



2011-ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL
SINAVI (ÜDS)

(Sonbahar Dönemi)

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ

9 EKİM 2011

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI

BASIN KİTAPÇIĞI

SOYADI :

SALON NO. :

SIRA NO. :

Soru kitapçığı numarasının cevap kâğıdına kodlanmamasının veya yanlış kodlanmasının sorumluluğu adaya aittir.

SORU KİTAPÇIK
NUMARASI

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Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.

DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı, Adınızı, Soyadınızı, Salon Numaranızı ve Sıra Numaranızı, Soru Kitapçığı üzerindeki ilgili alanlara yazınız.
2. Soru Kitapçık Numaranız yukarıda verilmiştir. Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız ve aşağıdaki ilgili alanı imzalayınız. Salon görevlisinin de hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzalamasını sağlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

Adayın imzası:

Soru kitapçık numarasını doğru kodladım.

Salon görevlisinin imzası:

Adayın soru kitapçık numarasını cevap kâğıdına doğru kodladığını onaylıyorum.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı **Fen Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilimler** olmak üzere üç ayrı alandaki **İngilizce** testini içermektedir. Testlerin cevap anahtarları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu testlerden başvurunuza uygun olanını seçerek cevaplayınız.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
4. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, cevap kâğıdını örselemeden temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta 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 olabilir.
8. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 9. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Pain is a highly subjective ---- that no two people experience in exactly the same way.

- A) regulation B) sensation
C) reinforcement D) coincidence
E) inquiry

2. Even during its early phases, the French Revolution aroused ---- conflict throughout Europe.

- A) ignorant B) accessible C) significant
D) durable E) fertile

3. As a migraine develops, pain ---- worsens and chemicals from the brain stems cause spasms in the brain's blood vessels.

- A) recklessly B) progressively
C) productively D) confidentially
E) synthetically

4. A study conducted by the University of Cambridge ---- that 40 per cent of spam or junk e-mail goes to addresses starting with an A, M, S, R or P.

- A) borrowed B) revealed C) remained
D) created E) experimented

5. As people mature and gain experience in a variety of situations, they learn strategies for ---- their emotions.

- A) sending out B) clearing out C) going off
D) dealing with E) stepping down

6. Although mild symptoms such as social withdrawal may persist, parents with minor psychological problems may want to ---- children.

- A) pass out B) sign off C) take off
D) come into E) bring up

7. **Cibyra is thought to ---- in the 3rd century B.C. by Pisidion colonists who ---- from the Milas region.**

- A) have been established / may have come
- B) have established / should have come
- C) be established / would have come
- D) being established / might have come
- E) establish / could have come

8. **Chile ---- a state-funded national health service for 30 years when it ---- to go for a mixed approach allowing private health services to be also offered.**

- A) will be running / was deciding
- B) was running / had been decided
- C) has been running / is deciding
- D) had been running / decided
- E) is running / has decided

9. **Wasted energy from your body movements ---- enough to power your house, but this energy ---- your cell phone in the near future.**

- A) need not be / would have charged
- B) should not be / will have been charging
- C) could not have been / would charge
- D) must not have been / will have charged
- E) may not be / will be charging

10. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

10. **The separation of people ---- categories is one of the most important ways in which one group asserts and maintains its dominance ---- another.**

- A) from / by
- B) into / over
- C) to / with
- D) on / through
- E) at / for

11. **Experts and officials believe that an outbreak ---- epidemic diseases or severe climatic conditions could have an adverse impact ---- the Anatolian wild sheep population.**

- A) in / of
- B) over / through
- C) of / on
- D) by / into
- E) from / at

12. **According to the hygiene hypothesis, living in an environment that is too clean deprives the immune system ---- the necessary exposure ---- bacteria and germs which can serve to strengthen it.**

- A) for / through
- B) into / from
- C) of / to
- D) with / on
- E) over / at

13. Of the four cavities in the brain, two are found inside each hemisphere, ---- the third and fourth are found between them.

- A) even B) since C) if
D) so that E) while

14. Inhabitants of a nation generally possess a common history, geographical place and language; ----, a nation-state may be thought of as a place in which people follow the same cultural and social patterns.

- A) though B) otherwise C) besides
D) therefore E) still

15. Ear disorders prevent you from detecting certain sounds from your environment ---- affecting your sense of balance.

- A) as well as B) as if
C) much as D) with regard to
E) due to

16. The French sociologist Emile Durkheim argued that human beings are ---- individuals ---- social beings that exist in society.

- A) not only / as well B) other / than
C) such / that D) as much / also
E) both / and

17. Animals such as raccoons and foxes eat almost anything edible that they come across ---- specializing in one type of food.

- A) just as B) as regards C) rather than
D) owing to E) in terms of

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Since the beginning of the industrial age, the (18)---- of the natural environment by humankind has got even worse. Natural resources (19)---- and waste is being produced at a higher rate than the soil, air, rivers and oceans can (20)----. Especially, the composition of air has changed significantly. The burning fossil fuels such as coal and crude oil to run power stations and motor vehicles emit particulate matter and numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen and carbon oxides. (21)---- these compounds are released (22)---- the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric and nitric acid, which turn to Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. It attacks the leaves and needles of the trees and prevents photosynthesis from working effectively, which results in forest decline.

18.

- A) fluctuation B) installation C) estimation
D) acceleration E) exploitation

19.

- A) had been depleted
B) have been depleted
C) would be depleted
D) will have been depleted
E) was being depleted

20.

- A) break B) allocate C) penetrate
D) handle E) thrive

21.

- A) Despite B) Although C) Whether
D) Unless E) Once

22.

- A) into B) from C) out
D) of E) next to

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The English Revolution of 1688, confirming that Parliament had power (23)---- the king, meant, in economic terms, the supremacy of the more affluent classes. From 1688 to 1832, the British government was (24)---- in the hands of the landowners. The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution (25)----. Many landowners began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (26)---- introducing new equipment such as horse-hoes and drill seeders. Further improvement required an investment of capital, which was impossible (27)---- the soil was cultivated by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers.

23.

- A) within B) along C) into
D) to E) over

24.

- A) primarily B) delicately C) diligently
D) thoughtfully E) inquisitively

25.

- A) need not have occurred
B) should not have occurred
C) shall not have occurred
D) could not have occurred
E) will not have occurred

26.

- A) opposite of B) besides C) because of
D) as regards E) at least

27.

- A) only if B) as much as C) so long as
D) as though E) however

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. Although the testing of theories can be considered to distinguish science from other more creative fields, ----.

- A) explanation of the general causes of certain phenomena is obtained from experiments
- B) theories are constructed in the minds of human beings
- C) the history of science tells us that theories either support or disprove each other
- D) scientific law ties a great number of observations into a single statement or equation
- E) it should not be assumed that a theory is proved by testing

29. Whether you lift your coffee cup or watch your co-worker lift his, ----.

- A) some brain disorders are assumed to be characterized by a deficit in communication skills
- B) the neurons that exist in your brain respond in similar ways to both actions
- C) particular neurons are responsible for humans' ability to feel empathy and compassion for others
- D) scientists have been able to identify which parts of the brain are most vulnerable to disease
- E) a brain imaging study found that some primates are able to do much more than mimicking people

30. As the number of known elements increased, ----.

- A) chemists at that time had no knowledge of atomic numbers and atomic weights
- B) majority of them appear in nature and readily combine to form compounds
- C) discovery of the chemical elements has been an ongoing process since ancient times
- D) scientists began to investigate the possibilities of classifying them in useful ways
- E) we know about them only because of technology developed during the 20th century

31. Whereas the overuse of antibiotics can lead to the spread of drug-resistant bacteria, ----.

- A) the practice of using sufficient doses is still the most effective method in the treatment of bacterial infections
- B) the germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotics
- C) resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people since bacteria are found everywhere
- D) careless use of drugs contributes to drug-resistant infection leaving us defenceless against dangerous bacteria
- E) the patients in whom they occur may have to live with the risk of many untreatable infections for an uncomfortably long time

32. In order to enable students to survive and thrive in a technological world, ----.

- A) group projects may be difficult to complete since teachers need to shift their roles from information dispenser to a guide
- B) initiatives aimed at infusing technology into teacher education programs have been claimed to be very effective
- C) self-efficacy as a computer technology user may be a critical factor in teachers' decisions to integrate technology in the classroom
- D) use of technology is more transparent in a classroom environment where incorporating technology is a shared responsibility
- E) teachers should provide them with instructional activities enriched with technology in which learning is highly interactive

33. We think of our eyes as video cameras that make a flawless recording of the world around us, ----.

- A) whether deleted information is processed unconsciously has not been investigated
- B) as the distinction between looking and seeing is greater than one can imagine
- C) but experiments show how little information we actually take in at a glance
- D) however, a recent experiment indicates that this cannot be the entire reason
- E) therefore, there is a close relationship between what we think and what we see

34. Many elderly people have no hint of Alzheimer's disease, ----.

- A) for example, anxiety and frustration over their failing memory results in aggression
- B) but some daily activities such as bathing and dressing become challenging in the late stages
- C) because disruption of brain cell function begins in regions involved in forming new memories
- D) then they may have difficulty in understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- E) so it is not an inevitable consequence of aging as most people believe it to be

35. ----, children almost never receive any such explicit information about their native language during the early years when acquisition takes place.

- A) Even though linguistic input does not always take place in the classroom
- B) Until there is some hard evidence that language and thought are strictly separated
- C) As it is hard for adults to learn abstract ideas and theories
- D) Unlike many second language learners who are taught grammar rules and vocabulary directly
- E) Because universal patterns of language development can be explained by language-specific input

36. Keeping track of body weight and counting calories carefully may provide objective feedback on ----.

- A) whether or not fast food companies are responsible for the obesity of our children
- B) which of the ingredients of a sugary drink are responsible for tooth decay
- C) why some bacteria are harmful whereas others aren't
- D) what food companies do in order to steer us towards unhealthy but profitable fare
- E) how effective individuals are in changing their eating habits when they go on a diet

37. The study of the effects that an audience has on our behaviour remains an important topic for social psychology, ----.

- A) while any other form of distraction could produce other effects as well
- B) since it is unlikely that the fear of speaking in front of an audience will be studied more than other types of fear
- C) whereas people are assumed to narrow the focus of their attention when they experience attention overload
- D) as much of our behaviour occurs in the physical presence of others as spectators
- E) even though motivation loss has been identified as the major factor in the decrease of academic success

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

38. Foreign students in such fields as engineering and computer science find it much easier to learn the English equivalents of the terms they have learned.

- A) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.
- B) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını çok daha kolay öğreniyorlar.
- C) Önceden öğrenilen bazı terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarının öğrenilmesi, mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi alanlarındaki yabancı öğrenciler tarafından çok daha kolay bulunuyor.
- D) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi de oldukça kolay buluyorlar.
- E) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, önceden öğrenilen terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.

39. Even though embryos used are at an immature stage of development, some people are opposed to stem cell research, since they are destroyed during the stem cell production process.

- A) Kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olan bazı insanlar bulunsa da kullanılan gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok ediliyor.
- B) Her ne kadar bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar yok ediliyor.
- C) Embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde kullanılarak yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarının karřısında olabilir.
- D) Kök hücre üretimi sürecinde sadece gelişmemiş embriyoların kullanılarak yok edilmesine rağmen bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı çıkıyor.
- E) Kullanılan embriyolar gelişmemiş bir evrede olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřıdır.

40. Bakmadan ya da dokunmadan kol ve bacaklarımızın nerede olduğunu ve üzerinde durduğumuz zeminde nasıl hareket edebildiğimizi biliyoruz.

- A) By looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can learn walking on the ground that we stand on.
- B) Without looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- C) We do not need to look at or touch our bodies to understand where we are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- D) Only by looking and touching do we know where our arms and legs are and how we can walk on the ground that we stand on.
- E) Although we don't look at or touch anything, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground on which we stand.

41. Rekabetten öğrenilen, rakibin gibi davranmayı öğrenmek değil, o hata yapmışsa onun davranışını tekrarlamamayı öğrenmektir.

- A) If your competitor has failed, you should learn not to repeat his mistakes apart from imitating his behaviour.
- B) Learning from competition means more than learning to act like your competitor; it means learning not to repeat his mistakes.
- C) Competition requires learning to avoid the mistakes that your competitor has made after having mirrored his behaviour.
- D) What is learned from competition is not learning to act like your competitor, but learning not to repeat his behaviour if he has made a mistake.
- E) Learning from competition results in learning not only to act like your competitor, but also not to model after him if he makes a mistake.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Early in the 20th century, volcanologist Giuseppe Mercalli created a scale to categorize earthquakes based on the level of damage incurred. This Mercalli intensity scale ranges from Level 1, which is registered only by seismographs, to Level 12, which results in severe changes on the Earth's surface and the destruction of almost all buildings. The more popular and more scientific Richter scale, developed by Charles Francis Richter, calculates the intensity of an earthquake as "magnitude" (M) on a logarithmic scale. The M-value is determined from the distance between the hypocenter of the earthquake and the seismological recording station, as well as the amplitudes recorded on seismographs. Earthquakes with magnitudes less than 2.0 are not perceivable by people. Each number on the Richter scale represents an earthquake ten times more powerful than the number below it. Today, scientists use the more precise moment-magnitude scale. To calculate the M-value, this scale multiplies the area of the fault's rupture by the distance moved along the fault. The study and measuring of earthquakes is crucial in aiding scientists and engineers with planning for future occurrences, especially because there could be deadly consequences.

