ZAFER HOCA
DİL AKADEMİSİ

ÜCRETSİZ KAYNAK



DENEME SINAVI

YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler Deneme Sınavı 1 (Cevap Anahtarlı)

YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler sınavının soru tiplerine ve sosyal bilimler alanının konularına göre hazırlanmış 80 soruluk tam bir deneme. Metinler tarih, sosyoloji, psikoloji, felsefe, arkeoloji, ekonomi ve kültür alanlarından. 180 dakikalık süre tutup tek oturumda çözebilir, ardından cevap anahtarı ve en çok zorlayan soruların çözüm notlarıyla kendini değerlendirebilirsin; e-YÖKDİL'e hazırlananlar için de uygun.

22 sayfa | İleri | 180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme

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UYGUN OLDUĞU SINAVLAR: YDS · YÖKDİL · YDT · e-YÖKDİL · e-YDS · e-TEP

İçinde neler var?

- 80 soru, 180 dakika; her doğru 1,25 puan, ham puan en çok 100
- Sınavdaki sırayla 8 bölüm: boşluk doldurma (20), iki parçalı cloze test (10), cümle tamamlama (11), iki yönlü çeviri (6 + 6), paragraf tamamlama (6), anlamı bozan cümle (6), okuma (15)
- Sosyal bilimlerden metinler: Asch'ın uyum deneyleri, Kuzey Amerika'nın ilk yerleşimi, papirüs ve kâğıt yapımı, kadınlarda okuryazarlık, Çin'in ekonomik gelişimi
- Beş okuma parçası, her birine üç soru: Languedoc Kanalı, çömlekçiliğin tarihi, Charlie Chaplin, Chippendale mobilyaları, şehirlerin planlanması
- Süre ipucu: boşluk doldurma ve cümle tamamlamada hızlı ilerle, çeviri, paragraf ve okuma sorularına daha çok zaman ayır
- 80 soruluk cevap anahtarı ve en çok zorlayan 19 sorunun kısa çözüm notları: zamanlar, koşul ve wish yapıları, bağlaçlar, çeviri, paragraf ve okuma

Kimler için?

- YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler sınavına hazırlanan adaylar
- Tarih, sosyoloji, psikoloji ve ekonomi metinlerinde kendini gerçek süreyle denemek isteyenler
- Süre yönetiminde zorlanan ya da hangi soru tipinde puan kaybettiğini görmek isteyenler

SEVİYE
İleri

SÜRE
180 dakika, tek oturum + değerlendirme

Nasıl çalışmalısın?

1. 180 dakikalık süre tut ve cevaplarını bir kâğıda işaretleyerek tek oturumda çöz; takıldığın soruyu işaretleyip geç, sona dönüp yeniden bak
2. Bitince cevap anahtarıyla karşılaştır; doğru sayını 1,25 ile çarparak ham puanını bul
3. Yanlış yaptığın ya da tahminle işaretlediğin soruların çözüm notlarını oku
4. Bilmediğin kavramları ve kelimeleri kelime defterine yaz; en çok yanlış yaptığın soru tipini sonraki haftanın çalışma konusu yap

Sınavda nasıl karşına çıkar?

YÖKDİL ve e-YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler'de 80 soru 180 dakikada cevaplanır; sorular sosyal bilimler alanının akademik metinlerinden gelir ve her doğru 1,25 puandır. Bu deneme aynı soru tipleriyle tarih, sosyoloji, psikoloji, felsefe ve ekonomi metinlerinde hem kelime ve dil bilgini hem de çeviri ve okuma hızını sınav temposunda dener.

ZAFER HOCA DİL AKADEMİSİ

Bu kaynağı sevdiysen, hazırlığını bizimle tamamla

- **70+ puan garantili** YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP programları
- 6 ciltlik kitap seti adresine
- Eşsiz dersler, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme
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Sınav hakkında

Bu kitapçık, Zafer Hoca Dil Akademisi'nin **YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler Deneme Sınavı 1**'idir. Sorular, YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler sınavının soru tiplerine ve sosyal bilimler alanının (tarih, sosyoloji, psikoloji, felsefe, arkeoloji, ekonomi, kültür) konularına göre hazırlanmıştır.

YÖKDİL, ÖSYM tarafından kâğıt üzerinde ve elektronik ortamda (e-YÖKDİL) yapılır. Bu denemeyi gerçek sınav gibi çözmek için 180 dakikalık süre tut, cevaplarını bir kâğıda işaretle ve ancak bitirdikten sonra kitapçığın sonundaki cevap anahtarına bak.

Soru sayısı	Süre	Puanlama
80 soru	180 dakika (3 saat)	Her doğru 1,25 puan; ham puan = doğru sayısı × 1,25 (en çok 100)

Soru bölümleri

Sorular	Bölüm	Soru sayısı
1 – 20	Cümlede boşluk doldurma (kelime, zaman, edat, bağlaç)	20
21 – 30	Parçada boşluk doldurma (cloze test, 2 parça)	10
31 – 41	Cümle tamamlama	11
42 – 47	İngilizce → Türkçe çeviri	6
48 – 53	Türkçe → İngilizce çeviri	6
54 – 59	Paragraf tamamlama	6
60 – 65	Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle	6
66 – 80	Okuma parçaları (5 parça × 3 soru)	15

Adayların dikkatine

- Her sorunun yalnız **bir** doğru cevabı vardır.
- Bir soru için birden fazla seçenek işaretlenirse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılır.
- İşaretlediğin bir cevabı değiştirmek istersen eski işaretini iyice sil.
- Yanlış cevaplar doğruları götürmez; bu nedenle hiçbir soruyu boş bırakmaman yararına olur.
- Cevaplamaya istediğin sorudan başlayabilirsin.

> **Süre ipucu:** Boşluk doldurma ve cümle tamamlama sorularında hızlı ilerle; çeviri, paragraf ve okuma sorularına daha çok zaman ayır. Takıldığın soruyu işaretleyip geç, sona dönüp yeniden bak.

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

1. Most scientists agree that the human history of North America began when the early _____ of modern Native Americans made their way across a land bridge that once connected north-eastern Asia to North America.

A) inhabitants
B) ancestors
C) colleagues
D) counterparts
E) descendants

2. In 1996, two teams of archaeologists found what appear to be the remains of very _____ musical instruments at Neanderthal sites.

