



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(Sonbahar Dönemi)  
**17 EYLÜL 2017**

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## ADAYIN DİKKATİNE!

Aşağıda verilen metni altındaki boşluğa yazınız.

"Bu kitabımda yer alan tüm kuralları okudum ve bu kurallara uymayı taahhüt ediyorum. Aksi takdirde sınavımın geçersiz sayılmasını kabul ediyorum."

Aşağıda verilen harf, rakam ve semboller, altlarında yer alan kutucuklara eksiksiz olarak yazınız.  
Bu alanları kesinlikle doldurunuz.

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### AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu sınav kitabımdaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. **Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
3. İstenen alanları doldurmadığınız veya yanlış doldurdığınız takdirde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
4. Cevaplama istedığınız sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Her sorunun altında o soru için ayrılmış cevap kodlama kutucuklarına o soru ile ilgili cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın.
5. **Soru seçeneklerine işaretlenen cevaplar kesinlikle değerlendirmeye alınmayacaktır. Yalnızca cevap kutucuklarındaki kodlamalar değerlendirilecektir.**
6. **Bu kitabımdaki testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.**
7. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, kitabımdınızı örselemeden, temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın. **Sayfa arasında ve üzerinde silgi kalıntısı bırakmayın.**
8. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
9. Kitabımdınızı boş sayfalarını müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
10. Her sorunun altında kodlanmış olduğunuz cevaplarınız elektronik ortama aktarılacağından, kitabımdınızı yırtılmamasına ve buruşmamasına dikkat ediniz.
11. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitabımdın arka kapısında belirtilmiştir.

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Some ethnic minority groups of students within the US, such as African Americans and Hispanic Americans, achieve below the national average of all students; however, one ---- is the high educational achievements demonstrated by Asian American students.

- A) aspiration      B) defect      C) exception  
D) influence      E) complaint

2. Without artificial fertilisers and pesticides, there would not be enough food grown on Earth to satisfy our needs, even with equal ---- of agricultural output.

- A) recognition      B) deterioration  
C) distribution      D) fluctuation  
E) reduction

3. An important reason to re-evaluate how we are raising the next generation grows out of an incredibly exciting discovery about brain development: during adolescence, the brain's potential to change through experience is ----.

- A) tremendous      B) frustrating  
C) debatable      D) redundant  
E) exhausted

4. Children and adolescents with attention deficit or hyperactivity disorder frequently experience difficulties in school settings, most ---- in the areas of academic achievement and interpersonal relationships.

- A) appropriately      B) urgently  
C) subtly      D) compulsorily  
E) notably

5. Children who grow up in two-parent homes where the parents are non-traditional in their own gender roles ---- less gender-stereotypic behaviour than do children whose parents are traditional in their role enactment.

- A) display      B) alter      C) achieve  
D) reject      E) eradicate

6. When Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492 in pursuit of the riches of the Far East, he ---- recent advances in navigation and age-old geographical knowledge.

- A) kept off      B) drew on  
C) put forward      D) gave away  
E) brought about

**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. In 1517, the Italian physician Girolamo Fracastoro was probably the first person ---- that fossils are animal remains; however, it was not until the 18<sup>th</sup> century that scientists ---- to realise that fossils can tell us a great deal about the history of living things.

- A) suggesting / had begun
- B) being suggested / were beginning
- C) to have suggested / have begun
- D) to suggest / began
- E) having suggested / were going to begin

8. The technological advancements that once made nations prosperous, such as the internal combustion engine, ---- to shatter empires during the First World War, on a scale few people ---- before the outbreak of the war.

- A) had been used / should have imagined
- B) should have been used / used to imagine
- C) would have been used / might have imagined
- D) were used / could have imagined
- E) must have been used / can imagine

9. Tomatoes are so widely consumed that they represent a vehicle ---- beneficial nutrients to those who ---- expensive seasonal berries.

- A) having introduced / would not afford
- B) introducing / could not afford
- C) to have introduced / may not afford
- D) to introduce / cannot afford
- E) being introduced / might not afford

10. Early mastery of fire offered many benefits to humankind, including protection ---- wild animals, heat that enabled them to spread ---- cooler regions, and the ability to cook food.

- A) against / into
- B) from / by
- C) to / over
- D) for / along
- E) on / towards

11. Anschluss, the political union of Germany and Austria, was specifically prohibited ---- the Versailles Treaty, but was carried out by Hitler in March 1938 ---- any resistance from the victors of the First World War.

- A) across / through
- B) under / without
- C) for / on
- D) from / behind
- E) to / about

**12.** Home-grown produce tastes better than grocery store produce ---- it is freshly picked and perfectly ripe, which shines through even when cooked or preserved.

- A) although
- B) whereas
- C) whether
- D) because
- E) unless

**13.** ---- there have been dozens of proposals for gender-neutral third-person pronouns in English over the past two centuries, none has gained acceptance.

- A) Now that
- B) As long as
- C) In case
- D) Once
- E) Even though

**14.** The story of the cat's domestication is one of mutual appreciation: early farming communities benefited from cats' rodent-catching skills ---- cats won themselves protection and shelter without losing their independence.

- A) even if
- B) only when
- C) as soon as
- D) while
- E) before

**15.** In most cultures around the world, men and women typically differ in a number of ways ---- physical appearance, personality traits, and occupational preferences.

- A) in case of
- B) in spite of
- C) such as
- D) similar to
- E) as well as

**16.** 19<sup>th</sup>-century scientists fell into a bitter debate as to ---- intelligence lay in anatomy ---- a vital force was responsible for thoughts.

- A) as / as
- B) neither / nor
- C) so / that
- D) whether / or
- E) not only / but also

**17-21:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

In the 1960s, people had greater employment opportunities and a new buying power. (17)--- this growing affluence, music and fashion became mass-market industries and were quick to cater to the demands of the youth market. The growing popularity of television helped to spread popular culture throughout the world, (18)--- new trends could develop rapidly. Programmes such as *Top of the Pops* in the UK and *The Ed Sullivan Show* in the US could lead people (19)--- considerable attention to pop music. In 1962, the Beatles emerged from Liverpool's Cavern Club. Their first album *Please Please Me* became very famous (20)--- the globe within a year. They grew (21)--- popular, sparking such intense devotion in their fans that it became known as 'Beatlemania'.

**17.**

- A) Instead of
- B) Rather than
- C) As a result of
- D) Contrary to
- E) Regardless of

**18.**

- A) though
- B) otherwise
- C) instead
- D) just as
- E) so

**19.**

- A) to be paid
- B) having paid
- C) to have paid
- D) to pay
- E) being paid

A B D E

**20.**

- A) from
- B) around
- C) toward
- D) into
- E) about

**21.**

- A) slightly
- B) coincidentally
- C) steadily
- D) equally
- E) immensely

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Since ancient times, architecture has been considered the 'mother' of the arts. (22)--- music, painting, and sculpture that exist in a way separate from life, architecture incorporates life. People and their activities are an (23)--- component of architecture, not merely as spectators to be entertained but as contributors and participants. Painters, sculptors, and composers of music (24)--- about how their viewers or audience never see or hear their art in quite the same way as it was conceived, or that is interpreted or displayed in ways that affect its innate character. However, they have control (25)--- the essence of their work and that essence is, in a way, tightly sealed within the object: the musical score, the covers of a book or the picture frame. (26)---, even the essence of architecture is realised by the people whose activities it influences.

**22.**

- A) As well as
- B) By means of
- C) As opposed to
- D) In terms of
- E) Because of

**23.**

- A) impoverished
- B) immeasurable
- C) unreasonable
- D) indispensable
- E) unintentional

**24.**

- A) would have complained
- B) may complain
- C) should complain
- D) must have complained
- E) used to complain

**25.**

- A) about
- B) over
- C) against
- D) from
- E) with

**26.**

- A) Otherwise
- B) Unfortunately
- C) For instance
- D) Therefore
- E) On the contrary

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. ---- until they are considered ready to switch to English.**

- A) Around 2.6 million school-aged children throughout the US do not speak English at all
- B) It is difficult for bilingual teachers to help their students improve their native language skills in some subjects
- C) In transitional bilingual education, students are taught academic subjects in their native languages
- D) The language rights of ethnic minorities in the US have been a source of public controversy for decades
- E) Most people who are opposed to bilingualism are part of the English-only movement

**28. Though China began as a small empire centred on the Great Bend of the Yellow River, ----.**

- A) almost all of what we know about its culture comes from the wealthy classes
- B) the emperor of China, believed to have descended from the gods, was at the top of society
- C) it was with the Shang dynasty that people began to keep written records of Chinese history
- D) kings of local areas gained more power and sometimes fought among themselves
- E) it expanded considerably over time to become quite a vast kingdom

**29. While scientists are pretty certain that black holes exist, ----.**

- A) they have never observed one directly, let alone gotten in near proximity of one
- B) they are defined as areas in space from which nothing can escape
- C) it has been long known that the gravity there is intensely strong
- D) they can be produced in supernova explosions, marking the death of a star
- E) they use quantum rules to show that black holes must evaporate

**30. Even though parchment was more difficult to produce and more expensive than papyrus, ----.**

- A) the king of Egypt stopped exporting papyrus to Pergamum, fearing that Pergamum's great library might overshadow that of Alexandria
- B) the finest parchments, especially those made from the skins of very young animals, were called 'vellum'
- C) parchment was made from the skins of sheep and goats while papyrus was made from the stems of the papyrus plant
- D) it was Europe's favoured writing material until the 14<sup>th</sup>-century advances in paper making
- E) among the most famous medieval manuscripts written on parchment is the stunning *Très Riches Heures* of the Duc de Berry

31. Although the science of geology as we know it today is a relatively young field, ----.

- A) it basically refers to the scientific study of rocks and soil
- B) it is a vast field, stretching from palaeontology to mineralogy
- C) insightful observations of the Earth's processes dates back to the ancient Greeks
- D) many geologists think there are some truths that work most of the time
- E) many of the processes attached to geology cannot be used for measurement in all situations

32. Preventing children's academic failure means developing individuals who are able to contribute to the common good; ----.

- A) yet, some types of academic failure prevention call for an increased emphasis on arithmetic skills
- B) nevertheless, causes of academic failure include socioeconomic and cultural issues
- C) accordingly, academic failure has recently come to mean a failure to acquire basic literacy skills
- D) on the contrary, a positive family environment is very important in preventing academic failure
- E) thus, the prevention of academic failure should be a primary concern for any society

33. ----, we regularly leave digital traces of our economic standing when expressing ourselves through posts on social media.

- A) In order that people can stay away from the negative effects of the Internet
- B) Unless we talk about business, politics and non-profit work with others
- C) No matter we reveal our own personal information online
- D) Although money is a topic that most of us avoid discussing publicly
- E) Since more than half of the Internet users stay away from using social media actively

34. Early humans had no explanation for the existence of a vast array of substances and their transformations, ----.

- A) so they could only attribute chemical phenomena to the acts of the gods
- B) but the first step to modern chemistry was the recognition of the fact that atoms existed
- C) as they were able to observe various materials on Earth and predict their future forms
- D) because chemical researchers identified the building blocks of matter in modern times
- E) for they could interpret chemical changes between substances in a small amount of time

- 35. ----, the illness can present itself at any stage of life.**
- A) As cultural pressures foster both unhealthy dieting and anorexia
  - B) Even though anorexia is often claimed to overlap with clinical depression
  - C) While there is certainly a prevalence of anorexia in teenagers
  - D) If a lack of serotonin has a causal effect on the existence of anorexia
  - E) Despite the common belief that anorexia is the result of an abnormality in the brain
- 36. World Space Week takes place every year in October, ----.**
- A) so World Space Week 2016 has been, by far, the largest space celebration in history
  - B) because you do not have to be an astronaut to be part of the global celebration of World Space Week
  - C) and it has grown into the largest public space event on Earth since its declaration by the United Nations
  - D) but it can be a great framework for countries and agencies to foster space exploration
  - E) while the Mexican Space Agency has been an important promoter of World Space Week

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

- 37. New Zealand, separated from other land masses, has unique plant and animal species, which are vulnerable to the impacts of non-native species.**
- A) Eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerinin bulunduğu Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrıdır, dolayısıyla bu türler yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.
  - B) Yeni Zelanda'nın diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olması, eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerini yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız hâle getirmiştir.
  - C) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrılmış olsa da yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız hâlde bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
  - D) Diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olan Yeni Zelanda, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız hâlde bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
  - E) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olduğu için burada bulunan eşsiz bitki ve hayvan türleri, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.
- 38. Believing that sports could be used to promote peace between countries, the French aristocrat Pierre de Coubertin organised the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, in 1896.**
- A) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önyak olması için kullanılabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
  - B) 1896'da, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önyak olması için kullanılabileceği inancıyla ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenleyen kişi Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'dir.
  - C) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, spor aracılığıyla ülkeler arasındaki barışa önyak olabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
  - D) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önyak olabileceğine inandığı için 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın düzenlenmesini sağladı.
  - E) İlk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın 1896'da düzenlenmesi, Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'in sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önyak olması için kullanılabileceği düşüncesine dayanır.

- 39. Originally imported from China in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, tea has been a significant component of Japanese culture ever since.**
- A) 12. yüzyıldan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında Çin'den getirilmiştir.
- B) 12. yüzyılda aslında Çin'den getirilen çay, o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- C) Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında 12. yüzyıldan beri Çin'den getirilmektedir.
- D) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirilse de o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- E) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirildiğinden beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
- 40. Kutup ayıları iklim değişikliğinin sadece sembolü değil, aynı zamanda her yaz biraz daha seyrekleşen doğal yaşam alanlarını terk eden asıl kurbanlarıdır.**
- A) Polar bears are both the symbol of climate change and true victims of it, because they have to leave their habitat which has become sparser every summer.
- B) Climate change is not only responsible for making polar bears a symbol but also a victim of it, as they have to leave their habitat becoming sparser every summer.
- C) Polar bears are known as both the symbol and the victims of climate change since they have to leave their habitat every summer as it becomes sparser.
- D) Polar bears are not just the symbol of climate change but they are also true victims, leaving their habitat which has become sparser each summer.
- E) Polar bears have become the symbol of climate change; however, they are also the victims of it due to the necessity of leaving their habitat every summer.

- 41. Newton'in evrensel yer çekimi kanunu, Güneş sistemindeki nesnelerin matematiksel olarak tahmin edilebilir bir dizi kurala göre hareket ettiğini göstermektedir.**
- A) It is shown by Newton's law of universal gravitation that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- B) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- C) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows how the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- D) Thanks to Newton's law of universal gravitation, it is shown that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- E) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the moves of the objects in the solar system are linked to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
- 42. Besin kaynaklarının dağılımı, bolluğu ve mevsimselligi, insanların göçebe veya yerleşik bir yaşam sürme tercihini etkilemiştir.**
- A) The distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
- B) What affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence were the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
- C) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
- D) Food resources, with their distribution, abundance and seasonality, affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
- E) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by food resources, based on their distribution, abundance and seasonality.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Sometimes it feels like the Internet has the answer to everything. At our fingertips, we have the ability to improve our knowledge or test someone's doubtful "Did you know...?" statement. Our online searches have their limits, though. If we have questions about what is in front of us, the Internet cannot always help. Is this water safe to drink? How much fat is really in this steak? Search engines cannot access these objects, so their answers are limited to averages and tendencies. To get real answers, we must tap into the chemical make-up of our world. The technology to do this exists, but it is limited to immovable pieces of lab kit called near-infrared (NIR) spectrometers. NIR spectrometers work by shining a spectrum of near-infrared light onto objects and analysing the light that bounces back. Say you want to scan an apple. Each substance within the fruit, be it water, sugar, or fibre, will respond to the light in a unique way. The bonds within them will be energised, moving around at specific wavelengths. The spectrometer can detect these wavelengths and then identify what is inside your particular apple. NIR light is also perfectly safe to use, unlike more destructive X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

**43. By asking questions such as "Is this water safe to drink?", what is the author actually trying to say?**

- A) We can expand our knowledge about almost everything by using the Internet.
- B) A great number of questions can be answered thanks to the Internet.
- C) What we can learn through online searches is not endless.
- D) Doubtful statements made by others cannot be exactly clarified by doing online searches.
- E) We can easily discover averages and tendencies via search engines.

**44. What is the main function of NIR spectrometers?**

- A) They enable us to examine the chemical structure of objects.
- B) They help scientists explore the chemistry of objects through search engines.
- C) They reply to questions that cannot be answered through the Internet.
- D) They reveal the amount of substances like water and sugar in foods.
- E) They detect whether objects are destroyed by X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

**45. What is the drawback of NIR spectrometers?**

- A) The light they give out can be hazardous.
- B) When the substances in an object respond in the same way, they cannot be distinguished.
- C) Their functions are limited to foods.
- D) They are restricted to laboratory use.
- E) They cannot accurately analyse the light reflected from objects.

**46. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) Advantages and Limitations of Search Engines
- B) Are NIR Spectrometers Safe to Use?
- C) Can Wavelengths Be Used with Search Engines?
- D) Choosing the Best Food to Eat through Scanning
- E) Seeing Inside Things through NIR Spectrometers

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

2014 was a landmark year for drug development. The US Food and Drug Administration approved 41 new pharmaceuticals, the most since 1996. Each of these will hopefully make the world a better place, alleviating distress and preventing premature deaths. But developing drugs is incredibly expensive – and increasingly so. The cost of bringing a new compound to the market is now around \$2.5 billion, twice as much in real terms as it was a decade ago. One of the costliest parts is recruiting and retaining volunteers to test the drug in a clinical trial. Around three quarters of trials are delayed by problems with this process. Most trials over-recruit by up to 50 percent to compensate, but the drop-out is still so high that only 1 in 20 volunteers end up generating useful data. The result: wasted time, effort and money. That is not for lack of patient willingness. In 2013, the UK's House of Commons found that people want to volunteer but do not know how. Yet, volunteers can be brought on board and kept there by making more effort to inform and help them to choose which trial they would like to enter. The problems with volunteer recruitment were identified a decade ago but have not been eradicated. It is high time they were. It is in everyone's interest to get rid of this unnecessary waste.