42. It can be understood from the passage that it is very important to study and measure earthquakes in order to ----.

- A) try and be better prepared when an earthquake hits
- B) upgrade seismographic devices that can forecast the occurrence of earthquakes
- C) have an idea about the devastating effects of previous earthquakes
- D) compare and contrast the effectiveness of both the Mercalli and Richter scales
- E) improve logarithmic scales to display the intensity of an earthquake more precisely

43. It can be inferred from the passage that on the Richter scale, an earthquake of 7.0 M ----.

- A) is equivalent to that of Level 8 on the Mercalli intensity scale
- B) occurs at a more remote distance from the hypocenter than that of 8.0 M
- C) is ten times more powerful than one with an intensity of 6.0 M
- D) will cause the collapse of most buildings in any region along the fault
- E) is better registered by seismographs than Level 7 on the Mercalli intensity scale

44. It is explicitly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the Richter scale is used more often and is more systematic than the Mercalli scale
- B) earthquakes are today often measured mainly on the basis of injuries and the number of deaths
- C) earthquakes were much less deadly before the 20th century
- D) seismological recordings are determined according to the amplitudes previously measured
- E) the Mercalli scale is still in use in less developed countries

45. According to the passage, ----.

- A) an increase of one unit of magnitude in the Richter scale means a tenfold decline in movement on the earth's surface
- B) earthquakes that originate on the earth's surface are the most devastating
- C) seismologists no longer use the Mercalli scale to measure the size of an earthquake
- D) an earthquake's Richter scale magnitude is partly determined by how far it occurs from the seismological recording station
- E) the Richter scale has recently been replaced by the moment magnitude scale, as it yields exact M-values

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Saving the planet might be the selfless motive for driving electric cars, but most owners derive the greatest pleasure from the silence of their vehicles. However, it's a pleasure soon to disappear as lawmakers in Europe and the US prepare rules to make them noisier. The argument is that pedestrians would be safer, especially those with impaired vision and hearing. Although some figures from the US do suggest that proportionately there are higher collision rates with electric vehicles, conclusive data is nevertheless scarce. Do people really navigate the urban jungle using only their ears? Or indeed the latest diesel-engined vehicles, which, at low speeds, are very quiet? In fact, electric cars offer a rare opportunity to cut both chemical and noise pollution and we should embrace them. The sound made by internal-combustion engines is just an unwelcome waste product. Some people may find it useful, but then so did those who gathered up the dung from all our horse-driven carriages to use as fertiliser. Insisting that electric cars make a noise would be like passing a law in the early 20th century, obliging drivers of the new-fangled "motor vehicle" to deposit a load of well-rotted compost on the side of the road every 50 miles.

46. It is clearly stated in the passage that the owners of electric vehicles might be interested in environmental conservation, but ----.

- A) more research and development initiatives are required to improve their design
- B) most of them prefer to drive internal-combustion engines for safety reasons
- C) electric vehicles put the safety of pedestrians first in crowded urban areas
- D) they find them more expensive than those with internal-combustion engines
- E) they get more pleasure from the silence of their electric cars

47. One point made in the passage is that in order to protect pedestrians, ----.

- A) policymakers in Europe and the US are promoting investment in hybrid vehicles rather than motor vehicles
- B) European and US lawmakers are setting up regulations to make electric vehicles noisier
- C) both European and US authorities are encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles for future sustainability
- D) electric car owners would probably be restricted to usage in less densely populated areas
- E) European and US lawmakers will not support policies that encourage investment in manufacturing facilities for electric cars

48. It can be understood that the writer of the passage ----.

- A) prefers the noise of electric cars to the sound made by internal-combustion engines
- B) insists that electric vehicles make a noise for safety reasons
- C) is against making electric vehicles noisy
- D) encourages the passing of a law to ban electric cars
- E) is irritated by the silent approach of electric vehicles on the roads

49. According to the passage, we ought to welcome electric cars, as ----.

- A) pedestrians will in the future learn to hear them coming
- B) most people are indifferent to the waste products of internal-combustion engines
- C) they offer an opportunity to reduce petroleum dependence
- D) they can go faster than the latest diesel-engined vehicles
- E) they provide a chance to stop chemical and noise pollution

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Calculus was independently developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Isaac Newton in the late 17th century. Leibniz based his theory on the use of geometric processes to solve mathematical problems. He viewed a curve as being made up of infinitely small segments, whereby the slope of the tangent could be calculated for each segment. He recognized the relationship between differential and integral calculus. Newton, on the other hand, was more interested in solving a physics problem: how to determine the instantaneous speed of an accelerating object. He viewed a curve as a reflection of constant acceleration and imagined a point as an infinitely small segment of a line. The time interval between observations of an object's motion could be reduced to the point that the change in speed disappears. Thus, acceleration or deceleration can be calculated as the sum of the instantaneous speeds of the observed object. Leibniz was later accused of stealing Newton's ideas from the correspondence exchanged by the two, and the Royal Society of London, influenced by Newton, erroneously pronounced him guilty. However, Leibniz's system eventually became the dominant form of calculus, thanks to its elegant notation and simplicity.

50. We learn from the passage that despite the fact that the fundamental principles of calculus were separately discovered by two eminent scientists, ----.

- A) Leibniz's system of calculus was more simple, symbolically better represented and thus universally adopted
- B) both Leibniz and Newton exchanged ideas about problems related to geometry and physics to reach a unified form of calculus
- C) Newton was more interested in infinitesimal calculus than Leibniz, who focused upon the notion of extreme amounts
- D) Newton based his theory on mathematical problems and Leibniz on the use of physics
- E) some principles of modern calculus had to be amended by the Royal Society of London

51. One point made in the passage is that the Royal Society of London ----.

- A) predicted that Leibniz's system of calculus would essentially correspond to that of Newton
- B) keenly encouraged Leibniz's theory of calculus more than that of Newton
- C) hardly supported Leibniz and Newton's correspondence in founding modern calculus
- D) mistakenly declared Leibniz to have plagiarized Newton's work
- E) erroneously honoured Newton's calculus without any scientific proof

52. As it is pointed out in the passage, according to Leibniz's theory of calculus, ----.

- A) a point is an infinitely small segment of a line
- B) a curve comprises infinitely small segments
- C) a curve is a reflection of constant acceleration
- D) the sum of the instantaneous speeds of an object gives its acceleration or deceleration
- E) calculating the instantaneous speed of an accelerating object underlies all calculus

53. This passage is mainly concerned with the ----.

- A) accomplishments of the Royal Society of London
- B) correspondence between Leibniz and Newton
- C) development of calculus
- D) lives of Leibniz and Newton
- E) sciences of mathematics and physics

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For decades, Germany has had some of the most enlightened energy policies in Europe. It has long been admired for setting world-leading growth in wind and solar. But, its decision to end nuclear power by 2022 will set back efforts to decarbonize the electricity supply by 10 crucial years, and could prove expensive for every household in Europe. Germany's sudden about-turn, like all decisions on nuclear energy, was highly political. Last year, the government, headed by Angela Merkel, made the sensible but unpopular decision to extend the life of Germany's nuclear plants to 2036 as a "bridge technology" towards "the age of renewable energy". But, after the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan, public hostility intensified and Merkel retreated. The U-turn may help her in the 2013 federal elections, but it is a major step back for the climate. About 23% of Germany's electricity comes from nuclear and 17% from renewable energy sources. That's a 40% share for zero-carbon in total. The government has admirable plans to raise renewable electricity to 35% of consumption by 2020. However, even this planned increase falls 5% short of filling the hole in zero-carbon electricity left by abandoning nuclear power.

54. It can be understood from the passage that although Germany plans to raise its renewable energy consumption, ----.

- A) such an increase will be hard to achieve due to the pressure Germany faces in the European Union
- B) there will be about a 23% shortage of renewable energy by the year 2020
- C) it will be difficult to ensure that it does not reverse its decision to abandon nuclear power
- D) this plan is not reasonable and will never be accomplished, especially after the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan
- E) this planned increase will not be sufficient to compensate for the gap in zero-carbon electricity caused by abandoning nuclear power

55. We can understand from the passage that Germany's decision to abandon nuclear power by 2022 ----.

- A) has drawn anti-nuclear campaigners' attention and assured Merkel's victory in the next elections
- B) has been made due to European public pressure and an economic instability in Europe
- C) will delay the attempts to decarbonize electricity and make consumers pay higher prices for energy
- D) will help reduce the annual carbon dioxide emissions from its electricity generation
- E) demonstrates the ever-decreasing performance and stability of the government in power

56. According to the passage, in the aftermath of the catastrophe at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in Japan, ----.

- A) Europe's energy consumers sought to generate electricity from alternative sources
- B) the Merkel administration called for energy companies to implement efficiency measures
- C) it was politically the right choice to extend the life of Germany's nuclear plants
- D) Germany reversed its decision to extend the life of its nuclear plants to 2036
- E) Germany decided to stick to its plans for "the age of renewable energy"

57. It is clearly stated in the passage that regarding energy policies, ----.

- A) Germany has long played a key role in the production and use of renewable energy sources
- B) European countries should take the necessary precautions in order to reduce the cost of electricity
- C) the Merkel administration has been unable to clearly explain their "bridge technology" project to the public
- D) Germany has made a good decision not to extend the life of its nuclear power plants to 2022
- E) Merkel will have to make a U-turn regarding her decisions before the 2013 federal elections

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The fate of the dinosaurs may have been sealed half a billion years before life even appeared, by two geological time bombs that still exist near our planet's core. A controversial new hypothesis links massive eruptions of lava that coincided with many of the Earth's largest extinctions to two unusually hot sections of mantle 2,800 kilometres beneath the Earth's crust. These sections formed just after the Earth itself, 4.5 billion years ago. If the hypothesis is correct, they have periodically burst through the planet's crust, creating enormous oceans of lava which poisoned the atmosphere and wiped out entire branches of the tree of life. Debates still rage over what caused different mass extinctions, including the one that wiped out the dinosaurs. An asteroid that smashed into the Earth 65 million years ago is no doubt partially to blame for the demise of the dinosaurs. But, a less-known school of thought has it that this and other extinctions occurred when cracks in the crust let huge amounts of lava pour out from the centre of the Earth. Each event flooded at least 100,000 square kilometres, leaving behind distinct geological regions known as large igneous provinces (LIPs), such as India's Deccan traps, which were formed during the time when the dinosaurs became extinct.

58. According to a new hypothesis put forward by scientists, dinosaurs may have been wiped out ----.

- A) after pieces of the mantle burst through the Earth's crust, creating vast oceans of lava
- B) half a billion years after the formation of the planet
- C) when volcanic rocks from the surface were forced deep into the mantle
- D) when two sections of the planet's crust were blown apart
- E) after they were forced out of India's Deccan traps

59. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) massive flooding wiped out the dinosaurs in India's Deccan traps
- B) two geological time bombs near the Earth's crust are indeed responsible for the beginning of life on the Earth
- C) a new hypothesis reveals the process by which the continents were formed
- D) scientists are still debating over the reasons of the different mass extinctions of life on the Earth
- E) enormous eruptions of basaltic lava occurred 4.5 billion years ago

60. As it is pointed out in the passage, large igneous provinces (LIPs) ----.

- A) support only the most primitive of life forms
- B) formed after vast amounts of lava came out from the Earth's core
- C) only exist in the Asian continent
- D) are located on the weakest part of the Earth's crust
- E) conclusively account for the systematic demise of all species on the Earth

61. According to the passage, the writer is of the opinion that ----.

- A) dinosaurs may have become extinct because all the trees and plants were wiped out
- B) it is not possible that the end of dinosaurs could be accounted for by an asteroid crashing into the Earth
- C) this new hypothesis helps us to understand how the core was formed
- D) the Earth's crust is more fragile than was originally thought
- E) there is a connection between extinctions and large igneous provinces (LIPs)

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There have been very few studies comparing the microbiological safety of organic and conventional food production. In theory, organic food could be more prone to microbial contamination due to the lack of preservatives and the use of animal waste or manure as fertilisers are more commonly referred to. However, the results of the present studies have not been conclusive due to a number of factors, including a small sample size and a failure to take into account seasonal and regional variations. Clearly, organic and conventional foods are susceptible to contamination by pathogenic microorganisms at every point in the food chain. It can occur during production from manure and water, during processing from environmental sources and during the final handling and packing, possibly as a result of poor human sanitation. One area where organic production systems might pose a higher risk is through the use of newer untreated manure as fertiliser. Studies carried out on organic and conventional produce found that *E. coli* contamination was 19 times greater on organic farms that used manure or compost less than 12 months old than on farms that used older materials. Though the risks are reduced as manure matures, researchers have found that many pathogenic organisms such as *E. coli* and *salmonella* can still survive up to 60 days or more in compost and in the soil, depending on temperature and the condition of the soil.

62. It is clearly stated in the passage that both organic and conventional foods ----.

- A) have brought many benefits to farmers, food producers and consumers around the world
- B) have been extensively studied in the food chain for their microbiological safety
- C) depend on animal waste as the best source for fertilisers
- D) are susceptible to contamination only if the safety measures are not taken by farmers
- E) can be contaminated due to environmental sources and poor human sanitation

63. According to the passage, the research done into the microbial contamination and safety of organic foods has not given definite results because of the ----.

- A) inadequate size of samples studied and ignoring seasonal and regional differences
- B) organic food industry's efforts to market its products as a healthier and safer alternative
- C) difficulty in regulating each point in the food chain
- D) fatal outbreak of *E. coli* contamination in regions where the organic food industry is common
- E) long survival rates of many pathogenic organisms such as *E. coli* and *salmonella*

64. It can be understood from the passage that in organic food production, the risk of contamination by *E. coli* and other disease-causing bacteria increases ----.

