

A

**ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI  
(SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ)  
İNGİLİZCE  
26 Aralık 2010**

ADI : .....  
SOYADI : .....  
T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI : .....  
SALON NUMARASI : .....

**GENEL AÇIKLAMA**

1. Bu soru kitapçığı Fen Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilimler olmak üzere üç ayrı alandaki İngilizce testlerini içermektedir. Testlerin cevap anahtarları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu testlerden başvurunuza uygun olanını seçerek cevaplayınız.  
Bu testlerin başladığı sayfalar şöyledir:  
**Fen Bilimleri Testi 1**  
**Sağlık Bilimleri Testi 19**  
**Sosyal Bilimler Testi 38**
2. Bu soru kitapçığının türü A'dır. Bunu cevap kâğıdındaki ilgili alana kodlayınız. Salon görevlileri tarafından paraflanmasını sağlayınız.  
**Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.**
3. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
4. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
5. Test kitapçığındaki her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
6. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
7. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olacaktır.
8. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

# İNGİLİZCE

## FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

2010 - ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Fen Bil.

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

1. **Some temperate environments have mild winters with abundant ----, combined with extremely dry summers.**

- A) heat                      B) harvest                      C) rainfall  
D) supply                      E) growth

2. **The world's forests provide many ---- benefits, such as prevention of soil erosion, as well as commercially important timber.**

- A) severe                      B) dependent                      C) extinct  
D) desperate                      E) valuable

3. **Although most scientists agree that our planet will continue to warm, they disagree over how ---- the warming will proceed.**

- A) hideously                      B) suitably                      C) profoundly  
D) rapidly                      E) decadently

4. **Each species has the capacity to produce more offspring than will ---- to maturity.**

- A) conform                      B) present                      C) recognize  
D) suggest                      E) survive

5. **Since total sleeping time is likely to decrease with age, older people may find going to bed later or ---- earlier helpful.**

- A) getting up                      B) making out  
C) breaking down                      D) keeping off  
E) taking away

6. **Because chemistry ---- all materials, it is a subject of enormous importance.**

- A) makes up                      B) looks up                      C) runs over  
D) deals with                      E) turns out

7. **We ---- chemistry as the science of the composition and structure of materials and of the changes that materials ----.**

- A) had defined / underwent  
B) can define / undergo  
C) have defined / had undergone  
D) defined / will have undergone  
E) define / would have undergone

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

8. For more than three thousand years, from the age of the pharaohs until the 1500s, people ---- that the sun, the stars, and the planets ---- around the earth.

- A) have believed / had moved
- B) believe / have moved
- C) had believed / move
- D) were believing / could have moved
- E) believed / moved

9. If we ---- the materials of technology, silicon ---- the first on that list.

- A) are listing / was
- B) listed / had been
- C) were to list / would be
- D) had listed / is
- E) are to list / has been

10. A battery cell that ---- popular during the nineteenth century ---- in 1836 by the English chemist John Frederick Daniell.

- A) had become / had been constructed
- B) would have become / has been constructed
- C) is to become / is constructed
- D) became / was constructed
- E) will become / may have been constructed

11. Cells that ---- the fastest, such as those in the blood-forming tissues in bone marrow, ---- most seriously by nuclear radiations.

- A) will divide / must have been affected
- B) have divided / had been affected
- C) divided / will be affected
- D) had divided / have been affected
- E) divide / are affected

12. The changes of energy in nuclear reactions are enormous ---- comparison ---- those in chemical reactions.

- A) above / over
- B) in / for
- C) beyond / to
- D) by / with
- E) of / after

13. ---- the fourteenth century, some architects broadened their studies ---- light and began to explore the science of optics.

- A) Over / over
- B) During / of
- C) Through / throughout
- D) At / in
- E) Among / under

14. ---- the source of energy for nuclear power plants and weapons can be the same, a typical nuclear power plant does not contain enough fissionable material in high enough concentration to produce a nuclear explosion.

- A) Although
- B) When
- C) If
- D) Just as
- E) In case

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

15. Enormous underground beds of sodium and potassium compounds formed ---- lakes and seas became isolated by geological events.

- A) as long as      B) so that      C) even if  
D) unless      E) when

16. A mixture is a material ---- can be separated by physical means into two or more substances.

- A) whereas      B) whereby      C) whether  
D) that      E) as

17. With a nuclear weapon, the objective is to release the energy ---- rapidly ---- possible and produce a nuclear explosion.

- A) as / as      B) both / and      C) either / or  
D) so / that      E) not only / but also

18. Temperate rain forest, ---- occurs on the northwest coast of North America, receives high precipitation and is dominated by large conifers.

- A) as well as      B) more than      C) such as  
D) same as      E) then

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

Differences in temperature caused by variations in the (19)---- of solar energy at different locations drive the circulation of the atmosphere. The warm surface (20)---- the equator heats the air with which it comes into contact, causing this air to expand and rise. (21)---- the warm air rises, it flows away from the equator, cools, and sinks again. (22)---- of it recirculates back to the same areas which it originally (23)----, but the remainder flows towards the poles, where eventually it is chilled. Similar upward movements of warm air and its subsequent flow towards the poles occur at higher altitudes.

19.

- A) pattern      B) severity      C) influence  
D) pressure      E) amount

20.

- A) until      B) inside      C) through  
D) near      E) within

21.

- A) As      B) Although      C) Just as  
D) As long as      E) Even if

22.

- A) Any      B) Much      C) A few  
D) Many      E) Few

23.

- A) is to leave      B) leaves      C) had left  
D) will leave      E) left

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

24. ---- as it extends outwards into space.

- A) Earth's rotation influences the direction that winds blow
- B) The atmosphere becomes less dense
- C) Without the sun, life on Earth would cease
- D) The nature of wind, with its turbulent gusts or lulls, is complex and difficult to understand
- E) Winds tend to blow from areas of high atmospheric pressure to areas of low pressure

25. ---- that consists of physically distinct parts, each with different properties.

- A) By the end of the eighteenth century Lavoisier and others had examined many compounds
- B) Millions of substances have been characterized by chemists
- C) The various materials we see around us are either substances or mixtures of substances
- D) A heterogeneous mixture is a mixture
- E) The word "matter" is the general term used to refer to the materials around us

26. ---- when the atoms in substances rearrange and combine into new substances.

- A) The speeds of molecules in a gas vary over a range of values
- B) Atomic theory is central to chemistry
- C) A chemical reaction occurs
- D) The first metals used by man were probably those that occurred naturally such as gold
- E) A metal ore contains varying quantities of economically worthless material

27. Although Dalton considered atoms to be the ultimate particles of matter, ----.

- A) we now know that atoms themselves have structures
- B) metallic elements and their compounds are obtained principally from the earth's crust
- C) silicon is a prominent and considerably useful material of technology
- D) ceramics have been extended to include materials other than fired clay and glass
- E) composites are constructed of two or more materials

28. ---- whether the universe will continue to expand forever.

- A) From the discussions at the conference it has been clear
- B) There is evidence for the growing view
- C) Many scientists have conclusively proved
- D) A recent analysis of some galaxies has shown
- E) One important question is

29. If there was a "Big Bang," that is, a huge explosion in space some 15 billion years ago, ----.

- A) there are two other ways to find out the age of the universe
- B) a great deal of evidence has been offered
- C) it must have occurred simultaneously at all points in the universe
- D) the ages of stars have been estimated to be about 10 to 15 billion years
- E) over 90 per cent of the universe may be nonluminous dark matter

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

30. **Organisms depend on the atmosphere, ----.**

- A) although the sun's energy is emitted into space in the form of electromagnetic radiation
- B) but they also maintain and, in certain instances, modify its composition
- C) since, without the sun's energy, all water on planet Earth would be frozen
- D) just as the persistent prevailing winds blowing over the oceans produce ocean currents
- E) if the position of land masses also affects oceanic circulation

31. **Earth's temperature shows significant variations ----.**

- A) because the sun's energy does not uniformly reach all places
- B) even though the atmosphere is an invisible layer of gases that envelops the Earth
- C) whether or not oxygen and nitrogen are the predominant gases in the atmosphere
- D) in case the atmosphere performs several ecologically important functions
- E) as deep ocean currents often travelled in different directions and at different speeds

32. **In a natural ecosystem, the essential minerals removed from the soil by plants are returned ----.**

- A) whereby many human activities generate soil problems, including mineral depletion
- B) since water, wind, ice, and other agents cause soil erosion
- C) while humans often accelerate soil erosion through poor soil management practices
- D) although soil is a valuable natural resource on which humans depend for food
- E) when the plants and the animals that eat them die and decompose

33. **Many animals have a defined growth period ----.**

- A) that terminates when a characteristic adult size is reached
- B) even when the living material within cells is in continuous motion
- C) although organisms move as they interact with the environment
- D) whether adaptations are traits that enable an organism to survive in a particular environment
- E) since Darwin did not know about DNA or understand the mechanisms of inheritance

34. **----, Earth's overall temperature increases.**

- A) Because, during the past 1,000 years, forests in temperate areas were largely cleared
- B) Since subsistence agriculture accounts for 60 per cent of tropical deforestation
- C) As the atmosphere and the oceans warm
- D) Even though wildlife in tropical lands suffers due to deforestation
- E) While certain parts of the world are critically short of protected areas such as national parks

35. **----, the change in the length of a metal rod is generally too small to measure accurately for ordinary changes in temperature.**

- A) When the first idea for a thermometer made use of the expansion of a gas
- B) Although metals expand with temperature
- C) Just as the most common scale today to measure temperature is the Celsius scale
- D) As long as the Fahrenheit scale is commonly used in the United States
- E) If different materials do not expand in quite the same way over a wide temperature range

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

36. The discovery of the electron in the 1890s might be said to mark the beginning of modern physics.

- A) 1890'larda elektronun keşfinin, modern fiziğin başlangıcını belirlediği söylenebilir.
- B) Denilebilir ki elektronun 1890'larda keşfi, modern fiziğin başlangıcını ifade eder.
- C) 1890'larda elektronun keşfi ile modern fizik başlamıştır denilebilir.
- D) Modern fiziğin, 1890'larda elektronun keşfi ile başladığı söylenebilir.
- E) Elektronun 1890'larda keşfi üzerine, modern fiziğin başladığı söylenebilir.