A) sensitive
B) reluctant
C) relentless
D) simple
E) confident

3. Losing a loved one is always painful, but for most people time _____ heals the wounds.

A) densely
B) excessively
C) eventually
D) casually
E) cautiously

4. A lack of skills or of higher education are issues that _____ many South Africans from making a decent living.

A) prevent
B) promote
C) complain
D) offer
E) help

5. There are digest magazines that gather articles and even books from a variety of sources and condense them for us so that we can easily _____ new developments.

A) get along with
B) look up to
C) keep up with
D) make away with
E) take over from

6. You've got a long journey ahead of you, so you ought to _____ early in the morning.

A) turn up
B) go by
C) make out
D) break through
E) set out

7. Although alcohol consumption per capita _____ a peak in the United States during the first three decades of the 19th century, now it _____ down in all age groups.

A) reached / is going
B) has reached / goes
C) will reach / will go
D) was reaching / went
E) would reach / has gone

8. Imagine what your life would be like if you _____ one morning and everything you _____ had been forgotten!

A) wake up / have ever learned
B) woke up / had ever learned
C) had woken up / ever learned
D) will wake up / ever learn
E) have woken up / will ever learn

9. For a long time now, Asia's emerging economies _____ the world's most dynamic, with GDP _____ at an annual rate of 7.5%.

A) were / to have grown
B) would have been / having grown
C) have been / growing
D) would be / to be growing
E) are / to grow

10. Imhotep, god of medicine, _____ as a mythological figure in the minds of many scholars until the end of the 19th century, when it _____ that he was a real historical personage.

A) existed / was established
B) has existed / has been established
C) had existed / was being established
D) will exist / will have been established
E) exists / had been established

11. People who _____ it hard to give up smoking often _____ outside assistance.

A) are finding / are sought
B) had found / are seeking
C) could have found / will seek
D) find / seek
E) would have found / had been sought

12. We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty constant regardless _____ the physical conditions in the world _____ us.

A) to / through
B) with / for
C) about / inside
D) on / over
E) of / around

13. Compared with the United States after 9/11, India has reacted _____ the Mumbai attacks _____ restraint.

A) over / from
B) for / in
C) by / to
D) to / with
E) at / over

14. _____ everyone appears to dislike a person who is known as a "gossip," it is an exceedingly unusual individual who doesn't enjoy a bit of gossip.

A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) Whenever
E) Once

15. _____ influencing how we think, digital technology is altering how we feel and how we behave.

A) Despite
B) Besides
C) Whereas
D) As if
E) Owing to

16. _____ scientists can tell, our prehistoric ancestors lived in relatively small groups where they knew everyone else in the group.

A) Despite the fact that
B) Apart from
C) As far as
D) As much as
E) Unlike

17. One type of family is the single-parent family, in _____ children live with an unmarried, divorced or widowed mother or father.

A) which
B) that
C) them
D) where
E) whom

18. _____ being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions.

A) Instead of
B) In addition to
C) Because of
D) In opposition to
E) In case of

19. The ancient manuscripts that were recently discovered in the library _____ to the 14th century and _____ as among the most important historical documents.

A) have dated / regarded
B) date / are regarded
C) were dating / have regarded
D) dated / were regarding
E) are dating / regard

20. Many sociologists wish that more comprehensive research _____ into the impact of social media on adolescent behaviour before it _____ so prevalent.

A) had been conducted / became
B) was conducted / has become
C) were conducted / would become
D) has been conducted / becomes
E) would be conducted / had become

21. – 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. – 25. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It might be argued that the internal problems of some nations are so great that they can (21) _____ exercise any influence on the wider world. With all their internal troubles and failures, what part can they (22) _____ in international endeavours for the (23) _____ of peace? The dangers now are greater than ever: a racist war in southern Africa; another far more devastating conflict in the Middle East; continued unrest in the Far East. (24) _____, which is even worse, there is growing tension (25) _____ the world between the rich and the poor; and this could give rise to fresh conflicts.

21.

A) briefly
B) easily
C) widely
D) intensely
E) hardly

22.

A) define
B) use
C) play
D) claim
E) proceed

23.

A) tolerance
B) agreement
C) emergence
D) establishment
E) representation

24.

A) Otherwise
B) Despite
C) Notwithstanding
D) Nevertheless
E) Moreover

25.

A) about
B) among
C) throughout
D) beside
E) above

26. – 30. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The concept of social conformity has long fascinated psychologists. Solomon Asch's famous experiments in the 1950s demonstrated that individuals often (26) _____ their own perceptions to align with those of a group, even when the group is clearly wrong. This tendency to conform arises (27) _____ a deep-seated need for social acceptance and a desire to avoid conflict. Research has since shown that conformity is (28) _____ universal but varies significantly across cultures. Collectivist societies, for instance, tend to exhibit higher levels of conformity than individualist ones. (29) _____, it would be wrong to assume that conformity is always negative. In many situations, social norms serve as essential guidelines that (30) _____ cooperation and maintain social order.

26.

A) abandon
B) inherit
C) resist
D) expand
E) establish

27.

A) despite
B) from
C) through
D) without
E) into

28.

A) nearly
B) rarely
C) deliberately
D) merely
E) entirely

29.

A) Otherwise
B) Therefore
C) However
D) Besides
E) Consequently

30.

A) undermine
B) facilitate
C) neglect
D) complicate
E) prevent

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

31. When we enter a library and glance at the books on the shelves, _____

A) the readers are expected to classify the bulk of the books
B) we are at first bewildered by their variety and quantity
C) the first thing we did was to look for the book we needed
D) the shelves are tidied up at the end of every working day by the librarians
E) some libraries offer online services while others don't

32. Although young children readily learn the names of numbers, _____

A) it is a long time before they can use them effectively
B) much research has been carried out on the process of learning
C) their parents try to encourage them to solve complex problems
D) it doesn't matter if they enjoy maths or not
E) they can easily learn how to multiply two-digit numbers

33. Since many forms of evidence are in a state of poor preservation, _____

A) environmental archaeology is now a well-developed discipline
B) we can reconstruct the earlier forms of the sites
C) the work of archaeologists today is harder than it need have been
D) fossils have survived in many dry caves
E) archaeologists will probably have disregarded them

34. Because analytic philosophy is so different from empirical research, _____

A) each field is a rather new area of study for analysts
B) interdisciplinary studies have proven it invaluable
C) social scientists were of the same opinion
D) many new students engaging in it are greatly puzzled by it
E) art appreciation has developed only recently

35. Although Dublin is a fairly small city, _____

A) in the 20th century, they established their own identities, and today Dublin is a thriving, modern city, rich in history and proud of its past
B) there is also a river running through the middle
C) the first harbour in Dublin was established in the early 9th century
D) Vikings founded one of their largest settlements outside Scandinavia on the site of the present city
E) it is famous for its rich cultural heritage, which attracts millions of tourists every year