- A) since additives are inadequately used to improve the nutritional quality of food
- B) during the final handling and packing stage
- C) if chemical fertilisers are used more than manure or compost
- D) when organic farmers use newer untreated manure as fertiliser
- E) even if farmers wait for the maturation of animal manure for use in the soil

65. One point made in the passage is that the risk of contamination by *E. coli* could be reduced to a certain extent ----.

- A) if organic farmers switch to the use of compost as fertiliser
- B) once further studies are carried out
- C) if manure or compost used as fertiliser is 12 months or older
- D) unless *E. coli* or other disease-causing bacteria are spotted within 60 days
- E) when soil nutrients are replenished with the use of synthetic fertilisers

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. Robert:
– Millions of hectares of land are affected by salt in the world. Do you think we're dealing with this effectively?

Tom:
– Not really. There should be a better strategy for preventing the formation of salty soil.

Robert:
– ----

Tom:
– In my opinion, one of the first solutions is the safe disposal of drainage water, which, when it evaporates in the sun, deposits the salt it contains on the crops.

- A) Do you think we've solved the problem?
B) Could you give an example of what could be done?
C) What would be the impact of crops tolerant to salt on world agriculture?
D) Is it really difficult to set up salt-tolerant agriculture?
E) Do you think that some countries are more affected than others?

67. Jane:
– Where exactly is potassium found?

Pat:
– It is found in nature in large quantities, ranking eighth in order of abundance of the elements in the Earth's crust.

Jane:
– ----

Pat:
– It plays a very important role in the growth of plants, as well as in the transmission of the nerve impulses in animals and humans.

- A) What function does it serve?
B) How do people extract it?
C) Where is it found in the Earth's crust?
D) What are some of the techniques to produce it artificially?
E) Are there any other useful elements?

68. Andrew:

– **What is relative humidity, sir?**

Dr. Houlton:

– ----

Andrew:

– **How can we measure it?**

Dr. Houlton:

– **It is very easy to do this using two weather instruments called the hygrometer and the psychrometer.**

- A) I think relative humidity decreases as temperatures increase.
- B) Indeed, weather forecasting involves relative humidity.
- C) Humidity is always present in the atmosphere and even in the Sahara.
- D) Relative humidity should not fall below 40% or 45% in a regular working environment.
- E) It is the amount of moisture in the air compared to what the air can "hold" at that temperature.

69. Student:

– ----

Teacher:

– **Well, we need to cut down on the use of fossil energies and create new sources of renewable energy such as wind, solar energy and geothermal power.**

Student:

– **Don't you think that it's too late to do anything about it now?**

Teacher:

– **Not if we act now. The climatic challenge of global warming is definitely linked to the energy challenge and whether we will be able to replace the use of fossil fuels.**

- A) What can people do to stop global warming?
- B) Is there a level of energy consumption that should not be exceeded?
- C) What are the reasons for the energy crisis?
- D) What kinds of energy do we consume today?
- E) Do you think global warming is a myth?

70. Sam:
– Are you pleased with your new notebook computer?

Andy:
– Well, it's a bit early to say anything.

Sam:
– ----

Andy:
– Only for three days.

- A) When do you think you'll be able to use it?
- B) Is the processor speed as good as you expected?
- C) When did you install the 64-bit operating system?
- D) How long have you been using it?
- E) Do you regret not buying it before?

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. Mining is a hazardous occupation, and the safety of mine workers is an important aspect of the industry. Statistics indicate that surface mining is less hazardous than underground mining and that metal mining is less hazardous than coal mining. ---- In all underground mines, rock and roof falls, flooding, and inadequate ventilation are the greatest hazards. Large explosions are characteristic in coal mines, but more miners suffer accidents from the use of explosives in metal mines.

- A) Miners are also prone to debilitating illnesses that are a result of the conditions in many of the mines.
- B) Mining operations are considered one of the main sources of environmental degradation.
- C) A study of the frequency and severity of accidents shows that the hazards stem from the nature of the operation.
- D) Workers in metal mines can also be badly affected by the fumes that come from the dynamite explosions.
- E) The gradual extraction of the ore and the resulting fracturing of the rock around the mine workings cause subsidence at the surface.

72. The green leaves of a plant produce nutrients using photosynthesis, a process that occurs in chloroplasts located within the leaf cells. Water and the sugar produced by photosynthesis are distributed through the vascular bundles to nourish cells. The vascular bundles can often be clearly seen as the veins on the underside of a leaf. The leaves draw carbon dioxide from the air through slit-shaped openings called stomata. These are usually found on the undersides of leaves. ----

- A) The stem is an integral part of the plant and supports the leaves, flowers and fruit, as well as transporting water and nutrients.
- B) Typically, stomata open in the daytime to release excess water and the oxygen produced during photosynthesis.
- C) The basic components of a seed plant are the roots, leaves, stems or shoots, and at certain times of the year, flowers and fruit.
- D) Green plants are an essential part of any garden and provide shelter for numerous insects.
- E) However, in an individual plant cell, there are hundreds of lens-shaped sub-cellular organelles.

73. The planet on which we live is, to a large extent, a closed system, one that exchanges energy but not matter with its environment. If humankind is to thrive in the future, all the processes we carry out should be in balance with Earth's natural processes and physical resources. This goal requires that no toxic materials are released to environment, that our needs are met with renewable resources. ---- Chemistry is therefore at the heart of efforts to design products that are compatible with human health and renewing the raw materials essential for chemical processes.

- A) Chemical processes are involved in nearly all aspects of modern life and important in achieving this goal.
- B) However, in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, only the simplest chemical species can survive the bombardment of radiation from the Sun.
- C) Thus, scientists have long been attempting to understand why rainwater is acidic, even in the absence of polluting gases such as methane.
- D) In other words, energy is neither created nor destroyed in any processes, whether it is the falling of a brick or the melting of an ice cube.
- E) Furthermore, a chemical reaction is spontaneous if it occurs on its own accord, regardless of its potential speed.

74. The demand for energy sources that are compact, lightweight and powerful has significantly increased in recent years. ---- This gap is expected to widen in the future as electronic devices need more power to support enhanced functions. Hydrocarbon fuels have energy densities much greater than the best batteries. Therefore, taking advantage of the high energy density of chemical fuels to generate power becomes an attractive technological alternative to batteries.

- A) Scientists are beginning to adopt innovative approaches to convert available energy into chemical fuels.
- B) Currently, batteries are the dominant power sources for portable electronics.
- C) This generally results from the excessive use of hydrocarbon fuels.
- D) Traditional chemical batteries are unable to meet the demand for high energy intensity.
- E) Power systems employing hydrogen or hydrocarbon fuels offer much higher energy density.

75. Citrus is an evergreen plant that requires water all year around and there are times when avoidance of water stress is critical. On the other hand, at other times, stress can trigger physiological responses that allow the plant to cope satisfactorily with reduced water availability. ---- It is the existence of these mechanisms that allows the use of modified irrigation scheduling techniques to manipulate the soil water environment to potentially maximize biological activity and also improve water use efficiency.

- A) In citriculture, fruit yield and quality outcomes may not be tightly related to levels of available water.
- B) The link between water stress and small fruit size means that it is necessary to find a different approach to irrigating to improve the quality of fruit.
- C) There are such pressures as the cost of water and reduced water availability on irrigators to improve the water use efficiency of water crops.
- D) It is important that water should be supplied with sufficient frequency to meet the water needs of the whole plant.
- E) These take their cues from environmental variables like humidity, temperature and, most importantly, soil water availability.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) The Sun is a typical star of intermediate luminosity. (II) The strong gravitational pull of the Sun holds Earth and the other planets in the solar system in orbit. (III) Sunlight and other radiation are produced by the conversion of hydrogen into helium in the Sun's hot, dense interior. (IV) Although this nuclear fusion is transforming 600 million metric tons of hydrogen each second, the Sun is so massive that it can continue to shine at its present brightness for 6 billion years. (V) This stability has allowed life to develop and survive on Earth.

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

77. (I) Robotics has achieved its greatest success to date in the world of industrial manufacturing. (II) Robot arms, or manipulators, comprise a 2 billion dollar industry. (III) For example, Plustech's walking robot provides automatic leg coordination while the human operator chooses an overall direction of travel. (IV) Bolted at its shoulder to a specific position in the assembly line, the robot arm can move with great speed and accuracy to perform repetitive tasks such as spot welding and painting. (V) In the electronics industry, manipulators place surface-mounted components with superhuman precision, making industrial products such as the portable telephone and laptop computer possible.

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

78. (I) When a pot of cold water is placed on the hot burner of a stove, the temperature of the water increases. (II) We say that heat flows from the hot burner to the cold water. (III) When two objects at different temperatures are put in contact, heat spontaneously flows from the hotter one to the colder one. (IV) A certain amount of energy is involved in this change of phase when a material changes phase from solid to liquid, or from liquid to gas. (V) The spontaneous flow of heat is in the direction tending to equalize the temperature.

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

79. (I) When disasters occur near populated areas, they are likely to cause death and social and economic catastrophe. (II) Volcanologists use seismographic devices and other instruments to monitor geophysical signs that may indicate when a volcano is getting ready to erupt. (III) These signals include earthquake activity and swelling of the ground beneath the volcano. (IV) Volcanologists can usually determine if a volcano will produce a minor or major eruption on the basis of the volcano's earlier activity. (V) A larger eruption, for example, would be preceded by a long period of vigorous earthquakes and a change in the shape of the volcano due to underground swelling of magma.

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

80. (I) Hydrogen accounts for about 73% of the observed mass of the universe and is the most common element in the universe. (II) Spectroscopes reveal that hydrogen exists in the Sun and in most, if not all, other stars. (III) Most scientists believe that hydrogen atoms were the first atoms to form in the early universe and that the atoms of the other elements formed later from the hydrogen atoms. (IV) Scientific experiments show that about 90% of the atoms in the universe are hydrogen, about 9% are helium, and all the other elements account for less than 1%. (V) Under such extreme pressures, hydrogen was found to act like a metal by, for example, conducting electricity and reflecting light.

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

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 9. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Pain is a highly subjective ---- that no two people experience in exactly the same way.

- A) regulation B) sensation
C) reinforcement D) coincidence
E) inquiry

2. Even during its early phases, the French Revolution aroused ---- conflict throughout Europe.

- A) ignorant B) accessible C) significant
D) durable E) fertile

3. As a migraine develops, pain ---- worsens and chemicals from the brain stems cause spasms in the brain's blood vessels.

- A) recklessly B) progressively
C) productively D) confidentially
E) synthetically

4. A study conducted by the University of Cambridge ---- that 40 per cent of spam or junk e-mail goes to addresses starting with an A, M, S, R or P.

- A) borrowed B) revealed C) remained
D) created E) experimented

5. As people mature and gain experience in a variety of situations, they learn strategies for ---- their emotions.

- A) sending out B) clearing out C) going off
D) dealing with E) stepping down

6. Although mild symptoms such as social withdrawal may persist, parents with minor psychological problems may want to ---- children.

- A) pass out B) sign off C) take off
D) come into E) bring up

7. **Cibyra is thought to ---- in the 3rd century B.C. by Pisidion colonists who ---- from the Milas region.**

- A) have been established / may have come
- B) have established / should have come
- C) be established / would have come
- D) being established / might have come
- E) establish / could have come

8. **Chile ---- a state-funded national health service for 30 years when it ---- to go for a mixed approach allowing private health services to be also offered.**

- A) will be running / was deciding
- B) was running / had been decided
- C) has been running / is deciding
- D) had been running / decided
- E) is running / has decided

9. **Wasted energy from your body movements ---- enough to power your house, but this energy ---- your cell phone in the near future.**

- A) need not be / would have charged
- B) should not be / will have been charging
- C) could not have been / would charge
- D) must not have been / will have charged
- E) may not be / will be charging

10. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

10. **The separation of people ---- categories is one of the most important ways in which one group asserts and maintains its dominance ---- another.**

- A) from / by
- B) into / over
- C) to / with
- D) on / through
- E) at / for

11. **Experts and officials believe that an outbreak ---- epidemic diseases or severe climatic conditions could have an adverse impact ---- the Anatolian wild sheep population.**

- A) in / of
- B) over / through
- C) of / on
- D) by / into
- E) from / at

12. **According to the hygiene hypothesis, living in an environment that is too clean deprives the immune system ---- the necessary exposure ---- bacteria and germs which can serve to strengthen it.**

- A) for / through
- B) into / from
- C) of / to
- D) with / on
- E) over / at

13. Of the four cavities in the brain, two are found inside each hemisphere, ---- the third and fourth are found between them.

- A) even B) since C) if
D) so that E) while

14. Inhabitants of a nation generally possess a common history, geographical place and language; ----, a nation-state may be thought of as a place in which people follow the same cultural and social patterns.

- A) though B) otherwise C) besides
D) therefore E) still

15. Ear disorders prevent you from detecting certain sounds from your environment ---- affecting your sense of balance.

- A) as well as B) as if
C) much as D) with regard to
E) due to

16. The French sociologist Emile Durkheim argued that human beings are ---- individuals ---- social beings that exist in society.

- A) not only / as well B) other / than
C) such / that D) as much / also
E) both / and

17. Animals such as raccoons and foxes eat almost anything edible that they come across ---- specializing in one type of food.