37. One of the most interesting applications of laser light is the production of three-dimensional images called "holograms."

- A) "Hologram" denilen ve üç boyutlu olan görüntülerin üretilmesi, lazer ışığının en ilginç uygulamalarından bir tanesidir.
- B) Lazer ışığının en ilginç uygulamalarından biri, "hologram" adı verilen üç boyutlu görüntülerin üretilmesidir.
- C) "Hologram" olarak bilinen üç boyutlu görüntüler, lazer ışığının en ilginç bir şekilde kullanımı ile üretilmektedir.
- D) Lazer ışığının en ilginç bir başka kullanımı, "hologram" olarak tanımlanan üç boyutlu görüntü üretimidir.
- E) En ilginç bir uygulama ile, lazer ışığı, "hologram" denilen üç boyutlu görüntülerin üretiminde kullanılmaktadır.

38. Several problems have to be overcome to make any nuclear reactor function.

- A) Herhangi bir nükleer reaktörün çalışmasını sağlamak için, bir sürü sorunun çözülmesi şarttır.
- B) Bir nükleer reaktörün çalışması, pek çok sorunun üstesinden gelinmesine bağlıdır.
- C) Bir nükleer reaktörü çalıştırmak için, çeşitli sorunların aşılması gerekmektedir.
- D) Birçok sorunun çözülmesi, bir nükleer reaktörün çalışması için gereklidir.
- E) Bir nükleer reaktörün çalışması için, farklı pek çok sorunun çözümü gerekir.

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

39. 1930'ların ortalarına kadar, tüm atomların, nötronlar, protonlar ve elektronlardan oluştuğu kabul ediliyordu.

- A) Until the mid-1930s, it was admitted that all atoms were made up of neutrons, protons, and electrons.
- B) Down to the middle of the 1930s, it was agreed that neutrons, protons, and electrons constituted atoms of all kinds.
- C) By the middle of the 1930s, atoms of all kinds were believed to have neutrons, protons, and electrons in them.
- D) It was about the mid-1930s that the basic constituents of all atoms were considered to be neutrons, protons, and electrons.
- E) As far back as the mid-1930s, it was recognized that every atom had neutrons, protons, and electrons as its basic constituents.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

40. Samanyolunun sayısız yıldızdan ibaret olduğunu ilk gözlemleyen, Galileo olmuştur.

- A) The Milky Way was first observed by Galileo who suggested that it consisted of innumerable stars.
- B) It was Galileo who first observed that the Milky Way is comprised of countless stars.
- C) Galileo was the first to observe the Milky Way, which is made up of an infinite number of stars.
- D) For Galileo, who first made observations, an infinite number of stars constituted the Milky Way.
- E) The Milky Way, which was first observed by Galileo, is constituted by a countless number of stars.

41. Aşağı yukarı 200 yıl öncesine kadar, bilimsel araştırmalarda ölçüm birimleri standart değildi ve bu standart eksikliği, bilimsel iletişimi zorlaştırıyordu.

- A) Since the units of measurement in scientific research had not been standardized before, there was much difficulty in scientific communication about 200 years ago.
- B) Due to the lack of standards for the units of measurement in scientific research, scientific communication until about 200 years ago was very difficult.
- C) It was about 200 years ago that, as there were no standards for the units of measurement in scientific research, it was extremely difficult to have any scientific communication.
- D) It was very hard to have any scientific communication about 200 years ago because there was a serious lack of standards for the units of measurement in scientific research.
- E) Until about 200 years ago, the units of measurement in scientific research were not standardized, and this lack of standards made scientific communication difficult.

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

42. Energy can be transformed from one form to another. A stone held high in the air has potential energy; as it falls, it loses potential energy, since its height above the ground decreases. At the same time, it gains in kinetic energy, since its velocity is increasing. Potential energy is being transformed into kinetic energy. ---- At the base of the dam, the kinetic energy of the water can be transferred into turbine blades and further transformed into electric energy.

- A) As for potential energy, it is the energy associated with forces that depend on the position or configuration of a body or bodies and the surroundings.
- B) The word "work" has a variety of meanings in everyday language, but in physics, work is given a very specific meaning to describe what is accomplished by the action of a force.
- C) Similarly, water at the top of a dam has potential energy, which is transformed into kinetic energy as the water falls.
- D) Besides the kinetic and potential energy of ordinary objects, there are other forms of energy, which include electric energy, nuclear energy, thermal energy, and chemical energy.
- E) For instance, according to the atomic theory, thermal energy is interpreted as the kinetic energy of rapidly moving molecules.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

43. Electronics and communications have been completely transformed by technological advances in materials. A good example is optical-fibre cables that have replaced long-distance telephone cables made of copper wire. Optical fibres are fine threads of extremely pure glass. ---- Not only are optical-fibre cables cheaper and less bulky than copper cables carrying the same information, but also by using different colours of light, optical-fibre cables can carry voice, data, and video information at the same time.

- A) In fact, in view of staggering advances in scientific research and technological application, one can say that scientists continue to develop new materials and discover new properties of old ones.
- B) Scientists have demonstrated that they can transform light pulses into electronic computer signals at the rate of 3 billion bits of information a second.
- C) Marconi (1874-1937) invented and developed the wireless telegraph, which could send messages hundreds of kilometres at the speed of light without the use of wires.
- D) Because of their purity, these fibres can transmit laser light pulses for miles compared with only a few inches in ordinary glass.
- E) Moreover, chemists could correlate molecular structure with the characteristics of materials and so begin to fashion materials with special characteristics.

44. One characteristic property of a gas is its compressibility, that is, its ability to be squeezed into a smaller volume by the application of pressure. By comparison, liquids and solids are relatively incompressible. The compressibility of gases was first studied quantitatively by Robert Boyle in 1661. When he poured mercury into the open end of a J-shaped tube, the volume of the enclosed gas decreased. Each addition of mercury increased the pressure on the gas, decreasing its volume. ----

- A) It is true that gases are composed of molecules whose size is negligible compared with the average distance between them.
- B) While studying the composition of air, John Dalton concluded in 1801 that each gas in a mixture of unreactive gases acts as though it were the only gas in the mixture.
- C) According to Newton, the pressure of a gas was due to the mutual repulsions of the gas particles, that is, gas molecules.
- D) The Swiss mathematician and physicist Daniel Bernoulli suggested in 1738 that molecules of gases move faster at higher temperatures.
- E) From such experiments, he formulated the law now known by his name and called "Boyle's law."

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

45. Sometimes organisms modify their own microclimate. For instance, trees modify the local climate within a forest so that in summer the temperature is usually lower, and the relative humidity greater, than outside the forest. The temperature and humidity beneath the litter of the forest floor differ still more; in the summer this area is considerably cooler and moister than the surrounding forest. ---- The cooler daytime microclimate in their burrows permits them to survive until night, when the surface cools off and they can come out to forage or hunt.

- A) As another example, many desert-dwelling animals burrow to avoid surface climatic conditions that would kill them in minutes.
- B) An area's climate comprises the average weather conditions that occur there over a period of years.
- C) One of the most important climatic factors is temperature, which comprises both average temperature and temperature extremes.
- D) Precipitation is greatest where warm air passes over the ocean, absorbing moisture, and is then cooled, such as when humid air is forced upwards by mountains.
- E) Actually the tropics are hotter and less variable in climate than are temperate and polar areas.

46. Fires were a part of the natural environment long before humans appeared, and many terrestrial ecosystems have adapted to it. African savana, North American grasslands, and pine forests of the southern United States are some of the fire-adapted ecosystems. For example, fire helps maintain grasses as the dominant vegetation in grasslands by removing fire-sensitive hardwood trees. The influence of fire on plants became even more evident once humans appeared. ---- Indeed, humans set fires for many reasons, such as for agricultural exploitation and urban development.

- A) Humans also try to prevent fires, and sometimes this effort can have disastrous consequences.
- B) Because humans deliberately and accidentally set fires, fire became a more common occurrence.
- C) When fire is excluded from a fire-adapted ecosystem, organic litter accumulates.
- D) The deadly fire in Colorado during the summer of 1994 claimed the lives of 14 firefighters.
- E) Controlled burns are used to suppress fire-sensitive trees, thereby maintaining the natural fire-adapted ecosystem.

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

47. Edward:

- Recently I've been reading about the Gaia hypothesis. Although some scientists are reluctant to accept it, I am for it.

Tina:

- Yes, I know there has been much debate recently on this hypothesis. But what is the hypothesis about exactly?

Edward:

- ----

Tina:

- I see. Surely, planet Earth is alive in the sense that it is capable of self-maintenance.

- A) As far as I am concerned, the hypothesis is not based on verifiable scientific evidence.
- B) I am afraid I can't explain it to you in detail, but it is something to do with the earth.
- C) You should know about it better than I do because you have written a lot about it.
- D) I can see you are one of the scientists who are strongly opposed to it.
- E) Well, according to the Gaia hypothesis, Earth can be viewed as a single living organism.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

48. Tom:

- **By the way, let me ask you a simple question: how do you explain the wide variety of organisms on Earth?**

Philip:

- **I don't think it is a simple question with a simple answer. A lot can be said in answer to this question.**

Tom:

- ----

Philip:

- **Alright. One major explanation is that, since Earth has many different climates, ranging from cold, snow-covered polar climates to hot tropical climates where it rains almost every day, each climate has its own organisms which have adapted to it and differ widely from the organisms of other climates.**

- A) I thought I would get the right answer only from you, but you have disappointed me.
- B) Are you in fact saying that you can't answer my question accurately?
- C) I am sure of it. However, you can at least tell me in general terms why this is so.
- D) Do you mean that scientific matters are very complex and have no right answers?
- E) I agree with you. So complicated a question as this one cannot be answered right away.