**47. It is understood from the passage that many participants in clinical trials ----.**

- A) think that their time and effort will be wasted
- B) are recruited again when a clinical trial ultimately fails
- C) have to comply with strict regulations in order to take part in these trials
- D) are well informed about the processes and procedures in these trials
- E) fail to contribute to the production of reliable data on drugs

**48. One can conclude from the passage that the problems of volunteer recruitment ----.**

- A) have been solved using a strategy called 'over-recruitment'
- B) show many differences in each clinical trial
- C) are to be solved soon by making up for waste of time in clinical trials
- D) can be reduced by providing people with more guidance on volunteering
- E) have changed a lot in time with respect to their basic characteristics

**49. What is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To highlight the number of the drugs introduced to the market in 2014
- B) To explain reasons why developing drugs has become too expensive in recent years
- C) To elaborate on the role that the US Food and Drug Administration plays in developing drugs
- D) To inform readers about some important problems confronted in clinical trials of drugs
- E) To emphasise the health benefits that 41 new pharmaceuticals are expected to yield

**50. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) The Activities of the US Food and Drug Administration
- B) A Variety of Methods of Volunteer Recruitment in Drug Trials
- C) Time to Take Voluntary Participation in Drug Trials Seriously
- D) The Huge Expense of Drug Development
- E) How to Participate in Clinical Trials of Drugs

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher whose thoughts had profound influence in his field. Little is known about his early and middle years, although according to ancient tradition, he worked as a stonemason. The fact that he served as a heavily armed soldier in the Peloponnesian War indicates that during the early years of the war, he was roughly middle class, because men from this social class were required to provide their own armour. At some time during this period, Socrates began the mission of moral reform for which he became famous. He passed his time arguing about various moral subjects that interested him with his fellow Athenians and attempting to inspire them to be virtuous and honourable. Socrates' followers included not only Plato, but Alcibiades and Critias as well, both of whom later undermined the Athenian democracy. Possibly because of such notorious connections, Socrates was accused of impiety – showing a lack of respect for God – and corrupting youth. Different versions of the speech he made to defend himself against these accusations still exist today. In his speech, he described himself as a great benefactor to the city, and claimed that the Athenians would harm themselves in killing him. In spite of, or perhaps to some extent because of, his defence, Socrates was convicted, sentenced to death, and executed.

**51. Which of the following is certainly true about Socrates?**

- A) His initiation of moral reform earned him a reputation in Athenian society.
- B) Socrates earned his living by selling his ideas to his fellow philosophers.
- C) Socrates became a soldier because he wanted to gain a higher social status.
- D) Socrates took up stonemasonry in his early years and practised it until his execution.
- E) One can learn minute details of his whole life because he is a famous philosopher.

**52. What could be said about the philosophical tradition of Socrates?**

- A) His ideas fiercely competed with those of Alcibiades and Critias.
- B) His philosophical arguments were heartily welcomed by authorities.
- C) His main philosophical point of view was to debate the legitimacy of the Athenian democracy.
- D) Authorities thought that his prevailing philosophy was in line with religious principles.
- E) He discussed ethical issues with the Athenians to foster respectable behaviours.

**53. Which of the following can be inferred based on the speech Socrates made to defend his actions?**

- A) His defence might have had an adverse effect on his chances of survival.
- B) His defence failed just because he had some ill-famed supporters who were strongly condemned by the Athenians.
- C) Although he completely refuted accusations in his defence, he was executed.
- D) He made several spontaneous speeches to defend himself in the court.
- E) He failed to take appropriate action to reject the accusations against him.

**54. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) Achievements of the Distinguished Ancient Philosopher Socrates
- B) The Execution of the Leading Greek Philosopher Socrates
- C) Unfounded Accusations Against Socrates
- D) A Life Story of Socrates: From Ideas to Execution
- E) A Soldier Serving as a Philosopher: Socrates

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Body image can be affected by outside influences. Media sources, such as television, the Internet, and magazines, often portray people closer to the commonly accepted ideal body type than the average body image in order to sell their products and services. Consequently, people, especially older children and young adults, are overly influenced by such depictions of body image. Family life can also affect children's perception of their body image. Parents who criticise how their children look, talk, or act, may often have a negative effect on the development of self-esteem in their children. Young people may also be affected by the comments of classmates and peers when it comes to their body image. Teasing is often a method used by young people to convey negative comments and hurtful words. Common characteristics for being teased include being too small or too large; too smart or too dumb; too popular or not very popular; and any of a number of other personal characterisations. Additionally, young people often try to pressure their peers to conform to what is currently popular in clothing styles, language, and other characteristics – all that can potentially hurt one's perception of their body image.

**55. What could be inferred about the relationship between the media and body image?**

- A) The body image promoted by the media encourages people to keep up with the latest trends, thus enriching their lives.
- B) The way the media presents body image can badly influence how people see their bodies.
- C) The media presents an ideal body type in order to improve people's perceptions of their body image.
- D) A great majority of people are aware of how the media affects their perception of body image.
- E) The ideal body type described by the media is harshly criticised by families since it has a negative impact on their children's self-esteem.

**56. It is clearly understood from the passage that young people ----.**

- A) may encounter a lack of self-esteem if they face criticism from their parents
- B) can disregard the influence of parental behaviour on their perception of body image
- C) could get help from their families or peers to improve their perception of body image
- D) tend to follow the latest trends to become much more popular among their peers
- E) are often forced by their peers to follow popular trends, which either improves or harms their perception of body image

**57. According to the author, teasing ----.**

- A) might sometimes be performed by media sources to draw attention to the importance of body image
- B) is generally used by people who are not satisfied with their own body image
- C) is used as a way to communicate both positive and negative comments
- D) is mostly characterised with criticism on wearing outmoded clothes
- E) might concern a great variety of issues related with typical personal features

**58. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Families can improve their children's body image by criticising them and choosing what is good for them.
- B) It is no use ignoring peer pressure if you want to build a positive perception of body image.
- C) Popular ways of behaving and types of clothing may help young people build a stronger body image.
- D) Various familial and societal factors can influence the perception of body image in young people.
- E) Families and society should stop trying to shape young people's body image through criticism and teasing.

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Botany, the study of plants, is one of the major fields of biology, together with zoology and microbiology, and has been around for a very long time. Aristotle and Theophrastus, who lived in ancient Greece around the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, were both involved in identifying and describing plants. Theophrastus has been called the 'father of botany' due to his two well-known books on plants that are still influential. The early study of plants, however, was not limited to Western cultures. The Chinese developed the study of botany along lines similar to the ancient Greeks at about the same time. In 60 AD, another Greek, Dioscorides, wrote *De Materia Medica*, a work that described a thousand medicines, 60 percent of which came from plants. It remained the guidebook on medicines in the Western world for 1,500 years until the compound microscope was invented in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, progress was made in plant experimentation. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, rapid advances were made in the study of plant diseases after the potato blight that killed potato crops in Ireland in the 1840s. The study of plants continues today as botanists try to understand the structure, behaviour, and cellular activities of plants in order to develop better crops and create new medicines.

**59. Why is Theophrastus called the 'father of botany'?**

- A) He distinguished botany from zoology and microbiology as a distinct field.
- B) He was more successful than Aristotle in identifying and describing plants.
- C) He was the first person who studied plants.
- D) He produced significant works whose effects last today.
- E) He worked on plants for long periods of time.

**60. Which of the following is true about *De Materia Medica*?**

- A) It contained information on which plants are more widely used to make medicines.
- B) It continued to be highly influential even after the invention of the compound microscope.
- C) It contributed much to the invention of the compound microscope.
- D) It was written by Dioscorides as a reaction to the botanical developments that occurred in China.
- E) It was a book for consultation in the Western world for a very long time.

**61. What is the current objective of botany?**

- A) To study the works of Theophrastus and Dioscorides for better crops and new medicines
- B) To improve products in the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors
- C) To make people have a better understanding of the long history of the discipline
- D) To prevent certain plants like the potato plant from catching diseases
- E) To analyse plants in greater detail by enhancing the experiments conducted in the 17<sup>th</sup> century

**62. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The comparison of the Western and Chinese studies of botany
- B) The differences between botany and other fields of biology
- C) The contribution of botany to the cultivation of crops
- D) The history of the study of botany
- E) The medical applications of botany

**63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.**

**63. Journalist:**

- Could you tell us about your research on heroic Egyptian kings?

Anthropologist:

- We found a skeleton that showed extensive battle trauma. After examining his injuries, we discovered that he had died due to the injuries he got while on a horse.

Journalist:

- ----

Anthropologist:

- Previously, the Egyptian kings riding into battle could only be seen in paintings and were thought to be just aggressive depictions of the ruling class. This is the first real evidence that points to the kings actually joining their armies in battle.

- A) How does this discovery impact our traditional perceptions of the Egyptian kings?
- B) How often did the Egyptian kings fight in battle and get injured?
- C) Why is it significant that all the Egyptian kings were on horseback in battle?
- D) Why did you focus on the injuries the Egyptian kings had?
- E) Do you think that old paintings portray the Egyptian kings in detail?



**64. Patient:**

- I don't know if I'll ever overcome this fear. Can you tell me again about this new memory therapy you want to try?

Psychologist:

- Well, I'm going to show you a series of pictures of the thing you're afraid of at 10-minute intervals.

Patient:

- ----

Psychologist:

- Time is crucial to disrupting the brain's ability to remember your fear. If we increase the time intervals between the pictures, your brain has more time to remember, and that's exactly what we don't want.

- A) Are the lengths of the intervals important?
- B) Is there a particular order of pictures?
- C) How many times will you show me these pictures?
- D) What does memory have to do with my fear?
- E) What happens if my fear doesn't go away?

65. Ann:

- There's a very interesting article in this magazine about a scientist, Ella Al-Shamahi, who's a palaeontologist and also performs stand-up comedy about her field.

Jane:

- Science and comedy, how does that work?

Ann:

- ----

Jane:

- I get it now. She's using comedy to increase interest in her scientific research. Well, she might be on the right path, maybe comedy is the next stage in the evolution of how we present science.

- A) I guess she's using palaeontology to add variety to the topics she's talking about in her performance to be different from the other stand-up performers.
- B) I'm not sure, but I can assume that she might have really good time management skills to be able to do research and fulfill other responsibilities as a palaeontologist.
- C) Well, when you think about it, we seem to have a communication problem in science, so she might be using comedy to get to people with no enthusiasm about science.
- D) The rest of the article says it's an incredible therapy for her as some of the places she researches are quite dark and it's nice to find the funny side in them.
- E) If she's really good at it, these shows might even make her famous meaning that she can also continue doing research in her field if she wants to.



66. Journalist:

- You always highlight the importance of keeping a checklist during complex operations. You've also written a book on how to create such checklists. Why do we need them?

Surgeon:

- Well, they're memory aids. They can help you perform well when you're working with many people on a complex procedure which eventually will save lives during surgery.

Journalist:

- ----

Surgeon:

- A checklist was used during surgical procedures for 8,000 patients in eight hospitals around the world. In every hospital, major complications were reduced by 36 percent and the death rate was lowered by half.

- A) How did you come to the decision that checklists are really beneficial?
- B) How did you manage to create a common checklist to be used in various complications?
- C) How exactly can a checklist be used during a surgical procedure?
- D) How could you spare enough time to write a book on checklists while working as a surgeon?
- E) How did you convince your medical staff to start using a checklist?

- 67. Robert:**
- Can perfectionism or stress be a reason for nail-biting?

Carl:

- This might be true, but I'm not sure one can find reliable research as to why nail-biting is so addictive.

Robert:

- - - - -

Carl:

- Anyway, I think it'd be better not to form an opinion on the causes of nail-biting without knowing all the details and scientific facts.

- A) Some experts say childhood nail-biters are less prone to allergies, presumably because they're exposed to more germs.
- B) The most common treatment of this addiction, which is also cheap and widely available, is to apply a bitter-tasting nail polish to the nails.
- C) I know some other body-focused repetitive behaviours like skin-picking and the urge to pull out hair, and they sometimes coexist with nail-biting.
- D) Doctors state that nail-biting does not only lead to harmful effects in fingers, but also mouth and more generally the digestive system.
- E) We can speculate that it's to do with experiencing high levels of anxiety and fear, or being too passionate or impatient about things and events.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

- 68. The fierce debate among scientists over whether intelligence is inherited or acquired later is yet to be resolved.**

- A) Scientists have not still agreed upon how much of intelligence is inherited and how much of it is acquired after birth.
- B) Whether people are innately endowed with intelligence or they acquire it at a later time has stimulated an intense debate among scientists.
- C) A hot debate among scientists revolves around the inheritance of intelligence rather than its acquisition in the following years.
- D) The heated debate among scientists over whether people are born with intelligence or they acquire it later has not still ended in agreement.
- E) The fact that intelligence can be both inherited and acquired in later years has been vigorously debated by scientists.

- 69. According to a recent study, there are more overfed people in the world today than those who do not have enough food to eat.**

- A) A new study shows that there is a significant increase in the number of overfed people worldwide when compared to those who suffer from a lack of food.
- B) A recent study reveals that, across the world, overfed people now outnumber those who are malnourished.
- C) A current study suggests that, in today's world, the difference between the number of people who do not have enough food and that of those who overeat is slight.
- D) The claim that there are as many overfed people as malnourished people in the world today has been proven by a recent study.
- E) A new study has found that malnourished people are far greater in number than overfed people in the entire world today.

70. It is imperative that women start modifying their risk factors when they are younger in order to reduce the risk of developing heart disease once they are older.
- A) If women immediately begin changing their risk factors when they are still young, they may decrease their risk of developing heart disease in their old ages.
  - B) Women are recommended to start changing their risk factors at young ages rather than old ages, because this will reduce the risk of developing heart disease.
  - C) It is extremely important for women to begin changing their risk factors when they are young because it might not be easy to decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
  - D) Women should immediately begin changing their risk factors at a young age so that they can decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
  - E) It is urgent that women begin changing their risk factors at a young age, otherwise the risk of developing heart disease among old women cannot be decreased.

71. It is already known that flowers display their bright colours and use their beautiful scents to lure bees; however, scientists have recently discovered that they use electric fields as well.
- A) Scientists used to believe that flowers avoided using electric fields to attract bees despite utilising their vivid colours and scents, but now they suggest electric fields are also used.
  - B) It is common knowledge that bees are attracted by flowers' bright colours and beautiful scents, but what draws scientists' attention more these days is the electric fields that flowers also use.
  - C) It has long been known that flowers use several methods to attract bees, such as displaying striking colours and using their appealing scents, but scientists now think that flowers use electric fields for the same purpose.
  - D) In addition to the exploitation of their bright colours and beautiful scents, flowers make use of electric fields to attract bees, which has long been known by scientists.
  - E) The fact that flowers manifest their brilliant colours and benefit from their pleasant scents to attract bees has been known for a while, but what scientists have recently revealed is their use of electric fields.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

72. We are terrified of sharks, largely thanks to their reputation as vicious killers. Shark attacks are rare but appear to be rising: There were 98 unprovoked attacks worldwide in 2015, six fatal. There are three particularly notorious species: tiger sharks, great whites, and oceanic whitetips. ---- Recently, scientists have been shedding new light on these enigmatic creatures that are seemingly vital to the seas, and not as scary as you might think.
- A) Tiger sharks are unlikely to attack divers who keep them in sight.
  - B) Novice divers may come face-to-face with the sharks and see their true nature.
  - C) On the other hand, a lesser known fact is the crucial role sharks play in ocean ecology.
  - D) Tiger sharks in the protected waters of the Bahamas are relatively harmless, but they rarely stay in one place for long.
  - E) Scientists in Australia say that sharks keep fish numbers down and stop them degrading sea grass ecosystems.

73. St. Valentine's Day is set aside for lovers and for declarations of love, with these declarations traditionally sent anonymously. ---- Theories put forward generally refer the custom back to Roman times, telling the story of St. Valentine, a Roman priest who assisted the Christian martyrs during the persecutions in the time of Claudius II. St. Valentine was caught and ordered to give up the Christian faith. He refused to do so and was executed on the 14<sup>th</sup> February 270 AD. In another telling, St. Valentine was executed for the cause of love, after allowing Christian soldiers to marry in spite of a ban on them imposed by Emperor Claudius Gothicus.

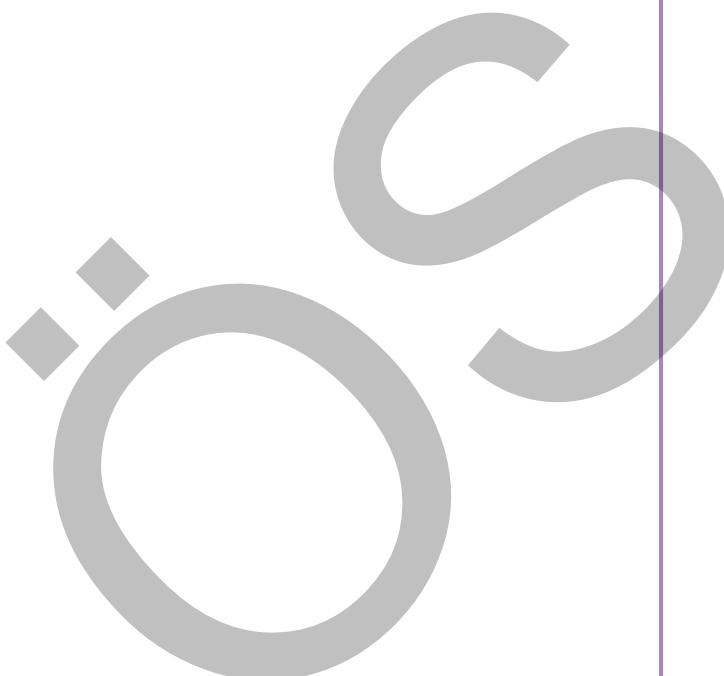
- A) St. Valentine's Day flourishes in cultures where there is a free choice of spouse.
- B) As with many traditions of this kind, it is difficult to determine the real origin of the practice.
- C) In the past, there was a belief that the first member of the opposite sex you met on this day would be your valentine.
- D) Nowadays, St. Valentine's Day is promoted for commercial interests, by businesses from card manufacturers to flower merchants.
- E) The Valentine's card as we know it today did not begin to gain popularity until recent decades.