- A) just as B) as regards C) rather than
D) owing to E) in terms of

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Since the beginning of the industrial age, the (18)---- of the natural environment by humankind has got even worse. Natural resources (19)---- and waste is being produced at a higher rate than the soil, air, rivers and oceans can (20)----. Especially, the composition of air has changed significantly. The burning fossil fuels such as coal and crude oil to run power stations and motor vehicles emit particulate matter and numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen and carbon oxides. (21)---- these compounds are released (22)---- the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric and nitric acid, which turn to Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. It attacks the leaves and needles of the trees and prevents photosynthesis from working effectively, which results in forest decline.

18.

- A) fluctuation B) installation C) estimation
D) acceleration E) exploitation

19.

- A) had been depleted
B) have been depleted
C) would be depleted
D) will have been depleted
E) was being depleted

20.

- A) break B) allocate C) penetrate
D) handle E) thrive

21.

- A) Despite B) Although C) Whether
D) Unless E) Once

22.

- A) into B) from C) out
D) of E) next to

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The English Revolution of 1688, confirming that Parliament had power (23)---- the king, meant, in economic terms, the supremacy of the more affluent classes. From 1688 to 1832, the British government was (24)---- in the hands of the landowners. The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution (25)----. Many landowners began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (26)---- introducing new equipment such as horse-hoes and drill seeders. Further improvement required an investment of capital, which was impossible (27)---- the soil was cultivated by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers.

23.

- A) within B) along C) into
D) to E) over

24.

- A) primarily B) delicately C) diligently
D) thoughtfully E) inquisitively

25.

- A) need not have occurred
B) should not have occurred
C) shall not have occurred
D) could not have occurred
E) will not have occurred

26.

- A) opposite of B) besides C) because of
D) as regards E) at least

27.

- A) only if B) as much as C) so long as
D) as though E) however

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. **Although the testing of theories can be considered to distinguish science from other more creative fields, ----.**

- A) explanation of the general causes of certain phenomena is obtained from experiments
- B) theories are constructed in the minds of human beings
- C) the history of science tells us that theories either support or disprove each other
- D) scientific law ties a great number of observations into a single statement or equation
- E) it should not be assumed that a theory is proved by testing

29. **Whether you lift your coffee cup or watch your co-worker lift his, ----.**

- A) some brain disorders are assumed to be characterized by a deficit in communication skills
- B) the neurons that exist in your brain respond in similar ways to both actions
- C) particular neurons are responsible for humans' ability to feel empathy and compassion for others
- D) scientists have been able to identify which parts of the brain are most vulnerable to disease
- E) a brain imaging study found that some primates are able to do much more than mimicking people

30. **As the number of known elements increased, ----.**

- A) chemists at that time had no knowledge of atomic numbers and atomic weights
- B) majority of them appear in nature and readily combine to form compounds
- C) discovery of the chemical elements has been an ongoing process since ancient times
- D) scientists began to investigate the possibilities of classifying them in useful ways
- E) we know about them only because of technology developed during the 20th century

31. **Whereas the overuse of antibiotics can lead to the spread of drug-resistant bacteria, ----.**

- A) the practice of using sufficient doses is still the most effective method in the treatment of bacterial infections
- B) the germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotics
- C) resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people since bacteria are found everywhere
- D) careless use of drugs contributes to drug-resistant infection leaving us defenceless against dangerous bacteria
- E) the patients in whom they occur may have to live with the risk of many untreatable infections for an uncomfortably long time

32. In order to enable students to survive and thrive in a technological world, ----.

- A) group projects may be difficult to complete since teachers need to shift their roles from information dispenser to a guide
- B) initiatives aimed at infusing technology into teacher education programs have been claimed to be very effective
- C) self-efficacy as a computer technology user may be a critical factor in teachers' decisions to integrate technology in the classroom
- D) use of technology is more transparent in a classroom environment where incorporating technology is a shared responsibility
- E) teachers should provide them with instructional activities enriched with technology in which learning is highly interactive

33. We think of our eyes as video cameras that make a flawless recording of the world around us, ----.

- A) whether deleted information is processed unconsciously has not been investigated
- B) as the distinction between looking and seeing is greater than one can imagine
- C) but experiments show how little information we actually take in at a glance
- D) however, a recent experiment indicates that this cannot be the entire reason
- E) therefore, there is a close relationship between what we think and what we see

34. Many elderly people have no hint of Alzheimer's disease, ----.

- A) for example, anxiety and frustration over their failing memory results in aggression
- B) but some daily activities such as bathing and dressing become challenging in the late stages
- C) because disruption of brain cell function begins in regions involved in forming new memories
- D) then they may have difficulty in understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- E) so it is not an inevitable consequence of aging as most people believe it to be

35. ----, children almost never receive any such explicit information about their native language during the early years when acquisition takes place.

- A) Even though linguistic input does not always take place in the classroom
- B) Until there is some hard evidence that language and thought are strictly separated
- C) As it is hard for adults to learn abstract ideas and theories
- D) Unlike many second language learners who are taught grammar rules and vocabulary directly
- E) Because universal patterns of language development can be explained by language-specific input

36. Keeping track of body weight and counting calories carefully may provide objective feedback on ----.

- A) whether or not fast food companies are responsible for the obesity of our children
- B) which of the ingredients of a sugary drink are responsible for tooth decay
- C) why some bacteria are harmful whereas others aren't
- D) what food companies do in order to steer us towards unhealthy but profitable fare
- E) how effective individuals are in changing their eating habits when they go on a diet

37. The study of the effects that an audience has on our behaviour remains an important topic for social psychology, ----.

- A) while any other form of distraction could produce other effects as well
- B) since it is unlikely that the fear of speaking in front of an audience will be studied more than other types of fear
- C) whereas people are assumed to narrow the focus of their attention when they experience attention overload
- D) as much of our behaviour occurs in the physical presence of others as spectators
- E) even though motivation loss has been identified as the major factor in the decrease of academic success

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

38. Foreign students in such fields as engineering and computer science find it much easier to learn the English equivalents of the terms they have learned.

- A) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.
- B) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını çok daha kolay öğreniyorlar.
- C) Önceden öğrenilen bazı terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarının öğrenilmesi, mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi alanlarındaki yabancı öğrenciler tarafından çok daha kolay bulunuyor.
- D) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi de oldukça kolay buluyorlar.
- E) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, önceden öğrenilen terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.

39. **Even though embryos used are at an immature stage of development, some people are opposed to stem cell research, since they are destroyed during the stem cell production process.**

- A) Kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olan bazı insanlar bulunsa da kullanılan gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok ediliyor.
- B) Her ne kadar bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar yok ediliyor.
- C) Embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde kullanarak yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarının karřısında olabilir.
- D) Kök hücre üretimi sürecinde sadece gelişmemiş embriyoların kullanarak yok edilmesine rağmen bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı çıkıyor.
- E) Kullanılan embriyolar gelişmemiş bir evrede olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřıdır.

40. **Bakmadan ya da dokunmadan kol ve bacaklarımızın nerede olduğunu ve üzerinde durduğumuz zeminde nasıl hareket edebildiğimizi biliyoruz.**

- A) By looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can learn walking on the ground that we stand on.
- B) Without looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- C) We do not need to look at or touch our bodies to understand where we are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- D) Only by looking and touching do we know where our arms and legs are and how we can walk on the ground that we stand on.
- E) Although we don't look at or touch anything, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground on which we stand.

41. **Rekabetten öğrenilen, rakibin gibi davranmayı öğrenmek değil, o hata yapmışsa onun davranışını tekrarlamamayı öğrenmektir.**

- A) If your competitor has failed, you should learn not to repeat his mistakes apart from imitating his behaviour.
- B) Learning from competition means more than learning to act like your competitor; it means learning not to repeat his mistakes.
- C) Competition requires learning to avoid the mistakes that your competitor has made after having mirrored his behaviour.
- D) What is learned from competition is not learning to act like your competitor, but learning not to repeat his behaviour if he has made a mistake.
- E) Learning from competition results in learning not only to act like your competitor, but also not to model after him if he makes a mistake.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Conservation biologists are applying their understanding of population, community, ecosystem, and landscape dynamics in establishing parks, wilderness areas, and other legally protected nature reserves. Choosing locations for protection often focuses on biodiversity hot spots. These relatively small areas have a large number of endangered and threatened species and an exceptional concentration of endemic species, those that are found nowhere else. Together, the "hottest" of Earth's biodiversity hot spots total less than 1.5% of Earth's land but are home to a third of all species of plants and vertebrates. There are also hot spots in aquatic ecosystems, such as certain river systems and coral reefs. Because endemic species are limited to specific areas, they are highly sensitive to deprivation of their natural environment. At the current rate of human development, some biologists estimate that loss of habitat will cause the extinction of about half of the species in terrestrial biodiversity hot spots in the next 10 to 15 years. Thus, biodiversity hot spots can also be hot spots of extinction. They rank high on the list of areas demanding strong global conservation efforts. Concentrations of species provide an opportunity to protect many species in very limited areas. However, species endangerment is truly a global problem, and focusing on hot spots should not detract from efforts to conserve habitats and species diversity in other areas.

42. As it can be understood from the passage, while some measures are taken to protect species' habitats, ----.

- A) one must really increase human development over the next 10 or 15 years
- B) aquatic systems need to be supported to prevent drought
- C) there have been no effects to protect the "hottest" of hot spots
- D) the conservation of habitats and species diversity remains a local problem
- E) biodiversity hot spots must be given priority in conservation efforts

43. According to the passage, biodiversity hot spots ----.

- A) are relatively small areas often damaged by industrial practices such as dumping of toxic chemicals or by such mishaps as oil spills
- B) contain endangered species and unusually high numbers of species unique to that area
- C) would eventually be destroyed by human activity in the next 10 to 15 years
- D) consist merely of such aquatic ecosystems as certain river systems and coral reefs
- E) are places where most species of plants and vertebrates have become extinct

44. It is explicitly stated in the passage that as endemic species are only found in particular places, ----.

- A) they are very susceptible to habitat degradation
- B) hot spots have little terrestrial biodiversity
- C) housing and beachside efforts at development must be ended
- D) concentrations of these species are to be evenly distributed on Earth
- E) conservation efforts must be guided by critical habitat factors

45. It is implied in the passage that one way to slow the loss of biodiversity is to ----.

- A) ensure the even distribution of species
- B) get rid of the hot spots of endangered species
- C) control species population
- D) establish protected areas
- E) train conservation biologists

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A contagious tumour threatens to wipe out the famous Tasmanian devil, a ferocious marsupial animal. Could contagious cancers arise in humans, too? Given that humans have great genetic diversity and can avoid behaving in ways that would foster tumour transmission, it might seem safe to assume that our species can readily avoid the fate of the Tasmanian devil. Indeed, if a person were bitten by an infected Tasmanian devil or by a dog with the canine transmissible tumour, the person's genetic makeup, being so different from that of the animals, would probably ensure a strong immune response able to detect and kill the invading cells. Thus, the bitten individual would not get sick or start spreading the disease to others. There are grounds for concern, though. Contagious cancers could, in theory, arise in a group of great apes with low genetic diversity because of population declines. If they were hunted by human populations with many members having impaired immunity, the close contact might enable tumour cells to transfer to humans and then spread. Such conditions exist where humans with a high HIV prevalence hunt endangered apes. Although this scenario is possible, we suspect that cross-species transmission is not the most likely way that a contagious cancer would arise in humans. We hold this view in part because no known cases of cross-species transmission of the dog cancer have occurred in nature, although the disease has been experimentally transferred to related canines in the laboratory.

46. The writer of the passage thinks that unlike the Tasmanian devil, the human species is not likely to develop contagious cancer tumours, since ----.

- A) people are genetically varied and able to avoid conduct favourable to tumour transmission
- B) the canine tumour induces only the female species to produce chemicals that increase receptivity
- C) exposure to other cancers has made the human immune system particularly good at fighting the contagious cancer
- D) contagious cancer tumours would never occur in human species and apes despite low genetic diversity
- E) people are already avoiding the hunting of such animals transmitting contagious tumours

47. The main focus of this passage is on the ----.

- A) development of new forms of cancer in animals
- B) consequences of human activities on the planet
- C) extinction of the Tasmanian devil
- D) cross-species transmission of contagious cancers
- E) genetic makeup of humans versus that of canines

48. It is explicitly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) contagious cancer cells are not recognized as being a threat to the Tasmanian devil
- B) some types of canine cancer seem to transfer to related canine species in nature
- C) scientists have not yet come across any known natural cases of cross-species transmission of the canine cancer
- D) a human cancer could also evolve when people are in close contact with animals
- E) people with the HIV infection are more susceptible to the cross-species transmission of canine cancer

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

- A) someone bitten by a Tasmanian devil will be infected by cancer cells and transfer the disease to others
- B) the Tasmanian devil has developed an immune system that could hinder the entry of tumour cells into the body
- C) contagious cancers would hardly arise among chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans due to their great genetic makeup
- D) cross-species transmission is almost certainly how a contagious cancer would arise in people
- E) the Tasmanian devil has been pushed to the brink of extinction due to a contagious cancer

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Proper diet is an important contributor to preventing tooth cavities. Although all carbohydrates can cause tooth decay to some degree, the biggest culprits are sugars. All simple sugars have the same effect on the teeth, including table sugar and the sugars in honey, fruits, and milk. Whenever sugar comes in contact with plaque, *Streptococcus mutans* bacteria in the plaque produce acid for about twenty minutes. The amount of sugar eaten is irrelevant; the amount of time the sugar stays in contact with the teeth is the important issue. Thus, sipping a sugary soft drink over an hour is more damaging than eating a candy bar in five minutes. A person who tends to develop cavities should eat sweet snacks less often. Rinsing the mouth after eating a snack removes some of the sugar; brushing the teeth is more effective. In fact, brushing prevents cavities from forming on the sides of the teeth, and flossing gets between the teeth where a brush can't reach. Drinking artificially sweetened soft drinks also helps, though diet colas contain acid that can promote tooth decay. Drinking tea or coffee without sugar can also help people avoid cavities, particularly on exposed root surfaces.

50. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) acid produced by *Streptococcus mutans* bacteria in the plaque prevents cavities forming on exposed root surfaces
- B) washing the mouth after sugar intake is not so effective as brushing the teeth
- C) people who tend to develop cavities should never drink artificially sweetened drinks
- D) brushing the teeth is more effective than flossing, as it removes acid all over the mouth
- E) eating chocolate is more harmful for our teeth than having soft drinks with sugar

51. It is made clear in the passage that ----.

- A) sugars are the most important cause of tooth decay
- B) diet cola leads to as much tooth decay as any other sugary soft drink
- C) tobacco and alcohol essentially cause more tooth decay than carbohydrates
- D) a sugary soft drink taken at regular intervals would help to reduce the risk of tooth decay
- E) tooth decay has little to do with proper diet, as it often relates to genes

52. We can conclude from the passage that the best way to avoid developing tooth cavities is to ----.

- A) stop drinking artificially sweetened soft drinks
- B) drink sweetened coffee and other beverages slowly
- C) prevent the sugar from staying in contact with the teeth for a long time
- D) replace sugar in the diet with natural alternatives such as honey
- E) eliminate such sugary foods as candy or chocolate bars from the diet

53. The major focus of this passage is on the ----.

- A) fluoridation of water to keep root surfaces in a healthy state
- B) ways to reduce the effects of carbohydrates on the formation of tooth decay
- C) role of flossing and brushing in dental care
- D) importance of a well-balanced diet in preventing tooth cavities
- E) methods of preventing cavities from forming on the sides of the teeth

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Patients with hearing loss not correctible by medical therapy may benefit from hearing amplification. Contemporary hearing aids are comparatively free of distortion and have been miniaturized to the point where they often may be contained entirely within the ear canal. To optimize the benefit, a hearing aid must be carefully selected to conform to the nature of the hearing loss. Digitally programmable hearing aids are now widely available and allow optimization of speech intelligibility and improved performance in difficult listening circumstances. Aside from hearing aids, many assistive devices are available to improve comprehension in individual and group settings, to help with hearing television and radio programs, and for telephone communication. For patients with severe to profound sensory hearing loss, the cochlear implant – an electronic device that is surgically implanted into the cochlea to stimulate the auditory nerve – offers socially beneficial auditory rehabilitation to most adults with acquired deafness. New trends in cochlear implantation include its use for patients with only partial deafness, preserving residual hearing and allowing both acoustic and electrical hearing in the same ear, as well as bilateral cochlear implantation.

54. According to the passage, the purpose of the electronic cochlear implant is to ----.

- A) make television and radio programs as well as phone conversation as rewarding as possible
- B) help to prevent increased susceptibility to infection in people with severe to profound sensory hearing loss
- C) keep the cochlea in a good state so that both ears remain healthy
- D) amplify distortion in difficult listening circumstances and increase auditory signs in social settings
- E) stimulate the auditory nerve so as to facilitate some form of hearing in people with hearing loss

55. It is clearly stated in the passage that patients whose hearing failure cannot be cured by medical therapy ----.

- A) should avoid bilateral cochlear implantation
- B) could use medical aids that intensify sounds
- C) must have been exposed to dangerous noise levels
- D) usually have very little difficulty in group settings
- E) have serious losses that need surgical therapy

56. According to the passage, recent hearing devices have become so small that ----.

- A) they have become commonplace in treating sudden sensory hearing losses
- B) they may benefit the patient merely in hearing TV or radio programs
- C) they can now be entirely placed within the ear canal itself
- D) they must be chosen carefully so as to comply with the nature of the hearing loss
- E) patients are now provided with these devices free of charge

57. One can understand from the passage that cochlear implants used for those without complete deafness are intended to ----.

- A) prevent sensory hearing loss resulting from deterioration of the structure in the inner ear
- B) bring the patients to the point where they can optimize their speech comprehension without any surgery
- C) develop patients' intelligible speech and improve communicative ability
- D) replace the need for any form of medical treatment
- E) maintain the remaining hearing sense and allow simultaneous acoustic and electrical hearing in the same ear

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1883, Sigmund Freud was a young neurologist living in Vienna and struggling to make ends meet. Like many doctors, he became interested in a South American drug that was all the rage, cocaine. On April 30, 1883, he took a dose of pure cocaine for the first time. He evaluated its effects on mood, strength and reaction times and wrote up his findings in a pamphlet called *Über Coca*, or "On Cocaine". His comments read: "Long, intensive physical work is performed without any fatigue... This result is enjoyed without any of the unpleasant after-effects that follow exhilaration brought about by alcohol... Absolutely no craving for the further use of cocaine appears after the first, or even after repeated taking of the drug." Like other doctors of his time, Freud failed to recognize that cocaine is highly addictive – he actually recommended it as a treatment for morphine addiction. But, he did make one fascinating observation. Applied to the tongue or nose, cocaine produces a profound local numbing. Freud mentioned this to his colleague Karl Koller, an eye specialist who immediately saw its potential and later used it to transform eye surgery. In non-addictive forms, cocaine's offspring are now widely used as local anaesthetics in medicine. If Freud had followed through with his original insight, that cocaine is an anaesthetic, he would probably have stayed a neurologist and never found the time to invent psychoanalysis.

58. The writer of the passage feels that if Sigmund Freud had accepted the fact that cocaine is essentially an effective local anaesthetic drug, ----.

- A) he may have remained a neurologist
- B) he could have proposed more revolutionary ideas about the human mind
- C) psychoanalysis would be more advanced today
- D) the techniques in addiction treatment would probably have been enriched
- E) his colleague Karl Koller would never have become involved in psychoanalysis

59. It is stated in the passage that as a young neurologist, Sigmund Freud ----.

- A) was the only doctor who became concerned with cocaine and its potential uses
- B) became more interested in neurological issues than psychoanalysis after his booklet on cocaine
- C) did research on the after-effects of cocaine so as to use it in eye surgery
- D) was taking doses of cocaine to cheer himself up and boost his strength for physical work
- E) was trying hard to earn money, but had just enough to survive

60. According to the passage, the most important finding of Freud's experimentation with cocaine is that ----.

- A) repeated taking of the drug boosts physical activity causing little fatigue
- B) it has got a significant local anaesthetizing effect
- C) it brings about higher levels of excitement than alcohol
- D) it is highly addictive when taken for prolonged periods of time
- E) neurologists would rather focus on psychoanalysis

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

- A) Freud went on to explore the potential uses of cocaine in neurology after his intensive research
- B) today non-addictive forms of cocaine are no longer used to perform eye surgery
- C) various non-addictive forms of cocaine are extensively employed as local anaesthetics in medicine today
- D) Koller and Freud recognized after a number of tests that cocaine and its varieties are highly addictive
- E) cocaine has been replaced by safer and less damaging substances in local anaesthesia

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most people are surprised to learn that fat has some virtues. Only when people eat either too much or too little fat does ill health follow. It is true, though, that in our society of abundance, people are likely to encounter too much fat. Fat is actually a subset of the class of nutrients known as lipids, but the term "fat" is often used to refer to all the lipids. The lipid family includes triglycerides (fats and oils), phospholipids, and sterols, all important to nutrition. The triglycerides provide the body with a continuous fuel supply, keep it warm, and protect it from mechanical shock; their component fatty acids serve as starting materials for important hormonal regulators. The phospholipids and sterols contribute to the cells' structures, and the sterol cholesterol serves as the raw material for some hormones, vitamin D, and bile. In foods, triglycerides are the solid fats and liquid oils. The triglycerides carry with them the four fat-soluble vitamins – A, D, E, and K – together with many of the compounds that give foods their flavour, texture, and palatability. Fat is responsible for the delicious aromas associated with sizzling meat and hamburgers on the grill, onions being sautéed, or vegetables in a stir-fry. Of course, these wonderful characteristics lure people into eating too much from time to time.

62. According to the passage, people may experience health problems ----.

- A) because their hormones are not regulated by sterols
- B) unless people have any deficiency of fat-soluble vitamins
- C) only when they eat saturated fats found in dairy products
- D) when they consume excessive or inadequate amounts of fat
- E) if their body is not kept warm enough

63. One of the points made in the passage is that ----.

- A) people get sensory appeal from foods including triglycerides
- B) sterols provide the human body with fat-soluble vitamins
- C) solid acids and liquid oils regulate hormones
- D) phospholipids offer people a form of flavour and texture in nutrients
- E) the merits of fat are well understood by people

64. As it is pointed out in the passage, in addition to keeping the body warm and protecting it from mechanical shock, the triglycerides ----.

- A) slow the cholesterol synthesis in the liver
- B) help people to reduce cholesterol levels
- C) provide the body with less energy per gram than phospholipids
- D) assist in keeping fats suspended in the body fluids
- E) give the body a constant energy supply

65. As one can understand from the passage, phospholipids and sterols ----.

- A) are less important to nutrition than triglycerides
- B) minimize the structural parts of cell membranes
- C) provide the fuel to keep the body moving
- D) support the structures of the cells
- E) are more soluble than triglycerides

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. Research Assistant:

– I think the child has got malaria, professor.

Professor:

– What grounds have you got for saying that?

Research Assistant:

– ----

Professor:

– OK, but you must learn her exact travel history and perform a diagnostic blood test to be sure.

- A) It is transmitted from person to person by certain species of *Anopheles* mosquito breeding in stagnant water.
- B) How has she caught such a rare disease in this country?
- C) She has never had any blood tests to be sure.
- D) Her mother says she hasn't had proper vaccinations for over five years.
- E) She has got fever with chills, muscle aches, and a headache.

67. Dr. Johnson:

– Does your head ache?

Mr. Walker:

– Yes, it really does. I have also got a runny nose and a cough.

Dr. Johnson:

– Oh, dear, it sounds like the flu.

Mr. Walker:

– ----

Dr. Johnson:

– No, I'm afraid not. Just drink plenty of fluids. Take an aspirin when needed but no more than 3 in a day. Rest as much as you can.

- A) I have been taking antibiotics.
- B) I thought I had a cold, but it has got worse.
- C) I didn't know that. What can I do to sleep at night?
- D) Is there anything you can give me?
- E) That's what I thought. Should I continue to drink a lot?

68. Doctor:

- **Could you roll up your left sleeve? I'd like to take your blood pressure.**

Harry:

- **Sure. I'm wondering about it myself.**

Doctor:

- ----

Harry:

- **No, not really. If I run up a flight of stairs, it takes me a while to get my breath back. I need to get out more.**

- A) Have you had any physical examinations recently? Blood work, an EKG or an ultra-sound?
- B) Your result is fine and you don't seem to be overweight. Do you exercise regularly?
- C) Take this slip to the front desk and they'll arrange an appointment for the tests.
- D) Have you gained any weight since you started taking this blood pressure medication?
- E) Are there any overweight people in your family? They might be suffering from the same disease, too.

69. Mrs. Stone:

- ----

Clinic Receptionist:

- **Did you make an appointment?**

Mrs. Stone:

- **No, but my son has just fallen and hurt himself. I couldn't have made an appointment for that, could I?**

Clinic Receptionist:

- **OK, Madam, the doctor does try to attend to emergencies, but normally he is so busy that he can only see patients when they have an appointment.**

- A) What shall I do? Shall I go to a hospital?
- B) Excuse me for a few minutes. Please bring your son into the treatment room.
- C) Can I see the doctor please? My son hurt his knee.
- D) I know it is your turn, but this child needs immediate treatment.
- E) Where's the doctor's office? I've got an appointment for my son.

70. Senior Doctor:

– **Mark, you look so worried today.**

Junior Doctor:

– ----

Senior Doctor:

– **What's wrong with him? Isn't he responding to the treatment the council proposed in the last meeting?**

Junior Doctor:

– **No. And I can't see any obvious reason why he isn't.**

- A) Yes; to tell the truth, I'll have to move into another house in another city sooner or later.
- B) Well, the reason is unclear. Maybe I've made a mistake in interpreting the test results.
- C) I'm feeling very tired these days like everyone else in the clinic.
- D) You're right. It's that 20-year-old patient again. The one we talked about before.
- E) There's nothing wrong with him actually. He's just tired of staying in hospital.

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. Folic acid was something your mother never thought about when she was expecting you.

---- The change came in 1991, when a British medical study demonstrated that folic acid, a nutrient in the B vitamin family, reduced the recurrence of birth defects of the brain and spinal cord. This reduction occurred in cases where a mother's previous child was affected by as much as 80%. Later studies have shown that even among women who have never had children with brain or spinal cord defects, those who consume enough folic acid can lower their baby's risk of spinal, brain and skull defects by 50% to 70%.

- A) But today, folic acid has become a nutritional requirement for all pregnant women.
- B) Hence, the Food Standards Agency will be promoting the benefits of folic acid in the diet.
- C) When pregnant, she might have been advised to consume 0.4 milligrams of folate every day.
- D) Foods that were fortified with folic acid were marked with a blue folic acid flash at that time.
- E) Not every practitioner knows that some foods are naturally rich in folic acid.

72. Infertility is a problem that is affecting more couples than ever before, as people wait longer and longer to have children. One in ten couples older than 30 has trouble conceiving. After age 35, the ratio is one in five. ---- Some women reportedly get pregnant even in their 50s. But face it: Spontaneous pregnancy in a woman's late 40s and 50s is rare.