49. Jack:

- **As a scientist, can you tell me the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory?**

Samuel:

- **Sure I can. Why do you ask? It is a very technical question.**

Jack:

- ----

Samuel:

- **Well, in that case, I can tell you that, if a hypothesis successfully passes many tests, it becomes known as a theory.**

- A) I know it is. Recently I've been interested in scientific terms and issues. So I wanted to take your view on this matter.
- B) Don't you think explanations help us organize knowledge and predict future events?
- C) I've always believed that, as the two aspects of science, experiment and explanation are closely related.
- D) After a series of experiments, a researcher can see some relationship or regularity in the results.
- E) Clearly, the design of experiments and the explanation of results draw on the creativity of a researcher.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

50. Franklin:  
- **Did you know that aluminium is the most important commercial metal after iron?**
- Robin:  
- **Yes, of course. It is a metal with a very wide range of use in daily life.**
- Franklin:  
- ----
- Robin:  
- **Yes, true. But, with the addition of other metals, such as copper and magnesium, hard and corrosion-resistant alloys are produced, and it is these alloys that are widely used in structures, containers, packaging and other sectors.**
- A) Exactly so. Aluminium cans are an environmental problem because they remain intact for decades.
- B) Yet not so much as pure aluminium, which is very soft and chemically reactive.
- C) We need to recycle aluminium cans and, thus, save on the energy required in the electrolytic production of the metal.
- D) Do you accept the view that it is the third most abundant element in the earth's crust?
- E) Moreover, the principal ore of aluminium is bauxite, which is particularly common in tropical and subtropical regions.

51. Steven:  
- **Wasn't it the American astronomer Edwin Hubble who first put forth the idea that the universe is expanding?**
- Larry:  
- **Yes, it was him. He did much of his observational work in the 1920s on Mt. Wilson near Los Angeles.**
- Steven:  
- ----
- Larry:  
- **Yes; and that makes his work all the more remarkable.**
- A) Well, his idea seems to imply that, before the creation of the galaxies, there must have been a great explosion in space.
- B) Thus, it becomes clear why the space telescope used by NASA today is called "the Hubble Space Telescope."
- C) So, in the early twentieth century, he made a bold suggestion which yet needed to be proved.
- D) Can he be regarded as the most important pioneer of the space exploration that has gained momentum since the 1950s?
- E) So, the technology he had at his disposal for his observations, must have been rather primitive.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

52. (I) The atmosphere has three prevailing winds that blow more or less continually. (II) The solar energy that reaches polar regions is less concentrated and produces lower temperatures. (III) Prevailing winds that blow from the northeast near the North Pole or the southeast near the South Pole are called "polar easterlies." (IV) Winds that blow in the mid-latitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere are "westerlies". (V) Tropical winds that blow from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere or the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere are referred to as "trade winds."

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

53. (I) Many different conditions exist along the length of a river or stream. (II) The nature of a flowing-water ecosystem changes greatly from its source, where it begins, to its mouth, where it empties into another body of water. (III) For example, headwater streams are usually shallow, cold, swiftly flowing. (IV) In contrast, rivers downstream from the headwaters are wider and deeper, less cold and slower-flowing. (V) Unless strong conservation measures are initiated soon, human population growth and industrialization in tropical countries will spell the end of tropical rain forests by the middle of the century.

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

54. (I) Lake and ocean shores have extensive sand dunes, which are deposited by wind and water. (II) At first these dunes are blown about by the wind. (III) The sand dune environment is severe, with high temperatures during the day and low temperatures at night. (IV) If ozone disappeared from the stratosphere, Earth would become unlivable for most forms of life. (V) Also, sand dunes are deficient in certain mineral nutrients needed by plants.

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

55. (I) In his theory of the universe Newton assumed the universe was static. (II) Galaxies tend to be grouped in galaxy clusters, with anywhere from a few to many thousands of galaxies in each cluster. (III) In other words, Newton believed that no large-scale changes would occur over time. (IV) He recognized the difficulties in imagining a universe either as finite or as infinite. (V) If it is finite and has a boundary, then the question would be "What is beyond the boundary?"

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

56. (I) It is clear that nuclear power presents many risks. (II) Other large-scale energy-conversion methods, such as conventional coal-burning steam plants, also present health and environmental hazards. (III) When we speak of a vibration or an oscillation, we mean the motion of an object that regularly repeats itself, back and forth, over the same path. (IV) These include air pollution, oil spills, and the release of carbon dioxide. (V) In fact, while trying to meet the world's needs for energy, we must find ways to overcome all these environmental hazards.

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Wildfires are an important environmental hazard in many geographical areas. Those areas most prone to wildfires have wet seasons followed by dry seasons. Vegetation that grows and accumulates during the wet season dries out enough during the dry season to burn easily. When lightning hits the ground, it ignites the dry organic material, and a fire spreads through the area. Actually fires have several effects on the environment. First, burning frees the minerals that are locked in organic matter. The ashes remaining after a fire are rich in potassium, phosphorus, calcium, and other minerals essential for plant growth. Thus, vegetation flourishes following a fire. Second, fire removes plant cover and exposes the soil, which stimulates the germination of seeds requiring bare soil, and encourages the growth of shade-intolerant plants. Third, fire can cause increased soil erosion because it removes plant cover, leaving the soil more vulnerable to wind and water.

57. According to the passage, soil erosion ----.

- A) is undoubtedly the most adverse effect that wildfires have on areas where plant cover is thick due to heavy vegetation
- B) can happen in an area which, due to wildfires, has lost its plant cover, whereby the soil has become exposed to wind and water
- C) can be prevented in areas prone to wildfires just as strict measures are taken to maintain adequate plant cover
- D) extensively undermines environmental sustainability because it not only removes plant cover, but also prevents plant growth
- E) is mainly caused by wind and water, which destroy the plant cover of an area and turn the area into an arid land

58. It is clear from the passage that the areas with vegetation, where a wet season is followed by a dry season, ----.

- A) are most suitable for the germination of plant seeds
- B) usually have a vast range of environmental diversity
- C) maintain their plant cover and, therefore, are much prone to soil erosion
- D) are usually rich in various minerals that are essential for plant growth
- E) are most vulnerable to wildfires

59. As one learns from the passage, the reason why a wildfire is followed by vegetation growth is that ----.

- A) the minerals in the soil, especially potassium, phosphorus, and calcium, are preserved perfectly
- B) soil erosion takes a long time and, therefore, plants have time to grow up
- C) plant seeds in the soil are unaffected by the fire and begin to germinate in the wet season
- D) the ashes of the burnt organic matter contain many minerals indispensable for plants
- E) the area where the fires have taken place becomes suitable for shade-intolerant plants

60. One understands from the passage that, while the wet season is favourable for vegetation, ----.

- A) the dry season ushers in the danger of fire
- B) it causes a great deal of soil erosion
- C) it leads to the depletion of minerals in the soil
- D) the dry season stimulates the germination of seeds
- E) the growth of plants largely depends on the condition of the soil

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Moisture is removed from humid air by mountains, which force the air to rise. As it gains altitude, the air cools, clouds form, and precipitation occurs, primarily on the windward slopes of the mountains. As the air mass moves down on the other side of the mountain, it is warmed, thereby lessening the chance of precipitation of any remaining moisture. This situation exists on the west coast of North America, where precipitation falls on the western slopes of mountains that are close to the coast. The dry lands on the sides of the mountains away from the prevailing wind are called "rain shadows." Generally, differences in elevation, in the steepness and direction of slopes, and in exposure to sunlight and prevailing winds may produce local variations in climate known as "microclimates," which can be quite different from their overall surroundings. For an organism, the microclimate of its habitat is of primary importance, because that is the climate an organism actually experiences and knows how to cope with.

**61. As pointed out in the passage, microclimates ----.**

- A) can best be observed along the west coast of America where precipitation is high
- B) occur as a result of differences in the geographical features and conditions of an area
- C) show a great deal of variety in the North American dry lands known as "rain shadows"
- D) create a secure environment for organisms that prefer to live in areas with adequate precipitation
- E) are not affected by prevailing winds because of the steepness and direction of mountain slopes

**62. It is clear from the passage that mountains ----.**

- A) with steep slopes are most suitable for the formation of rain shadows
- B) do not receive any amount of precipitation on their windward slopes
- C) form an obstacle for prevailing winds to cause local variations in climate
- D) always provide a large variety of habitat for all kinds of organisms
- E) play an important role in the change of moist air into precipitation

**63. It is pointed out in the passage that all organisms ----.**

- A) know exactly how mountain slopes provide the best conditions for survival
- B) usually have their habitat in places where there isn't much exposure to sunlight
- C) are affected most adversely when the climate of their environment keeps on changing
- D) fully adapt to the conditions of the microclimate in which they live
- E) are perfectly able to cope with the physical conditions of an arid geography

**64. It is explained in the passage that the rain shadows of mountains are dry because ----.**

- A) the air mass that moves over them is warm and has almost no moisture for precipitation
- B) they differ enormously from each other in terms of elevation and steepness
- C) they are fully exposed to prevailing winds and, therefore, have no chance of precipitation
- D) their microclimatic conditions vary enormously and are therefore not suitable for rainfall
- E) they are far from any coast that would provide them with moisture and cool air

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Today scientists draw attention to some of the potential consequences of global warming on wildlife. They point out that each species reacts to changes in temperature differently. Some species will undoubtedly become extinct, particularly those with narrow temperature requirements, those confined to small reserves or parks, and those living in fragile ecosystems, whereas other species may survive in greatly reduced numbers and ranges. Ecosystems considered most vulnerable to species loss in the short term are polar seas, coral reefs, mountains, coastal wetlands, tundra, taiga, and temperate forests. On the other hand, some species may be able to migrate to new environments or adapt themselves to the changing conditions in their present habitats. Also, some species may be unaffected by global warming, whereas others may emerge from it as winners, with greatly expanded numbers and ranges. Those considered most likely to prosper include weeds, pests, and disease-carrying organisms that are already common in many different environments.