36. When people are faced with terribly long "to do" lists, _____

A) we began to feel hopelessly discouraged
B) it might be an unnecessarily exaggerated concern
C) they might have been motivated
D) it is easy to find reasons to put off doing them
E) they don't want to feel it was wasted

37. Our voices sound higher and thinner on tape than they do when we hear ourselves speaking _____

A) but this is actually much closer to the sound that other people hear when we speak
B) because a good-quality recording cannot be made easily
C) so that there is no loss of quality in the recording
D) whether others recognize the quality of our voices or not
E) because researchers found that people who experience a level of social anxiety dislike their voices

38. Mystery-type novels are popular _____

A) unless you are provided with enough background to the crime and all necessary clues
B) because they challenge the reader to solve the crime before the detective does
C) so that the reader has a chance to exercise his imagination
D) if the mysteries cannot be solved by detectives
E) so that their authors are not too harshly criticized

39. Austria is linguistically homogeneous, with 98 per cent of the population speaking German, _____

A) so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied
B) since people in most German-speaking countries don't have much difficulty understanding each other
C) unless the majority of Austrians learn at least one foreign language
D) although there are considerable differences in dialect between the various regions of the country
E) for the resulting heterogeneity contributes to the cultural diversity in the country

40. Japan's efforts to reduce piracy incidents in the area were highly successful _____

A) so several other countries adopted similar tactics
B) unless various local security forces had also responded
C) though the usual policy of the government will be one of non-interference
D) once they choose to rise to the challenge
E) when it lacked the desire to assert itself

41. Terrorism is not likely to cease in India _____

A) until the security system was in need of reform
B) though that is what many would have hoped for
C) even though great efforts are being made to end it
D) since the shortcomings of the government were even then widely known
E) that it is not enough to right symbolic wrongs

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

42. The Egyptian technique of pressing together vertical and horizontal wet strips of fibre from the core of the papyrus plant is similar to the bonding of the cellulose in modern paper making, but was otherwise very different.

A) Enine ve boyuna döşenen ıslak papirüs özü liflerinin sıkıştırılmasına dayanan Mısır kâğıt yapımı tekniği, modern kâğıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzeyen bir tekniktir, ancak pek çok açıdan farklılıklar bulunmaktadır.

B) Papirüs bitkisi özünden çıkartılan ıslak lif şeritlerini yatay ve düşey biçimde döşedikten sonra bir araya getirerek sıkıştıran Mısır tekniği, modern kâğıt yapımı sürecinde selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer özellikler gösterse de temelde oldukça farklı bir yöntemdir.

C) Her ne kadar çok farklı gibi görünse de papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen ıslak lifleri şeritler hâlinde enine ve boyuna döşedikten sonra sıkıştırarak kâğıt yapmayı sağlayan Mısır tekniği, günümüz selüloz liflerini sıkıştırma yoluyla kâğıt yapma yöntemine benzer özellikler gösterir.

D) Modern kâğıt yapımındaki selüloz sıkıştırma yöntemi ile Mısırlıların papirüs özünden çıkarttıkları ıslak lifleri çapraz biçimde sıkıştırıp kâğıt yapma yöntemi, bazı önemli farklılıkları saymazsak temelde benzerlik gösterir.

E) Mısırlıların papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen, enine ve boyuna yerleştirilmiş ıslak lif şeritlerini birlikte sıkıştırma tekniği, günümüz kâğıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer, ancak bu teknik başka açılardan çok farklıydı.

43. The trait that makes human language different from animal language is the complexity of sentence structures that we employ.

A) Hayvan diliyle insan dili birbirinden farklıdır, çünkü insanlar karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanırlar.

B) İnsanların kullandığı karmaşık dil yapıları, insan dilini hayvanlarınkinden farklı kılar.

C) İnsan dilini hayvan dilinden farklı kılan özellik, kullandığımız cümle yapılarının karmaşıklığıdır.

D) İnsan dili hayvan dilinden karmaşık cümle yapılarıyla ayrılır.

E) Karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanılması nedeniyle insan ve hayvan dilleri birbirinden farklıdır.

44. The first known system of writing was not a re-expression of spoken language, but had a pictorial basis, creating two-dimensional analogues of three-dimensional things in the world.

A) Temelinde resmin bulunduğu, bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilde söylenenleri yeniden ifade etmek yerine, etrafımızdaki üç boyutlu nesneleri iki boyutla ifade eden bir sistemdi.

B) Temel olarak resimden türeyen, bildiğimiz ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilin bir yansıması değil, iki boyutlu çizimlerin dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeyleri temsil ettiği bir yazı sistemiydi.

C) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşma dilini ifade etmekten çok, yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu şeyleri iki boyutla temsil etmeye dayanan ve resimlerden ibaret bir yazı sistemiydi.

D) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşulan dilin yeniden ifade edilişi değildi; dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeylerin iki boyutlu benzerlerini yaratarak özünde resme dayanıyordu.

E) İlk yazı sisteminin, konuşma dilinin yerine geçen bir sistem olmadığı, ancak yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu nesneleri iki boyutta resimle yaratarak ifade eden bir sistem olduğu bilinmektedir.

45. The industrial revolution brought about profound changes in the social fabric of European societies, transforming not only the means of production but also family structures and class relations.

A) Sanayi devrimi, üretim araçlarını değiştirmenin yanı sıra aile yapılarını ve sınıf ilişkilerini de dönüştürerek Avrupa toplumlarını derinden etkilemiştir.

B) Sanayi devrimi, Avrupa toplumlarının sosyal dokusunda köklü değişikliklere yol açarak yalnızca üretim araçlarını değil, aynı zamanda aile yapılarını ve sınıf ilişkilerini de dönüştürmüştür.

C) Avrupa toplumlarında köklü değişikliklere neden olan sanayi devrimi, üretim araçlarını, aile yapılarını ve sınıf ilişkilerini büyük ölçüde değiştirmiştir.

D) Sanayi devriminin Avrupa toplumlarının sosyal dokusuna etkisi, üretim araçlarının yanı sıra aile yapılarında ve sınıf ilişkilerinde de büyük dönüşümlere yol açmıştır.

E) Üretim araçlarını olduğu kadar aile yapılarını ve sınıf ilişkilerini de değiştiren sanayi devrimi, Avrupa'daki toplumsal yapıyı kökten sarsmıştır.

