not only enough food to feed its entire population but surplus food to export abroad. ---- Given that the country could grow crops only to live on, not to sell, the decline in income levels increased poverty, dramatically causing various economic difficulties at the same time.

A) Moreover, the private sector played a major role in the country's traditional economic activities in 2000.

B) Besides, the country had many economic relations with the former Soviet Union in the past.

C) However, it was in 2001 that the country was no longer able to produce enough food.

D) Similarly, the agricultural sector has never produced at full capacity for decades in Pakistan.

E) In addition, the telecommunications infrastructure has improved vastly since 1999.

Soru No: 57

Ancient Rome had no police force, at least not in the way that we tend to think of it today. This was not unusual or unique, since the police force in its modern sense did not develop until the 18th and 19th centuries. ---- Up until recently, none of these was perceived to be the particular responsibility or duty of the state. Rome did possess a legal system, but this system was only applied to cases that were, on the whole, brought to the court by private citizens.

A) The job of the modern police is to prevent crime, investigate crimes that have been committed, and catch criminals.

B) During the republic, it was strictly forbidden to have military forces within the *pomerium*, the sacred boundary of the city.

C) The city streets were considered to be particularly dangerous at night due to robberies.

D) Interpersonal violence seems to have been permitted or at least ignored and was seen as a way of settling disputes.

E) The state intervened in cases in which a crime was perceived to have been committed against the state.

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

Soru No: 58

Students' fundamental motor skills are already developing when they begin kindergarten, but are not yet perfectly coordinated. Five-year-olds can generally walk satisfactorily for most school-related purposes. For some at this age, running still looks a bit like a hurried walk, but usually it becomes more coordinated within a year or two. Similarly with jumping, throwing, and catching. ---- Whoever is responsible, it is important to notice if a child does not keep more-or-less to the usual developmental timetable.

A) From kindergarten to the end of high school, students improve basic motor skills, double their height and triple their weight.

B) Students who are clumsy are aware of how it could negatively affect their status among their peers.

C) Even if physical skills are not a special focus of a classroom teacher, they can be quite important to students themselves.

D) Failure in developing necessary motor skills generally results in poor self-esteem and traumatic experiences.

E) Assisting such developments is usually the job either of physical education teachers, or of classroom teachers.

Soru No: 59

Ecotourism organisations play a major role in researching the viability of ecotourism as a sustainable development tool. Universities provide funding and facilities for this research, and also function as a forum for related debate. ---- A good recent example is the Canadian public agency Canadian Tourism Commission's efforts to document Canadian ecotourism practices in the publication *Catalogue of Exemplary Practices in Adventure Travel and Ecotourism*. This document will serve as a learning tool for other ecotourism entrepreneurs.

A) However, they have not established the basic standards for the sector.

B) Some government agencies also play a major role in this effort.

C) Ecotourism provides important benefits especially for the areas affected by climate change.

D) Public universities should take more active roles in the development of ecotourism.

E) There is a need for guiding certification programmes in ecotourism.

Soru No: 60

(I) The Byzantine Empire, which developed organically out of the Roman Empire and its ancient Mediterranean civilisation, has no clear starting point. **(II)** The term *Byzantine* is modern, coined by historians to underline the distinctive qualities of the civilisation centered in Constantinople. **(III)** Many date its origins to the year 330 AD, when Emperor Constantine I established his new imperial capital, Constantinople. **(IV)** Others favour the mid-6th century during the reign of Justinian I the Great, the last emperor to speak Latin as his native tongue. **(V)** Still others argue that it only emerged as a distinctive civilisation after the Arab conquests of the 7th century.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

Soru No: 61

(I) Egyptology as a discipline did not fully develop until Jean-François Champollion's decipherment of ancient Egyptian in 1822. **(II)** Since then, it has dealt with all aspects of ancient Egypt, including language and literature, architecture, archaeology, art, and overall historical developments. **(III)** Major finds, such as the tomb of Tutankhamun, the workmen's village at Giza, and, more recently, the origins of the alphabet have fuelled public interest in Egyptology and the field as a whole. **(IV)** Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from approximately 3000 BC until the date of the last known hieroglyphic inscription in 395 AD. **(V)** With archaeologists and historians making great discoveries every year, the perceptions of key issues in ancient Egyptian civilisation continue to change.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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Soru No: 62

(I) The term 'graphics' is often taken for granted and used in a generic sense. **(II)** Graphic designers are professionals who may even coordinate the production of a printed material. **(III)** In fact, graphics are a powerful way to communicate in today's visually oriented society. **(IV)** Most publications need strong, dominant visual elements to make them more interesting to the reader. **(V)** They are extremely useful to help attract attention, unify a look, convey special meaning, and add impact.