**65. It is clear from the passage that global warming ----.**

- A) has caused much decline in the number of many rare species
- B) is particularly harmful to coastal wetlands and coral reefs
- C) has increased dangerously and extensively throughout the world
- D) has already forced many species to migrate to new environments
- E) does not have the same impact on all species

**66. The passage gives a brief account of ----.**

- A) the precautions that need to be taken to prevent the extinction of certain species
- B) the possible adverse effects that global warming will, in the future, have on different species
- C) how different ecosystems react to the increase of the numbers of species
- D) why certain species can always survive in many different environments
- E) the vital importance that wildlife has particularly for fragile ecosystems

**67. According to the passage, some species ----.**

- A) are very sensitive to the environments with narrow temperature requirements and, therefore, would have their habitats elsewhere
- B) are so adaptable to different environments that they keep on migrating from one environment to another
- C) prefer to have their habitats not only in places such as mountains and wetlands, but also in tundra, taiga, and temperate forests
- D) will be positively affected by global warming and, consequently, will increase in number and range
- E) such as weeds and pests would survive only in one kind of ecosystem even though they react to changes in temperature

**68. It is stressed in the passage that, due to global warming, ----.**

- A) scientists have focused their efforts on the conservation of rare species
- B) many organisms have already changed their habitats
- C) species living in temperate forests will have to migrate to a new environment
- D) there has been a sharp increase in the variety and number of pests
- E) for some species, extinction is inevitable

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Commercial logging, mostly for export abroad, accounts for 21% of tropical deforestation. Most tropical countries allow commercial logging to proceed at a much faster rate than is sustainable. For example, in parts of Malaysia, current logging practices remove the forest almost twice as fast as the sustainable rate. If this continues, Malaysia will soon experience shortages of timber and will have to start importing logs. When that happens, Malaysia will have lost future revenues, both from logging and from harvesting other forest products, from its newly vanished forests. Moreover, in addition to commercial logging, cattle ranching also causes deforestation. In fact, approximately 12% of tropical rainforest destruction is done to provide open rangeland for cattle. After the forests are cleared, cattle can be raised on the land for six to ten years, after which time shrubby plants take over the range. Much of the beef raised on these ranches, which are often owned by foreign companies, is exported to fast-food restaurants.

69. It is made clear in the passage that tropical deforestation ----.

- A) is mainly caused by commercial logging and cattle ranching
- B) should be carried out at a sustainable rate in countries like Malaysia
- C) has not yet become an environmental concern in developed countries
- D) is unavoidable since many countries including Malaysia encourage it
- E) is now so well controlled that it has ceased to be a problem

70. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that Malaysia's logging practices ----.

- A) have given the country a leading position in forest products
- B) enable the country to earn enormous revenues
- C) are carried out at a remarkably sustainable rate
- D) provide a much higher income than cattle ranching
- E) will be very damaging to its economy in the long run

71. It is pointed out in the passage that a cattle rangeland carved out of a tropical forest ----.

- A) is certainly more suitable for ranching than other kinds of ranges
- B) is actually far more profitable and environmentally harmless than commercial logging
- C) is more feasible in tropical countries than anywhere else in the world
- D) can be viable up to ten years and, then, is overgrown with shrubby plants
- E) brings in more income than other kinds of rangeland outside tropical forests

72. A point made in the passage is that tropical cattle ranches ----.

- A) in Malaysia are mostly owned by international companies
- B) provide most of the beef needed by fast-food restaurants
- C) are growing much faster than the sustainable rate for forests
- D) are a major source of income for many countries in the West
- E) produce so much beef that much of it is exported to other countries

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the early part of the twentieth century, the experiments carried out by Ernest Rutherford and his colleagues led to the idea that at the centre of an atom there is a tiny but massive nucleus. At the same time that the quantum theory was being developed and that scientists were attempting to understand the structure of the atom and its electrons, investigations into the nucleus itself had also begun. An important question to physicists was whether the nucleus had a structure, and what that structure might be. In fact, it has so far turned out that the nucleus is a complicated entity, and even today, it is not fully understood. However, by the early 1930s, a model of the nucleus had been developed that is still useful. According to this model, a nucleus is considered as an aggregate of two types of particles: protons and neutrons. A proton is the nucleus of the simplest atom which is hydrogen. The neutron, whose existence was ascertained only in 1932 by the English physicist James Chadwick, is electrically neutral as its name implies. These two constituents of a nucleus, neutrons and protons, are referred to collectively as "nucleons."

**73. One understands from the passage that one of the serious questions with which physicists in the early twentieth century was concerned was ----.**

- A) to what extent the quantum theory might transform classical physics
- B) whether the neutron provided energy for the nucleus
- C) what structure the nucleus might have
- D) whether the nucleus of hydrogen contained the nucleons
- E) why Rutherford and his colleagues were indifferent to the quantum theory

**74. It is clear from the passage that the presence of a nucleus in an atom ----.**

- A) had always been a controversial issue among physicists until the early 1930s
- B) was understood as a result of the experiments undertaken by Rutherford and his colleagues
- C) had been known for a long time before Rutherford and his colleagues clearly defined its structure
- D) was revealed only after Chadwick discovered and defined the neutron
- E) is still a major question for physicists since the nature of the nucleons needs to be fully described

**75. According to the passage, in the early twentieth century, physicists ----.**

- A) were so divided among themselves that they were unable to undertake any research in order to reveal the structure of the nucleus
- B) were greatly inspired by the research activities which the English physicist James Chadwick was involved in
- C) were so encouraged by the discovery of the nucleons that they were able finally to understand the true nature of the atom
- D) were engaged in the development of the quantum theory while they were also focusing on the study of the nucleus
- E) were all seriously interested in the quantum theory as a new scientific development and solely focused on it

**76. It is clear from the passage that Chadwick's work as regards the neutron ----.**

- A) was duly taken into account by all the physicists in their research on electrons
- B) had a great deal of influence on Rutherford and his colleagues
- C) was undoubtedly a significant contribution to the study of the nucleus
- D) was originally inspired by the quantum theory which he knew so well
- E) brought him much fame not only in England but elsewhere also

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Earth and Venus, being roughly the same size and distance from the sun, are often regarded as twin planets. So it is natural to wonder how the crust of Venus compares with that of our own world. Although centuries of telescopic observations from Earth could give no insight, beginning in 1990 the Magellan space probe's orbiting radar penetrated the thick clouds that enshroud Venus and revealed its surface with stunning clarity. From the detailed images of landforms, planetary scientists can surmise the type of rock that covers Venus. It seems that our sister planet is completely covered by rocks of basaltic composition, which are very much like the dark, fine-grained rocks that line the ocean basins of Earth. Magellan's mapping, however, failed to find extensive areas comparable to Earth's continental crust.

**77. It is stressed in the passage that, in view of its largeness as well as remoteness from the sun, Venus ----.**

- A) is far different from Earth
- B) is very much like our own planet
- C) is incomparable with any other planet
- D) still seems to be incomprehensible
- E) has always been a favourite for telescopic observations

**78. According to the passage, Magellan's exploration of Venus ----.**

- A) was largely prevented by the planet's thick clouds and turned into a total failure
- B) benefited a great deal from the data obtained through centuries of telescopic observations
- C) has revealed a kind of rock composition which resembles the rocks in Earth's ocean basins
- D) have enabled planetary scientists to explain why the planet is enshrouded in thick clouds
- E) not only showed clearly the size of the planet but also how its thick clouds were formed

**79. The passage draws attention to the fact that, despite centuries of telescopic observations, ----.**

- A) planetary scientists have failed to understand the geological composition of Venus' rocks
- B) there has been no information available about the surface of Venus
- C) extensive areas of Venus have yet to be observed
- D) the clouds that surround Venus have only once been penetrated
- E) planetary scientists were not aware of the fact that Venus and Earth were twin planets

**80. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.**

- A) the Magellan space probe's findings about Venus
- B) the major question of why the surface of Venus is covered by rocks
- C) Venus' cloud formations, which is an issue still debated by scientists
- D) planetary scientists' ongoing research into Earth's continental crust
- E) a scientific analysis of the pictures sent by the Magellan space probe

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

# İNGİLİZCE

## SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

2010 - ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sağ. Bil.

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

1. A small percentage of people have new or recurring ---- of pain that feel like gallbladder attacks even though they have no gallbladder.

- A) episodes      B) removals      C) deficits  
D) responses      E) trials

2. Since most immunosuppressive drugs work by dampening the entire immune system, they leave the patient ---- to short-term problems like infections.

- A) reliable      B) detrimental      C) indifferent  
D) susceptible      E) deficient

3. ---- any organ, including the kidneys, lungs, heart and brain, can be attacked by the immune system.

- A) Closely      B) Virtually      C) Fortunately  
D) Profoundly      E) Extremely

4. Patients diagnosed with identical cancers and given similar therapies of radiation and chemotherapy often ---- very differently.

- A) correspond      B) approach      C) identify  
D) respond      E) emerge

5. Sterilization in hospitals is done in an autoclave that subjects the items to moist heat under pressure, with a drying time of 15 to 30 minutes to prevent condensation from ---- on the surgical instruments.

- A) building up      B) keeping off      C) making out  
D) moving off      E) setting out

6. Roughly one in a thousand of the three billion DNA letters that ---- the human genome differs between any two given individuals.

- A) break into      B) give in      C) keep up  
D) make up      E) put on

7. Some new research findings ---- that growing old ---- from stress and oxidative damage to cells and DNA.

- A) suggest / may not result  
B) suggested / has not resulted  
C) will suggest / did not result  
D) had suggested / would not result  
E) have suggested / had not resulted

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

8. According to a study led by a group of researchers in Britain, breast screening ---- the number of breast cancer deaths by 30 per cent since the national campaign ---- in 1989.

- A) reduced / has been introduced
- B) has reduced / was introduced
- C) reduces / is introduced
- D) may reduce / should be introduced
- E) was reducing / had been introduced

9. Scientists ---- various methods over the years to search for genes that ---- to the development of human intelligence.