46. Although early childhood education programmes vary considerably in their methods, most experts agree that they play a crucial role in shaping children's cognitive and social development.

A) Uzmanların büyük çoğunluğu, erken çocukluk eğitim programlarının çocukların bilişsel ve sosyal gelişimlerini şekillendirmede önemli bir rol oynadığını kabul etse de bu programlar yöntemlerinde büyük farklılıklar göstermektedir.

B) Erken çocukluk eğitim programları yöntemleri bakımından önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterse de uzmanların çoğu, bu programların çocukların bilişsel ve sosyal gelişimini şekillendirmede çok önemli bir rol oynadığı konusunda hemfikirdir.

C) Erken çocukluk eğitiminin çocukların bilişsel ve sosyal gelişiminde önemli bir yeri olduğu konusunda uzmanlar hemfikir olsa da programların yöntemlerindeki farklılıklar tartışma konusu olmaya devam etmektedir.

D) Yöntemlerinde büyük farklılıklar bulunan erken çocukluk eğitim programlarının, çocukların bilişsel ve sosyal gelişimini biçimlendirmede kilit rol üstlendiğini pek çok uzman kabul etmektedir.

E) Birçok uzman, erken çocukluk eğitiminin çocuklar üzerindeki bilişsel ve sosyal etkisini kabul etmekle birlikte, programların yöntemlerindeki farklılıkların sonuçları nasıl etkilediği konusunda tartışmaktadır.

47. The emergence of digital currencies has raised fundamental questions about the nature of money and the role of central banks in regulating modern economies.

A) Dijital para birimlerinin ortaya çıkışı, modern ekonomilerin düzenlenmesinde merkez bankalarının rolüne ilişkin temel soruları gündeme getirmiştir.

B) Dijital para birimleri ortaya çıktığından beri paranın doğası ve merkez bankalarının modern ekonomilerdeki düzenleyici rolü sorgulanmaktadır.

C) Dijital para birimlerinin yükselişi, paranın doğasına ve merkez bankalarının modern ekonomileri düzenlemedeki rolüne ilişkin köklü soruları beraberinde getirmiştir.

D) Paranın doğası ve merkez bankalarının rolü, dijital para birimlerinin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte modern ekonomilerde sorgulanır hâle gelmiştir.

E) Dijital para birimlerinin ortaya çıkması, paranın doğası ve merkez bankalarının modern ekonomileri düzenlemedeki rolü hakkında temel sorular doğurmuştur.

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

48. Genel olarak, okuryazarlık oranlarındaki artış düzeylerine rağmen, kadınlar hâlâ okuma yazma bilmeyen dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık üçte ikisini temsil etmektedir.

A) Despite the fact that the levels of literacy rates have increased in general, two-thirds of women still represent the illiterate population of the world.

B) In spite of the increased levels of literacy around the world in general, women still account for two-thirds of the world's illiterate people.

C) No matter what the general levels of increase in literacy rates are, it is still the women who represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.

D) However increased the levels of literacy rates may be, women, whose number still makes up nearly two-thirds of the world's population, represent the illiterate portion.

E) Despite levels of increase in literacy rates, generally, women still represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.

49. Bizim tek seçeneğimiz, iyi eğitimli insanlarımızı, en üst düzey tesislerimizi ve bilgiyi yeni hizmet ve ürünlere dönüştürme becerimizi mümkün olan en iyi şekilde kullanmaktır.

A) Our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.

B) The only option left appears to be to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.

C) The best option would be to let our well-educated people develop even further our top-class facilities and create even more innovative services and products.

D) As our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people and our top-class facilities, we should concentrate on developing innovative services and products.

E) Ideally, we should have opted to use our well-educated people to make all our facilities top-class ones and create still more innovative services and products.

50. İnternet bankacılığının güvenlik özelliklerinde son zamanlarda gerçekleştirilen gelişmelerle müşteriler, evlerinden ya da ofislerinden İnternet aracılığıyla banka işlemlerini yapabilmektedir.

A) Security features of the advanced Internet banking services give customers an opportunity to bank through the Internet either at home or at the office.

B) With recent improvements that have been made in the security features of Internet banking, customers can bank over the Internet from their homes or offices.

C) It is due to the advanced security features of the Internet banking services that customers use the Internet to bank from their homes or offices.

D) Internet banking services now have more advanced security features which help customers bank through the Internet at home or at the office.

E) Owing to security improvements in Internet banking services, which have recently been made, customers enjoy home or office banking through the Internet.

51. Küreselleşme, farklı kültürler arasındaki etkileşimi artırırken aynı zamanda yerel kültürlerin korunması konusunda ciddi kaygılara da yol açmıştır.

A) While globalization has increased interaction between different cultures, it has also given rise to serious concerns about the preservation of local cultures.

B) Globalization, which increases interaction between cultures, has caused serious problems for the preservation of local cultures.

C) The increase in cultural interaction brought about by globalization has led to concerns about the future of local cultures.

D) As globalization increases cultural interaction, it also creates challenges that threaten the survival of local cultures.

E) Globalization has not only enhanced cultural exchange but has also raised questions about whether local cultures can survive.

52. Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği konusunda son yıllarda önemli adımlar atılmış olsa da dünyanın pek çok bölgesinde kadınlar hâlâ eğitim ve iş olanaklarına eşit erişim sağlayamamaktadır.

A) In recent years, some progress has been made towards gender equality, but women around the world still struggle to access education and employment on equal terms.

B) Despite the progress made in gender equality in the last few years, women in most parts of the world are still far from having equal opportunities in education and work.

C) Although significant steps have been taken in recent years regarding gender equality, women in many parts of the world still cannot achieve equal access to education and employment opportunities.

D) Significant steps towards gender equality have been taken recently; however, equal access to education and employment for women remains a problem in certain regions.

E) While improvements in gender equality are notable, women across the globe continue to face barriers in education and the job market.

53. Arkeolojik bulgular, Mezopotamya'da kurulan ilk şehir devletlerinin tarım üretimindeki fazlalığa bağlı olarak ortaya çıktığını göstermektedir.

A) According to archaeological evidence, the emergence of the first city-states in Mesopotamia was directly linked to advances in agricultural techniques.

B) It has been archaeologically proven that the city-states of Mesopotamia owed their existence to the agricultural surplus they produced.

C) Archaeology demonstrates that Mesopotamian city-states arose primarily because of their ability to produce agricultural surpluses.

D) Archaeological findings show that the first city-states established in Mesopotamia emerged as a result of surplus in agricultural production.

E) Archaeological discoveries suggest that agricultural surplus was a key factor in the establishment of the earliest Mesopotamian cities.