**74.** There is some indication that children whose access to television is restricted are less likely to be negatively affected by it, even when they do view it. A study has found that children whose parents restrict viewing are less likely to be unnecessarily fearful of the outside world. ---- In other words, children whose parents severely limit access to television may actually become more aggressive, perhaps due to the frustration that results from the deprivation of privileges.

- A) It should be noted, however, that there is some evidence that very extreme levels of restriction will backfire.
- B) Children with limited access to television are less likely to believe that what they see on television is real.
- C) It is possible that the mere presence of parents while viewing makes children feel happy.
- D) Children who receive parental restriction are better able to quickly understand the plots of television programmes.
- E) Much of the research on the effects of television viewing has focused on children whose parents are more sophisticated consumers of television.

**75.** Beautifully coloured birds, acrobatic monkeys, and noisy insects are just a few of the sights and sounds in a tropical rainforest – the richest plant and animal habitat in the world. Rainforests are found near the Equator where it is wet and warm enough for plants to grow all year round. Most rainforest trees are evergreen, and they produce food and shelter for a vast number of animals. ---- Every year, huge areas are cut down for timber and to make way for pastures and crops.

- A) Yet, the negative effect of global warming on this rich fauna can be seen.
- B) Therefore, people should try hard to protect the variety of species living in rainforests.
- C) In other words, the tropical rainforest is home to various plants and animals.
- D) However, despite this richness, rainforests have recently been shrinking.
- E) Some trees, on the other hand, are used to provide shelter for human beings.



**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

76. (I) Images of distant and unknown places have inspired explorers and public for a very long time. (II) The photographs of Yellowstone were the reason why it was selected as America's first national park in 1872. (III) Photographer William Henry Jackson captured the public's imagination and support by confirming the existence of western landmarks in the park. (IV) Half a century later photographer Ansel Adams began his long career of delighting the public with his pictures of parks that many people would never visit. (V) These landmarks which were previously regarded as glorified myths made it easier to attract attention.
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V
77. (I) Groups perform many tasks, of which making decisions is one of the most important. (II) The course of our lives is largely determined by decisions made by groups: for example, selection committees, juries, parliaments and groups of friends. (III) In addition, many of us spend a significant portion of our working lives making decisions in groups. (IV) Therefore, social psychologists have long been interested in the social processes involved in group decision-making, and in whether groups make better or different decisions than individuals do. (V) Another important dimension of group decision-making is the ability to recall information.
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

78. (I) In the North American autumn, Arctic air meets warmer air from the south, creating the perfect conditions for storms. (II) Wind rages around all of the Great Lakes at this time of year, but Lake Erie is the shallowest and contains the least water. (III) The water of Lake Erie is darkened by mud and sand mixed by the strong currents. (IV) This means its waves are typically the biggest as it is more easily influenced by the wind. (V) As the wind blows, the waves start to build a beat, rhythmically sloshing back and forth along the lake's roughly east-west axis, and growing in height as they do.

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

79. (I) During impression formation, we tend to pay special attention to negative or potentially threatening information. (II) When we come to form an overall impression of the person, that negative information is weighed more heavily. (III) That is, a negative trait affects an impression more than a positive trait, everything else being equal. (IV) For example, in one study, students rated 97 percent of their professors in college favorably despite all the mixed experiences they have had in their college classes. (V) The main explanation for this fact is that negative traits are more unusual and therefore more distinctive.

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

80. (I) The symptoms of senile dementia generally include a decline in memory, learning, attention, and judgement, as well as disorientation and increased difficulties in communication. (II) Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of senile dementia, accounting for around 70 percent of all cases. (III) Alzheimer's disease often makes it more difficult to think of the right word, for example. (IV) Behavioural manifestations of Alzheimer's disease include a decline in personal hygiene, inappropriate social behaviour, and apparent changes in personality. (V) Wandering and forgetting what one is doing can also become a serious problem, as this can create a genuine danger.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açıölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınavda kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü içnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı, ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek-içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamanı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız sınav kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacağındır.**
- 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 uymanız zorundasınız.** Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanız gereklidir. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılar uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecik, bu incelemelelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır.** Bu alanları doldurunuz. Sınav kitaplığınıza başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılacak her türlü yazida ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kodlama kutucuklarına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza aldığtan sonra kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- Sınav giriş belgenizdeki sınava giriş kodunu yazınız ve kodlayınız.** **Sınav kitaplığınıza "Kapak sayfasındaki bilgileri doğru ve eksiksiz olarak doldurdum ve kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz ve ilgili alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda sınav kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneciktir.** Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfalarını koparmayınız. Sınav kitaplığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav kitaplığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, sınav kitaplığınıza ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz.** Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*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 gereklî cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

2017-YDS SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ

17-09-2017

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVIYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)**  
(İlkbahar Dönemi)

**7 NİSAN 2013 PAZAR  
İNGİLİZCE**

*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 külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2.5 saat)**.
3. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 80 soru vardır.

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

1. UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

A) access      B) dedication      C) insight  
D) addiction      E) tendency

2. In some countries, such as Brazil and Russia, codes have been put in place to promote ---- logging of forest ecosystems.

A) applicable      B) penetrable      C) notable  
D) sustainable      E) provable

3. Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.

A) incidentally      B) hazardously  
C) thoroughly      D) fatally  
E) offensively

4. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.

A) extracting      B) fulfilling  
C) unifying      D) ensuring  
E) fostering

5. In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition – poems, hymns or sayings ---- from generation to generation by word of mouth.

A) taken off      B) handed down  
C) thrown up      D) kept off  
E) rooted out

6. By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800 AD, scientists have ---- how tropical weather may change over the next century.

A) taken out      B) put aside  
C) brought down      D) figured out  
E) counted upon

**7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

7. The physics of elementary particles in the 20th century ---- by the observation of particles whose existence ---- by theorists decades earlier.

- A) has been distinguished / was predicted
- B) distinguished / is being predicted
- C) was distinguished / had been predicted
- D) is distinguished / has been predicted
- E) had been distinguished / was being predicted

8. At the end of the First World War, the leaders of victorious countries gathered at Versailles, and there, they ---- to decide what penalties Germany, Austria and other allies ----.

- A) tried / would have to pay
- B) had tried / must have paid
- C) were trying / were paying
- D) used to try / might have paid
- E) could try / should have paid

9. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.

- A) To have established / could need
- B) Having established / needs
- C) Establishing / had needed
- D) Established / needed
- E) Being established / will need

10. China's rapid growth ---- trade is seen as a plus for the Southeast Asian nations because it helps to spur development ---- the region.

- A) of / without
- B) by / about
- C) upon / over
- D) at / under
- E) in / across

11. As Antarctic glaciers collapse ---- the sea, scientists struggle to find out what that means ---- the rise of sea levels.

- A) against / in
- B) over / to
- C) around / along
- D) on / for
- E) from / behind

12. ---- lead was widely known to be dangerous, by the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it could be found in all manners of consumer products.

- A) Since
- B) Once
- C) Only when
- D) Even though
- E) Given that

13. Animals trapped in a stone called 'amber' are sometimes so well preserved that they look ---- they have just died.

- A) so that                      B) in case  
C) as though                    D) even if  
E) now that

14. The European Commission has put forward that policies to cut greenhouse gases will not work ---- individuals share the vision of a low-carbon society.

- A) provided that              B) after  
C) but                            D) while  
E) unless

15. When modern coastal fish-farming began 30 years ago, no one was doing things right, ---- for the environment ---- the industry's long-term sustainability.

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

16. ---- deriving two-thirds of its power supply from fossil fuels, power producers in India cannot get enough pipeline space to distribute natural gas.

- A) Despite                      B) Besides  
C) As a result of              D) By means of  
E) Rather than

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada  
numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da  
ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Cities, large and small, are at the heart of a fast changing global economy – they are a cause of, and a response to world economic growth. Many urban areas are growing (17)---- their rural hinterlands are depressed, which forces impoverished rural people to move to the cities in search of work. These newcomers often end up not (18)---- the opportunities they are looking for, so they become part of the urban poor. (19)---- arrival to the city, they often encounter lack of housing and infrastructure services. To (20)---- the lack of available homes, newcomers often set up shelters on the city outskirts, usually on public-owned land. They often live without electricity, running water, a sewerage system, roads and other urban services. (21)---- dealing with poor sanitation and pollution from dirty cooking fuels and primitive stoves, they are exposed to modern environmental hazards, such as urban air pollution, exhaust fumes and industrial pollution.

17.

- A) unless
- B) in case
- C) so that
- D) whenever
- E) because

18.

- A) to find
- B) finding
- C) to have found
- D) being found
- E) to be found

19.

- A) About
- B) To
- C) For

- D) Upon
- E) By

20.

- A) cut down on
- B) go in for
- C) turn back on
- D) fall behind with
- E) make up for

21.

- A) Despite
- B) Owing to
- C) For the sake of
- D) In addition to
- E) Unlike

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

No single country owns Antarctica. (22)----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed (23)----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not (24)---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, "No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica." (25)---- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that (26)---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

**22.**

- A) Instead
- B) For example
- C) At least
- D) In short
- E) Similarly

**23.**

- A) were to sign
- B) had to sign
- C) must sign
- D) may sign
- E) used to sign

**24.**

- A) jeopardize
- B) withdraw
- C) underestimate
- D) recognize
- E) deteriorate

**25.**

- A) By
- B) From
- C) About
- D) Along
- E) Without

**26.**

- A) as
- B) while
- C) if
- D) until
- E) before

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**27. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.**

- A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion
- B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed
- C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them
- D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods
- E) early humans employed materials ranging from animal skins to small pieces of timber

**28. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.**

- A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters
- B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles
- C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen
- D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health
- E) continuous intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

**29. Despite the political upheavals in the Arab world, ----.**

- A) the Middle East is gaining ground to become one of the world's popular tourist destinations
- B) business boom, in places like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, has had little impact on the economies
- C) the airlines are rapidly expanding their routes in Europe and Asia
- D) emphasis on new policies is required to overcome recession in these countries
- E) stability, strong economic growth and value for money are the key factors of economic mobility

**30. Whereas there are undoubtedly social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.**

- A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt
- B) there are some economic problems associated with it
- C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent
- D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase
- E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

- 31. No matter how good the food we eat is, if it is not well digested, absorbed into the blood and assimilated into the cells, ----.**
- A) we can, in time, develop symptoms and nutritional deficiency
  - B) food must be well chewed and mixed with saliva
  - C) an alkaline environment is needed for the next stage of digestion
  - D) it reaches the stomach where it is mixed with pepsin
  - E) the breakdown of the protein in food begins here
- 32. ----, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on recounting tales and dreams.**
- A) No matter how extraordinarily diverse Indian customs and culture have been
  - B) As native American Indians evolved into complex hierarchical societies that practiced human sacrifice
  - C) Even though the first Indians began constructing earthen burial sites and fortifications around 600 BC
  - D) If all European emigrants had left their homelands to escape political oppression
  - E) Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts

- 33. ----, you can work on extinguishing any undesirable behaviours.**
- A) Unless you proceed to the interviewer's office for your interview
  - B) Although previous work experience is sought by almost all employers nowadays
  - C) Once you are able to see yourself interacting with others
  - D) Whereas there is much to be learned about human nature in general
  - E) Just as any communicative event requires at least one person to be around
- 34. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into ----.**
- A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer
  - B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer
  - C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm
  - D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers
  - E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

35. The nests birds leave behind provide clues about their lives and environment ----.

- A) as the architectural complexity of these nests hardly untangles their genealogy
- B) just as archaeological sites supply glimpses of human history
- C) but nest-collecting was a popular boyhood hobby in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- D) despite the fact that they remain a largely untapped scientific resource
- E) before they lay eggs in order to sustain the continuation of their species

36. ----, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

- A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies
- B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites
- C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy
- D) As smart phones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated
- E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

- 37. Most of the fears that we had when we were children are actually quite profound, but as we grow older and become more self-sufficient, the reality of fears diminishes.**
- A) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir ancak büyüp kendimize daha fazla yeter hâle geldikçe korkuların gerçekliği azalır.
  - B) Çocukken aslında çok derin birçok korku yaşıyor fakat büyüp daha çok kendimize yettiğe bu korkular gerçekliğini yitirir.
  - C) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin boyuttadır ancak büyüp kendimize daha fazla yeten bireyler hâline geldiğimizde bu korkular zamanla ortadan kalkar.
  - D) Çocukken yaşanılan korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir fakat kendimize yetecek kadar büyüğümüzde bu korkular gerçekliğini kaybeder.
  - E) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin olsa da büyüp kendimize daha fazla yettiğe bu korkular gerçek olmaktan uzaklaşır.

**38. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.**

- A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktıığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.
- B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.
- C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.
- D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.
- E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

**39. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant.**

- A) Ataerkillilik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılmıştı.
- B) Ataerkillilik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılmıştı.
- C) Ataerkillilik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılmıştı.
- D) Ataerkillilik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılmıştı.
- E) Ataerkillilik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılmıştı.

**40.** Oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımız, teknoloji ve küreselleşme ile köklü değişimler geçirmiştir.

- A) We seem to have radically changed our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, because of advances in technology and globalization.
- B) We believe that plays, and children's plays in particular, have encountered radical changes due to technology and globalization.
- C) Our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have undergone radical changes with technology and globalization.
- D) Owing to the radical changes in plays, and children's plays in particular, we have shifted our attitude towards technology and globalization.
- E) As to technology and globalization, our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have changed radically.

**41.** Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.

- A) Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.
- B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.
- C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.
- D) The olive tree and human knowledge of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.
- E) Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

**42.** Kendine ait önemli rezervleri bulunmayan dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisi Avrupa Birliği, ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin % 50'sini ithal etmektedir ve ithal enerjiye olan bağımlılığının 2030 yılına kadar % 70'e çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

- A) The world's largest energy consumer without its own significant reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it needs, and it is predicted that its dependence on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030.
- B) As the world's largest energy consumer, the European Union has no important energy reserves, and it is envisioned that its dependence on imported energy will increase to 70% by 2030, on the assumption that it buys 50% of its energy from other countries.
- C) As the world's largest energy consumer with its limited energy reserves, the European Union imports around 50% of the energy it needs, and it will probably be more dependent on energy import with a 70% increase by 2030.
- D) Besides being the world's largest energy consumer today which lacks its own reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it requires, and it is foreseen that its energy import will go up to 70% by 2030.
- E) The European Union is the world's largest energy consumer without its own significant energy reserves, and it is estimated that its reliance on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030, while it is 50% now.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

**43. According to the passage, history textbooks ----.**

- A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations
- B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased
- C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history
- D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values
- E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

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

- A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others
- B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict
- C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures
- D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity
- E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

**45. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks ----.**

- A) need to teach both the past and the future
- B) serve a purpose other than intended
- C) are the best options for cultural transmission
- D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
- E) can never be completely objective and neutral

**46. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
- B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instil national values in the young generation
- C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
- D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
- E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resisters. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry – making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature – offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

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

- A) farmers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
- B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
- C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
- D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
- E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

**48. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
- B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
- C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
- D) increased antibiotic resistance in human beings is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
- E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

**49. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions
- B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in
- C) strict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people
- D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal
- E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

**50. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.**

- A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry
- B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals
- C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry
- D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings
- E) may produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

"The Marshall Plan was not a simple program for transferring massive sums of money to struggling countries, but an explicit – and eventually successful – attempt to reindustrialize Europe." say Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang. It follows that if Africa really wants economic prosperity, it should study and draw valuable lessons from the Marshall Plan's dark twin: the Morgenthau Plan implemented in Germany in 1945. Reinert tells the story best: When it was clear that the Allies would win the Second World War, the question of what to do with Germany, which in three decades had precipitated two World Wars, reared its head. Henry Morgenthau Jr, the US secretary of the treasury, formulated a plan to keep Germany from ever again threatening world peace. Germany, he argued, had to be entirely deindustrialized and turned into an agricultural nation. All industrial equipment was to be destroyed, and the mines were to be flooded. This program was approved by the Allies and was immediately implemented when Germany capitulated in 1945. However, it soon became clear that the Morgenthau Plan was causing serious economic problems in Germany: deindustrialization caused agricultural productivity to plummet. This was indeed an interesting experiment. The mechanisms of synergy between industry and agriculture worked in reverse: killing the industry reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector.

**51. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Marshall Plan ----.**

- A) was redesigned as the Morgenthau Plan to be applied in Germany
- B) was very comprehensive in its scope to develop Europe
- C) was a program of investment from which the Allies expected to benefit directly
- D) was ill-formed for its objectives according to Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang
- E) turned out to be a failed attempt to industrialize various European nations

**52. According to the passage, Germany ----.**

- A) had to be stripped of its power to start wars
- B) was unable to continue its industrial development during World War II
- C) needed industrial equipment and American finance to rebuild the country
- D) found the Morgenthau Plan problematic as its economy declined
- E) was allowed to industrialize despite its agricultural potential

**53. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) America's vision for post-war Europe was in essence misguided
- B) a country has no choice but to prioritize one sector over another in order to advance
- C) today's Africa and post-war Germany have a lot in common
- D) Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang were right in their predictions about the Marshall Plan
- E) plans made by policy makers may yield unexpected outcomes

**54. The main concern of the author is to ----.**

- A) supply a brief summary of imperial nations' domination of others
- B) blame America's programs for Germany's agricultural productivity
- C) learn from the failings and achievements of some economic policies
- D) describe ways of industrializing through agriculture in order to stop wars
- E) accuse the African leaders of failing to understand how Germany prospered

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood – the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like indium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources – that is no surprise to anyone – so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth – more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.