- A) have used / may have contributed
- B) use / will contribute
- C) used / have contributed
- D) had used / contribute
- E) are using / should contribute

10. New experiments on animals ---- hope that a cure based on transplanting stem cells ---- a reality in the future for patients with Parkinson's disease.

- A) could have given / had become
- B) gave / becomes
- C) will give / has become
- D) give / could become
- E) had given / became

11. Over the last few years, physicians ---- pharmacogenetic testing to identify thousands of childhood leukaemia sufferers whose genes ---- them to a severe reaction to certain drugs.

- A) have used / predispose
- B) used / would have predisposed
- C) had used / will predispose
- D) were using / must predispose
- E) use / had predisposed

12. An understanding of the link ---- inflammation and cancer requires knowing how the body reacts ---- invaders.

- A) with / through    B) between / to    C) to / for
- D) by / from    E) in / over

13. ---- stress or heavy exercise, the normal heart can increase its cardiac output up to fivefold, and 20 or 30 litres of blood can be pumped ---- minute.

- A) On / in    B) In / within    C) By / at
- D) During / per    E) From / to

14. In immunodeficiency disorders, the immune system doesn't function adequately, ---- infections are more common, recur more frequently and last longer than usual.

- A) so    B) but    C) even if
- D) although    E) as if

15. People cannot minimize the consequences of heart failure, ---- they introduce changes in their lives and strictly obey the instructions given by the doctor.

- A) but                      B) if                      C) whereas  
D) unless                      E) whether

16. ---- sterilization creates a pathogen-free environment, 5 to 10 per cent of patients still contract an infection during their stay at hospital.

- A) Once                      B) Since                      C) As long as  
D) When                      E) Although

17. The heart is a hollow organ ---- interior contains two muscular and membranous tissue walls, one vertical and one horizontal.

- A) whenever                      B) which                      C) where  
D) whose                      E) that

18. ---- popular belief, laboratory experiments show that men have a higher pain tolerance than women.

- A) Compared to                      B) Contrary to                      C) As regards  
D) Rather than                      E) In case of

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

Investigating the relation between cell phones and cancer remains terribly difficult and (19)----. Brain cancer studies are particularly hard to conduct (20)---- the tumours are rare and can take decades to develop. Most studies have addressed either malignant tumours such as glioma, or benign tumours such as meningioma or acoustic neuroma. The majority of the studies have found no link between cell phones and these types of cancer, but (21)---- have. Researchers of a university hospital in Sweden found increased risk (22)---- glioma and acoustic neuroma after ten or more years of regular cell phone use. They (23)---- that current radiation limits for cellphones are unsafe.

19. A) inconclusive                      B) explicit  
C) obvious                      D) influential  
E) available

20. A) that                      B) unless  
C) although                      D) because  
E) while

21. A) none                      B) a few                      C) most  
D) much                      E) more

22. A) against                      B) from  
C) for                      D) to  
E) about

23. A) concluded  
B) would have concluded  
C) would conclude  
D) should have concluded  
E) had concluded

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

24. Because breast cancer rarely produces symptoms in its early stages, ----.

- A) the different types of breast cancer differ greatly in their response to treatment
- B) most surgeons take into account a number of issues
- C) it may be treated with a variety of surgical options
- D) treatment depends on the characteristics of the cancer
- E) routine screening is especially important

25. Although combined drug effects are sometimes beneficial, ----.

- A) sometimes two similar but not identical drugs are taken concurrently
- B) certain anaesthetics cause a very high fever in about 1 in 20,000 patients
- C) many drugs are inactivated by metabolic systems in the liver
- D) drug interactions are most often unwanted and harmful
- E) doctors, for example, may prescribe two antihypertensive drugs for a person

26. If a doctor anticipates that the foetus's lungs are immature, and delivery cannot be delayed, ----.

- A) a corticosteroid drug may be given to the mother at least 24 hours before the delivery
- B) respiratory distress syndrome is a breathing disorder in which the air sacs in an infant's lungs do not stay open
- C) infants born to diabetic mothers are more likely to have immature lungs
- D) soon after delivery, the infant begins to breathe rapidly
- E) infants with respiratory distress syndrome are at the risk of bleeding in the brain

27. Before transplants are performed, ----.

- A) these immunosuppressive drugs also make the transplant patient more vulnerable to pneumonia
- B) most organs to be transplanted, therefore, are removed from patients who have just died
- C) corneal transplants are highly successful because the cornea has almost no blood and lymphatic vessels
- D) graft rejection is an immune response against transplanted tissue
- E) tissues from the patient and the potential donors must be typed and matched as closely as possible

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

28. While immunologists are working to develop a successful vaccine and effective drugs to treat HIV-infected patients, ----.

- A) developing a vaccine against HIV has been a most daunting challenge for them
- B) a vaccine would not be effective against new antigens and so would quickly become obsolete
- C) massive educational programmes are also being developed to impede the proliferation of AIDS
- D) HIV often infects the central nervous system; for this reason, an effective drug must cross the blood-brain barrier
- E) other barriers to the development of a vaccine include the difficulties in finding human volunteers in whom to test the vaccine

29. When colorectal cancer has spread and isn't likely to be cured by surgery alone, ----.

- A) chemotherapy after surgery may prolong the person's life, but cure is still rare
- B) surgery to relieve the intestinal obstruction may ease the symptoms
- C) this treatment, though expensive, may provide more benefit than ordinary chemotherapy
- D) this procedure may relieve symptoms and prolong life
- E) about 70 per cent of patients with colorectal cancer are good candidates for surgery

30. In recent years, some neuroimaging experiments have shown that the brain maintains a high level of activity ----.

- A) since other routine tasks require minimal additional energy
- B) even when it is nominally at rest
- C) although some understanding was needed of the physiology of the brain's intrinsic activity
- D) if the idea that brain could be constantly busy is not new
- E) even if performing a particular task increases the brain's energy consumption

31. Some recent findings indicate that hydrogen sulphide could help treat heart attack patients and keep trauma victims alive ----.

- A) since scientists have known about hydrogen-sulphide's toxic effects on humans for centuries
- B) whereas the body manufactures tiny quantities of hydrogen sulphide
- C) because researchers are developing hydrogen-sulphide-based therapies for various conditions
- D) until they can undergo surgery or receive a blood transfusion
- E) so that it is not the only noxious gas that has been found at work in the human body

32. Innovation in arm and hand prostheses has been slow ----.

- A) because the market for the devices is small and development costs are high
- B) as long as many soldiers are coming home from war with grievous injuries
- C) as a group of engineers and designers is collaborating to make better prosthetic hands and arms
- D) if advanced artificial arms and hands display almost human-like motion
- E) when the high-tech devices remain too heavy, costly and fragile

33. In recent years, scientists have published a number of studies, ----.

- A) unless their work is providing a new understanding of what intelligence is
- B) even if researchers have new technologies to probe genes and the brain
- C) whereby they claim to have found distinctive patterns of brain functioning
- D) while the role of genes in intelligence is still worth pursuing
- E) even though they had found clues about the roles of genes

34. Researchers working on a new drug claim that it could be a first step to treating autism ----.

- A) so that some of these drugs available on the market for this syndrome treat certain symptoms
- B) since experiments on mice proved to be promising
- C) while patients can't perform most everyday tasks
- D) whether they plan to test it on patients of different age groups
- E) that a mutation on the X chromosome is the most common cause of this disorder

35. The human ear is equipped to register sound frequencies between about 20 and 20,000 cycles per second ----.

- A) even if the inner ear consists of a complicated group of interconnected canals and sacs
- B) unless dogs and some other animals can hear sounds of various frequencies
- C) while the ear is ten times more sensitive than the eye
- D) since one of the functions of the human ear is to help maintain equilibrium
- E) although individuals vary greatly as regards their age and health

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

36. **One of the greatest challenges in developing and using cancer drugs is delivering the drugs to the diseased tissues without poisoning the patient's entire body.**

- A) Kanser ilaçlarının kullanılmasında ve geliştirilmesinde karşılaşılan en büyük sorunlardan biri, bu ilaçların, hastanın vücuduna zarar vermeden, hastalıklı dokuları etkilemesini sağlamaktır.
- B) Kanser ilaçlarının kullanılmasında ve geliştirilmesinde en büyük sorunlardan biri, bu ilaçları, hastanın tüm vücudunu zehirlemeden, hastalıklı dokulara vermektir.
- C) Bir hastanın tüm vücuduna zarar vermeksizin, sadece hastalıklı dokulara ilaç verebilmek, kanser ilaçlarının kullanımında ve geliştirilmesindeki en büyük sorunlardan biridir.
- D) Kanser ilaçlarının kullanımında ve geliştirilmesinde, hem hastaların vücutlarına zarar vermek, hem de ilaçları hastalıklı dokulara verebilmek karşılaşılan en büyük sorunlardan biridir.
- E) Kanser ilaçlarının kullanılmasında ve geliştirilmesindeki en büyük sorunlardan biri, hastalık taşıyan dokularına ilaç verirken, hastanın tüm vücudunun zehirlenmesidir.

37. **A blood test today could take a few days because of the many steps needed to separate blood components.**

- A) Kanı bileşenlerine ayırmak için birçok aşamaya gereksinim duyulduğu takdirde, günümüzde bir kan testinin sonuçlandırılması, birkaç gün almaktadır.
- B) Günümüzde kan testleri birkaç gün sürebilir çünkü kanı, bileşenlerine ayırmanın gerektirdiği birçok aşama vardır.
- C) Kanı bileşenlerine ayırmanın birçok aşama gerektirmesi, günümüzde bir kan testinin yapılmasının birkaç gün sürmesine neden olmaktadır.
- D) Kanı bileşenlerine ayırmanın birçok aşaması vardır; bu yüzden, kan testlerinin yapılması, birkaç gün alabilmektedir.
- E) Bir kan testi, günümüzde, kan bileşenlerini ayırmak için gereksinim duyulan birçok adımdan dolayı, birkaç gün alabilir.