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

Soru No: 63

(I) Many people who struggle with insomnia already know the basics of 'sleep hygiene': make sure your bedroom is dark, keep a regular bedtime, only use the bed for sleep, etc. **(II)** However, they have probably also found those tips to be insufficient. **(III)** Insomnia is a disaster that will ruin the following day as well. **(IV)** That is because sleep gets sabotaged by what psychologists call an 'ironic effect': the harder you try to fall asleep, the more difficult it gets. **(V)** To avoid this, you need to reduce your emphasis on sleep.

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

Soru No: 64

(I) Mycenaean society was greatly influenced by the Minoans who had developed on the island of Crete. **(II)** Although the Minoan culture had faded at the time the Mycenaeans came to Crete, the Mycenaeans adopted much of the Minoan culture. **(III)** For example, in the early years their hairstyles were similar to the Minoans but much more carefully styled in long curls held in place by richly decorated crowns. **(IV)** Later, Mycenaean men cut their hair short or bound it closely to their head and grew beards. **(V)** After the fall of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations in about 1200 BC, Greek society developed.

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

Soru No: 65

(I) Just over a year ago, an eager team of archaeologists dug under the mud of a slum in Cairo erected on the ruins of the pharaonic city of Heliopolis. **(II)** They recovered a gigantic statue, which was believed by them to represent the pharaoh Ramses the Great. **(III)** His policies allowed the Hellenes to establish colonies on Egyptian soil for the first time. **(IV)** However, there was slight disappointment when it was discovered that the statue was not of Ramses but a lesser-known 7th-century BC ruler of Egypt, Psamtik I. **(V)** Despite the disappointment, though, this discovery was instantly celebrated by archaeologists not only in Egypt but also around the globe.

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

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

Soru No: 66

According to the passage, stress ----.

A) weakens a person's ability to achieve learning and self-adjustment
B) hinders the handling of daily activities in unfamiliar environments
C) is what causes people to become less social in a new culture
D) helps those experiencing culture shock to better adapt to a foreign environment
E) makes it impossible for strangers to meet the demands of a new environment

Soru No: 67

What was especially interesting about the research on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya?

A) Psychological adjustment at the end of the first year was directly related to culture shock.
B) Some participants who experienced higher levels of culture shock were found to be more effective in their jobs.
C) The level of professional effectiveness was unrelated to the magnitude of culture shock within the first year.
D) All of the subjects in the study showed greater effectiveness in their jobs when they were subjected to further culture shock.
E) In some cases, patterns of culture shock and psychological adjustment were found to be related to the environment.

Soru No: 68

It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the study on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya, most researchers had assumed that culture shock ----.

A) helped individuals to fully integrate into a foreign culture
B) caused the formation of experiences that facilitated change
C) allowed individuals to change states of awareness
D) occurred when foreigners experienced high self-awareness
E) was an obstacle to adaptation to a foreign environment

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionised our lives. We can download movies, communicate with our family members, and broadcast to the world, all at the push of a button. However, there are some questions about these valuable devices we have been unable to answer, such as the possibility of health conditions resulting from excessive 'screen time'. Yet, many initial reactions have been more spontaneous than evidence-based. In the past decade, we have heard that they will rewire our brains, strip us of cognitive abilities and damage our mental health. In truth, there is no good evidence that such alarming conditions are caused by our tech habits. The World Health Organization, for example, recommends limiting screen time as a way of tackling obesity, voicing no health concerns related to screens in particular. It says that children under 3 should have no screen time and those aged 3 to 4 should be limited to an hour a day, but its focus is on curbing childhood obesity. As the fears grow and the debate becomes more heated, it is time to separate the proven health advice from exaggerated facts. Rather than impose unreasonable limits, we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyles we want as individuals and families.

Soru No: 69

It is pointed out in the passage that excessive screen time ----.

A) is proven to delay developmental processes in children under 3
B) shows no convincing evidence of damaging our cognitive abilities and mental health
C) prevents small children from interacting with their families and other children
D) is seen as the main reason for inducing childhood obesity in those aged 3 to 4
E) may change the way our brains work, leading to alarming health conditions

Soru No: 70

According to the passage, we can reduce screen time and its possible harm by ----.

A) installing readily available health applications that monitor and limit our screen use
B) paying more attention to the relation between obesity and screen time
C) comparing our screen time with that of our family members
D) becoming more conscious of our usage of screens and how related they are to our lives
E) incorporating more healthy activities into our lives

Soru No: 71

The attitude of the author towards common reactions concerning our tech habits is ----.