**55. The author starts the passage with an example from industry in order to ----.**

- A) explain why raw materials are used in industry
- B) present the conditions of the workers who are currently employed
- C) indicate the possible consequences of global industrialization
- D) emphasize the importance of raw materials
- E) describe the impact of the banking system on industry

**56. According to the passage, the global banking crisis was resolved because governments ----.**

- A) cooperated closely with the industry
- B) sold off large supplies of cash
- C) involved the necessary organizations
- D) bought new supplies of vital materials
- E) acted quickly to find a solution

**57. The main point made in the passage is that ----.**

- A) industries need to look carefully at the raw materials used
- B) the economic system currently in place must be rethought
- C) population explosion is one of the greatest threats to mankind as it requires more planning
- D) all governments should have a responsibility to help out in times of crisis
- E) the global banking system can throw the world into turmoil

**58. It is pointed out in the passage that in the past ----.**

- A) an economic system of growth was easy to establish
- B) resources were more valuable than they are today
- C) it was easy for people to find new resources
- D) industry was far less dependent on raw materials
- E) it was rare for businesses to actually fail

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Many athletes credit drugs with improving their performance, but some of them may want to thank their brain instead. Mounting evidence suggests that the boost from human growth hormone (HGH), an increasingly popular doping drug, might be caused by the placebo effect. In a new double-blind trial funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, in which neither researchers nor participants knew who was receiving HGH and who was taking a placebo, the researchers asked participants to guess whether or not they were on the real drug. Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity. The study participants who guessed correctly that they were taking a placebo did not improve, according to preliminary results presented at the Society for Endocrinology meeting in June 2011. "The finding really shows the power of the mind" said Ken Ho, an endocrinologist at the Garvan Institute in Sydney, Australia, who led the study. She maintains that many athletes are reaping the benefits of the placebo effect, without knowing whether what they are taking is beneficial or not.

**59. It is clearly stated in the passage that the support given by certain drugs ----.**

- A) is largely accepted for its positive contribution to performance
- B) has been proven by many studies around the world
- C) has led authorities to take the necessary measures against these drugs
- D) has been openly disputed by most of the athletes
- E) results in the improved performances of all the athletes who take them

**60. According to the results of the study funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, ----.**

- A) the study participants were all aware they were given a placebo
- B) those who knew that they were given real drugs failed to show improvement in fitness tests
- C) the athletes who did not know they were given a placebo did well on fitness tests
- D) the preliminary findings showed the increased popularity of drugs
- E) the effects of HGH are incompatible with those found in other studies

**61. It is understood from the passage that the placebo effect ----.**

- A) is highly esteemed among those who are interested in athletics
- B) can play a significant role in improving the performances of athletes
- C) has been monitored in the participating groups that consist of people taking doping drugs
- D) was also tested in other branches of sports where competition exists
- E) was very high in the studies where participants were informed in advance

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

- A) external interventions may have negative impacts on one's performance
- B) every athlete should be involved in a study to increase his or her performance
- C) success lies in the power of one's mind no matter which treatment he or she is exposed to
- D) the World Anti-Doping Agency should be much more careful about the use of drugs in sports
- E) much more research should be done on the placebo effect among athletes

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Emre:

- **What's so funny that you've been laughing now for hours?**

Figen:

- **I was just remembering a friend of mine who owns a shoe shop. He was very upset because he realized that many customers were trying to squeeze their feet into shoes that were too small, and were ruining his shoes.**

Emre:

- ----

Figen:

- **Even so, I just can't help laughing.**

- A) That must have been quite an experience for him. Now he won't let anyone try on different sizes.
- B) Doesn't the salesman have any rights? He should be able to fill out some kind of complaint form.
- C) Being a frequent shoe-buyer myself, I don't know where your friend's store is.
- D) Perhaps he should start selling other things. This way, he won't have to deal with those customers anymore.
- E) I don't find it amusing whatsoever. The customers should have been more careful with what they were doing.

64. Timur:

- **Do you know the difference between the use of barbecues and conventional gas cooking?**

Levent:

- ----

Timur:

- **What can be done to reduce this?**

Levent:

- **I think we should use gas over barbecue as it contributes to an increase in smog levels.**

- A) Burning charcoal releases carbon monoxide into the air much more than cooking with gas does.
- B) Well, actually, both are good ways of cooking, but barbecues take longer to prepare.
- C) Gas cooking is far more efficient than using a barbecue, as you can adjust the heat according to your needs.
- D) Unfortunately, both are harmful and cause damage to the environment.
- E) Gas appears to be more dangerous as there is a high risk of explosion.

**65.** Teacher:

- Your son has adapted quite well socially. He's had no problems making friends. Also, he's quite a leader among them.

Parent:

- I'm glad to hear that. What about his class work?

Teacher:

—

Parent:

- He's never been very good at sitting still and focusing.

- A) His math skills are very good, but he needs to work harder on his language skills.
- B) He enjoys group work, probably because he likes to socialize so much.
- C) I think he needs a private tutor to help him with the more difficult subjects.
- D) I really enjoy having him in class because he's such a good example to others.
- E) He has the ability but he seems to lack the concentration to do the work.

**66.** Jale:

- Here is an article about how people react in emergencies. Researchers say that when more people are around, it reduces the chances of actually being helped.

Adnan:

—

Jale:

- Apparently, onlookers provide a model for action. If they are docile and disinterested, the situation may seem less serious.

Adnan:

- I think if there is only one bystander, your chance of being helped increases, as he will think he must help immediately.

A) Is an individual aware that others are present?

B) How did they carry out that research?

C) Do they offer any explanation as to why this happens?

D) Is this finding true for all cultures?

E) Who were the participants in this research?

67. Ayça:

- Do you think environmental factors like diet and stress affect the ageing process as much as the decline of hormonal systems?

Berkan:

—

Ayça:

- So, you mean physiological and environmental factors contribute to one's longevity to the same degree.

Berkan:

- Definitely! I also think living in an extended family and playing an important role in society bring in some beneficial effects.

- A) I don't believe dietary habits and lifestyle have much to do with ageing. It's all about the gradual failing of the body to be able to repair itself and replace cells.
- B) I heard some people live longer and have fewer health problems than others thanks to their easy-going lifestyle and the amount of vegetables they consume.
- C) Perhaps, calorie restriction and anti-ageing treatments can be successful interventions that may cause increases in life expectancy.
- D) Even if ageing seems to be a serious problem for many people, some rely on plastic surgeries to cope with it.
- E) Extending one's lifespan isn't simply a case of stopping the ageing process, because ageing isn't a scientifically recognized cause of death.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

- A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.
- B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.
- C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.
- D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.
- E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.

- 69. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.**
- A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.
- B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.
- C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.
- D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.
- E) The most expensive fish in the world is the bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

- 70. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.**
- A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.
- B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.
- C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.
- D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever – Huntington's.
- E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

- 71. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.**
- A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.
  - B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.
  - C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.
  - D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.
  - E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.

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

- 72. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers – those who know the individual well and see them regularly. ---- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.**
- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
  - B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
  - C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
  - D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
  - E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?
- 73. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---- Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them.**
- A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.
  - B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.
  - C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.
  - D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.
  - E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

74. ---- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

- A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.
- B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.
- C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.
- D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.
- E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

75. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. ---- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

- A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.
- B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.
- C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.
- D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.
- E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.

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

76. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. (II) Not only will herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. (III) If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. (IV) Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. (V) Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.

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

77. (I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work *On Sense and the Sensible*. (II) Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections. (III) When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. (IV) Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. (V) For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

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

78. (I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. (II) Cacao tree grows only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. (III) They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. (IV) The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. (V) In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

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

79. (I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. (II) It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. (III) With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. (IV) Since prehistoric times, cereals and fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. (V) The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

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

80. (I) No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. (II) The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. (III) The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. (IV) The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. (V) The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonları kamera ile kayıt altına alınacaktır.** Kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgi-sayı, kol ya da cep saatı gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygit, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açıölçer, 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, kalemtıraş, 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 **150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmeyecektir.**
- 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 uymanız gereklidir. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uymanın 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.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenerek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitaplığınıza alır almadığında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz. Size söyleendiği zaman, 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 kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalısa 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 üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayın.

*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 çoğaltıması, yayımılanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**  
**07 NİSAN 2013**  
**İNGİLİZCE**

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



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)  
1 NİSAN 2018

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. **Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
3. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediginizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uygulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapısında belirtilmiştir.

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.**

1. Gender studies is a multifaceted field of inquiry into social structures and social relations that has important ---- for the study of violence, peace and conflict.

- A) challenges      B) divisions  
C) implications    D) drawbacks  
E) requirements

2. Nano-tech products can potentially save lives as well as give us hundreds of new conveniences from enhanced drug delivery and disease ---- to fabric that will not stain.

- A) progression     B) manipulation  
C) detection       D) transmission  
E) inheritance

3. The thin, invisible layer of gas surrounding the Earth, which is called the atmosphere, shields us from the vacuum of space and protects us from ---- solar radiation.

- A) delicate          B) excessive  
C) vigorous         D) elaborate  
E) swift

4. Architectural analysis is not only a ---- academic pursuit, done for its own sake, but it can be informative and entertaining as well.

- A) mutually        B) convincingly  
C) drastically     D) purely  
E) deniably

5. Childcare is a broad term that ---- services which protect the health, safety, and well-being of children who require custodial care by adults other than their own parents for a temporary period of time.

- A) hinders          B) encompasses  
C) creates         D) eliminates  
E) suspends

6. Taking a break, and distracting your mind for a while, not only gives you the spare time to be creative, but it can also give your brain the space it needs to ---- creative solutions to problems you have been struggling with.

- A) make up for     B) get away from  
C) fight back against    D) look up to  
E) come up with

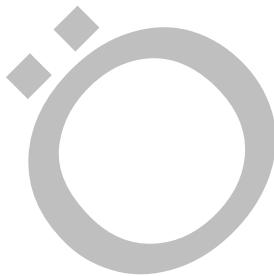
**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. A number of studies have concluded that a given level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ---- less warming than previously ----.

- A) is producing / to think
- B) has produced / thinking
- C) produces / thought
- D) has been producing / having thought
- E) had produced / being thought

8. Anyone who ---- unusual reactions to antihistamines (medicines that relieve or prevent the symptoms of some kinds of allergy) in the recent past ---- his or her physician know before taking the drugs again.

- A) used to have / might let
- B) had had / must have let
- C) was having / could let
- D) has had / should let
- E) had / might have let



9. By 2.5 million years ago, when they began ---- stone tools, early humans had understood that they ---- the natural world to their own advantage.

- A) to have made / had to alter
- B) to make / used to alter
- C) making / could alter
- D) having made / should have altered
- E) to have been making / must have altered

10. Dramatists and scriptwriters could place their characters ---- the centre of a terrifying human conflict, and may allow us to watch these characters suffer the pains of avoiding a collision ---- the conflict.

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

11. ---- the problems of obesity and disordered eating growing around the world, public health professionals have focused research efforts on identifying potential causes and treatments ---- these related problems.

- A) About / in
- B) On / towards
- C) With / for
- D) Through / from
- E) Among / at

12. ---- there is no consensus among folklorists on how to define folklore nor how to explain the issues of the meaning and the function of it, folklore generally refers to cultural expressions, such as narratives, music, dance, beliefs and festivals.

- A) Once
- B) While
- C) Until
- D) As
- E) In case

13. Industrial nations consume nearly 75 to 80 percent of the fossil fuels burned each year; ----, they are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) instead
- B) on the contrary
- C) as a result
- D) for example
- E) however

14. Buildings such as the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey date back to the sixth century and yet are still standing ---- they are located in earthquake-prone areas.

- A) as long as
- B) unless
- C) as if
- D) although
- E) since

15. In statistics, ---- the standard deviation allows us to see how much individuals vary within a sample, ---- the standard error allows us to estimate how much samples will vary within a population.

- A) whether / or
- B) no sooner / than
- C) rather / than
- D) hardly / when
- E) just as / so

16. The idea of the Internet was initially to provide redundancy of communications ---- a catastrophic event like a nuclear blast, which might destroy a single connection or computer but not the entire network.

- A) such as
- B) on behalf of
- C) in terms of
- D) in addition to
- E) in case of

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Fossil fuel use is one of the main causes of climate change and the greenhouse effect. (17)----, we must significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions from activities like heating and transportation. One option would be to (18)---- to renewable energy sources wherever possible, such as solar, hydropower, wind or geothermal systems. Another important step is to reduce our individual energy footprint. For example, driving a car places a particularly high burden on the environment (19)---- the carbon dioxide emissions into the air. Yet, we should keep in mind that there are several ways to lessen the impact and still continue (20)---- cars. For instance, by choosing (21)---- many new energy-saving models, we can help reduce harmful emissions.

**17.**

- A) Conversely
- B) Similarly
- C) Otherwise
- D) However
- E) Therefore

**18.**

- A) confine
- B) object
- C) switch
- D) accommodate
- E) respond

**19.**

- A) regardless of
- B) rather than
- C) as opposed to
- D) due to
- E) in spite of

**20.**

- A) to have used
- B) being used
- C) using
- D) to be used
- E) having used

**21.**

- A) from
- B) onto
- C) at
- D) towards
- E) over

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

When fighting fat, and trying to eat healthily, changing your eating environment is easier than changing your mind. A research team in the US has set about uncovering the hidden persuaders in our homes that trick us (22)---- overeating – things like serving spoons, cupboards and colours. But most of these tempters can also be reversed to make us slimmer and healthier. (23)---- there are many solutions to mindless eating, most of them will go undiscovered because if we have a problem with our diet, we tend to focus on food itself, not on our surroundings. All that requires willpower, which is hard work and has to last a lifetime to be (24)---- successful. Research has found subtle ways to change our homes, workplaces, schools, or modify our approach to restaurant dining and grocery shopping, so we mindlessly eat less (25)---- eating more. If we want to automatically eat better, we do not need to change our minds, we (26)---- our surroundings.

**22.**

- A) against
- B) into
- C) without
- D) behind
- E) off

**23.**

- A) Given that
- B) Just as
- C) Before
- D) Unless
- E) Although

**24.**

- A) coincidentally
- B) vaguely
- C) truly
- D) partially
- E) seemingly

**25.**

- A) due to
- B) instead of
- C) with regard to
- D) in terms of
- E) together with

**26.**

- A) have to optimise
- B) must have optimised
- C) may have optimised
- D) could have optimised
- E) would optimise

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. Because of its power and potential for both harm and good, ----.**

- A) modern meteorology has made notable improvements in the critical discipline of predicting severe weather
- B) meteorologists are the only professionals who can keep their jobs and still be wrong half the time
- C) scientists have studied cloud seeding with the goal of making it rain in places experiencing prolonged droughts
- D) the weather has been a subject of intense interest and scrutiny by human beings since ancient times
- E) it seems unlikely that we will ever get to the point of being able to predict the weather with 100 percent accuracy

**28. Forensic investigators must collect evidence while the crime scene is still fresh ----.**

- A) because forensic science is the use of scientific methods to investigate crimes
- B) since forensic scientists study evidence at the homes and workplaces of suspects
- C) although it is the job of forensic scientists to provide evidence at a criminal trial
- D) even if the area is unsafe and they have to work under armed guard
- E) as many sciences, from chemistry to engineering, are used in an investigation

**29. Although alchemy began as a way to turn other metals into gold, ----.**

- A) it matured into a system of thinking about nature that contributed to the development of modern chemistry
- B) alchemistic ideas and practices flourished in the ancient world within several cultural traditions
- C) a number of spectacular failures eventually led to the disappearance of alchemy in China
- D) alchemists continued in their relentless quest for gold well into the sixteenth century
- E) its objectives were to find ways of accelerating the rates at which metals could be changed into gold

**30. Although the available evidence shows no use of colour or decoration on early footwear, ----.**

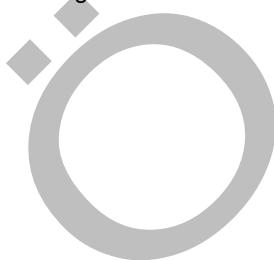
- A) the existence of twenty-five-thousand-year-old clothing suggests that footwear may be older than is even presently known
- B) the elaborate weaving on some shoes seems to indicate that prehistoric people would care about the appearance of the shoes
- C) prehistoric shoes had to resist heavy usage, whether made from leather or from plant fibers
- D) the oldest known shoes are ten-thousand-year-old sandals found in a desert area of eastern Oregon of the US
- E) prehistoric humans would make their shoes shortly after killing animals, such as sheep and deer

31. While most research on the role of genetics and the heritability of aggression has ruled out the idea of an aggressive gene, ----.

- A) most definitions of aggression indicate that it represents behaviours that are intended to hurt or harm another
- B) it is currently thought that one might inherit the biological susceptibility for being aggressive
- C) one of the most widely discussed theories of aggressive behavior is Albert Bandura's social learning theory
- D) there are a number of different ways to conceptualise subtypes of aggressive behaviours
- E) much of the research on aggression has focused primarily upon children who are physically aggressive

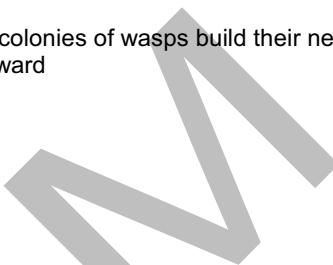
32. ----, it will not be possible to turn a draft into a finished piece of work.