- A) Also, some had many serious miscarriages.
- B) Reproductive technologies will become more sophisticated.
- C) Of course, age isn't a problem for everyone.
- D) The number of women that have abortion is increasing day by day.
- E) In fact, many women follow a similar pattern.

73. The age at which puberty starts is something that many children worry about. The onset of puberty varies from child to child and is influenced by a number of factors, including heredity, but it generally begins between the ages of eight and thirteen in a girl, and between ten and fifteen in a boy. One of the factors that influences the onset of puberty is nutrition. ---- Thus, the average age when puberty started went down by well over a year. In today's developed world, malnutrition is rare and as a result, over the last 50 years or so, there seems to be a continuing trend toward an even lower average age of puberty.

- A) There has probably been a reduction of 6 months or so in the average age of puberty in the last few decades.
- B) Puberty is a time of enormous change, both physical and emotional.
- C) In some countries, the changes have become less marked according to the reports by the WHO.
- D) Nutrition improved in the developed world between the late 19th century and the mid-20th century.
- E) Puberty is considered to be premature if it starts before the age of eight.

74. It is actually very difficult to distinguish experimentally between an animal that is simply using landmarks and one that is using a cognitive map. The best evidence for a cognitive map comes from research on the family of birds that includes jays, crows, and nutcrackers. Many of these birds store food in caches. A single bird may store nuts in thousands of caches that may be widely dispersed. The bird not only relocates each cache, but also keeps track of food quality, avoiding caches in which the food was relatively perishable and would have decayed. ----

- A) Thus, some animals appear to migrate using only innate responses to environmental cues.
- B) It would seem that these birds use cognitive maps to memorize the location of their food stores.
- C) In addition, honeybees might learn ten or so landmarks and locate their hive and flowers in relation to those features.
- D) Studies of other animals show the interaction of genes and experience in migration.
- E) Research also indicates that the indigo bunting avoids the need for a timing mechanism by fixing on the North Star.

75. Gum disease, also known as periodontal disease, is one of the most common oral diseases. It occurs when bacteria in the plaque that causes tooth decay attacks the gum tissue around a tooth. Periodontal disease usually starts as gingivitis, a mild form of gum disease that causes the gum tissue to become red, swollen, and bleed easily. ---- If not treated, gingivitis can progress to periodontitis, a more serious condition of the gums that occurs when bacteria attack the bone and tissue supporting the teeth.

- A) In such a case, dentists perform root canal therapy on teeth in which the pulp has decayed and must be removed.
- B) The harmful bacteria are removed by pulling back the gum tissue and using specialized scraping tools.
- C) In this case, false teeth known as dentures must be fabricated to enable people to chew and eat.
- D) Periodontists specialize in problems associated with gums and the bone that supports the gums.
- E) In its early stages, gingivitis can be eliminated by brushing and flossing daily to remove plaque.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) The end of antibiotics is not a new story. (II) For as long as there have been antibiotics, there has been antibiotic resistance. (III) The first penicillin-resistant bacteria surfaced before penicillin was even released to the marketplace in the 1940s. (IV) So, many lethal infections that antibiotics have held at bay for decades might soon return with a vengeance. (V) And since almost the beginning, doctors have raised the alarm over running out of drugs, sparked by the global spread of penicillin-resistant organisms from the 1950s to the 1990s.

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

77. (I) Alcohol abuse occurs when regular drinking creates problems in people's daily lives. (II) Alcohol dependency is even more serious because regular drinkers develop a tolerance. (III) This means that they have to drink more and more to get the same effect, which eventually causes potentially devastating consequences. (IV) An estimated 6% of adults worldwide will be diagnosed with alcoholism at some point. (V) When they don't drink, they suffer from withdrawal symptoms that must be treated with benzodiazepines to prevent seizures, shakes and hallucinations.

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

78. (I) Obesity, diabetes, and heart disease seem to be the curse of the world today. (II) It is easy to take good health for granted, but if you don't take care of yourself you won't be able to take care of anyone else. (III) Doctors refer to these conditions as "multifactorial", which simply means that lots of different things can put us at risk of developing them. (IV) Some, like genetics, we can't do much about, but most of the risk factors for these and lots of other conditions are entirely in our own hands. (V) How we live our lives, what we eat and drink, and how we handle stress all play a part in how healthy we are, and even how we will live.

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

79. (I) Modern technology has increased not only the amount of pollution but also the potential for accidents in the storing or handling of dangerous nuclear or chemical pollutants. (II) An accident with toxic chemicals is often beyond the control of many of the affected people and thus may create extreme feelings of helplessness. (III) People tend to deal with problems produced by pollution either by ignoring the threat or by concentrating on the impact the pollution will have on them personally. (IV) Indeed, these accidents may occur quite randomly, as in a train derailment or a tank-car accident, and thus quite unpredictably. (V) Furthermore, the fear of accidents may pervade the entire neighbourhood near industries where dangerous chemicals are used or manufactured, providing long-lasting stress for residents.

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

80. (I) Parkinson's disease results from degeneration of cells in the basal ganglia, a part of the brain involved in initiating movement. (II) The three layers of membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord become inflamed, usually as a result of infection. (III) Normally, the cells produce a neurotransmitter called dopamine, which helps to coordinate muscle activity. (IV) In Parkinson's disease, these cells produce much less dopamine and the signals to the muscles become slow and faulty. (V) The disease is most common in older people, but may occur in young adults or, rarely, in children.

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

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 9. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Pain is a highly subjective ---- that no two people experience in exactly the same way.

- A) regulation B) sensation
C) reinforcement D) coincidence
E) inquiry

2. Even during its early phases, the French Revolution aroused ---- conflict throughout Europe.

- A) ignorant B) accessible C) significant
D) durable E) fertile

3. As a migraine develops, pain ---- worsens and chemicals from the brain stems cause spasms in the brain's blood vessels.

- A) recklessly B) progressively
C) productively D) confidentially
E) synthetically

4. A study conducted by the University of Cambridge ---- that 40 per cent of spam or junk e-mail goes to addresses starting with an A, M, S, R or P.

- A) borrowed B) revealed C) remained
D) created E) experimented

5. As people mature and gain experience in a variety of situations, they learn strategies for ---- their emotions.

- A) sending out B) clearing out C) going off
D) dealing with E) stepping down

6. Although mild symptoms such as social withdrawal may persist, parents with minor psychological problems may want to ---- children.

- A) pass out B) sign off C) take off
D) come into E) bring up

7. **Cibyra is thought to ---- in the 3rd century B.C. by Pisidion colonists who ---- from the Milas region.**

- A) have been established / may have come
- B) have established / should have come
- C) be established / would have come
- D) being established / might have come
- E) establish / could have come

8. **Chile ---- a state-funded national health service for 30 years when it ---- to go for a mixed approach allowing private health services to be also offered.**

- A) will be running / was deciding
- B) was running / had been decided
- C) has been running / is deciding
- D) had been running / decided
- E) is running / has decided

9. **Wasted energy from your body movements ---- enough to power your house, but this energy ---- your cell phone in the near future.**

- A) need not be / would have charged
- B) should not be / will have been charging
- C) could not have been / would charge
- D) must not have been / will have charged
- E) may not be / will be charging

10. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

10. **The separation of people ---- categories is one of the most important ways in which one group asserts and maintains its dominance ---- another.**

- A) from / by
- B) into / over
- C) to / with
- D) on / through
- E) at / for

11. **Experts and officials believe that an outbreak ---- epidemic diseases or severe climatic conditions could have an adverse impact ---- the Anatolian wild sheep population.**

- A) in / of
- B) over / through
- C) of / on
- D) by / into
- E) from / at

12. **According to the hygiene hypothesis, living in an environment that is too clean deprives the immune system ---- the necessary exposure ---- bacteria and germs which can serve to strengthen it.**

- A) for / through
- B) into / from
- C) of / to
- D) with / on
- E) over / at

13. Of the four cavities in the brain, two are found inside each hemisphere, ---- the third and fourth are found between them.

- A) even B) since C) if
D) so that E) while

14. Inhabitants of a nation generally possess a common history, geographical place and language; ----, a nation-state may be thought of as a place in which people follow the same cultural and social patterns.

- A) though B) otherwise C) besides
D) therefore E) still

15. Ear disorders prevent you from detecting certain sounds from your environment ---- affecting your sense of balance.

- A) as well as B) as if
C) much as D) with regard to
E) due to

16. The French sociologist Emile Durkheim argued that human beings are ---- individuals ---- social beings that exist in society.

- A) not only / as well B) other / than
C) such / that D) as much / also
E) both / and

17. Animals such as raccoons and foxes eat almost anything edible that they come across ---- specializing in one type of food.

- A) just as B) as regards C) rather than
D) owing to E) in terms of

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Since the beginning of the industrial age, the (18)---- of the natural environment by humankind has got even worse. Natural resources (19)---- and waste is being produced at a higher rate than the soil, air, rivers and oceans can (20)----. Especially, the composition of air has changed significantly. The burning fossil fuels such as coal and crude oil to run power stations and motor vehicles emit particulate matter and numerous chemical compounds including sulphur, nitrogen and carbon oxides. (21)---- these compounds are released (22)---- the atmosphere, they react with water vapour to create sulphuric and nitric acid, which turn to Earth's surface in the form of acid rain. It attacks the leaves and needles of the trees and prevents photosynthesis from working effectively, which results in forest decline.

18.

- A) fluctuation B) installation C) estimation
D) acceleration E) exploitation

19.

- A) had been depleted
B) have been depleted
C) would be depleted
D) will have been depleted
E) was being depleted

20.

- A) break B) allocate C) penetrate
D) handle E) thrive

21.

- A) Despite B) Although C) Whether
D) Unless E) Once

22.

- A) into B) from C) out
D) of E) next to

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The English Revolution of 1688, confirming that Parliament had power (23)---- the king, meant, in economic terms, the supremacy of the more affluent classes. From 1688 to 1832, the British government was (24)---- in the hands of the landowners. The result was a thorough transformation of farming, an Agricultural Revolution without which the Industrial Revolution (25)----. Many landowners began experimenting with improved methods of cultivation and stock raising. They made more use of fertilizers (26)---- introducing new equipment such as horse-hoes and drill seeders. Further improvement required an investment of capital, which was impossible (27)---- the soil was cultivated by numerous poor and custom-bound small farmers.

23.

- A) within B) along C) into
D) to E) over

24.

- A) primarily B) delicately C) diligently
D) thoughtfully E) inquisitively

25.

- A) need not have occurred
B) should not have occurred
C) shall not have occurred
D) could not have occurred
E) will not have occurred

26.

- A) opposite of B) besides C) because of
D) as regards E) at least

27.

- A) only if B) as much as C) so long as
D) as though E) however

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. **Although the testing of theories can be considered to distinguish science from other more creative fields, ----.**

- A) explanation of the general causes of certain phenomena is obtained from experiments
- B) theories are constructed in the minds of human beings
- C) the history of science tells us that theories either support or disprove each other
- D) scientific law ties a great number of observations into a single statement or equation
- E) it should not be assumed that a theory is proved by testing

29. **Whether you lift your coffee cup or watch your co-worker lift his, ----.**

- A) some brain disorders are assumed to be characterized by a deficit in communication skills
- B) the neurons that exist in your brain respond in similar ways to both actions
- C) particular neurons are responsible for humans' ability to feel empathy and compassion for others
- D) scientists have been able to identify which parts of the brain are most vulnerable to disease
- E) a brain imaging study found that some primates are able to do much more than mimicking people

30. **As the number of known elements increased, ----.**

- A) chemists at that time had no knowledge of atomic numbers and atomic weights
- B) majority of them appear in nature and readily combine to form compounds
- C) discovery of the chemical elements has been an ongoing process since ancient times
- D) scientists began to investigate the possibilities of classifying them in useful ways
- E) we know about them only because of technology developed during the 20th century

31. **Whereas the overuse of antibiotics can lead to the spread of drug-resistant bacteria, ----.**

- A) the practice of using sufficient doses is still the most effective method in the treatment of bacterial infections
- B) the germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotics
- C) resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people since bacteria are found everywhere
- D) careless use of drugs contributes to drug-resistant infection leaving us defenceless against dangerous bacteria
- E) the patients in whom they occur may have to live with the risk of many untreatable infections for an uncomfortably long time

32. In order to enable students to survive and thrive in a technological world, ----.

- A) group projects may be difficult to complete since teachers need to shift their roles from information dispenser to a guide
- B) initiatives aimed at infusing technology into teacher education programs have been claimed to be very effective
- C) self-efficacy as a computer technology user may be a critical factor in teachers' decisions to integrate technology in the classroom
- D) use of technology is more transparent in a classroom environment where incorporating technology is a shared responsibility
- E) teachers should provide them with instructional activities enriched with technology in which learning is highly interactive

33. We think of our eyes as video cameras that make a flawless recording of the world around us, ----.

- A) whether deleted information is processed unconsciously has not been investigated
- B) as the distinction between looking and seeing is greater than one can imagine
- C) but experiments show how little information we actually take in at a glance
- D) however, a recent experiment indicates that this cannot be the entire reason
- E) therefore, there is a close relationship between what we think and what we see

34. Many elderly people have no hint of Alzheimer's disease, ----.

- A) for example, anxiety and frustration over their failing memory results in aggression
- B) but some daily activities such as bathing and dressing become challenging in the late stages
- C) because disruption of brain cell function begins in regions involved in forming new memories
- D) then they may have difficulty in understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- E) so it is not an inevitable consequence of aging as most people believe it to be

35. ----, children almost never receive any such explicit information about their native language during the early years when acquisition takes place.