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

54. Here we are in this complicated world. We did not make it, but we find ourselves in it. We have to do our best to survive in it. _____ And we would like to improve those parts of it over which we have any control or influence.

A) We also hope to enjoy being alive in it with our fellows

B) This, of course, is just another philosophical view

C) We need to understand the world better

D) Perhaps that would be to act in a rather selfish way

E) In the first place, a better understanding of ourselves is essential

55. Technical changes may influence employment in several ways. They may bring about a permanent reduction of the number of workers in certain occupations and increases in others. _____ The first of these is illustrated in the changes that have occurred in the number of workers in agriculture. The result of the development of mass production tools, on the other hand, has been a reduction of the labour needs of the industries using these tools.

A) They may also produce temporary or permanent displacement of workers

B) They may also require sharp increases in clerical occupations

C) Another result may be a higher degree of flexibility in the skills

D) It is also possible for workers to depend upon a regular cash income

E) There may be a decrease in the production of goods as well

56. Probably everyone who makes an anthology finds that at some stage it begins to take its own shape, and that the final form was not foreseen. _____ He has then to consider the favourites of the public. Moreover, friends may direct him to pieces he has missed.

A) Indeed, people often outgrow their favourite pieces
B) No one has the same favourite poems
C) His own favourites are his first choice
D) Of course, some poems seem to be everybody's favourites
E) There are only a handful of poems I would call favourites

57. The Renaissance, as both a period and a concept, continues to generate lively debate about its origins and influence on European culture and thought. _____ Any new evaluation of the historical significance of the Renaissance requires attention to these kinds of primary evidence.

A) As the Renaissance slowly spread across Western Europe, each nation made its own distinctive contribution to the era
B) Recent research has emphasized the need to look again at original texts, documents, and artefacts
C) A glance at the history of the preceding centuries shows that after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, there was no possibility of any intellectual revival
D) The great achievements of the Renaissance were the discovery of the world and the discovery of man
E) The Italian Renaissance had placed human beings once more in the centre of life's stage and infused thought and art with humanistic values

58. If politics is defined broadly as competition for power over people and things, then it is clear that all societies have some sort of political system. _____ It may initially seem that some small-scale societies have no politicians or political organizations at all, but they are present, though on a very small scale.

A) Nevertheless, political roles are usually temporary and short-term
B) In the early 20th century, anthropologists developed several useful systems for classifying societies
C) Large-scale societies have many different continuing political offices
D) All societies impose some degree of control on their citizens
E) However, there can be a vast difference in what political organizations look like and how they function in different kinds of societies

59. Migration has been a significant factor in shaping the cultural landscape of many countries throughout history. People have moved across borders for various reasons, including economic hardship, political persecution, and natural disasters. _____ Consequently, understanding migration patterns has become essential for governments and policymakers who seek to address the challenges and opportunities that arise from population movements.

A) The diversity of cultures is not appreciated by everyone in the host country
B) In the modern era, migration flows have increased dramatically, creating multicultural societies that are both vibrant and complex
C) Most migrants eventually return to their home countries, contributing to the brain drain phenomenon
D) Early migrations were primarily driven by climatic changes and the search for food
E) Immigration policies vary from one country to another and often change with each new government

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

60. (I) Since the mid-1990s, China has seen unprecedented economic development and expansion. (II) Huge tracts of China are actually unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation. (III) The dramatic acceleration in the pace of social development has also been exceptional. (IV) But there has been a high price to pay for all of this. (V) In particular, the environment has suffered; it has become degraded and polluted.

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

61. (I) Painting portraits can be one of the most dependable and profitable ways for an artist to make a living. (II) Portrait artists, however, have to accept that their best works may never be seen by the general public. (III) Most artists find it helpful to get to know a person before embarking on a portrait of them. (IV) Instead, they will hang in private homes to be viewed only by family members and their friends. (V) Portraits of official people make up the one big exception.

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

62. (I) When there is a disaster, natural or otherwise, help is always required. (II) Help, however, is not always readily available. (III) The Red Cross, one of the oldest humanitarian organisations, was founded in Geneva in 1863. (IV) But it needs to be. (V) For a delay can mean the difference between life and death.

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

63. (I) Some philosophers argue that the only real world is the world of the mind and the physical world is an illusion. (II) The converse idea is that the mind is ultimately a function of the brain. (III) The brain has physical properties that are in a constant state of flux. (IV) A frequent criticism of the latter position is that it robs humanity of its lofty, idealistic spirit. (V) One basic problem the mind-body dualists have is trying to figure out how the mind is connected to the body and vice versa.

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

64. (I) For most of the world, "Slumdog Millionaire" is this year's winning film. (II) But in India, where it was filmed, it is viewed in a very different light. (III) There it is being harshly criticized for the way it presents Mumbai's urban poor. (IV) The director of the film was determined to catch some of the spirit of Mumbai in his film because he found it such an exhilarating place to live in. (V) Moreover, the use of "dog" in the title is a further cause for offence.

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

65. (I) The concept of human rights has evolved significantly since the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. (II) Originally, the focus was primarily on civil and political rights such as freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial. (III) The United Nations headquarters is located in New York City and serves as a centre for international diplomacy. (IV) Over time, economic, social, and cultural rights gained equal recognition, including the right to education and adequate healthcare. (V) Today, human rights are considered universal and indivisible, forming the foundation of democratic governance worldwide.

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

66. – 80. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçalara göre soruları cevaplayınız.

66. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The greatest feat of civil engineering since Roman times was the French achievement between 1666 and 1681 of the Languedoc canal to link the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It was conceived of by King Francis I and discussed by him with Leonardo da Vinci. It was first surveyed in 1539. As a result of the civil and religious disorders in France, however, nothing happened until 1661, when Pierre Riquet worked out a scheme for supplying enough water to the summit of the canal. Jean Colbert secured the interest of the young King Louis XIV, and in 1666 the work started. The whole canal was 150 miles long with 102 locks, a tunnel, and 3 aqueducts. It evoked world admiration, and was the prototype of all future European grand canal designs even though its usefulness to France was quickly nullified by the rapidly increasing size of ocean-going ships.