- A) Although an author may have a hard time evaluating what he or she has written
- B) Even if an author thinks that characterisation is poor in his or her work
- C) Unless an author knows the strengths and weaknesses of a manuscript
- D) Because an author should realise that revision turns an amateur into a professional
- E) When rewriting and polishing lead an author to produce a good novel



33. Some birds build nests simply to protect their young ----.

- A) since many small animals that live above the ground make their homes in trees
- B) until they have learned how to look after themselves and survive in the wild on their own
- C) given that they make mud huts that are placed in all kinds of places, from undergrowth to fence posts
- D) although sometimes a squirrel takes over an empty bird's nest and makes its home there
- E) while colonies of wasps build their nests from the top downward



34. Of the 20 amino acids that make up all proteins, 9 are considered essential ----.

- A) if thousands of proteins are assembled from some 20 different amino acids
- B) as the best sources of complete protein are lean meats, fish, low-fat dairy products, and eggs
- C) even if some foods are better sources of protein than others
- D) because they cannot be made in our bodies and must be obtained from the foods we eat
- E) although the proteins in the foods we eat are digested first into small peptides

**35. Trans fat may be as harmful to your health as saturated fat ----.**

- A) because it increases blood cholesterol levels, among other adverse effects
- B) although major sources are hardened vegetable fat such as margarine
- C) as long as foods high in saturated fat include red meats and dairy products
- D) since a diet that has generous amounts of vegetables is naturally lower in fat
- E) even if a diet high in fat can also be unnecessarily high in calories

**36. ----, he was foremost an inventor and more interested in attracting public interest in his work than advancing scientific knowledge.**

- A) When the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead famously credited Thomas Edison with the discovery of a method of invention
- B) While Thomas Edison saw himself as a member of the larger scientific community and presented papers before the National Academy of Sciences
- C) As Thomas Edison began his inventive career by becoming a contract inventor in the telegraph industry after working as a telegraph operator in the mid-1860s
- D) Because Thomas Edison depended more on the assistance of a large staff of experimenters and machinists who made important contributions to his inventive efforts
- E) Although reputation was significant for Thomas Edison, particularly because of his popular image as the primary inventor of several new technologies

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

**37. Since the 1970s, media literacy has developed through the work of educators who have implemented programs to explore mass media, popular culture, and communication technologies with children and young people.**

- A) Medya okuryazarlığı, kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini çocukların ve genç insanların keşfetmek için çalışan eğitimcilerin yaptığı programlar sayesinde 1970'lerden beri gelişmekteydi.
- B) 1970'lerden beri medya okuryazarlığı, çocukların ve genç insanların kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için programlar uygulayan eğitimcilerin çalışmaları aracılığıyla gelişmekteydi.
- C) Çocuklar ve genç insanların kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için programlar düzenleyen eğitimcilerin çalışmaları sayesinde medya okuryazarlığı 1970'lerden günümüzdeki hâline gelmiştir.
- D) Medya okuryazarlığının gelişmesi çocukların ve genç insanların kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek için 1970'lerden beri programlar uygulayan eğitimcilerin çalışmaları sayesinde olmuştur.
- E) Kitle iletişimini, popüler kültürü ve iletişim teknolojilerini keşfetmek üzere 1970'lerden beri çocuklara ve genç insanlara uygulanan programlar eğitimcilerin çalışmalarıyla birlikte medya okuryazarlığını geliştirmiştir.

**38. As members of households established complex relationships with outsiders during the agrarian era, they came under the influence of new rules, structures, and expectations.**

- A) Hane fertleri, tarım dönemi boyunca yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurarak yeni kuralların, yapıların ve bekentilerin etkisi altına girmiştirlerdir.
- B) Hane fertlerinin yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurması tarım dönemine denk gelmiştir ve bu dönemde yeni kurallardan, yapılardan ve bekentilerden etkilenmişlerdir.
- C) Tarım döneminde hane fertlerinin yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurmasının sebebi; yeni kuralların, yapıların ve bekentilerin etkisi altına girmişi olmalıdır.
- D) Tarım döneminde hane fertleri yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurduçaya yeni kuralların, yapıların ve bekentilerin etkisi altına girmiştirlerdir.
- E) Yeni kuralların, yapıların ve bekentilerin etkisi altına giren hane fertleri, tarım döneminde yabancılarla daha karmaşık ilişkiler kurmuşlardır.

**39. More than a hundred different studies have shown that there really is a significant relation between happiness and physical health.**

- A) Yapılan yüzden fazla farklı çalışma göstermiştir ki mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki bulunabilir.
- B) Mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasındaki önemli bir ilişkinin gerçekliği, yüzden fazla farklı çalışma sayesinde ortaya konmuştur.
- C) Mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olup olmadığını göstermek için yüzden fazla farklı çalışma yapılmıştır.
- D) Yüzden fazla farklı çalışma, mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir.
- E) Yüzden fazla farklı çalışmaya göre, mutluluk ile beden sağlığı arasında gerçekten önemli bir ilişki olabilir.

**40. Karşılaştığımız bütün problemleri eşit derecede iyi çözemezibiliz, çünkü her bir problem farklı ve yaratıcı bir çözüm gerektirebilir.**

- A) We cannot solve all the problems we encounter equally well because we may need to develop a unique and creative solution to each problem.
- B) The reason why we may not deal with all the problems we confront equally well is that each problem may require a different and innovative solution.
- C) Because each problem may call for a distinct and creative solution, all the problems we face cannot be settled equally well.
- D) We may not be able to solve all the problems we confront equally well since each problem might require a different and creative solution.
- E) We could not overcome all the problems we encounter equally well now that a different and innovative solution may need to be produced for each problem.

**41. 20. yüzyılın başlarında Albert Einstein adında genç bir Alman, klasik fizigi sarsarak ve mutlak bir zaman ve uzay fikrini sonlandırarak görelilik kuramını öne sürdü.**

- A) At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a young German named Albert Einstein proposed his theory of relativity, shaking classical physics and ending the idea of an absolute time and space.
- B) A young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and put forward his theory of relativity, ending the idea of an absolute time and space.
- C) At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space by proposing his theory of relativity.
- D) Proposing his theory of relativity at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.
- E) The theory of relativity, proposed by a young German named Albert Einstein at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.



**42. Çıraklık sistemleri Avrupa ve Asya ülkelerinde yaygın bir biçimde kullanılmış olsa da Birleşik Devletler'dekinden biraz farklı bir biçimde işlemektedir.**

- A) Although apprenticeship systems have been used widely in European and Asian countries, they operate in a somewhat different manner than those in the United States.
- B) European and Asian countries have been widely using apprenticeship systems that operate in a slightly different manner than the United States.
- C) Apprenticeship systems are widely used not only in European and Asian countries but also in the United States, but in a somewhat different manner in the former.
- D) Both European and Asian countries and the United States have been widely using apprenticeship systems, but the latter has been practising it in a slightly different manner.
- E) There is a slight difference between the apprenticeship systems in European and Asian countries and those in the United States, though both have been widely used for a long time.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Pick up a glass, fill it from the tap and take a sip. You just had a tiny dose of the pill your neighbour took days before. Excreted and flushed through our sewage works and waterways, drug molecules are all around us. A recent analysis of streams in the US detected an entire pharmacy: diabetic medications, muscle relaxants, opioids, antibiotics, antidepressants and more. Drugs have even been found in crops irrigated by treated waste water. The amounts that end up in your glass are minuscule, and will not lay you low tomorrow. However, someone prescribed multiple drugs is more likely to experience side effects due to these small doses, and risks rise exponentially with each drug taken by a person over 65. "These drugs have been individually approved but we have not studied what it means when they are together in the same soup," says Mae Wu at the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

**43. Which of the following can be true about the tap water in the US?**

- A) The drugs in the tap water are not expected to have immediate side effects on healthy people.
- B) There can be a lower risk for elder members of society who take more than one drug a day.
- C) Most drugs in the tap water are harmless, but illegal ones can make people sick.
- D) It is more likely for a person to be affected if there are multiple drug residues in the tap water.
- E) The tap water used in houses does not cause negative effects for adults at all.



**44. It is pointed out in the passage that the tap water ----.**

- A) can dramatically increase the severity of diseases due to the variety of compounds found in it
- B) contains drugs that have been found to be illegal as they are harmful for human health
- C) makes it possible for us to determine the types of pills our neighbours take every day
- D) contains medicinal leftovers, which can pass on to us when we drink water from our taps
- E) does not pose any threats for human health because most of the drugs dissolve quite well in it

**45. What can be inferred from Mae Wu's words?**

- A) The combination of medical waste in the tap water creates a very hazardous toxic soup.
- B) She believes that drinking tap water can cause serious side effects in most people.
- C) The NRDC is planning to study the effects of drugs when they are together in the same mixture.
- D) Despite being approved individually, all drugs can be dangerous when mixed with tap water.
- E) She is unsure of the health effects of the combination of small doses of different drugs in the tap water.

**46. What is the main purpose of the author?**

- A) To blame the US authorities for failing to take precautions against drug leftovers
- B) To catch the attention of academicians to find a solution to the problem of contaminated tap water
- C) To dissuade readers from continuing to use tap water in the US
- D) To warn readers against possible health risks that may be caused by tap water
- E) To call for more action from the NRDC in sterilising tap water

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Admired by native peoples for thousands of years, the Texas horned lizard has an array of abilities. It mostly eats ants – lots of them, and most parts of an ant's body are indigestible, which necessitates a huge stomach. Eating more than two hundred ants per day means exposure out in the open for long periods, and having a 'heavy' stomach means that a horned lizard finds it difficult to run away from predators. Instead, it relies on an armory of defences. It has camouflage colouring, with an outline broken up by spines and outgrowths, and it will freeze if a predator approaches. Its horns and spines can pierce the throat of a snake or bird, and it can hiss and blow itself up to look even more fearsome. When it comes to coyotes, foxes, and dogs, a horned lizard's most spectacular defence is to squirt foul-tasting blood from the sinuses behind its eyes. That usually has the desired effect. But it squirts only when it is provoked, since it risks losing up to one quarter of its blood. Such abilities are, however, no defense against human invasion of its land. Its strange shape and colouring has made it attractive to reptile collectors, and its habit of freezing means that it is prone to being run over.

**47. For a horned lizard, eating too many ants means that it ----.**

- A) has to spend more time to digest what it has eaten than to hunt for food
- B) is more vulnerable to predators while trying to run away
- C) will become highly indigestible for its predators
- D) seems to get physically stronger in its struggle to survive in the wild
- E) causes a huge decrease in the ant population living around its habitat

**48. How does a horned lizard defend itself when faced with a predator?**

- A) It blends into its surroundings using its natural colouring and shape.
- B) It freezes the predator with the help of its spines.
- C) It makes itself smaller than normal to confuse the predator.
- D) It releases a kind of liquid to make the predator suffocate.
- E) It changes its colour and shape to become more threatening to its predators.

**49. It could be bad for a horned lizard to use its own blood for defence because ----.**

- A) it might lose a high amount of blood, which would put its life at risk
- B) predators like the taste of the blood, making them more willing to eat it
- C) the bright colour of the blood could make it easy for predators to see it
- D) it is an ineffective way of defence when the predator is a snake or bird
- E) the smell of the blood could attract more predators

**50. Upon contact with humans, a horned lizard ----.**

- A) is often hunted by collectors due to being confused with other reptiles
- B) attacks humans in an effort to defend its territory
- C) is likely to be run over because it does not move when in danger
- D) immediately changes its original shape and colour
- E) tries to escape by crawling rather than moving fast

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

More mythology surrounds the shark than any other creatures in the ocean. This is partly a symptom of their colossal size – adult male great whites can measure in excess of five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is irresistible. Sharks are also, by nature, mysterious. Scientists still know next to nothing about great whites' breeding habits; a birth in the wild has never been observed. One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, often mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey – seals and sea lions. "Completely false," says Richard Aidan Martin, director of the ReefQuest Centre for Shark Research in Vancouver, Canada. After observing 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, he states that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however, they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour. Martin points out that great whites are curious and investigative animals, which is what most people do not realise. When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, whether a person or a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is. They usually throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite rather than swallow them for food because humans are too bony. To add more, great whites must be extremely selective about their diet. Their digestive tracts function very slowly, and eating the wrong thing would slow the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.

**51. It is understood from the passage that great whites ----.**

- A) have hardly ever been examined in terms of their breeding habits
- B) are mysterious because why they mainly prey on seals and sea lions has not been clarified
- C) are giant creatures whose size can never be measured exactly
- D) have been studied more extensively than any other creatures in the ocean
- E) have unusual breeding habits to which scientists have been paying particular attention

**52. It is emphasised in the passage that Richard Aidan Martin ----.**

- A) monitored great whites mistaking surfers and scuba-divers for seals and sea lions
- B) focused especially on the disadvantages of great whites' notoriously poor vision
- C) examined attacks on sea lions by great whites to prove their aggressive nature
- D) noted that great whites do not come closer to humans in an actively predatory way
- E) tried to collect precise information on great whites by observing 1,000 attacks on humans

**53. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?**

- A) Great whites confuse humans with seals and sea lions due to their low ability to see.
- B) Great whites bite humans to explore if their bones are to their taste.
- C) Great whites are often incapable of choosing the right food for their diet.
- D) Great whites avoid biting humans and sea creatures that are unfamiliar to them.
- E) Great whites' diet does not include humans because they have too much bone for them.

**54. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) The Extraordinary Diet of Great Whites
- B) The Unknown World of Great Whites
- C) Deadly Attacks of Great Whites on Humans
- D) The Impressive Size of Great Whites
- E) Enormous Diversity of Great Whites' Prey

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

The story of *Hansel and Gretel*, in which two children outsmart a witch who is about to destroy them, was passed down to us from the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. They began recording various folk tales told to them by villagers and farmers near the town of Kassel, Germany, in about 1807. *Hansel and Gretel* was told to the brothers by a young girl, Doretchen Wild, who years later became Wilhelm Grimm's wife. The fairy tale gained wide popularity after German composer Engelbert Humperdinck made it the basis of a children's opera, first introduced in Munich in 1893. However, the opera, as well as subsequent versions of the story, omits the most traumatising aspect of the traditional tale: the parents' deliberate abandonment of their children to the wild beasts of the forest. Another important feature of *Hansel and Gretel* is that it was not only known through German oral tradition. A version circulating in France as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century had a house made not of gingerbread but of gold and jewels, in which a young girl is held by a giant whom she eventually pushes into his own fire. However, it was the Grimm brothers who immortalised the tale for future generations – an excellent story that every child throughout the world should come across.

**55. Which of the following can be said about the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?**

- A) It was initially written by the Grimm brothers and became very popular in a short time.
- B) It illustrates the dangers faced by two children who lived in Kassel, Germany, in about 1807.
- C) It reveals the typical features of German culture because it is told by villagers and farmers.
- D) It was verbally transferred to the Grimm brothers like some other stories.
- E) It was told by Doretchen Wild to the villagers and farmers in Kassel, Germany.

**56. What can be understood about Humperdinck?**

- A) He was criticised for presenting *Hansel and Gretel* differently from the previous versions of it.
- B) He intentionally highlighted some details of *Hansel and Gretel* to increase its popularity.
- C) He reached a large audience especially attracted to the opera but not to the story of *Hansel and Gretel*.
- D) He made *Hansel and Gretel* quite famous by producing a children's opera inspired by the story.
- E) He removed the traumatising part of *Hansel and Gretel* to create a more cheerful story.

**57. The saddest part of *Hansel and Gretel* is that ----.**

- A) a giant in France is pushed into a fire by a little girl
- B) the children's parents are not aware of the dangers of wild beasts in the forest
- C) the parents do not care for their children and cause them to get caught by a witch
- D) despite the presence of wild beasts, the children are left alone in the forest without any concern
- E) a young girl is captured in a giant's house

**58. What is the Grimm brothers' impact on the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?**

- A) They gave inspiration to many other arts, and showed a fairy tale can be a product of popular culture.
- B) They recorded one of the diverse versions of the story and made it universally known as a children's literature must-read.
- C) They added a new dimension to children's literature by telling a story which has wild beasts and witches trying to catch children.
- D) They proved that the important thing is to record a story so it can be used in other cultural activities.
- E) They showed that traumatising events can be used as instructions for children.

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

In Bertrand Piccard's family, there is a tradition of being first. His grandfather, Auguste, was the first person to ride a balloon into the stratosphere. His father, Jacques, was the first to reach the Earth's deepest point, the Pacific's Mariana Trench. And in 1999, Piccard completed the first non-stop, around-the-world balloon flight. This feat, plus an environmentally conscious approach to innovation, spurred the renowned Swiss adventurer to dream of circumnavigating the globe in a plane that uses no fuel. The result is the Solar Impulse 2, an aircraft equipped with more than 17,000 solar cells. Thanks to lithium batteries that efficiently store energy reserves, it is the first solar-powered plane that can fly through the night. "If we want to solve our pollution and energy problems," says Piccard, a psychiatrist by training, "we need to increase our energy efficiency and focus on clean technologies. Solar Impulse 2 is really a way to show that those technologies are mature."

**59. What can be inferred about Piccard's father and grandfather?**

- A) They preferred to follow their dreams rather than have careers.
- B) They were not afraid of taking risks and pursuing their dreams.
- C) They were both renowned scientists in their fields.
- D) They were very supportive of Piccard's ambitions.
- E) They were just as concerned about the environment as Piccard.

**60. What motivated Piccard to fly around the world in a solar-powered plane?**

- A) His desire to follow in his family's footsteps and continue their tradition of being first
- B) His awareness of the need to develop environmentally friendly, cost-effective engineering
- C) His previous success and his desire to be environmentally friendly
- D) His attempt to make the world's first balloon flight
- E) His knowledge of green technologies and his family's concern about pollution and energy problems

**61. What is clearly stated as being unique about Piccard's aircraft?**

- A) It has more solar cells than any aircraft built before it.
- B) It runs completely on the cleanest lithium batteries.
- C) It has very efficient energy storage means, which will allow it to fly at night.
- D) It uses solar cells for power, allowing it to fly without fuel or the need to ever stop.
- E) It reserves all the energy it gains from the solar cells in lithium batteries.