- A) Even though linguistic input does not always take place in the classroom
- B) Until there is some hard evidence that language and thought are strictly separated
- C) As it is hard for adults to learn abstract ideas and theories
- D) Unlike many second language learners who are taught grammar rules and vocabulary directly
- E) Because universal patterns of language development can be explained by language-specific input

36. Keeping track of body weight and counting calories carefully may provide objective feedback on ----.

- A) whether or not fast food companies are responsible for the obesity of our children
- B) which of the ingredients of a sugary drink are responsible for tooth decay
- C) why some bacteria are harmful whereas others aren't
- D) what food companies do in order to steer us towards unhealthy but profitable fare
- E) how effective individuals are in changing their eating habits when they go on a diet

37. The study of the effects that an audience has on our behaviour remains an important topic for social psychology, ----.

- A) while any other form of distraction could produce other effects as well
- B) since it is unlikely that the fear of speaking in front of an audience will be studied more than other types of fear
- C) whereas people are assumed to narrow the focus of their attention when they experience attention overload
- D) as much of our behaviour occurs in the physical presence of others as spectators
- E) even though motivation loss has been identified as the major factor in the decrease of academic success

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

38. Foreign students in such fields as engineering and computer science find it much easier to learn the English equivalents of the terms they have learned.

- A) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.
- B) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, daha önce öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını çok daha kolay öğreniyorlar.
- C) Önceden öğrenilen bazı terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarının öğrenilmesi, mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi alanlarındaki yabancı öğrenciler tarafından çok daha kolay bulunuyor.
- D) Mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaki yabancı öğrenciler, öğrendikleri terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi de oldukça kolay buluyorlar.
- E) Yabancı öğrenciler, eğer mühendislik ve bilgisayar bilimi gibi alanlardaysalar, önceden öğrenilen terimlerin İngilizce karşılıklarını öğrenmeyi çok daha kolay buluyorlar.

39. **Even though embryos used are at an immature stage of development, some people are opposed to stem cell research, since they are destroyed during the stem cell production process.**

- A) Kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olan bazı insanlar bulunsa da kullanılan gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok ediliyor.
- B) Her ne kadar bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde gelişmemiş evredeki embriyolar yok ediliyor.
- C) Embriyolar kök hücre üretimi sürecinde kullanılarak yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarının karşısında olabilir.
- D) Kök hücre üretimi sürecinde sadece gelişmemiş embriyoların kullanılarak yok edilmesine rağmen bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřı çıkıyor.
- E) Kullanılan embriyolar gelişmemiş bir evrede olsalar da kök hücre üretimi sürecinde yok edildikleri için bazı insanlar kök hücre arařtırmalarına karřıdır.

40. **Bakmadan ya da dokunmadan kol ve bacaklarımızın nerede olduğunu ve üzerinde durduğumuz zeminde nasıl hareket edebildiğimizi biliyoruz.**

- A) By looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can learn walking on the ground that we stand on.
- B) Without looking or touching, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- C) We do not need to look at or touch our bodies to understand where we are and how we can move on the ground that we stand on.
- D) Only by looking and touching do we know where our arms and legs are and how we can walk on the ground that we stand on.
- E) Although we don't look at or touch anything, we know where our arms and legs are and how we can move on the ground on which we stand.

41. **Rekabetten öğrenilen, rakibin gibi davranmayı öğrenmek değil, o hata yapmışsa onun davranışını tekrarlamamayı öğrenmektir.**

- A) If your competitor has failed, you should learn not to repeat his mistakes apart from imitating his behaviour.
- B) Learning from competition means more than learning to act like your competitor; it means learning not to repeat his mistakes.
- C) Competition requires learning to avoid the mistakes that your competitor has made after having mirrored his behaviour.
- D) What is learned from competition is not learning to act like your competitor, but learning not to repeat his behaviour if he has made a mistake.
- E) Learning from competition results in learning not only to act like your competitor, but also not to model after him if he makes a mistake.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since its economic reform began in 1978, China has gone from being a poor developing country to the second-largest economy in the world. It has also emerged from isolation to become a political superpower. Its meteoric rise has been one of the most important global changes of recent years. However, when it comes to science and technology, most people think of China as being stuck in the past and only visualize a country with massive steelworks and vast smoking factories. That may have been true a few years ago, but it is no longer the case. Very quietly, China has become the world's second largest producer of scientific knowledge, surpassed only by the US, a status it has achieved at an awe-inspiring rate. If it continues on its current trajectory, China will overtake the US before 2020 and the world will look very different as a result. The historical scientific dominance of North America and Europe will have to adjust to a new world. In the West, people are largely familiar with research systems in which money, people, and output stay roughly the same from year to year. Research spending in Europe and North America has outpaced economic growth since 1945, but not by a dramatic amount. Not so with China.

42. According to the passage, the writer is of the opinion that the coming decade will see China overtake the US as the world's research superpower ----.

- A) provided that China keeps on its current path of steady rise
- B) if the US and Europe delay their spending on research and development
- C) because China now holds the largest economy in the world
- D) even though the US gross expenditure on research and development surpasses that of China
- E) as the Chinese have recently produced more qualified research

43. It can be understood from the passage that globally, ----.

- A) China has severely lagged behind North America and Europe in producing scientific knowledge
- B) Asia-Pacific nations still rely heavily on the links with the American institutions leading the science world
- C) China has dramatically developed its economy, research and political power over the last decades
- D) more and more steelworks are manufactured in China despite its being stuck in the past
- E) papers originating from Chinese institutions largely have a US-based or British co-authorship

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

- A) publications of Chinese origin have largely focused upon computer sciences and earth sciences
- B) China's research output has surpassed that of the United States and most EU nations
- C) China has recently become the most prolific producer of scientific knowledge in the world
- D) expenditure on research and development in China has significantly grown over the last decades
- E) Chinese universities are attracting more international students than most European institutions

45. It is explicitly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) in China, research coming out of its institutions has been done behind closed doors, not with Western collaborations
- B) huge steelworks and massive factories account for the meteoric growth of China today
- C) both the US and Europe provide China with a huge amount of scientific research funding
- D) China has long ruined the historical scientific governance of North America and Europe
- E) a lot of people still view China as a nation occupied with heavy industry, including steelworks

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1895, Alfred Nobel drafted a holograph will, replacing one that left his vast fortune essentially to relatives, servants, and friends. The new will, for which Nobel will be forever remembered, substantially reduced his personal bequests. It directed that his estate be invested conservatively and that the income from these investments be used to establish annual prizes to be awarded with no reservations regarding nationality to those people whose activities are deemed to be of the greatest benefit to humankind in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace. Nobel's will was disputed legally for more than three years. Eventually, a system was established for the distribution of the income in the form of Nobel Prizes, the first set of which were awarded in 1901. As the income from the Nobel trust has increased, the size of each award has grown to the point that in 2005, the typical prize was worth over \$1.3 million, more than thirty times what the same award had been worth fifty years earlier. The list of Nobel laureates, which has now been expanded to include a sixth field, economics, contains the names of international giants in their fields. The Nobel legacy is great because of the endowment he established to recognize those who contribute most to the benefit of humankind.

46. According to the passage, in his will, Alfred Nobel indicated that ----.

- A) those of the greatest benefit to humankind would also participate in the selection process of the committees
- B) the annual prizes should be granted to the most deserving regardless of their nationalities
- C) the winners had to give a lecture on a subject connected with their prize-winning work
- D) each nation would nominate candidates in different fields of natural sciences, medicine, and literature
- E) he had no reservations regarding the fields of sciences in which the Nobel Prize winners worked

47. It is clear from the passage that Alfred Nobel's former will ----.

- A) left his enormous wealth and assets to relatives, servants, and friends
- B) was an original manuscript that determined how the prizes should be selected and awarded
- C) did not leave any material possessions to his family
- D) became subject to a court case because of the objections made by his family
- E) laid the foundations of the Nobel Prize, which has been honouring scientists since 1901

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

- A) Alfred Nobel himself set up a foundation for the distribution of the income from his investments
- B) the Nobel Prize is only given in the fields of science and literature
- C) the Nobel Prize was founded in memory of Alfred Nobel's family
- D) Nobel's fortune was worth over \$1.3 million when he died
- E) Nobel's will was opposed and brought to a court of law after his death

49. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) Nobel witnessed the first set of the prizes before having a heart failure
- B) the income from the Nobel trust has gradually shrunk since Nobel's death
- C) the Economics Prize was not stipulated by Alfred Nobel initially
- D) Nobel left none of his personal fortune to relatives, servants, and friends
- E) the typical Nobel Prize in each field is worth billions of dollars today

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since early 2010, global food and oil prices have been on a sustained and synchronized upward trend. According to a recent survey by the United Nations, it is estimated that oil price increases will reduce growth in some developing Asia-Pacific economies, as well as putting pressure on inflation and adversely affecting current accounts. High oil prices will increase costs for domestic industry and push up the price of imports and reduce demand for exports. Food prices have increased by up to 35%. While adverse climatic conditions have affected supply in many countries, increasing conversion of food crops into biofuels, export bans, and heightened speculative activity in food commodities have exaggerated the price surge. Rising food prices are having dire effects on the poor, and reserving hard won development gains. Due to the higher food and energy prices, up to 42 million additional people across Asia and the Pacific may remain in poverty in 2011 in addition to the 19 million already affected in 2010. In the worst-case scenario, in which food price inflation doubles in 2011 and the average oil prices rises up to 130\$ per barrel, achieving the Millennium Development Goal for many least developed countries would be postponed for at least a half decade.

50. It is explicitly stated in the passage that if the average oil price becomes 130\$ per barrel and food price inflation doubles, ----.

- A) most developing countries could hardly get credit from the World Bank without postponing their development goals
- B) almost 42 million more people will be unemployed in addition to the 19 million already affected in 2011
- C) many Asia and Pacific states will have to take stronger measures to reach the Millennium Development Goal in a decade
- D) many least developed countries might not achieve the Millennium Development Goal within the next five years
- E) the growth of the Asia-Pacific countries might be less than one percentage point compared to that of the advanced countries

51. According to the passage, as oil prices have increased since the beginning of 2010, ----.

- A) costs for domestic industry have declined
- B) there has been a sustained trend of decline in food prices
- C) Asia-Pacific countries have had to reduce their oil consumption
- D) the rate of unemployment is expected to increase to a large extent
- E) food prices have also gone up at the same time

52. One of the points made in the passage is that ----.

- A) food supplies have been adversely affected by climate changes in many countries
- B) domestic industry will improve after the current food and oil crises in the region are over
- C) the Asia-Pacific nations might keep the current surging oil prices under control
- D) more funds should be directed to narrowing development gaps, particularly in the field of infrastructure
- E) more investments in biofuels are needed to curb the upward trend of oil prices

53. It can be inferred from the passage that unless oil and food prices decrease, ----.

- A) currency flows into the least developed countries will fade away
- B) unemployment might spread throughout developing countries
- C) the Asia-Pacific governments would decrease the industrial taxes
- D) the conversion of food crops into biofuels must be sustained
- E) efforts to reduce poverty will be adversely affected

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To fully understand unemployment, one must consider the causes of recorded long-term unemployment, that is, the government assistance programs. For one thing, government assistance increases the measure of unemployment by prompting people who are not working to claim that they are looking for work even when they are not. The work registration requirement for welfare recipients, for example, compels people who otherwise would not be considered part of the labour force to register as if they were a part of it. This requirement effectively increases the measure of unemployment in the labour force even though these people are better described "noemployed" – that is, not actively looking for work. Similarly, unemployment insurance induces people to say they are job hunting in order to collect benefit. These programs also contribute to long-term unemployment by providing an incentive, and the means, not to work. Each unemployed person has a "reservation wage" – the minimum wage he or she insists on getting before accepting a job. Unemployment insurance and other social assistance programs increase the wage, causing an unemployed person to remain unemployed longer.

54. One point made in the passage is that government assistance programs also result in long-term unemployment because ----.

- A) current rates of long-term unemployment are often measured improperly
- B) unemployed people have a reservation wage they demand before accepting a job
- C) most unemployed people are devoted to looking for a job until they find one
- D) they cannot find out exactly how long a person stays off the job
- E) most unemployed people fail to carry out the work registration requirement

55. It can be clearly understood that the major focus of this passage is on the ----.

- A) global increase in recorded unemployment
- B) benefits of government assistance programs
- C) work registration requirement to find a job
- D) causes of long-term unemployment
- E) cost of welfare payments and unemployment insurance

56. It is clear from the passage that government assistance programs add to the unemployment rates by ----.

- A) decreasing the time a person stays off the job
- B) helping people with the work registration procedures
- C) encouraging the unemployed not to look for a job
- D) prompting welfare recipients to look for a job
- E) inducing many people to drop out of the labour force

57. It can be understood from the passage that in order to obtain regular unemployment compensation from the government, ----.