38. **The health care sector will have to alter its plans fundamentally, which are currently failing to produce inexpensive and highly efficient drugs.**

- A) Sağlık sektörünün planları, şu anda çok etkili ve ucuz ilaç üretmekte başarılı olmadığından dolayı, tamamen değişmek zorunda kalacaktır.
- B) Sağlık sektörünün hem ucuz hem de etkili ilaçlar üretmekte başarılı olamayan planlarını, tamamiyle değiştirmesi gerekmektedir.
- C) Günümüzde ucuz ve etkili ilaç üretmekte başarılı olamayan sağlık sektörü, planlarını baştan aşağı değiştirmek zorunda kalacaktır.
- D) Sağlık sektörü, günümüzde ucuz ve çok etkili ilaçları üretmede başarısız kalan planlarını temelden değiştirmek zorunda kalacaktır.
- E) Sağlık sektörü etkili ve ucuz ilaç üretiminde başarılı olamadığı için bütün planlarını kökten değiştirmek zorundadır.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

39. Kalp hastalıklarına ve çeşitli hastalıklara yol açan kronik yangıyı anlamak, kanserin bilinmeyen nedenlerini tanımlamak için önemli olabilir.

- A) Since chronic inflammation contributes to heart disease and a variety of other diseases, it may be helpful in understanding and identifying the hidden causes of cancer.
- B) Understanding chronic inflammation, which contributes to heart disease and a variety of other diseases, may be important in identifying the unknown causes of cancer.
- C) Identifying the undetected causes of cancer depends on understanding chronic inflammation, which also triggers heart disease and a variety of other diseases.
- D) Understanding chronic inflammation, as it also indicates heart disease and a variety of other diseases, may be helpful in detecting certain causes of cancer.
- E) Understanding chronic inflammation, which leads not only to heart disease but also to a variety of other diseases, is essential in order to identify many unknown causes of cancer.

40. Sir William Osler, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* adlı kitabında, hastalıkların tedavisinde, hasta farklılıklarının neden olduğu sorunlar üzerine görüşlerini açıklamaktadır.

- A) According to Sir William Osler's views in his book *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, the variability of patients pose some problems in the treatment of disease.
- B) *Sir William Osler's book The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, is about the problems stemming from the variability of patients in the treatment of disease.
- C) Sir William Osler's book *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* is an account of the problems related to the variability of patients in the treatment of disease.
- D) In his book *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, Sir William Osler claims that the variability of patients often causes some problems in the treatment of disease.
- E) In his book *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, Sir William Osler points out his views on the problems, posed by the variability of patients, in the treatment of disease.

41. 1990'larda, bir tümöre yüksek seviyelerde doğru-  
dan uygulanınca kanser hücrelerini öldüren, bir sitokin türü üzerinde bazı araştırmalar yapılmıştır.

- A) Some research carried out in the 1990s indicated that a type of cytokine can kill cancer cells when administered at high levels directly into a tumour.
- B) A type of cytokine kills cancer cells, when administered at high levels directly into a tumour as indicated by some research in the 1990s.
- C) In the 1990s, some research was done on a type of cytokine, which kills cancer cells, when administered directly into a tumour at high levels.
- D) According to a research completed in the 1990s, a type of cytokine has the capacity to kill cancer cells, when administered at high levels directly into some tumours.
- E) Some researchers argued in the 1990s that if type of cytokine is administered at high levels directly into tumours, it can kill cancer cells.

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

42. **The eye's cornea and retina are critical for vision. If the stem cells around the cornea are destroyed, sight is lost. ---- To replace lost photoreceptors, researchers have tried to implant neural stem cells or retinal stem cells in the retinas of research animals but without much success.**

- A) An ophthalmic artery and a retinal artery provide blood to each eye, and an ophthalmic vein and a retinal vein drain blood from it.
- B) Diseases in the eye's cornea and retina have been a major concern for centuries in the medical world.
- C) The eye constantly produces continuous images that are instantly transmitted to the brain.
- D) Yet, even greater problems can occur when retina's light-sensitive cells, the photoreceptors, are destroyed by genetic diseases.
- E) Recent research with mice has shown photoreceptors can be made more efficient.

43. **Are identical (monozygotic) twins genetically identical? Mostly, they are. This is because the twins are conceived when the fertilized egg divides into two separate embryos. Therefore, they, start with identical DNA, but over time small differences can develop. ---- This leads to differences that have been linked to autism, lupus and learning disabilities.**

- A) Many pregnancies that begin as twin pregnancies sometimes end as single births.
- B) The vast majority of twin pregnancies proceed smoothly and result in healthy babies.
- C) Dizygotic twins don't share an identical set of genes; actually, they are just born at the same time.
- D) In fact, in many countries, roughly one-third of all twins are identical.
- E) For instance, in 2007, researchers at an American medical centre discovered that DNA itself can vary in some monozygotic twins.

44. **Researchers divide the symptoms of schizophrenia into two categories. The first comprises hallucinations, paranoia and delusions usually associated with the disease. ---- The other group of symptoms, categorized as "negative", includes loss of motivation, degraded social skills and an inability to feel pleasure.**

- A) Dopamine-receptor drugs, generally used in the treatment of schizophrenia, usually have a number of side effects.
- B) These are called "positive symptoms" because the patient is adding something to reality.
- C) New treatments may be on the horizon, thanks to deeper insights into the nature of the disease.
- D) In the 1950s, scientists noted that some drugs had antipsychotic effects when given to schizophrenic patients.
- E) For years, scientists have struggled to untangle the complexities of certain diseases.

45. **Anaemia is not a disease but a symptom of any of a number of different disorders. It can be caused by poor diet, blood loss, exposure to industrial poisons, diseases of the bone marrow and any other disorder that upsets the balance between blood production and blood loss. Mild degrees of anaemia often cause nothing more than a lack of energy. ---- This may be accompanied by the pounding of the heart and a rapid pulse and heart action.**

- A) Treatment depends on how rapidly blood is lost and how severe the anaemia is.
- B) This type of anaemia disappears when the cause has been found and corrected.
- C) A good basic diet is the best way to combat diet-deficiency anaemia.
- D) However, in more severe cases of anaemia, exertion causes shortness of breath.
- E) Many nutrients are needed for red cell production.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

46. When you listen to the heartbeat with a stethoscope, you can hear two main heart sounds, "lup-dup", which repeat rhythmically. The first heart sound, "lup", is low-pitched, not very loud, and fairly long-lasting. It is caused mainly by the closing of the AV valves and marks the beginning of ventricular systole. ---- This "dup" sound marks the closing of the semilunar valves and the beginning of ventricular diastole.

- A) The portion of the cycle in which contradiction occurs is known as systole.
- B) A heart murmur may be caused by any condition that prevents valves from closing tightly.
- C) The quality of these sounds tells a physician much about the state of the valves.
- D) One complete heartbeat takes about 0.8 second and is referred to as a cardiac cycle.
- E) This sound is quickly followed by higher-pitched, louder, sharper, and shorter "dup" sound.

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

47. Mark:

- Have you seen the news in the newspaper about a ban on doctors wearing watches in hospitals?

Paul:

- A ban on wearing watches? What ban?

Mark:

- ----

Paul:

- Now I understand the reason why such a decision has been taken.

- A) I know you are particularly interested in expensive watches.
- B) Most doctors rightly point out that the Department of Health's policies are always complicated.
- C) Some new studies show that, in estimating patients' heart and respiratory rates, doctors usually make mistakes.
- D) Don't you know? Last year, the Department of Health advised doctors against wearing their watches while they were in hospital since the watches could harbour bacteria.
- E) In my opinion, wearing watches in hospitals would do no harm to patients.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

48. Sarah:  
- **In recent years, we all have heard the phrase “jetlag” from people who had a flight because it is almost a routine for the air travels.**

Anna:  
- **Yes, you’re right. I’ve heard it for many times, but I still don’t know what it is.**

Sarah:  
- ----

Anna:  
- **You seem to know it in detail. You must have read a lot about this problem.**

- A) Studies show that this problem is seen especially when the flight is from West to East.
- B) Well, actually, it can be defined as the lack of adaptation of the human body to the fast change of time when flying across a number of time zones.
- C) I have no idea about how we can protect ourselves from it.
- D) As far as I am concerned, it isn’t because of a long flight time but because of the time zone difference.
- E) It is seen less in children and young people, because their body is more prone to change.

49. Andrew:  
- **Last night, I watched a programme on TV about rare brain syndromes. Especially, Munchausen syndrome is truly bizarre.**

Colin:  
- **This is the first time I’ve heard that syndrome mentioned. I wonder what it is.**

Andrew:  
- ----

Colin:  
- **That sounds odd. I’m glad to hear that the syndrome is a rare case.**

- A) It is somewhat psychological. People with this syndrome fake illness to get attention from the medical staff.
- B) Some patients even inject themselves with harmful substances. Can you believe?
- C) You should have watched it. There were unbelievable cases in the programme.
- D) Well, the human brain is breathtakingly complex. When it breaks down, the results can be catastrophic.
- E) In some of these syndromes, patients have no previous history of psychiatric problems.

50. Mary:  
- **What is wrong with you? You look very upset.**

Beth:  
- **I have some health problems related to my weight.**

Mary:  
- ----

Beth:  
- **If it is that much simple, I will follow your advice strictly.**

- A) Doctors know that most weight management programmes are based on behaviour modification.
- B) Actually, the extent of obesity is determined by measuring height and weight.
- C) You must lose weight first to get over them.
- D) I am afraid accumulation of fat in the chest wall puts a pressure on the lungs.
- E) You know obese people have an increased risk of becoming ill.