**62. In Piccard's own words, what is the main purpose of Solar Impulse 2?**

- A) To show that a plane with no fuel is able to fly around the world
- B) To indicate that more needs to be done to further develop solar-powered planes
- C) To contribute to the improvement of lithium batteries' efficiency
- D) To demonstrate that the technology available today is ready to help solve pollution and energy problems
- E) To prepare the world for the next generation of clean technologies

**63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.**

63. Reporter:

- Kids love to eat hamburgers, but they're not very healthy. Tell us about the public school initiative to make lunches healthier for students.

Dietician:

- With some help from food engineers, we've created a mushroom-beef blend that's being used in schools across the country to help students eat healthier.

Reporter:

- ----

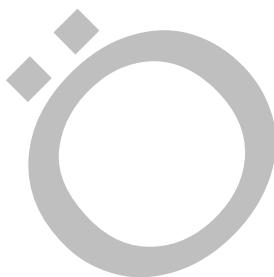
Dietician:

- True. In addition to fewer calories and saturated fats than regular hamburgers, this blend is also a greener alternative to meat since mushrooms are more sustainable than beef.

Reporter:

- That makes sense as they require fewer resources than livestock to produce.

- A) I think there are more than just health benefits to using this vegetable and meat blend.
- B) It seems that the health benefits are the most positive thing about this vegetable and meat blend.
- C) As far as I understand, blending mushrooms with beef requires some careful procedures.
- D) I don't think this is a more sustainable alternative to traditional meat hamburgers.
- E) Great! I think students will like eating this vegetable and meat blend at lunch.



64. Researcher:

- From your documentary, we learned that Princess Diana secretly collaborated with journalist Andrew Morton to write a book about her life, in which he discloses details of her troubled relations with the royal family.

Documentarist:

- Well, when the book was published in 1992, Diana's cooperation was a secret. But, when Morton republished the book after her death in 1997, he exposed the fact that Diana herself was the direct source for many revelations in the book.

Reporter:

- ----

Documentarist:

- He wanted to bring an important fact to light; the Princess herself wanted the public to know she was not living a fairy tale, but a life of misery.

- A) Why did Morton's book change the way the world looked at the royal family?
- B) Do you think the public was as deeply affected as Morton by Diana's death?
- C) How could Morton convince people that his book was based on Diana's own words?
- D) What may have prompted Morton to reveal Diana's involvement in the publication?
- E) How did Morton deal with the criticism from the royal family and the British media?

65. Journalist:

- You're the co-leader of an international project to drill for rock samples in the South China Sea. Why is that sea bed of such interest?

Geophysicist:

- We want to answer questions about when it was formed to better understand continental movements.

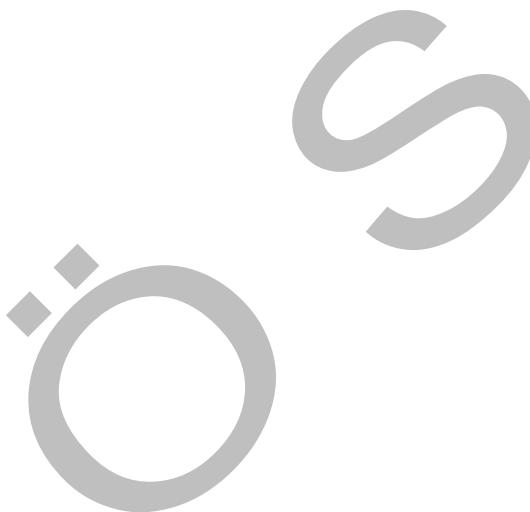
Journalist:

- ----

Geophysicist:

- We also plan to study the microbiology of the ocean crust to see if there are new organisms at these great depths.

- A) What key questions do you hope to answer?
- B) What kind of rocks do you expect to find?
- C) How will you determine how old the rocks are?
- D) What methods are you going to use to collect all these samples?
- E) What other things may this study help us understand?



66. Professor:

- And here you see a picture of a *little devil* frog. The male produces noisy sounds in pursuit of a partner.

Student:

- ----

Professor:

- Well, he's a poisonous frog and has bright colours which warn predators that he's unsafe to eat.

Student:

- How significant characteristics it has!

- A) Do the sounds he makes differ or does he use the same kind of sounds?
- B) How do the partners react to these sounds when they hear them?
- C) Is it really difficult for the *little devil* frog to find a partner?
- D) But doesn't it make him noticeable and vulnerable to being attacked?
- E) Is it only males, or do females also produce such sounds before mating?

67. Matthew:

- A friend of mine plays in an orchestra and has invited me to their concert. I'm really nervous because I don't know anything about orchestras.

Judy:

- Actually, most people don't know much about orchestras. Just pay attention to the instrument categories, and then you'll be less worried.

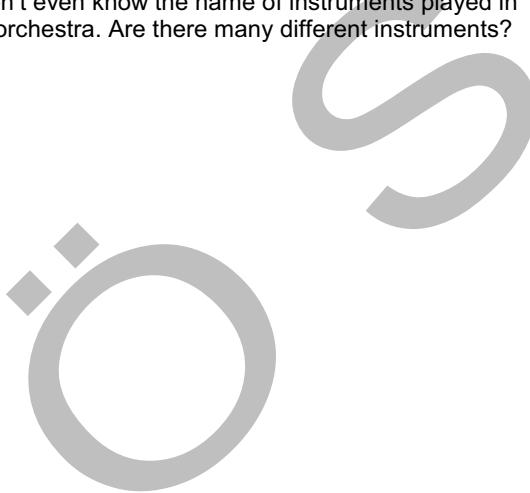
Matthew:

- ----

Judy:

- Well, each group sits together. First, you have the strings. Woodwinds are in the following section. Behind them are the brass instruments, and at the back is the percussion section.

- A) How do you know the features of all these categories? Have you ever taken a course about orchestras?
- B) How exactly is a typical orchestra organised? If I learn that at least, maybe I can relax and enjoy the performance.
- C) As far as I know, you've attended several concerts before. Can you predict what will attract me most at the concert?
- D) What do you know about the percussion section? I think that's the section my friend plays in. So, please tell me about it.
- E) I don't even know the name of instruments played in an orchestra. Are there many different instruments?



**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. While in Holland, John Locke had time to complete a number of important works that established his reputation as England's foremost political theorist.**

- A) Whereas John Locke wrote many of his important works in Holland, he earned a reputation as the most important political theorist in England.
- B) John Locke, who was famous for being England's principal political theorist, spent some time in Holland to produce some of his most important works.
- C) His stay in Holland, during which he completed most of his important works, helped John Locke to be accepted as one of the most significant political theorists of England.
- D) Thanks to several important works he finished during his stay in Holland, John Locke made quite a name for himself as the leading political theorist of England.
- E) It was the countless important works he finalised in Holland that earned him a name as one of the most prominent political theorists in England.

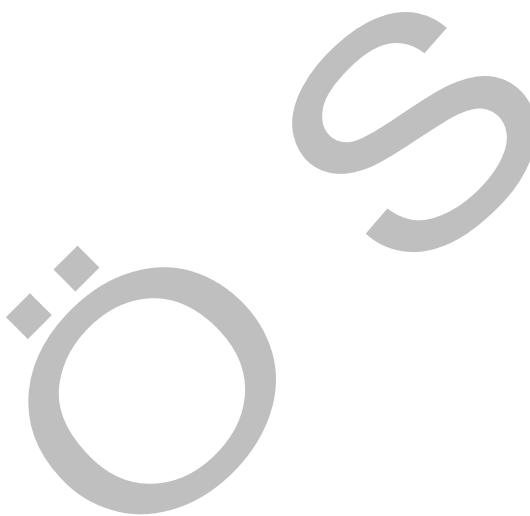
- 69. Delicately carved from mammoth tusk, the *Lady of Brassemouy* was discovered in southwest France in 1894 and is among the oldest representations of a human face.**
- A) The oldest representation of a human's face is an 1894 mammoth tusk, delicate carving of the *Lady of Brassemouy*, which was found in southwest France.
- B) The *Lady of Brassemouy*, representing the oldest human face, was made from gently carved mammoth tusk and unearthed in southwest France in 1894.
- C) Found in 1894 in southwest France, the *Lady of Brassemouy* is one of the oldest representations of a human face, gently carved from the tusk of a mammoth.
- D) Amongst many delicate mammoth tusk carvings of the human face, the *Lady of Brassemouy* is the oldest and its discovery was made in southwest France in 1894.
- E) One of the oldest delicate human face carvings, the *Lady of Brassemouy* was identified in 1894 to be made of mammoth tusk in southwest France.

- 70. While professional advertisers scoff at the idea, the general public seems to assume that subliminal advertising is widely and effectively practiced.**

- A) Despite the fact that professional advertisers ridicule the public for believing in the widespread and efficient use of subliminal advertising, the public still insists on doing so.
- B) As professional advertisers praise this concept, an increasing portion of the population also believes that subliminal advertising is commonly and efficiently used.
- C) Professional advertisers appear to be praising the idea that subliminal advertising is generally practiced, an assumption commonly held by the general public.
- D) It appears that ordinary people believe subliminal advertising is extensively and successfully carried out although professional advertisers laugh at this notion.
- E) The general population thinks that there are some people who make use of subliminal advertising efficiently; however, professional advertisers seem to think the opposite.

**71. The years following the 1789 revolution in France brought massive upheaval in French society, which, in turn, produced profound changes in dress and fashion.**

- A) Although the revolution took place in France in 1789, it was only after many years that French society went through considerable changes in dress and fashion following this great disturbance in their society.
- B) The revolution in France in 1789 led to a serious disturbance among people in French society, and this was the reason why the French had to allow for fundamental and important changes in dress and fashion.
- C) If it were not for the revolution in France in 1789, dress and fashion in French society might not have changed considerably despite the enormous disturbance it caused in their society.
- D) What contributed to the revolution in France in 1789 were the major changes in dress and fashion, which resulted from the huge confusion experienced by French society at that time.
- E) It was not until after the revolution in France in 1789 that French society experienced dramatic changes in dress and fashion, due to the enormous turmoil generated by this period.



**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

**72. It has been a basic tenet that an individual who uses substances heavily will become addicted. There are reports, however, of people becoming addicted to a substance with exposure only once or a few times. Some experts believe people are born with the predisposition to become addicted. ---- Thus, the potential for addiction may be hereditary. On the other hand, a psychological problem may lead the individual into addiction. The need for instant gratification, a feeling of being socially ostracized, and an inability to cope with the downfalls of life have all been cited as possible springboards to addiction.**

- A) One characteristic that marks addiction, whether to chemicals or nonchemical practices, is the genetic modification it leads to.
- B) A careful medically-controlled withdrawal program can reverse the chemical changes in genes caused by the addiction.
- C) Habitual use of an addictive substance can produce changes in body chemistry and any treatment must be geared to a gradual reduction in dosage.
- D) Studies have found that many former addicts have enough determination to avoid drugs for the rest of their lives.
- E) Children of addicts have a greater probability of becoming addicts themselves than children whose parents are not.

**73.** In almost all cultures and societies, children have collected a broad spectrum of items. Although the activity seems to be universal, very little has been written on this subject. And even though collecting has played an important part in many individuals' lives, it is seldom described in memoirs or autobiographies. This may be because many collections are suddenly abandoned when the collector grows up. ---- Other collections, however, continue into adult life, becoming lifelong passionate occupations; this is especially likely with collections that have some kind of economic value or present the adult with challenges or opportunities for further study.

- A) Most children will carry on adding to their collections throughout adulthood because they are so attached to them.
- B) Many are often split up and disappear during childhood unless parents understand the fascinating world of the small collector and pay special attention to saving them.
- C) The spirit of the collector, once established, never leaves the individual but is turned in new directions and can result in life-changing career choices.
- D) Grand collections may end up in places like museums, which seems to be the dream of collectors who do not want their passionate investments to disappear with them.
- E) Collecting trains the eye, creates a sense of order, and develops aesthetic appreciation, while at the same time creating a sense of economic appreciation for certain items.



**74.** Fossils are remnants or traces of an animal or plant of a past geologic age that have been preserved in various ways in the Earth's crust. From earliest times people must have seen fossils, but the first reports we have on the subject are from the ancient Greeks. Xenophanes of the early Ionian school is said to have noticed fossilised sea creatures high on mountains; he correctly interpreted this as meaning that these mountains had once been under water. ---- For example, he associated the fossilised bones of large creatures with mythical animals or with giant humans.

- A) In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Nicolaus Steno argued persuasively that fossils are remains of living organisms.
- B) In Roman times, Suetonius casually mentions that the emperor Augustus kept a collection of large fossil bones in his villa.
- C) The famous scholar Avicenna put forward an idea that confused people about fossils for centuries.
- D) Later, Herodotus reached the same conclusion regarding fossilized clam shells, but he misinterpreted other fossils.
- E) Theophrastus, Aristotle's successor, is said to have written a book on fossils, which was lost later, where he refers to fossilised fish.

**75.** According to a World Bank report in 1993, the East Asian miracle, achieving high economic growth for all people, is due to a combination of fundamentally sound development policies, tailored interventions, and an unusually rapid increase of physical and human capital. The more advanced economies in the Asian region are part of this success and have been referred to as high-performing East Asian economies. ---- In addition, these economies have displayed high per capita incomes, along with a much-improved income distribution, compared with most other developing economies.

- A) In contrast, the dramatic growth of the Asian tiger economies has been based on the export of manufactured goods.
- B) Poorer countries have greater difficulty than relatively richer countries climbing up the ladder of development.
- C) The study suggests that economies with a strong inward focus could not succeed.
- D) Such economies have a record of high and sustained economic growth.
- E) Promoting trade is positively related to levels of per capita income.

**76-80:** For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

**76.** (I) Across the globe, people greeted the end of World War II with a profound sense of relief. (II) By virtually any measurement, the war had been the most devastating conflict in human history. (III) The more traditional and more widely accepted date for the start of World War II is 1 September 1939, with the quick but not quite blitzkrieg (lightning) German invasion of Poland. (IV) The war's economic cost alone has been calculated at perhaps five times that of World War I. (V) In human terms, it claimed half again as many military lives: 15 million versus 10 million for World War I.

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

**77.** (I) The idea of the human mind as the domain of absolute protection from external intrusion has persisted for centuries. (II) Today, however, this presumption might no longer hold. (III) Sophisticated neuro-imaging machines detect the electrical activity of neurons, enabling us to decode and even alter the nervous system signals that accompany mental processes. (IV) Medical devices connected to the brain are vulnerable to sabotage, and neuroscientists suggest that the same vulnerability applies to brain implants. (V) Whereas these advances have a great potential for research and medicine, they pose a fundamental ethical, legal and social challenge: determining under what conditions it is legitimate to gain access to another person's neural activity.

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

78. (I) The best conditions for dandelion seeds are relatively calm, sunny days that generate thermal updraughts. (II) A 2003 study at the University of Regensburg in Germany found that 99.5 percent of dandelion seeds land within 10 metres of their plant. (III) That is because the seed 'parachute' falls at about 30 cm per second and dandelions only grow about 30 cm high. (IV) So, that gives each seed just one second of flight time to be blown sideways by the wind to its new home. (V) Higher wind speeds do not really increase the distance the seeds fly, because strong winds tend to blow downwards as well as sideways, so the seeds just land even sooner.

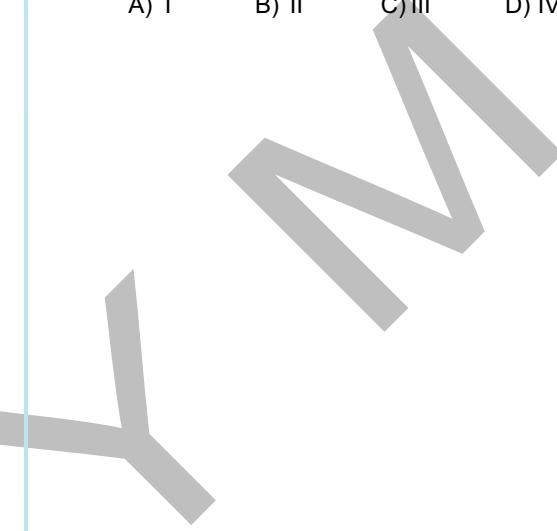
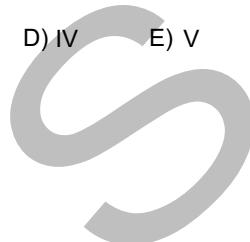
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

79. (I) The conventional wisdom is that it is a molecule's specific shape that allows our noses to distinguish between one smell and another. (II) But there is new evidence that it is actually the frequency of a molecule's vibration, a quantum effect, that is all-important. (III) Most olfactory (smell) scientists believe that receptors within our noses act like a lock that can only be activated by a molecule of a specific shape – the 'key'. (IV) Molecules are collections of atoms that can be thought of as being connected by springs that can vibrate. (V) The trouble is, some molecules with different shapes have similar smells.

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

80. (I) Established on 7 April 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is one of the original agencies of the United Nations. (II) WHO defines health not merely as the absence of disease or illness, but as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. (III) Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO was set up to improve international cooperation for better health conditions across the world. (IV) It took over from the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Public Office of Health in Paris. (V) Those two organisations had focused on the control of epidemics, quarantine measures, and the standardisation of drugs.

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



## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
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- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız **cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz**. Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
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- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
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- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almadan kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman 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 kitapçığınızın sayısı eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
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Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan **Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız**.
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
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- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
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- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

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TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(Sonbahar Dönemi)  
**9 EYLÜL 2018**

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## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitabındaki test **80 sorudan** oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
3. Bu teste yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uygulacak diğer kurallar bu kitabıñ arkasında belirtilmiştir.

S Y M

Bu soruların işaretleri hibrit kişi, kurum veya kurulus ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın

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This test consists of 80 questions.

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. For smokers who are under increased pressure to give up smoking, one of the easiest ---- is that quitting smoking makes people more likely to put on weight.