- A) it is necessary not to have used a reservation wage before
- B) people need to be out of work for a long time
- C) unemployed people are officially required to register for work
- D) one must not be described as "noemployed"
- E) unemployed people need to have a union registration

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The recent dramatic unrest in the UK is described as the world's first decentralized riots, facilitated by social media such as Twitter and the BlackBerry Messenger network. But deep psychological forces are also at play. In times of social unrest, violent acts that would usually seem extreme can quickly become the norm among groups of people identifying with each other in terms of age, social status or other attributes. When people see looting and rioting happening elsewhere, it shows them what can be realized. Feeling empowered, they think they can do pretty much what they like, and they have a good time doing it. They simply don't think of it as unacceptable as they would at other times. Such collective action is driven by social identity – by people sharing a common social place. It is too early to know what the rioters might have in common, but it is suspected that it boils down to social class and is defined by economic deprivation. They seem to be targeting the middle class. It's like a kind of class warfare on the streets of Britain. Alienation from their families, the local community and mainstream society stops agitators from caring about the harm they cause others. It is necessary to challenge the rioters' current perception that there are no opportunities for a better future.

58. According to the passage, during social unrest, the usually extreme violent acts can be accepted as standard forms of behaviour by groups of people who ----.

- A) have similar attributes such as age and social status
- B) are mostly deprived of better living conditions
- C) are given better opportunities for the future
- D) pretend to have psychological challenges in their society
- E) see looting and rioting in a different socio-cultural context

59. According to the passage, ----.

- A) social class variations are hardly responsible for extreme violent acts
- B) the social media has made the spread of violent acts easier
- C) no unrest would occur if rioters' messages were traceable
- D) economic deprivation definitely accounts for the recent social unrest in the UK
- E) rioters regret having been forced into the recent looting and rioting acts

60. It can be understood from the passage that most of the reasons given by the writer are related to ----.

- A) the social media
- B) the empowerment of social classes
- C) psychological factors
- D) social identity
- E) family members

61. According to the passage, the writer is of the opinion that one way to prevent rioters from doing people any harm is to ----.

- A) make them feel empowered
- B) convince them that there are better opportunities for the future
- C) make a huge number of arrests
- D) support their current perception of life
- E) respect their social identity and avoid conflict with them

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Lower birth-rates and longer lives lead to population aging, which matters for many reasons, but first and foremost because of the costs of retirement. These costs are borne principally by the government and funded through taxes on the working-age population. The old-age-dependency ratio – that is, the population aged 65 and over divided by the population aged 15 to 64 – is a key indicator of population aging. Other things being equal, the tax rate for pensions will be proportional to this ratio. In the developed world, this ratio rose from .12 in 1950 to .21 today, and is estimated to increase to .44 in 2050. If, in the developed countries, the elderly in 2050 are to receive the level of benefits given to the current elderly, then the level of payroll taxes needed to fund government pensions will more than double by 2050. Due to higher fertility and immigration, the US population is projected to remain younger than those of other OECD countries, and the pension problem will be less severe. Health costs, however, pose an even more difficult problem due to the socialized health-care system for the elderly in the US. As the population ages and spending per elderly person rises, government spending on health care will likely soar.

62. It is explicitly stated in the passage that by the year 2050, developed countries will have to increase wage taxes at least twice as much ----.

- A) even though they estimate a proportional increase of .44 in 2050
- B) because natural resource constraints, particularly of land, are at the heart of the problem
- C) now that the old-age-dependency ratio has become an important indicator of aging
- D) provided population growth and growth of per capita are positively correlated
- E) if they want to maintain the present level of benefits given to the elderly

63. It is obvious from the passage that population aging is of great importance, mainly due to ----.

- A) pensions and health care
- B) higher fertility and immigration
- C) higher birth-rates and infant mortality
- D) falling figures in the working-age population
- E) economic indicators of the country

64. It is stated in the passage that the US population will relatively remain younger than those of other OECD countries ----.

- A) as population aging is not such a serious projected problem in the US
- B) because there are not as many elderly people in the US as in other OECD countries
- C) unless the government increases the level of payroll taxes needed to fund pensions
- D) since it has higher birth-rates and gets immigrants
- E) if the government takes the necessary measures to keep the current level of elderly people

65. According to the passage, the US health-care costs ----.

- A) have more than doubled over the past decades and pose a serious problem
- B) are compelling the government to delay the current age of retirement and to reduce the size of benefits
- C) will probably go up because of population aging and more spending on the elderly
- D) will still remain stagnant due to the tax rates for the working-age population
- E) could eventually lead to longer working hours and less fulfilling wage increases

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. James:
- ----

Robin:
- **What happened? Didn't they say they needed you for the new graduate programme for the next semester?**

James:
- **True. I talked about it with my wife, but she just can't dare to move to another city and start from zero.**

Robin:
- **I think she is absolutely right, as you currently hold the same position here in Glasgow.**

- A) The more applicants they've got for the programme, the more teaching staff they'll need in the coming years.
- B) The department head held a meeting with faculty members and said they wouldn't be accepting new graduate students.
- C) Sooner or later, I will resign from my post in the department and apply to the university for a teaching position.
- D) Well, I suppose new faculty members will be hired because we've got more applicants this year than expected.
- E) You know, I was intending to apply for an associate professorship post at another university. I decided not to do so.

67. Gary:
- **Why don't you ask Susan for help with the report?**

Philip:
- ----

Gary:
- **Why do you say so?**

Philip:
- **Because she's refused to help me many times before.**

- A) You know what will happen the next time I go to the director's room.
- B) I promised myself that I'd never ask her for assistance with anything.
- C) Well, she isn't good with the computer.
- D) You're right. I'd never thought of her before coming to you.
- E) She and the director are having a meeting at the moment; I don't want to disturb them.

68. Brian:
– A “linguistically gifted person” means one can innately learn a language more easily than others.

Peter:
– So you mean there is a predisposition that facilitates the learning of one or more languages.

Brian:
– ----

Peter:
– Anyway, gifted or not, whoever wants to learn a language must work hard.

- A) Of course. There are also people endowed with the ability to sing and play musical instruments.
- B) So long as one has lived abroad, it is not surprising that he or she knows the language well.
- C) Well, I'm trying to learn this foreign language just to read scientific articles in my field.
- D) Please don't misunderstand. Not every gifted person thoroughly learns a foreign language.
- E) Everyone should have a good understanding of both the native language and the foreign language to fully master them both.

69. James:
– You must read this article on global climate change.

Steve:
– Is it about carbon dioxide emissions again? If so, I'm really getting rather bored with the subject.

James:
– So am I. The articles are so repetitive. Only this one says something different.

Steve:
– ----

- A) The author is certainly well-known; this is the fifth time he's been interviewed on the issue by TV channels.
- B) Give it to Robert; he's already published something on it.
- C) So, it focuses on renewable energy supplies rather than fossil fuels.
- D) I'd rather download a portable document from the university library and give it to you as well.
- E) You mean it presents a different perspective on the subject. I'll take a look at it, then.

70. Zeynep:

– I'd like to pursue an academic career after I've graduated from my department.

Professor Raimes:

– Why not? You ought to check with the Institute of Social Sciences.

Zeynep:

– Really? Why should I do so?

Professor Raimes:

– ----

- A) They'll tell you all the requirements for admission.
- B) Don't you know they haven't announced any vacancies in the department yet?
- C) Before that you should have submitted all your documents including the proof of language proficiency.
- D) Have you ever thought of becoming a teacher? In fact, you can teach at the same time.
- E) It all depends whether the examining committee will find your knowledge of field sufficient to pursue an academic career.

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. At the time of their arrival in Europe, the Huns did not acknowledge a single ruler but had several power-sharing kings who operated within a ranking system, with one of their number recognized as senior king. To avoid overgrazing, the Huns needed to be dispersed over a wide area and this led to the formation of a developed power structure. In the 5th century, they began to abandon nomadic pastoralism and settle in villages. ---- This made possible a process of political centralization that led to Ruga becoming sole king of the Huns in 432.
- A) Loyalty wasn't always the first trait that a king looked for in his followers at that time.
- B) Kings ruled with the support of a chosen elite class, but the Huns were still deprived of formal institutions of government.
- C) The exact bounds of their conquests are not known and little is certain about the first movements of the kings.
- D) They became wealthy from raiding, collecting tribute from subject people and wages for mercenary service with the Roman armies.
- E) The Huns were horse archers, so they rarely wore armour and relied on speed and manoeuvrability for protection.

72. ---- However, most of the African art known today is relatively recent; from the 19th century or later. Very little earlier, African art has survived, primarily because it was made largely of perishable materials such as wood, cloth, and plant fibres, and because it typically met with intensive use in ceremonies and in daily life. Scholars of African art base suppositions about earlier art mainly on the art of the last two centuries. But they can only guess at the earlier traditions from which the recent art developed.

- A) Today, African art does not constitute a single tradition.
- B) Many surviving examples of African art date from the 14th to the 17th century.
- C) Each African culture produces its own distinctive art and architecture.
- D) African cultures design many utilitarian objects with decorative schemes in mind.
- E) The earliest known African sculptures are sculpted clay heads and human figures.

73. Conflict is a struggle between opposing sides or forces. In a play, the characters act out the conflict, and ultimately their actions result in a resolution, or outcome. External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force, such as another person, nature, or fate. ---- A character can express internal conflict as well as external conflict through actions, facial expressions, and dialogue.

- A) Thus, external or internal, conflicts arouse interest among viewers.
- B) Also, plays often point to cues as to when an internal conflict is likely to occur.
- C) Likewise, dialogues contain a variety of both internal and external conflicts.
- D) Furthermore, a character's conflict is often obvious from his or her facial expressions.
- E) However, internal conflict is a struggle within the character's own mind.

74. Musical notes are assigned different pitches, and are put together to form melodies. These may contain phrases, which can be thought of as musical sentences. Often, each phrase contains as many notes as can be sung comfortably in a single breath. ---- The flavour of melodies and harmonies often results from the types of scales – or collections of notes – that are used.

- A) The simultaneous sounding of a number of different notes creates harmony.
- B) The basic materials of music are pitch and rhythm.
- C) Rhythm, at its most basic, is the beat of a piece of music and the metre.
- D) Harmony can be regarded as the resolution of tension.
- E) As a general rule, the longer the string or column of air, the lower the pitch.

75. Each culture has some understanding of the adult competencies needed for adequate functioning. For example, children who need a formal education to succeed in their culture are likely to be exposed to these values early in childhood. Thus, they may receive books and instruction at a young age. Children in another culture may have to do spinning and weaving as part of their adult livelihood. ----

- A) We are all truly integrated in our own societies and cultures.
- B) But these children must learn the rules and patterns of behaviour.
- C) These children are likely to receive early exposure to these crafts.
- D) These learned patterns and rules influence much of our behaviour.
- E) It is this pattern of thought that guides them to becoming academics.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Toward the end of the 15th century, several elements contributed to the age of European exploration and discovery. (II) Christians were anxious to spread their religion to stop the expansion of Islam. (III) And overland trade routes had been cut off ever since Ottoman Turks had conquered Constantinople in 1453. (IV) Thus, Christopher Columbus, navigator and agent from Genoa, thought that sailing west across the Atlantic would lead to the East Indies. (V) In order to obtain the spices, silks, perfumes, and other exotic goods in great demand throughout Europe, it was necessary to discover a new way to the Orient.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
77. (I) Noam Chomsky's ethical analyses are based on what he calls the "principle of universality". (II) Good politicians must analyze their political actions rigorously, instead of blinding the public with rhetoric. (III) At root, this principle is relatively simple. (IV) It says that at the very least we should apply to ourselves the same standards that we apply to others. (V) This is a principle that Chomsky claims has always been central to any responsible system of ethics.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
78. (I) Character traits are the qualities that make up a character's personality. (II) For example, a character may be honest, generous, stubborn, or scheming. (III) You can discover these character traits through a character's actions and words and through the writer's description of the character. (IV) Some characters may show only one major character trait, while others, like real people, show a number of different traits. (V) Thus, the setting of a story affects what happens to the characters and what they learn about life.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
79. (I) Founded in 1630 by Puritans who envisioned their settlement as a shining beacon to the world, Boston was among America's first great urban centres. (II) Its patriots led the rebellion that grew into the American Revolution, and few places in the US evoke so vividly the birth of a nation. (III) Scenically located along the waters of the Charles River and Boston Harbour, it has humid summers and moderately cold winters. (IV) Centuries later, Boston remains at the national forefront in politics, the arts, culture, education, and science. (V) The city retains its classical proportions and human scale, with modern buildings nudging up against landmarks of the Colonial and Revolutionary eras.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
80. (I) Art therapy, sometimes called expressive art or art psychology, encourages self-discovery and emotional growth. (II) Personal fulfillment comes from both creative and analytical components of the process. (III) It is a two-part process, involving both the creation of art and the discovery of its meaning. (IV) Rooted in Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung's theories of the subconscious and unconscious, art therapy is based on the premise that visual symbols and images are the most accessible and natural form of communication to the human experience. (V) Patients are encouraged to visualize, and then create, the thoughts and emotions that they can't express verbally.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9 EK M 2011 ÜDS
NG L ZCE
FEN B L MLER

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

9 EK M 2011 ÜDS
NG L ZCE
SA LIK B L MLER

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

9 EK M 2011 ÜDS
NG L ZCE
SOSYAL B L MLER

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati gibi 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, açılçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve 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 getirebilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.**
- Bu soru kitapçığı **Fen Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilimler** olmak üzere üç ayrı alandaki **Almanca** testini içermektedir. Testlerin cevap anahtarları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu testlerden başvurunuza uygun olanını seçerek cevaplayınız.
- Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salondan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
- 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.
- Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 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 ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir.

Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.

- Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde Salon görevlisinin atacağı imzalar hariç, kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanlara kimlik bilgilerinizi yazınız. Sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.
- Soru kitapçığı ve cevap kâğıdı üzerinde yer alan testin Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve Salon Görevlisinin, kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon Görevlisi imzasını tüketmez kalemle atmalıdır.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 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 olduğunda durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir. Sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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.