51. Sandra:  
- **Every year millions of people take the drugs prescribed by doctors, but in most cases they do not work effectively. Until recently, doctors have had no idea about the reasons for it.**

Greg:  
- **You mean, now they know?**

Sandra:  
- ----

Greg:  
- **Yes, I think what you say sounds reasonable.**

- A) Fortunately, yes. Now it is clear that the problem largely lies in our genetic make-up, that is, what works for one person doesn't work for another.
- B) More than 90 per cent of drugs work in about 30 per cent of the population in the world.
- C) Surprisingly, adverse drug effects are the fifth leading cause of death in some developed countries.
- D) We should always remember that disease remains complex and drug development remains difficult.
- E) The next time you take a drug, it may not have the effect you expect.

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

52. (I) Normal body temperature varies from individual to individual, but is typically just over 37°C. (II) If this temperature drops by a small amount, then hypothermia sets in. (III) At 35°C you will be unable to write your own name and even walking is very difficult. (IV) The theoretical absolute lower limit is zero degrees centigrade. (V) At 32°C, most people will collapse, slipping unconscious when their core temperature drops to around 30°C.

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

53. (I) Mouth ulcers are painful sores on the inside of the mouth or tongue. (II) The pain comes about because the mucus membrane that forms the delicate lining inside the mouth has been ripped open, exposing nerves. (III) The most common type is caused by accidental injury. (IV) Other types can be caused by stress or fungal and viral infection. (V) White areas can appear anywhere in the mouth and often are simply food debris that can be wiped away.

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

54. (I) Systemic anaphylaxis is a dangerous allergic reaction that can occur when a person develops an allergy to a specific drug such as penicillin. (II) In serious allergic disorders, patients are sometimes given a form of immunotherapy known as desensitization. (III) A widespread allergic reaction takes place within minutes after the drug enters the body. (IV) Mast cells release large amounts of histamine and other compounds into the circulation, and these compounds cause extreme vasodilatation and permeability. (V) So much plasma may be lost from the blood that circulatory shock and death can occur within a few minutes.

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

55. (I) Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness in people aged 30 to 65 years old. (II) Blindness occurs 20 times more frequently in diabetic patients than others and is most often seen after the disease has been manifest for at least 15 years. (III) Similarly, type II diabetes may occur in children or adolescents but usually begins after age 30. (IV) Approximately 10 to 15% of type I diabetic patients become legally blind (visual acuity of 20/200 or worse in the better eye). (V) The primary cause of visual loss is retinopathy.

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

56. (I) Experiments with mice on "mind reading" raises an intriguing possibility: if enough neurons in a human brain could be recorded simultaneously, such recordings could well be able to reveal human thoughts. (II) Existing tools, such as EEG monitors and functional magnetic resonance imaging devices are not sensitive enough for such recordings. (III) If a sensitive method existed, it could potentially be used to determine whether someone with Alzheimer's disease who can no longer talk is able to understand conversation. (IV) For decades, neuroscientists have attempted to learn how the brain makes memories. (V) Such "mind reading" might also be helpful for diagnosing mental disorders or assessing how well some medications are working.

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases are the most common diseases which affect many people in the world. Approximately, 1 million people in the world suffer from Parkinson's disease, a motor disorder characterized by difficulty in initiating movements and slowness of movement. Patients often have a masked facial expression, poor balance, and a flexed posture. Like Alzheimer's disease, which is characterized by confusion, memory loss, and a variety of other symptoms, Parkinson's disease is progressive, and the risk increases with age. The incidence of the Parkinson's disease is about 1% at the age of 65, and about 5% at the age 85. Parkinson's disease appears to result from a combination of environmental and genetic factors. Evidence for a genetic role includes the fact that some families with an increased incidence of Parkinson's disease carry a mutated form of the gene for a protein which is important in normal brain function. The symptoms of Parkinson's disease result from the death of neurons in the mid-brain. As a result, at present, there is no cure for Parkinson's disease, although various treatments can help control the symptoms.

**57. According to the passage, Parkinson's disease ----.**

- A) has its adverse effects on the body's movements
- B) can easily be treated at an advanced age
- C) can best be understood through a close study of the memory
- D) can be cured provided that its symptoms are taken into account at an early stage
- E) is a consequence of purely environmental factors

**58. It is clear from the passage that Alzheimer's disease ----.**

- A) affects more people in the world than Parkinson's disease
- B) is a major genetic disorder that can today be controlled
- C) can be recognized through the patient's loss of memory as well as a number of other symptoms
- D) is common mostly among elderly people over the age of 80
- E) has attracted more medical attention in the world than Parkinson's disease

**59. It is pointed out in the passage that the loss of neurons in the mid-brain ----.**

- A) is an incidence that can be observed easily
- B) initiates Alzheimer's disease
- C) results from general protein deficiency
- D) happens when the body's movements begin to slow down
- E) leads to Parkinson's disease

**60. As clearly pointed out in the passage, there is ----.**

- A) a great deal of protein deficiency in many families prone to Alzheimer's disease
- B) much evidence to claim that Parkinson's disease can be cured in the near future
- C) a variety of treatments whereby the symptoms of Parkinson's disease can be controlled
- D) a need to develop a new technique whereby the movements of the body can be improved
- E) much controversy among physicians in the world on the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Gene replacement therapy is being developed for several genetic diseases. Because many difficulties are inherent in treating most serious genetic diseases, scientists have dreamed of developing actual cures. Today, genetic engineering is bringing these dreams closer to reality. Such therapy could take two main forms. One approach would be to introduce copies of a normal gene into a fertilized egg, using modifications of the technology already used to produce transgenic animals. In some transgenic animals the introduced gene can remain stable from generation to generation, constituting a true "genetic cure." However, this approach raises such complex ethical problems that it is not being actively pursued at this time. A second strategy – to introduce the normal gene into only some body cells (somatic cell gene therapy) – is receiving increased attention today. The rationale is that, although a particular gene may be present in all cells, it is expressed only in some. Expression of the normal allele in only the cells that require it may be sufficient to give a normal phenotype. Although this approach presents a number of technical obstacles, which must be overcome, gene therapies for a number of genetic diseases are undergoing development or are being tested on patients in clinical trials.

**61. According to the passage, somatic cell gene therapy ----.**

- A) is regarded by physicians ethically applicable
- B) is cheaper and more practical
- C) leads to a number of complications
- D) has been practised over decades
- E) is related to body cells

**62. One understands from the passage that clinical trials for gene therapies ----.**

- A) have given little hope
- B) are still underway
- C) have been much costly
- D) cannot be carried on due to ethical problems
- E) have been going on for several decades

**63. It is suggested in the passage that the first major form of genetic therapy raises problems because ----.**

- A) using technology in this process impairs the organic nature of the gene
- B) it is difficult to apply the normal gene into a fertilized egg
- C) it is ethically controversial
- D) the clinical tests have produced some unexpected results
- E) its application to transgenic animals has been opposed by some researchers

**64. According to the passage, gene replacement therapy ----.**

- A) is a cure under development, especially for hereditary genetic diseases
- B) is a dream in the medical world, which can hardly be achieved
- C) is fully beneficial for a variety of diseases
- D) has already been tried and very good results obtained
- E) has been used by the physicians successfully for a long time

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The pirate look is a time-honoured way to fix children's "lazy eye". The patch over the good eye forces the weak one to work, thereby preventing its deterioration. Playing video games helps, too. The neural cells corresponding to both eyes then learn to fire in synchrony so that the brain wires itself for the stereo vision required for depth perception. Left untreated past a critical age, lazy eye, or amblyopia, can result in permanently impaired vision. New studies are now showing that this condition, which affects up to 5 per cent of the population, could be repaired even past the critical age. What is more, amblyopia may provide insights into brain plasticity that could help treat a variety of other disorders related to faulty wiring, including schizophrenia, epilepsy, autism, anxiety, and addiction. These ailments are not neurodegenerative diseases that destroy part of the neural circuitry. So, if the defective circuits could be stimulated in the right way, the brain could develop normally.

**65. According to the passage, the pirate look ----.**

- A) has been a disorder common in the world
- B) is a video game for children
- C) is a neurodegenerative disease
- D) cannot be a cure as it cannot be detected at an early age
- E) is the treatment of amblyopia in children

**66. According to the passage, the writer ----.**

- A) does not believe that new studies on amblyopia make any contribution to the treatment of this disorder
- B) points out that through the new studies on amblyopia, other mental disorders could be understood
- C) strongly believes that schizophrenia, epilepsy, autism, anxiety, and addiction in children cannot be treated past the critical age
- D) suggests that pirate look speeds up the loss of vision in children
- E) argues that the neural circuitry is completely ruined by mental diseases

**67. According to the passage, the lazy eye ----.**

- A) is enabled by the pirate look to work harder
- B) is a disorder that results from neurodegenerative diseases
- C) is observed in a large amount of the world population
- D) becomes much worse when a child plays video games most of the time
- E) has been a major medical concern among physicians

**68. It is indicated in the passage that the disorders arising from faulty wiring in the brain ----.**

- A) have an adverse effect on depth perception
- B) are the consequences of the wrong treatment of the lazy eye
- C) are not related to a neurodegenerative cause
- D) undermine the efficient functioning of the neural cells concerning vision
- E) cannot be related to brain plasticity at all

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many drugs, whether prescribed or abused, affect the nervous system. While about 25% of all prescribed drugs are taken to alter psychological conditions, almost all the commonly abused drugs affect mood. In particular, levels of serotonin and dopamine are thought to influence mood. For example, when excessive amounts of norepinephrine are released, people feel energetic and stimulated, whereas low concentrations of this neurotransmitter reduce anxiety. Habitual use of almost any mood-altering drug can result in psychological dependence, in which the user becomes emotionally dependent on the drug. When deprived of it, the user craves the feeling of euphoria (well-being) that the drug induces. Some drugs induce tolerance after several weeks. This means that response to the drug decreases, and greater amounts are required to obtain the desired effect. Tolerance often occurs because the liver cells are stimulated to produce more of the enzymes that metabolize and inactivate the drug. Use of some of the drugs, such as heroin, tobacco, and alcohol, may also result in addiction (physical dependence), in which physiological changes occur that make the user dependent on the drug. Addiction can also occur because certain drugs, such as morphine, have components similar to substances that body cells normally manufacture on their own. The continued use of such a drug causes potentially dangerous physiological effects.