A) sceptical
B) sarcastic
C) admiring
D) supportive
E) optimistic

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

The most celebrated African novelist is Chinua Achebe, whose *Things Fall Apart* permanently transformed the landscape of African fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination. His novels effectively challenged many of the West's false impressions of African life and culture, replacing simplistic stereotypes with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an Igbo-speaking town in eastern Nigeria, and educated in English at church schools and University College, Ibadan, where he subsequently taught before joining the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in Lagos. Then he launched a publishing company with Christopher Okigbo, a poet soon to die in the Nigerian civil war. His *Things Fall Apart*, written with an insider's understanding of the African world and its history, depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture during colonialism. Helping to deny Western prejudices about Africa, this rich portrait of a culture also advances Achebe's ambition to help his society regain belief in itself and get rid of the complexes produced by colonialism.

Soru No: 72

It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

A) Achebe has changed the way Western people think of African culture

B) *Things Fall Apart* is Achebe's first and most famous novel

C) Achebe's novels are mainly about Africans' false assumptions about Westerners

D) Africa has always been a culturally rich continent in Western imagination

E) Achebe is still the best novelist for many readers in Western societies

Soru No: 73

It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

A) Achebe both studied and taught in University College, Ibadan

B) Achebe started his career at Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation

C) Okigbo provided Achebe financial support to set up his own publishing company

D) Okigbo wrote poems about the civil war in Nigeria

E) In *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe mentioned the problems his own family had in the West

Soru No: 74

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

A) Achebe aimed at helping Africans rebuild self-respect and self-confidence

B) With *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe made the Igbo language more popular in the West

C) *Things Fall Apart* was mainly written from the perspective of a Westerner

D) Achebe suggested Africans distrust Western societies in *Things Fall Apart*

E) Achebe faced fierce criticism in the Western world

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

Justice in ancient Egypt encompassed a range of physical punishments including corporal punishment such as beatings, and capital punishment, which is the legal killing of a person. Punishments were typically administered in public. Corporal punishments were imposed on citizens for lesser crimes such as non-payment of taxes. But in the most severe cases, the Egyptian state would execute offenders. Robbing royal tombs, injuring the pharaoh, and disloyalty were all regarded as the worst crimes Egyptian citizens could commit. If criminals were caught, they would be punished by death. Executions were carried out in a number of ways, most often in public. Members of privileged classes could sometimes choose to take their own lives by swallowing poison rather than undergoing a painful death in public. The harshest punishment was not only death in this world but death in the afterlife. Burning a person's body, throwing their remains into the Nile, and erasing their names from history were the most serious punishments, as the person would not exist either here or in the hereafter. In these cases, families would not receive the body for burial or for the purposes of funerals.

Soru No: 75

The main difference between corporal punishment and capital punishment was that ----.

A) the former was administered in public in most cases
B) the latter was used more frequently in ancient Egypt
C) the former was for criminals who stole from the pharaoh
D) the offender died as a result of the latter
E) the criminals were charged with higher taxes for the former

Soru No: 76

Members of privileged classes in ancient Egypt who faced execution ----.

A) were thrown into the Nile when they committed the most unforgivable crimes
B) were not able to get away with public execution
C) had to remove their names from history so that they could avoid death
D) had the option to commit suicide by drinking poison in order to avoid a painful public death
E) did not want their families to get their bodies for funerals

Soru No: 77

Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

A) Capital Punishment Methods in Ancient Egypt
B) The Court System in Ancient Egypt
C) Burial Rituals in Ancient Egypt
D) Crime and Punishment in Ancient Egypt
E) How the Aristocracy was Punished in Ancient Egypt

YÖDS 2020 İLKBAHAR SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

Soru No: 78

Freud suggested a division for our memories to ----.

A) help people hide their horrible secrets
B) focus more on the niceties of everyday life
C) simply explain our level of consciousness
D) further study people's deepest and most basic desires
E) better understand how memories are unreliable

Soru No: 79

According to the passage, what makes us unique?

A) How desires and conflicts appear in memories
B) Both nice and disturbing ideas we have
C) Our deep and dark secrets
D) Types and awareness of memories
E) Unfiltered and true feelings about ourselves

Soru No: 80

According to the passage, which could be an example of an unconscious memory?

A) Jealous feelings directed towards a close friend
B) Hearing how your colleagues appreciate you
C) Remembering simple tasks like riding a bike
D) Purposefully ignoring the man sitting next to you
E) Reliving the happiest day of your life

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2-A	22-A	42-A	62-B
3-D	23-C	43-E	63-C
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5-A	25-E	45-D	65-C
6-D	26-B	46-C	66-D
7-B	27-D	47-A	67-B
8-E	28-C	48-E	68-E
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10-E	30-E	50-B	70-D
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20-A	40-E	60-B	80-A

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