66. It can be understood from the passage that _____

A) the construction of the canal was first started by Leonardo da Vinci
B) the Languedoc canal was, for more than a century, no more than a project
C) the earliest proposal for the Languedoc canal dates back to at least Roman times
D) King Francis I was opposed to Leonardo da Vinci's plans for the Languedoc canal
E) by the time the canal was finished, there was nothing very remarkable about it

67. It is clear from the passage that _____

A) the upkeep of the canal would be expensive
B) the Languedoc canal would not make those who built it rich
C) as ocean-going ships increased in size, the usefulness of the Languedoc canal declined
D) the site of the Languedoc canal was ill-chosen
E) many supported the building of the canal as there was such a great need for it

68. According to the passage, once the Languedoc canal was finished, _____

A) the scope of civil engineering was re-assessed
B) better systems of construction were put forward
C) problems connected with the locks began to emerge
D) plans to build canals in other parts of the world were soon changed
E) the whole world was filled with admiration for it

69. – 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pottery was one of man's first artefacts. It is the presence of pottery, rather than of the polished stone, that marks the passage from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic Ages, when agricultural peoples settled both in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East. It is commonly believed that the earliest pottery receptacles copied those of other materials, such as gourds or baskets. From the fingerprints on them, it is possible to deduce that they were made principally by women. Originally, any decoration was indented; that is, patterns were pressed into the soft clay, and it remained so for a long period until new situations, at different times in different parts of the world, produced painted decoration. As a widespread form of culture, permanently bearing in its shapes and decoration the character of individual periods and peoples, the finding of pottery has been of supreme importance to the archaeologist.

69. According to the passage, it was during the Neolithic Age that _____

A) agricultural peoples began to settle in the Middle East and along the Mediterranean
B) coloured stones were frequently collected and polished
C) people first recognized the need for containers and began to make baskets and use gourds to carry water
D) painted decoration of pottery gave way to decoration by indentation
E) pottery making spread from the Middle East to other parts of the world

70. It is made clear in the passage that early examples of pottery _____

A) were probably intended for holding water and other liquids
B) were almost invariably made by men
C) served no practical purpose at all
D) were made in known shapes like those of baskets
E) tell us nothing at all about the people who made them

71. As is pointed out in the passage, pottery is of great importance to archaeologists largely because _____

A) it has considerable artistic beauty
B) the fingerprints of the makers are preserved in it
C) it preserves the character of individual periods
D) it is more durable than other artefacts
E) it is the very first artefact ever to be made by man

72. – 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Charlie Chaplin, who was born in Britain but spent most of his life in the United States, is one of the pivotal figures in film history. He is especially remembered for his work in the silent movies. Chaplin knew that a successful scene was not simply about the starring actor, but about everything else. The only way to achieve that unity was to get personally involved in every stage of the film, from starring in his films to producing, directing and editing them, and even to composing the music for them. It was not uncommon for him to decide half-way through a film that an actor wasn't suitable for a certain role, and start over with someone new. This constant attention to detail ran many features overtime and over-budget, but the public reaction assured him and the studios that what he was doing worked. Chaplin typically improvised his story in front of the camera with only a basic framework of a script. But on consideration, his art turned out to be firmly rooted, and could be seen, for example, to draw much of its strength from his successful fusion of English and American cultures and traditions.

72. As is pointed out in the passage, the success of Chaplin's films was largely due to _____

A) his own remarkable acting abilities
B) the control he exercised on every aspect of a film
C) the detailed scripts prepared for each film
D) the professional skills of the studios that made them
E) the fact that Chaplin liked to improvise new scenes in front of the cameras

73. The passage makes it quite clear that Charlie Chaplin _____

A) began his career as an actor but soon turned to directing films instead
B) much preferred America and American culture to Britain and British culture
C) is a major figure in the history of film-making
D) was eager to please those he worked with
E) appealed more to American audiences than to British ones

74. It is clear from the passage that the film studios _____

A) were taken in by Chaplin's charm and let him have his own way all the time
B) played a leading role in the making of Chaplin's films
C) liked to work with Chaplin because he never interfered with what they were doing
D) had to work on a very tight budget
E) were content to work with Chaplin as they felt success was guaranteed

75. – 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important influence on the style of English furniture was that of the Chippendale family. Chippendale furniture is the creation of Thomas Chippendale, a London-based cabinet-maker. His *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*, a folio of furniture designs, was published in 1754 and had a wide circulation. Chippendale himself never marked his creations, making it harder today for collectors to locate original pieces. One of the best ways to find original Chippendale furniture is to look for uneven joints and tool marks, as the furniture was made entirely by hand and does not have the perfect angles of a mass-produced product. Though an article of furniture made in Chippendale's manner may bear his name, it is by no means an indication that it was actually made in his workshop. The 18th century was a time when artisans were beginning to exploit various styles, leading to widespread adoption of his name in revivals of his style, so much so that dealers spoke of "Chinese Chippendale", "Gothic Chippendale", and even "Irish Chippendale". Many of these later designs that attach his name bear little relationship to his original concepts.

75. It is clear from the passage that all genuine Chippendale furniture _____

A) is catalogued in the *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*
B) has a special Chippendale mark on it
C) has been bought up by collectors
D) was made by hand, and this is especially apparent in the joints
E) has been reproduced by mass-production techniques

76. According to the passage, the Chippendale style of furniture was widely copied _____

A) but only the Irish Chippendale gained much popularity
B) but many of the later designs that carry his name bear little resemblance to the original Chippendale
C) especially by London-based cabinet-makers
D) but the copies can easily be distinguished from the original pieces
E) but only by second-rate cabinet-makers

77. It is pointed out in the passage that the Chippendale family _____

A) exerted an enormous influence on the style of English furniture
B) worked as cabinet-makers for very many generations
C) influenced furniture and design for over a century
D) was more interested in furniture design than in the making of it
E) made a name for themselves with the publication of a folio of furniture designs

78. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although most cities seem to form by accident, for thousands of years some of them have been designed. Whether for defence, beauty, or practicality, urban designers have imposed their ideas of what a city should be about. But ideas are subject to changing needs and fashions. Centuries ago, a moat or a castellated wall would have been essential. Now, greenery is in vogue. While existing cities look for ways of becoming more environmentally friendly, a number of new ones are planned that intend to be totally green. One of these is Masdar. Masdar's advertising states that "one day, all cities will be built like this." This is not the case. For one thing, Masdar is experimental and a work in progress. What emerges will not necessarily translate well elsewhere. Each green city is unique, and getting it to work depends on its location and economy.