- A) incentives      B) attempts  
C) purposes      D) excuses  
E) features

2. The primary ---- of an organisation's accounting department are to process financial information and to prepare financial statements at the end of the accounting period.

- A) advancements      B) compensations  
C) obstacles      D) objectives  
E) classifications

3. Scholars and historians have offered possible locations for the mythical island Atlantis, even in the face of ---- scientific evidence that it does not exist.

- A) compelling      B) doubtful  
C) erroneous      D) refutable  
E) ambiguous

4. The Big Bang theory is the explanation most commonly ---- by astronomers for the origin of the universe.

- A) discovered      B) accepted  
C) regulated      D) conducted  
E) influenced

5. The relationship between sport and aggression has been studied ---- for decades, yet researchers still have a limited understanding of the link between the two.

- A) severely      B) suspiciously  
C) uniquely      D) extensively  
E) instantly

6. Sense of control refers to the degree to which people believe that they can deliberately ---- desired outcomes and avoid undesirable ones in their environment.

- A) fill out      B) bring about  
C) switch off      D) turn down  
E) hand over

**7-16:** For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. For a long time, scientists ---- aware that the Earth's atmosphere is not static, but is in constant motion, producing areas of ever-changing pressure around the globe, but from 1700 onward, scientists ---- to discover how and why large-scale atmospheric movements occur.

- A) had been / have begun
- B) would have been / had begun
- C) have been / began
- D) would be / were beginning
- E) were / would have begun

8. Science ---- our every question, but it ---- humanity's best tool yet for tackling our greatest challenges.

- A) may not answer / had remained
- B) must not answer / has remained
- C) should not answer / will remain
- D) cannot answer / remained
- E) might not answer / remains

9. Five of the Solomon Islands ---- whole by rising sea levels, ---- a glimpse into the future of other low-lying nations, such as the Netherlands and Italy.

- A) are being swallowed / having offered
- B) had been swallowed / ~~being~~ offered
- C) will be swallowed / having been offered
- D) were ~~swallowed~~ / offered
- E) have been swallowed / offering

10. Research ---- media has primarily examined the effects of media on children ---- a developmental perspective with a psychological focus on the correlation or causal variables between the media and children's behaviour.

- A) against / under
- B) on / from
- C) through / across
- D) in / beyond
- E) at / over

11. Identifying the specific effects of beneficial microbes that thrive ---- the surface of our bodies and deep ---- our tissues, researchers are gaining a new view of how our bodies function.

- A) at / over
- B) in / along
- C) by / down
- D) on / within
- E) from / through

12. Most cheesemakers believe that the brilliant nuances of flavour found in raw milk, with its naturally present 'good' bacteria, simply cannot be duplicated in a pasteurised milk cheese ---- some well-respected cheeses, including British Stilton, are made only from pasteurised milk.

- A) now that
- B) after
- C) although
- D) because
- E) only if

13. Surprisingly, the symbol for zero emerged later than the concepts for other numbers, and ---- the Babylonians used a symbol for zero, it was merely a placeholder and not used for computational purposes.

- A) just as
- B) as if
- C) in case
- D) because
- E) even though

14. Studies have found that the effects of a cup of coffee or a glass of cola are noticeable after just 10 minutes ---- the peak caffeine concentration in the blood occurs after 45 minutes.

- A) since
- B) but
- C) provided that
- D) as long as
- E) unless

15. Animals are hunted by humans ---- for their meat ---- for parts of their bodies that are used to create medicines, clothes, and jewellery.

- A) neither / nor
- B) such / that
- C) not only / but also
- D) the more / the more
- E) as / as

16. ---- its notoriety as a naval weapon, the first modern torpedo was developed in landlocked Austria, or rather in what was then the Austrian Empire stretching down to the Adriatic.

- A) Along with
- B) In terms of
- C) Despite
- D) Due to
- E) Instead of

*Bu soruların telif hakkı, ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izin almaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.*

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Sometimes when people assert that a language has no grammar, what they really mean is that there is no grammar book for that particular language. But the rules of a language (17)---- in the heads of speakers of that language. We know the rules are there (18)---- the way the speakers behave. They use similar structures (19)---- similar events. If you hear the sentence for "Give me some water." in a rarely spoken language such as Spelitzian, you can be pretty sure you can use the same pattern for "Give me some food.", (20)---- there are other possible patterns as well. If there were not any patterns, people would not be able to communicate because they would have no way of knowing what other people meant (21)----.

17.

- A) alter      B) recover      C) endure  
D) apply      E) exist

18.

- A) because of      B) despite  
C) contrary to      D) instead of  
E) similar to

19.

- A) against      B) on      C) from  
D) for      E) into

20.

- A) provided      B) once  
C) in case      D) because  
E) even if

21.

- A) saying      B) to say  
C) having said      D) being said  
E) to have been said

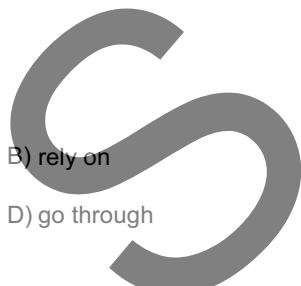
*Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmadan kullanılamaz.*

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

An electric car future is speeding closer – economic analysts project that a third of all automobiles could be battery-powered by 2040. Most of these vehicles (22)---- large lithium batteries, which prompts worries about whether the world's lithium supply can keep up. (23)----, another element, cobalt, is a bigger concern. The best lithium battery cathodes (negative electrodes) all contain cobalt, and its production is limited. Even with a very conservative estimate of 10 million electric vehicles (EVs) in 2025, the demand (24)---- cobalt that year could reach 330,000 metric tons, whereas the available supply at that time would be at most 290,000 metric tons. Recycling lithium batteries is complicated and rarely done. Even with higher rates and cheaper processes, recycling (25)---- the use of lithium batteries until 10 or more years after mass-market penetration of EVs. But newer cathode chemistries offer hope. (26)---- recently developed nickel-rich and cobalt-free formulations, cobalt demand may decline.

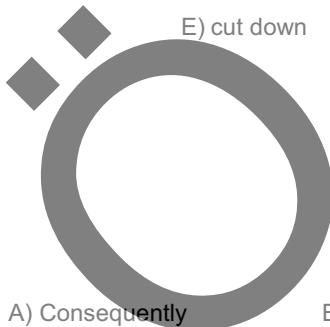
22.

- A) call off
- B) rely on
- C) take in
- D) go through
- E) cut down



23.

- A) Consequently
- B) In conclusion
- C) At least
- D) However
- E) Otherwise



24.

- A) for
- B) into
- C) about
- D) from
- E) to

25.

- A) has not reduced
- B) will not reduce
- C) does not reduce
- D) did not reduce
- E) is not reducing

26.

- A) Rather than
- B) Similar to
- C) In comparison with
- D) As opposed to
- E) Thanks to

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

27. ----, but the creation of genetic techniques to safely halt or reverse age-related conditions in humans has so far proven improbable.

- A) Some researchers have doubts whether a new genetic technique could be developed as a first step towards the medical world's fabled 'elixir of youth'
- B) It has long been known that manipulating certain genes in an organism can slow ageing and extend its lifespan
- C) More proof will be needed before new genetic treatments using stem cells can be promoted as the key to turning back the clock on old age
- D) Ageing of the body is a dynamic process, as often reported by a number of researchers
- E) The efficacy of new methods utilised to prevent ageing is still questionable

28. Because bodybuilders exert large amounts of energy, ----.

- A) they are judged on the physical appearance of their muscles and encouraged to focus on body image
- B) they try to achieve the body type that will help them be effective competitors in their sport
- C) bodybuilding is the development of the physique through exercise, often for competitive exhibition
- D) their metabolism generally requires more calories per day than the average person
- E) bodybuilding is an activity that includes weight training in order to build muscle mass

29. While people can generally cough voluntarily, ----.

- A) infectious viruses can be easily transmitted between individuals through coughing
- B) most people cough once or twice an hour during the day to clear irritants off the airway
- C) environmental pollutants, such as cigarette smoke and dust, can also cause a cough
- D) the cough that accompanies a cold usually lasts one to two weeks
- E) vitamins and minerals may be helpful in treating conditions that lead to coughs

30. When mental disorders, physical conditions, and functional decline co-occur, ----.

- A) older adults face a greatly increased risk of hospitalisation and placement in long-term care facilities
- B) some older adults have been found to be relatively active well into their 80s and 90s
- C) it is important to note that older adults vary substantially in terms of their physical and mental health
- D) physical decline is associated with causing a number of mental disorders among older adults
- E) mental health problems such as depression are not a natural consequence of growing older

- 31. Unless there are substantial changes in the ways that humans affect ecosystems, ----.**
- A) we have already caused permanent losses in global biodiversity
  - B) our knowledge of Earth's species is still incomplete
  - C) there could be as many as 30-50 million species on Earth
  - D) there will be much larger losses of biodiversity in the near future
  - E) the scale by which we consider biodiversity ranges from local to global
- 32. ----, our very lives depend on it to sustain agriculture and to keep our bodies healthy.**
- A) Since scientists have long struggled to comprehend the complexities of the weather
  - B) Just as the Earth's atmosphere would remain stagnant without weather
  - C) While cold weather might cause us discomfort or even more severe health conditions
  - D) Given that humanity has, indeed, changed the weather
  - E) If predicting the weather is still, in many ways, a haphazard occupation

- 33. ----, the nations of Europe raced to colonise the continent.**
- A) Given that almost all European interaction with Africa took place along the coasts until the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - B) Because African responses to the challenge of European imperialism were complex
  - C) Even if colonial administrations enticed or coerced Africans into producing goods for export
  - D) When technological advances made Africa's interior readily accessible in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - E) Despite several factors that drove the European scramble for Africa in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- 34. ----, the Romans became the first major society to wear seasonal clothing.**
- A) Although Romans were very careful about the way they dressed
  - B) As most of what we know about Roman clothing comes from written sources
  - C) Because their empire grew so great and took them into very different climates
  - D) Even if Romans made warm winter boots and the first known raincoat
  - E) Whereas wealthy Romans had slaves to help choose their clothing

ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'in yazılı izni olmadan kullanılamaz.

35. ----, the ethnic characteristics and traditions of the Balkan Peninsula's food culture have been well preserved.

- A) Provided that it displays both Asian and western European influences
- B) Even if meat might not have played a central role in the past
- C) Even though the eastern influence has been very strong in the last several centuries
- D) As long as its food culture is shaped by the historic, social and climatic elements
- E) While the use of numerous spices constitutes the basics of its cuisine

36. The Sung dynasty Chinese (AD 960-1279) had the technology to make rockets, ----.

- A) so the first European picture of a rocket was made in 1400
- B) thus it was occasionally used as a weapon by Europeans
- C) because the earliest European recipe for black powder appeared in 1265
- D) but there is no definitive evidence that they did so
- E) as the origin of the rocket is shrouded in mystery

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

37. Intelligence, which has been open to a range of definitions due to its abstract nature and thus has become a controversial topic, is usually regarded as a measure of cognitive skills and the ability to solve problems.

- A) Coğunlukla bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekâ, soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olduğu için tartışmalı bir konu hâline gelmiştir.
- B) Zekâ, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olup tartışmalı bir konu hâline gelse de genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- C) Genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekâ'nın soyut doğası nedeniyle bir dizi tanıma açık olması, onu tartışılan bir konu hâline getirmiştir.
- D) Soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olan ve bu yüzden tartışmalı bir konu hâline gelen zekâ, genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Zekâ çoğu zaman bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmüş, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olmuş ve bundan dolayı tartışmalı bir konu hâline gelmiştir.

Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş  
ÖSYM'ye aittir. Gözaltına alındıktan sonra  
özel birimlerde tutulur.

38. World War I was supposed to be the war to end all wars, but defeated countries were faced with harsh peace terms, which led to the outbreak of World War II.

- A) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaşlara son verecek savaş olacağı düşünülüyordu, fakat yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalması sonucunda II. Dünya Savaşı gerçekleşti.
  - B) Tüm savaşlara son verecek savaş olacağı zannedilen I. Dünya Savaşı'nda yenilen ülkeler ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kaldı ve bu durum II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
  - C) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaşları sona erdirecek savaş olacağı zannediliyordu, ancak yenilen ülkeler ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kaldı, ki bu da II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
  - D) II. Dünya Savaşı'nın gerçekleşmesine neden olan sey, I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaşlara son verecek savaş olacağının düşünülmemesine rağmen yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalmasıydı.
  - E) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaşları sona erdirecek savaş olacağına inanılsa da yenilen ülkelerin ağır barış koşullarıyla karşı karşıya kalması, II. Dünya Savaşı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.

39. Today's urban developments, coupled with an increasing population, threaten many archaeological sites in Egypt.

- A) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, nüfus artışının da etkisiyle birlikte, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluşturmaktadır.
  - B) Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan, günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler ve artmaka olan nüfus yüzünden tehdit altındadır.
  - C) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, artmaka olan nüfusla birlikte, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.
  - D) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmeler, nüfus artışı beraberinde getirerek Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluşturmaktadır.
  - E) Günümüzdeki kentsel gelişmelerin, artmaka olan nüfusla desteklenmesi, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.

Bu soruların te'rif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, k

**40. Makro fotoğrafçılığın en önemli tekniklerini keşfetmek için, fotoğrafçılar bir bahçede ışık ve konumla çalışmalı ve ufak hareketlerle arka planın nasıl değiştigini fark etmelidir.**

- A) The key techniques of macro photography include working with light and position in a garden, through which photographers can notice how the background changes with slight moves.
- B) Discovering the key techniques of macro photography requires photographers to work with light and position in a garden and to notice how the background changes with their slight moves.
- C) To notice the key techniques of macro photography, photographers may work with light and position in a garden and discover how the background changes in accordance with slight moves.
- D) To discover the key techniques in macro photography, photographers need to work with different ranges of light and position in a garden and notice the changes in the background caused by slight moves.
- E) To discover the key techniques of macro photography, photographers should work with light and position in a garden and notice how the background changes with slight moves.



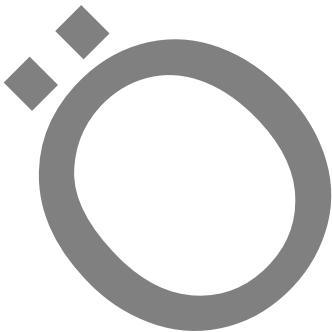
Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından  
OSYM'ye aittir. Sorular OSYM'in yazılımını  
olmamaz.

**41. Hastalığın biyolojik doğası kültüre değişmese de hastalıkların nasıl algılandığının ciddi bir biçimde değişiklik gösterdiğine dair net kanıtlar vardır.**

- A) The biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, though we have clear evidence showing that how diseases are understood is dramatically different.
- B) While the biological nature of disease differs slightly from one culture to another, there is dramatic variation in how diseases are understood, as shown by clear evidence.
- C) Even if there is clear evidence suggesting that how diseases are understood varies dramatically from one culture to another, the biological nature of disease remains constant.
- D) Although the biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, there is clear evidence that how diseases are understood varies dramatically.
- E) There is clear evidence suggesting that the biological nature of disease does not change, but how diseases are understood varies to a great extent from one culture to another.

42. Akademik başarısızlığın önlenmesi ciddi bir konudur çünkü akademik başarısızlığa uğrayan çocuklar yaşamları boyunca önemli sosyal ve ekonomik problemler yaşarlar.

- A) It is important that academic failure is prevented since children who fail academically are likely to suffer from significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- B) Should academic failure not be avoided, which is a serious subject, children who fail academically face important social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- C) Prevention of academic failure is a serious subject because children who fail academically experience significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- D) As a subject, prevention of academic failure is serious because children who fail at school go through significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- E) What makes prevention of academic failure a serious subject is that children who fail academically have significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.



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**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Video games are likely to affect the way we behave in a number of ways. For instance, there is concern about whether violence in games makes young people more violent. This is controversial even within the scientific community. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results. A team of scientists gathered all scientific articles to date and compared results. In total they found 116 experiments, the first from the 1980s. Many compared regular video game players with people who had never played. Changes in the brain were measured using techniques which detect whether brain regions increase or reduce in size and how these changes affect the brain's activity. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction, which could affect other brain functions. Games that heavily rely on online multiplayer modes are the most associated with addiction, due to social interactions being more rewarding than just playing against the computer. However, since video games usually display increasing levels of difficulty, they are continually challenging our skills, making the brain perform at 100% of its capacity, resulting in effective cognitive training. Video games also contribute to the proper functioning of the brain, and can even improve it.

**43. There is a controversy about video games even among scientists because ----.**

- A) not many scientists have developed the suitable research design to investigate the issue
- B) video games affect our brains in a number of ways
- C) scientists are still waiting for convincing findings from clinical testing
- D) different studies have produced contradictory findings
- E) there are not many changes in the brains of video game players

**44. Why do online multiplayer games tend to be more addictive than others?**

- A) They display more violence than other games.
- B) They lead to more conflicting behaviours.
- C) They help some regions of the brain get bigger.
- D) They involve communication between players.
- E) They contribute more to the functioning of the brain.

**45. Which of the following questions cannot be answered according to the passage?**

- A) Is there a way to avoid the risk of addiction to video games?
- B) Is there any research on the effects of video games on the brain?
- C) Can video games help people socialise with others?
- D) Can video games better brain functioning?
- E) Are there any disadvantages associated with video games?

**46. What is the author's attitude towards video games?**

- A) Sarcastic      B) Indifferent      C) Sceptical
- D) Objective      E) Pessimistic

**47-50:** Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Nearly 20 US states have started to implement former president Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan, which places limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change. The plan has been in legal limbo for the past year, yet scientists have now calculated another outcome of the policy: harm to crop yields if the plan is stopped. Along with carbon pollution, coal-fired power plants spew pollutants that form smog, which was already known to contribute to increased rates of asthma and premature deaths. The new research estimates the extent to which smog, under air-pollution policies in place before the Clean Power Plan, would limit production in 2020 of four major crops: corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans. Led by environmental engineer Shannon Capps, the research team also estimated the extent to which those crop production losses would shrink under three nationwide counter scenarios. One improved the efficiency of individual power plants. Another modelled a policy similar to the Obama plan, setting state carbon dioxide emission goals for the electricity sector. And the third established a tax on carbon emissions, under which emissions decreased the most. But the greatest drop in smog-forming pollutants – and the greatest gains in crop yields – came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan.