69. It is indicated in the passage that a regular use of drugs ----.

- A) makes the user feel dizzy and exhausted
- B) has no effect on the levels of the hormones
- C) may result in addiction which greatly affects the psychology of the user
- D) usually increases anxiety in the user
- E) can be toxic and lead to a number of psychological disorders

70. According to the passage, the cause of the dependence on drugs ----.

- A) is the fact that they can be easily purchased
- B) is the excessive release of some hormones which modify the psychology of the user
- C) is generally related to the user's background
- D) can be understood through a comprehensive study of various drug cases
- E) can be explained with reference to the stability of enzymes

71. It is suggested in the passage that drug deprivation ----.

- A) usually results in an increased level of metabolic activities
- B) makes the user more aggressive and intolerant towards others
- C) increases instantly the sense of tolerance in the user
- D) stimulates the production of enzymes that contribute to the user's psychological well-being
- E) leads to psychologically and physically negative effects

72. According to the passage, drug tolerance ----.

- A) is a temporary case that can be treated effectively
- B) is on the whole limited to the use of heroin and alcohol
- C) means that the more a drug is used, the more the need for it increases
- D) brings about significant change in the structure of body cells
- E) generally has known adverse effects on the user's mood

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Anyone who has spent even a little time with an autistic boy or girl soon becomes familiar with the behaviours that set these children apart. But how do parents and doctors know if a baby has autism? Early diagnosis has proved difficult, but if it were possible, it would lead to much more effective treatment for the younger a child is the more malleable is the brain. So, the inability to detect autism until a child is two or three years old is a terrific disadvantage, as it eliminates a valuable window of treatment opportunity, when the brain is undergoing tremendous development. Researchers, however, are closing in on techniques that could detect autism in babies as young as six months and perhaps even at birth. The results of these new tests are expanding the understanding of autism and raising hopes for much earlier, specialized care that could improve a toddler's chances for a more normal life as a child, teenager and adult.

**73. We can infer from the passage that an autistic child ----.**

- A) has obvious genetic markers
- B) hates being different from other children
- C) has very little chance of ever having an ordinary life
- D) usually has a disruptive effect on other children
- E) has distinct behavioural traits very different from those of other children

**74. We can understand from the passage that the treatment of autism ----.**

- A) should not be attempted before the patient is three years old
- B) should, ideally, begin very early in life
- C) will go on for several years and must not be hurried
- D) is only successful when the patient cooperates
- E) has advanced rapidly in recent years

**75. According to the passage, research is currently being carried out to ----.**

- A) find ways of detecting autism in very young babies
- B) develop new ways of treating autism in young children
- C) establish why autism occurs
- D) help autistic children to help each other to combat the problems
- E) establish the extent to which autism is a hereditary disorder

**76. It is clear from the passage that those born with autism ----.**

- A) invariably have an extremely malleable brain
- B) will always be severely handicapped by this condition
- C) are not aware of their problem and so are indifferent to it
- D) will probably be enabled, before too long, to live a reasonably normal life
- E) usually display incredible talents in very specific areas

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

For humans to be able to hear a sound, it must be both loud enough and within the right frequency range – as measured by the number of vibrations per second, or hertz (Hz). The average person is most sensitive to sounds in the 1,000-5,000 Hz range, and most lose the ability to hear very high frequencies (above around 20,000 Hz) with age. Even so a sizeable proportion of the population do seem to remain sensitive to the very low frequency “infrasound”. High-frequency sounds have more than just audible effects as teenagers in Swindon discovered in 2006. Tired of having crowds of youngsters collecting around the town theatre, the owners installed the Mosquito, a device that emits sonic energy at very high frequencies. Only the teenagers could hear it and it forced them to meet elsewhere.

**77. According to the passage, the average human being ----.**

- A) is only sensitive to sounds within a very narrow range of frequency
- B) is exposed to high frequencies and this may cause his hearing loss
- C) only hears sounds within a given frequency range
- D) can develop his own range of sound frequency
- E) can hear sounds that are loud enough no matter what their frequency is

**78. We understand from the passage that elderly people ----.**

- A) often lose the ability to hear very high-frequency sounds
- B) are unable to hear low-frequency sounds
- C) often prefer not to hear what is going on around them
- D) usually won't admit that their hearing has become impaired
- E) can hear the sonic sounds at very high frequencies with the help of the Mosquito

**79. It is clear from the passage that age ----.**

- A) enables us to hear sounds of a lower frequency
- B) has a considerable effect on what we hear
- C) has little effect on our hearing
- D) makes us irritable on exposure to infrasound
- E) does not necessarily cause deterioration of our sense of hearing

**80. It is clear from the passage that the Mosquito ----.**

- A) did not achieve the effect that the owners of the theatre had hoped for
- B) creates a sound that many people find deeply disturbing
- C) produces a high-frequency sound that only teenagers can hear
- D) only had a disturbing effect upon the elderly
- E) was regarded as offensive by young and old alike

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

# İNGİLİZCE

## SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ

2010 - ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

19.

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

20.

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

21.

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

22.

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

23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

42. In recent years, spam, that is, advertising material sent by e-mail to people who have not asked for it, has congested the Internet, threatened to overwhelm Internet service providers, and caused sensitive Web surfers to scamper back away from their computers in embarrassment. Spam is now approaching 60 per cent of all e-mail, according to one research firm. It is said that the resulting productivity losses amount to \$9 billion annually. Current approaches aren't working, even though home users and many companies started filtering their e-mails. ---- In addition, most individual lawsuits against spammers have been defeated, settled, or concluded with penalties unpaid.
- A) Filtering and antivirus companies always seem one step behind the rapidly evolving methods of clever spammers.
- B) The best way to solve the problem may be to alter our habits of using the Internet.
- C) Using e-mail filtering tools helps companies and individual users to block spam.
- D) Reports from the front lines of the spam war suggest some promising solutions by charging bulk e-mailers for each mail sent.
- E) The European Union has banned e-mail marketing without prior consent and the US Congress has given its approval to the first federal law regulating spam.

43. In recent years, many countries in Africa have faced severe food shortages as a result of extended drought. The reduced capacity for food production has been catastrophic for a population of over 200 million people, some of whom have died of starvation. ---- In order to rehabilitate these victims, the international community brings in emergency aid, both in the form of food supplies and of technical assistance. However, the drought hazard in Africa is expected to continue, recurring at unpredictable intervals.
- A) It is especially the rural people in Africa who need to be trained efficiently.
- B) As regards the continent's precious top-soil, it is being lost at an incredible rate.
- C) The human population in Africa's arid and semi-arid areas has doubled in the past three decades.
- D) Among the survivors, many will suffer impaired health for the rest of their lives.
- E) Unless serious measures are taken, the economic situation could lead to political chaos.
44. Power has a bad name. In a society that cherishes equality and individuality, the notion that some people wield power over others is sometimes looked at with disfavour. Yet many of our societal institutions would operate badly or not at all if there were not at least some execution and distribution of power. Not only large organizations but also small institutions would certainly break down if clear lines of authority did not exist. ---- For instance, power can be used for individual benefit, an inflated sense of self-worth or the devaluation of others.
- A) On the other hand, if abused, power can corrupt the power holder.
- B) The economic power of a country can easily be undermined.
- C) Moreover, most institutions are not governed properly.
- D) Similarly, politicians could not govern without the power given to them by constitutions and legal systems.
- E) Even so, a number of institutions need to be upgraded.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

William:  
- **What does this mean?**

Timothy:  
- ----

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

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

48. Liza:

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

Prof. Dickens:

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

Liza:

- ----

Prof. Dickens:

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

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

49. Ann:

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

Susan:

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

Ann:

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

Susan:

- **What do you mean?**

Ann:

- ----

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

50. Jeff:

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

Francis:

- ----

Jeff:

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

Francis:

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

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

51. Janine:

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

Mr. Jenkins:

- ----

Janine:

- **Can you give an example?**

Mr. Jenkins:

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**64. The passage emphasizes that ----.**

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

**69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**72. The passage indicates that ----.**

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. 2010-ÜDS** Sonbahar Dönemi için adaylara Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgesi gönderilmemiştir. Adaylar ÖSYM'nin İnternet sitesinden aldıkları Sınava Giriş Belgesi çıktısıyla sınava gireceklerdir.
- 2. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarları, kol ya da cep saati, her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla da sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemtraş, saat vb. araçla girmek yasaktır. Kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebileceklerdir.**
3. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15 dakika** içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.
- 4. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları; ayrıca, adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye veya vermeye kalkışanları uyararak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse, kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı veya tamamı iptal edilecektir. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir.
- Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunduğu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- 8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.**
- 9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalı ise değiştirilmesi için derhâl Salon Başkanına başvurunuz. Soru kitapçığının üzerindeki açıklamaları dikkatle okumadan cevaplama işlemine geçmeyiniz.**
- 10. Cevap kâğıdınızda, size verilen soru kitapçığının türünü "Soru Kitapçığı Türü" alanına işaretleyiniz. Cevap kâğıdınızda işaretlediğiniz Soru Kitapçığı Türü, salon görevlileri tarafından sınav öncesi kontrol edilerek paraflanacaktır. Sizin işaretlediğiniz ile salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü arasında fark olması hâlinde salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü dikkate alınacaktır. Cevap kâğıdında soru kitapçığı türü işaretlenmemiş veya paraflanmamış adayların cevap kâğıtları kesinlikle değerlendirmeye alınmayacaktır.**
11. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığının üzerine adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve bu salonun Salon Numarasını yazınız. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
12. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır. Tarafınızdan yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bu bilgilerde eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir.
13. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
14. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
15. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

26 ARALIK 2010

## İNGİLİZCE

### FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

#### A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

26 ARALIK 2010

## İNGİLİZCE

### SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

#### A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

# ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

26 ARALIK 2010

## İNGİLİZCE

### SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

#### A KİTAPÇIĞI

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