78. According to the passage, cities, until recently, _____

A) have usually come into being quite naturally and of their own accord
B) have only undergone carefully-designed change when large parts have been destroyed
C) have boasted beautiful buildings, but poor infrastructure
D) grew very slowly, if at all
E) were built to house workers, and their comfort was scarcely taken into consideration

79. It is pointed out in the passage that fashion _____

A) and necessity have fought for the control of urban development
B) has often had a role to play in urban development
C) may have encouraged the building of beautiful cities, but not of practical ones
D) will soon dictate that all cities will be built in the style of Masdar
E) is always changing, so the style of Masdar will inevitably give way to other styles

80. It is clear from the passage that the city of Masdar _____

A) follows a design suitable to all locations
B) will be the prototype of all green cities
C) will be constructed strictly in accordance with the design
D) has been designed and is being built to be a green city
E) will not turn out to be totally environmentally friendly

Cevap Anahtarı

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

Çözüm İpuçları

Aşağıda en çok zorlayan sorular için kısa çözüm notları var. Cevabını kontrol ettikten sonra yanlış yaptığın ya da tahminle işaretlediğin soruların ipucunu oku.

- **7. soru (A):** "during the first three decades of the 19th century" bitmiş bir geçmiş dönemi gösterir: **reached** (past simple). "now" ise şu anda süren bir değişimi işaret eder: **is going down**.
- **8. soru (B):** "Imagine ... if you ---- one morning" şimdiki zamana ait hayalî bir durumdur (2. tip koşul): **woke up**. "had been forgotten" geçmişte olmuş bir şeyi anlattığı için ikinci boşluk da bir geçmiş zaman katmanıdır: **had ever learned**.
- **9. soru (C):** "For a long time now" geçmişten bugüne süren bir durumu anlatır ve present perfect ister: **have been**. "with + isim + V-ing" kalıbında ikinci boşluk **growing** olur.
- **10. soru (A):** "until the end of the 19th century" geçmişte bitmiş bir dönemdir: **existed**. "when it ---- that ..." o dönemin sonundaki tek bir olaydır ve edilgendir: **was established**.
- **15. soru (B): Besides** "-in yanı sıra" demektir. Cümle iki etkiyi art arda sayar (düşünme biçimimizi etkilemenin yanı sıra duygularımızı ve davranışlarımızı da değiştiriyor); zıtlık yoktur, bu nedenle Despite ya da Whereas olmaz.

- **16. soru (C):** **As far as scientists can tell** "bilim insanlarının söyleyebildiği / bildiği kadarıyla" anlamında kalıplaşmış bir ifadedir.
- **20. soru (A):** "wish" + geçmişe ait pişmanlık past perfect ister: **had been conducted**. "before it ---- so prevalent" geçmişte bitmiş bir olaydır: **became**.
- **24. soru (E):** Parça kötü gelişmeleri art arda sayar ve "which is even worse" (daha da kötüsü) ile yeni bir kötü durum ekler. Ekleme bağlacı gerekir: **Moreover**.
- **28. soru (A):** "universal **but** varies significantly across cultures": uyum davranışı neredeyse her yerde görülür, ama düzeyi kültürden kültüre değişir. Bu zıtlığı **nearly** kurar.
- **33. soru (C):** "Since" (çünkü) bir sonuç ister: kanıtlar kötü korunduğu için arkeologların işi olması gerekenden zordur. "harder than it need have been" bu sonucu verir: **C**.
- **39. soru (D):** Avusturya dil bakımından türdeştir (homogeneous); boşluk bu bilgiyle zıtlık kurmalıdır. **although there are considerable differences in dialect** (lehçe farkları olsa da) seçeneği zıtlığı tam verir.
- **42. soru (E):** Çeviri sorularında zamanı ve zıtlığı kontrol et: "is similar to ... **but was otherwise very different**". Hem "benzer" hem "başka açılardan çok farklıydı" bilgisini ve geçmiş zamanı yalnız **E** korur.
- **47. soru (E):** "emergence" ortaya çıkış demektir; C'deki "yükseliş" (rise) farklı bir anlamdır. Hem "the nature of money" hem "the role of central banks in regulating modern economies" bilgisini eksiksiz veren seçenek **E**'dir.
- **48. soru (E):** Türkçedeki "genel olarak", "artış düzeylerine rağmen" ve "yaklaşık üçte ikisi" öğelerini birlikte veren tek seçenek **E**'dir. B'de "yaklaşık" (almost), A'da "dünya nüfusu" bilgisi eksiktir.
- **55. soru (A):** Boşluktan sonraki "**The first of these**" ifadesi, boşlukta iki ayrı etkinin sayılmasını gerektirir: "temporary or permanent displacement of workers" (A).
- **62. soru (C):** II. cümledeki “yardım her zaman hazır değildir” düşüncesine IV. cümle “ama hazır olmalıdır” diye bağlanır. Araya giren III. cümle Kızılhaç'ın kuruluş tarihini anlatır ve bu bağı koparır.
- **63. soru (C):** IV. cümledeki "**the latter position**" (ikinci görüş), II. cümledeki "zihin beynin bir işlevidir" görüşünü gösterir. Aradaki III. cümle beynin fiziksel özelliklerine geçerek bu bağı koparır.
- **74. soru (E):** "the public reaction assured him and the studios that what he was doing worked": halkın tepkisi stüdyolara da başarının garanti olduğunu gösteriyordu; bu yüzden aşan süre ve bütçeye razı oluyorlardı (E).
- **78. soru (A):** Parçanın ilk cümlesi: "most cities seem to form **by accident**". Şehirlerin çoğu planlanmadan, kendiliğinden ortaya çıkmıştır: "of their own accord" (A).

ZAFER HOCA DEVAMI ONLİNE PAKETTE

Bu kaynak bir başlangıç. Devamı online paketlerimizde.

453
PDF kaynak online paketlerimizde

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP'e hazırlanan öğrencilerimiz için online paketlerimizde bu kaynağın devamıyla birlikte yüzlerce PDF kaynak, onlarca video ders ve her gün hazır bir çalışma programı var.

10 **denemelik YÖKDİL Sosyal Bilimler serisi**
Elindeki PDF serinin **1. denemesi**. **9 Sosyal denemesi daha**, toplamda 40 deneme ve 15 YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı online paketlerimizde.

Online pakette seni bekleyen kaynaklar

100 **Reading Mastery modülü**
İleri düzey (B2–C1) metin okuma, etkinlik ve çözümlemeler

73 **Özel Kelime Çalışması**
İsim, fiil, sıfat, zarf, edat, bağlaç ve phrasal verb grupları

60 **Makale Çevirisi modülü**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal alanlarından makale çevirileri

60 **Hikâye – Metin Okuma**
İngilizce hikâyeler ve Türkçe çevirileri

40 **Deneme Sınavı**
10 YDS + 10'ar YÖKDİL Fen, Sağlık, Sosyal

34 **Master Soru Bankası**
Zamanlardan devrik yapılara her gramer konusu ayrı modül

21 **Kelime listesi ve tablo**
Alan kelimeleri, eş anlamlılar, collocation sözlüğü

15 **YÖKDİL çıkmış sınavı**
Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal Bilimler

14 **Soru tipi strateji modülü**
Kelime, çeviri, cloze test, cümle tamamlama, paragraf

11 **Çözümlü Soru Bankası bölümü**
Ayrıntılı çözümleriyle soru bankası seti

9 **Temel Çeviri çalışması**
Çeviriye sıfırdan, adım adım başlangıç

4 **Akıllı defter**
Kelime, önemli kurallar, çağrışım ve hata defteri

Ve 12 özel modül daha: Gramer Revizyon, Önemli Kalıplar, Phrasal Verbs Konu Anlatımı, Ders Çalışma Planı, Önemli Kurallar ve Resimli Kelimeler etkinlikleri, YÖKDİL Son Gün Tüyoları...

Pakete dahil hizmetler

- **Onlarca video ders**
  Konular sıfırdan başlar; günlük kullanım, gramer, özgün stratejiler, çıkmış soru analizleri ve çeviriyle tamamlanır.
- **Günlük ödev programı**
  Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır; ilerlemeni ve kalan işini panelde gör.
- **Akademik Sözlük**
  28.000+ kelime: Türkçe okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve çevirisi.
- **Hafıza teknikleri**
  Resimli ve çağrışımlı kelime etkinlikleriyle kalıcı kelime öğrenimi.
- **Senkron ve asenkron gruplar**
  Ödevler gün gün açılsın ya da hepsi baştan açık olsun: çalışma düzenine uygun grubu seç.
- **Deneme ve test sistemi**
  Süreli denemeler ve konu testleri; sonuçların başarı grafikleriyle izlenir.
- **Kişisel takip**
  Eğitim ekibimizin takip aramaları ve günlük bildirimlerle programdan kopma.
- **Sertifika ve 70+ puan garantisi**
  Ödevlerinin en az %80'ini tamamlayana paket sonunda sertifika.

Paketleri incele, hazırlığını bugün başlat

Karekodu okut ya da **zaferhoca.com.tr/magaza** adresine gir. Önce denemek istersen demo sınıf ücretsiz: **zaferhoca.com.tr/demo**

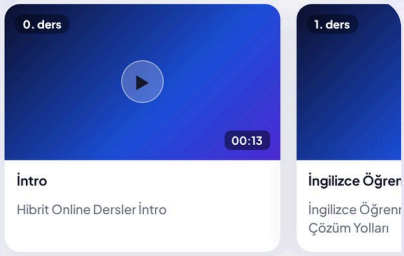
ZAFER HOCA ONLİNE SINIF

Hazırlığının her adımı tek bir ekranda.

Seviyene göre
günlük plan
senkron · asenkron · ödev · test

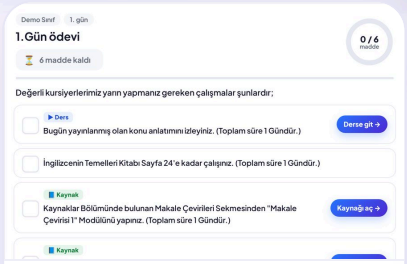
Bu kaynakta çalıştığın konuların derslerini, günlük ödev programını, okuma-





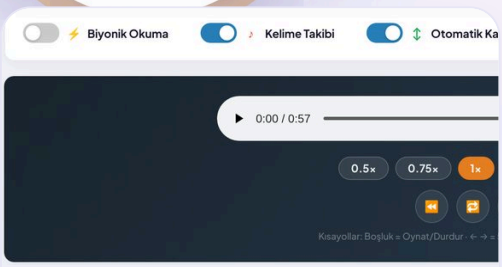
1 Video dersler

Zafer Hoca'nın konu anlatımları; istediğin zaman, istediğin kadar tekrar izle.



2 Günlük ödev programı

Her gün ne çalışacağın hazır: maddeleri işaretle, kalan işi ve ilerlemeni gör.



3 Oku & Dinle laboratuvarı

Metni dinle, hızı ayarla, Türkçe çeviriyle karşılaştır; bilmediğin kelimeyi sepete at.



4 Akademik sözlük

28.000+ kelime: okunuş, anlam, örnek cümle ve sınav etiketiyle.



5 Konu testleri ve denemeler

YDS, YÖKDİL, YDT, e-YÖKDİL, e-YDS ve e-TEP tarzı sorular; süreli ya da çalışma modunda, çözümleriyle.

Demo sınıfa ücretsiz gir

Kayıt olmadan dersleri, ödevleri ve testleri dene. Karekodu okut ya da zaferhoca.com.tr/demo

ZAFER HOCA

SIRADAKİ ADIM

Bu kaynağı bitirdin. Şimdi puanını yükseltme zamanı.

Ücretsiz kaynaklarımız bir başlangıç. Planlı bir programla, eşsiz derslerle ve düzenli ödevlerle hedef puanına çok daha hızlı ulaşırsın.

ÜCRETSİZ

Demo dersi izle

Kursun nasıl işlediğini kayıt olmadan, kendi gözünle gör.

2 DAKİKA

Seviyeni öğren

Ücretsiz seviye testiyle nereden başlaman gerektiğini gör.

SANA ÖZEL

İndirim kazan

Kaynağın sayfasında e-postanı bırak: 7 günlük plan ve sana özel indirim kuponu.

Hazırlığını hızlandıracak paketler

BU KAYNAĞIN DEVAMI

Soru Çözüm ve Sınav Stratejileri Paketi

72 PDF çalışma, 15 PDF deneme, 700 kelime kartı; çözümlü soru bankaları, soru tipi bazlı analiz ve çözüm stratejileri.

İncele →

EN ÇOK TERCİH EDİLEN

Ekim Ultra Hazırlık Grubu (2027)

70+ puan garantili senkron program. Pazar ve çarşamba dersleri, günlük planlama ve ödevlendirme, 6 ciltlik kitap seti.

İncele →

KENDİ HIZINDA

Sıfırdan Hazırlık Asenkron Grubu

Tüm dersler, etkinlikler ve ödevler yüklü; kendi hızında ilerle, ortalama 3,5 ayda bitir. 70+ puan garantili.

İncele →

Bu kaynaktaki kelimeleri ve konuları **Akademik Sözlük**te sesli dinleyerek, örnek cümleleriyle de çalışabilirsin: **zaferhoca.com.tr/sozluk**

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