**47. Which of the following is true about crop production according to the passage?**

- A) The losses are insignificant since only four crops are affected.
- B) Smog has no significant effect on crop production in the US.
- C) If coal-fired power plant efficiency is improved, crop yields will increase dramatically.
- D) Coal-fired power plants produce smog, thereby negatively impacting crop yields.
- E) The losses will continue at the same pace even after implementing the Clean Power Plan.

**48. According to the passage, in order to estimate crop production losses, the new research ----.**

- A) analysed alternate models using Obama's Clean Power Plan as a point of reference
- B) relied upon asthma and premature death statistics
- C) targeted all crops including corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans
- D) adopted models that were different from the Clean Power Plan
- E) excluded models based on policies in place before the Clean Power Plan

**49. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) There is no difference between the Obama plan and other similar plans in terms of reducing emissions.
- B) Crop production will continue to shrink under all three plans proposed by the researchers.
- C) Reducing carbon dioxide emissions from power plants will not necessarily increase crop production.
- D) Policies like the Clean Power Plan are needed to reduce smog rates and increase crop yields.
- E) Improving the efficiency of power plants is necessary to control crop production losses.

**50. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The Importance of the Clean Power Plan
- B) Three Plans for Crop Production
- C) Pollution from Power Plants
- D) Smog: How Harmful Can It Be?
- E) Why is the Obama Plan in Legal Limbo?

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Fasting could boost your brainpower. A stomach hormone that stimulates appetite seems to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing — and may explain why some people say that fasting makes them feel sharper. Ghrelin is known as the hunger hormone, as it is made by the stomach when it gets empty. If we go a few hours without food, its levels rise in our blood. But there is also evidence that ghrelin can enhance cognition. Animals fed reduced-calorie diets have better mental abilities. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests, and seems to boost the number of connections in their brains. Now Jeffrey Davies at Swansea University, UK, and his team have found further evidence that ghrelin can stimulate brain cells to divide and multiply, a process called neurogenesis. When they added the hormone to mouse brain cells grown in a dish, it switched on a gene known to trigger neurogenesis. "If the same happens in animals, this could be how ghrelin affects memory," says Davies, whose work was presented at the British Neuroscience Association conference in 2017. The work may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions. Davies's team have found that ghrelin, or chemicals that act the same way, could help treat some conditions like Parkinson's disease.

- 51. According to the passage, the hormone ghrelin ----.**
- A) is called the hunger hormone because it prevents one from feeling hungry for long hours
  - B) is produced by the body in higher amounts when there are more brain cell connections in the brain
  - C) slows down the neurogenesis process when produced in considerably low amounts
  - D) plays a role in a number of functions from the production of new brain cells to enhanced mental abilities
  - E) affects our appetite in a negative way and causes us to consume more food than we actually need

**52. According to the passage, Jeffrey Davies ----.**

- A) ended up working on the neurogenesis process by chance when he was working on Parkinson's disease
- B) discovered that ghrelin contributes to neurogenesis, which might be the reason why it improves memory
- C) presented his study at the British Neuroscience Association conference in order to increase awareness of Parkinson's disease
- D) thinks that more research on ghrelin is needed in order to understand its effects on Parkinson's disease
- E) believes that ghrelin affects memory in mice differently from humans

**53. The underlined phrase in the passage 'switched on' is closest in meaning to -----.**

- A) protected
- B) covered
- C) maintained
- D) transferred
- E) activated

**54. What is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To describe how the neurogenesis process takes place in human brain
- B) To highlight that the brain can gain substantial benefits from increased levels of ghrelin
- C) To discuss whether ghrelin could be used as a treatment for Parkinson's disease
- D) To emphasise the importance of Davies's study on mice and their mental abilities
- E) To draw particular attention to the 2017 conference held by the British Neuroscience Association

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

First impressions can affect your life course – how you manage job interviews, whether you gain friends at social gatherings, etc. A study by Harvard psychologist Mahzarin Banaji showed that first impressions can strike us even after we think we have abandoned them. Still, however quickly and unintentionally these impressions form themselves in us, we are not mindless robots. “People have some flexibility,” says psychologist Melissa Ferguson from Cornell University, who is interested in how people form, and change, their impressions of others. She has a guy named Bob to thank for her findings. For her studies, Ferguson introduces test subjects to a fictional character named Bob. Sometimes Bob is portrayed as good, with a list of a hundred nice behaviours. When subjects find out he is convicted of an immoral act involving a child, the good impression of Bob completely flips. Other times, Bob does a hundred things making study subjects see him as a moderately nasty guy. Then it is revealed that Bob donated a kidney to a stranger. Here too, Ferguson’s subjects adjusted their opinion; they thought better of him, but still did not think well of him. “They did not flip,” she says. “A single piece of extremely negative information undoes a positive first impression, but it does not work the same way in the opposite direction. It takes more to overcome a negative first impression.”

**55. It is understood from the passage that first impressions ---.**

- A) do not shape our lives profoundly when formed quickly and unintentionally
- B) might not be as easy to get rid of as we may think
- C) may be misleading in job interviews or at social gatherings
- D) lose their effectiveness after a certain amount of time has passed
- E) have such a strong impact on our lives that it is impossible to change them

**56. What could be concluded from the passage about first impressions?**

- A) First impressions about people hardly ever change, positively or negatively, even with lots of effort.
- B) We do not have any control over our first impressions and cannot change them later.
- C) The effects of positive first impressions last much longer than those of negative first impressions.
- D) People may sometimes act like mindless robots when it comes to first impressions.
- E) We can change our first impressions of others later although they are formed unintentionally.

**57. What can be concluded from the study conducted by Ferguson?**

- A) Positive information changes the negative first impressions of people to a great extent even though it is about something trivial.
- B) Positive first impressions about someone are more likely to turn into negative opinions when a bit of negative information is provided.
- C) Negative first impressions are more likely to change quickly and easily than positive first impressions.
- D) When nasty people do something really good, people adopt a positive attitude towards them, ignoring their unpleasant background.
- E) People tend to have positive first impressions about others most of the time, but later they may change their mind.

**58. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) The Lack of Control over First Impressions
- B) How to Ward Off Negative First Impressions
- C) Different Perspectives on First Impressions
- D) Constructing and Adjusting First Impressions
- E) Forming Reliable First Impressions

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Dating from 1513, a map drawn by Turkish mariner Piri Reis is one of the earliest cartographic depictions of the Americas. Historians have long been fascinated by many aspects of his map, such as its level of accuracy. The route to the New World, the Americas, was at first a secret closely guarded by the Spanish and Portuguese navigators who were exploring the Atlantic – for example, Christopher Columbus, who was working for the Spanish monarchy. Reis surprisingly placed the New World on the correct longitudinal meridian in relation to the African continent. His was the earliest known map to do so. However, similar to other maps of the time, the scale of this map is inconsistent, with the Americas drawn much larger than Africa or Asia. Piri Reis wrote on the map itself that he had consulted other maps in Arabic, including some classical sources. He also referred to four contemporary Portuguese maps, as well as one by Columbus. The mystery remains, however, as to how Piri Reis gained access to Columbus's discoveries.

- 59. It can be understood from the passage that Piri Reis's map ----.**
- A) was the first one to include depictions of the Americas
  - B) was preceded by others that include Africa
  - C) was not the only map showing the Americas
  - D) is the first example of a marine map
  - E) is more accurate than once believed

**60. It can be understood from the passage that Spanish and Portuguese explorers ----.**

- A) were initially very open to providing Piri Reis with information
- B) wanted to ensure that no others could find their way to the Americas
- C) were the only ones exploring the Atlantic
- D) were in direct competition with Christopher Columbus
- E) worked very closely with monarchies to establish the New World

**61. The most surprising aspect of Piri Reis's map is that ----.**

- A) it was the most complete map of the time
- B) the scale was consistent with the previous ones
- C) the locations of Africa and Asia were correctly noted
- D) his placement of the New World was accurate
- E) it was the first to include longitudinal meridians

**62. Which of the following is true about Piri Reis and his map?**

- A) The Americas appeared much larger than Africa and Asia on Piri Reis's map because he basically relied upon Arabic maps.
- B) It was impossible that he could have had the same knowledge as Christopher Columbus.
- C) There is some doubt about how Piri Reis made use of the discoveries of previous explorers and their maps.
- D) Due to the similarity in scale inconsistencies, it is often considered that Piri Reis essentially copied his classical sources.
- E) How Piri Reis managed to learn about the discoveries of Columbus is still unknown today.

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Robert:

- You've persuaded me to volunteer for that organ donation team, but I can't figure out what exactly we're supposed to do.

Lee:

- The team is trying to encourage families to consider how they would feel about donation if they needed an organ transplant when not enough people give their consent.

Robert:

— ----

Lee:

- Exactly. Surveys show that 30% of people have never discussed organ donation with their friends and relatives.

- A) So, as far as I understand, the team is basically trying to raise people's awareness about the issue.
- B) I see. People are aware of the importance of organ transplantation but most are unwilling to be donors.
- C) OK, so non-profit organisations try to ensure that the ethical considerations are understood.
- D) Yeah, everybody knows that organ transplantation is a must for those who desperately need organs.
- E) I think more and more people are now well-informed about the challenges of the procedure.

64. Journalist:

- So, your company has set up a system that offers online clinical-counselling, and you're the chief operating officer. Do you think e-therapy is more effective for certain people?

Psychologist:

- Of course, for any therapy to be effective, it has to meet the individual needs of patients. E-therapy may appeal to people looking for convenience, flexibility and privacy, in particular. College students and workers with not much time usually opt for our online services.

Journalist:

— ----

Psychologist:

- People have a tendency to think that because you're using an online service, it must be impersonal and can't have the same effect. But it's not true. The difference in results between e-therapy and a face-to-face one is quite minimal.

- A) How do you talk tech-challenged people into e-therapy?
- B) Why do you think e-therapy will overtake face-to-face therapy?
- C) What is the biggest myth about e-therapy?
- D) How does an e-therapy session work?
- E) How does e-therapy help people with a serious mental illness?

Bu soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından kullanılmıştır. Kullanılmazlık olmaksızın

65. Richard:

- I saw a video the other day on the Internet about a polyglot.

Lucy:

- A polyglot? What's that?

Richard:

- A polyglot is a person who speaks several different languages. The person in the video I saw speaks eight languages including Portuguese and Chinese.

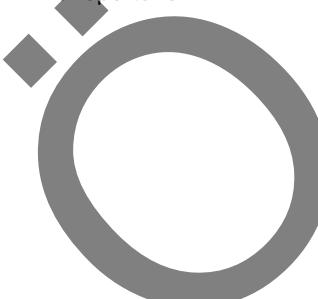
Lucy:

---

Richard:

- There are some methods used. For example, allocating a few hours a day for a language until mastering it, including intense listening and speaking activities.

- A) Why aren't there more people who can speak many languages like this?
- B) What's the minimum number of languages needed to describe someone as a polyglot?
- C) Do you think he's completely fluent in all eight of those languages?
- D) How do you think such people manage to learn so many languages?
- E) How many more languages do you think he can add to his repertoire?



66. Sarah:

- Recently, I've read a magazine article, and it says over the first four years of marriage, spouses report a gradual increase in their willingness to forgive each other.

Francis:

- So, it means they learn to forgive each other as they spend more time together.

Sarah:

---

Francis:

- What do you mean?

Sarah:

- The article says forgiving benefits both partners only if the forgiven partner is agreeable and cooperative. If not, he or she tends to offend again.

- A) I think anyone who is in a close relationship will, at some point, have to decide whether or not to forgive.
- B) Well, I believe the most important thing in relations is mutual trust. If you have it, you don't experience such forgiveness problems.
- C) It's also possible that even if someone wants to forgive, they might not think that the wrongdoer or offender really deserves it.
- D) One needs to be cautious, though, as forgiveness could backfire, depending on the offending partner's personality.
- E) Maybe the reason is that being exposed to situations where forgiveness is required helps one improve that skill.

Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya  
ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sunulması, telifatı  
dan korunmak istenmesez.

67. Stacy:

- I'm so bored with my never-ending to-do list.  
But I can't say I've been able to cross a single item off the list so far.

Carole:

- Maybe you should stop procrastinating and just start working on your list.

Stacy:

- What do you mean?

Carole:

- ----

Stacy:

- I think you're right, finding another person with the same aspirations will help me take action.

- A) I don't get why you've been feeling so desperate about your life plans. You're one of the most ambitious **and** motivated people I know.
- B) Well, I've been seeing a psychologist to deal with the same type of issue. Maybe that's something you can look into as well.
- C) Life seems to be getting busier **for us modern** working women. Maybe keeping a **diary of** goals you've achieved will help you stay focused.
- D) Maybe one way to deal with **your problem** is just making a habit out of it. I mean **you should** make a habit of taking action to fulfil your plans.
- E) You don't have to keep waiting for the perfect moment. **Plus sharing** your goals and plans **with someone else** could be a good idea.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. Mentally healthy adults **have a right to refuse** medical intervention **even if this is likely to result in fatal consequences.****

- A) No matter how deadly **the results** of medical intervention are, mentally **healthy adults** are choosing to **reject** it.
- B) If they **are mentally healthy**, **adults** could **reject** medical intervention **without considering** whether or not such an intervention **could lead** to some tragic outcomes.
- C) Regardless of possible **deadly** results of **rejecting** medical intervention, **adults** who are **mentally healthy** have an entitlement to do it.
- D) It is a right for mentally healthy adults to oppose medical intervention even though **they** may be aware of possible **deadly** results.
- E) It is possible for mentally healthy adults to consider refusing medical intervention when they are aware of serious implications of this.

69. While some people believe that video games are a waste of time, certain games can be a good vehicle for training specific skills, such as enhancing short-term memory, agility or reaction time.

- A) Although some people are convinced that video games are useful in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, some of them are futile activities, according to some others.
- B) Certain video games can be good means for practising some specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, but there are some people who believe that video games are of no use.
- C) Some people assume that video games are time-consuming, although they know that certain video games are efficient tools in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- D) Video games are thought to be time-consuming; however, they may be beneficial for some people practising certain skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- E) There are some people who presume that video games are beneficial in specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time; however, those games could be a waste of time indeed.

70. Since December 2014, the Breathe Project in the US has been making use of high definition cameras that let residents monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

- A) US residents have been contributing to the Breathe Project since December 2014 by monitoring the air pollution in their cities with online use of high definition cameras.
- B) In the US, air pollution has been monitored online by the Breathe Project with high definition cameras since December 2014 in order to inform residents about the rates in their cities.
- C) Residents can reduce air pollution in their cities by using online high definition cameras of the Breathe Project, which was launched by the US in December 2014.
- D) High definition cameras used by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 help residents combat air pollution in their cities through online monitoring.
- E) High definition cameras that have been utilised by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 enable residents to monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

S  
Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kurulus  
ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

71. The growing awareness of the impact of job stress is best illustrated by the sheer increase in the volume of job stress research in recent years.

  - A) The past few years have witnessed a dramatic rise in the amount of job stress research, which best demonstrates the increasing recognition of the impact of job stress.
  - B) The influence of job stress has increased recently, which is best shown by the awareness that has been substantially enhanced by the growth in the amount of job stress research.
  - C) People are becoming increasingly aware of the volume of job stress research, which has been best illustrated by the recent increase in the influence of job stress.
  - D) Lately, there has been more research in the field of job stress, which means that it may lead to a higher level of consciousness about the influence of job stress.
  - E) Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of studies on job stress recently, there is still a need for greater understanding of the influence of job stress.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

72. According to a study in Usenge, Kenya, near the town of Kisumu, most families in the village do not value formal Western schooling. There is no reason they should, as their children will for the most part spend their lives farming or engaged in other occupations that make little or no use of Western schooling. These families emphasise teaching their children the indigenous, informal knowledge that will lead to successful adaptation in the environments in which they will really live. ---- They hope that their children may be able to leave the village and to go to a university. These families tend to emphasise the value of Western education and to devalue indigenous informal knowledge. Thus, the families typically value and emphasise one or the other kind of knowledge, but not both.

A) At the same time, there are some, perhaps not many, families in the village that have different expectations for their children.

B) They believe that investing a lot of time in the development of academic skills needed for school success is a poor investment.

C) Furthermore, they see the learning of informal knowledge as relevant to their everyday adaptation as a better use of their time.

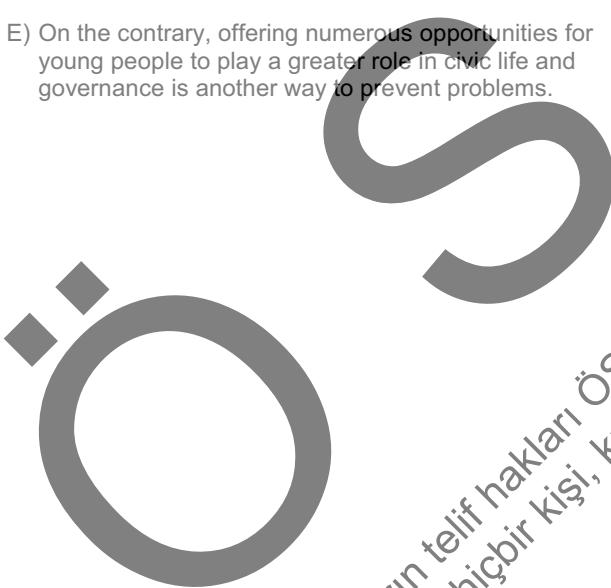
D) Some wealthy and educated parents living in the village share the same opinion with such families and do not favour formal Western schooling.

E) In formal Western schooling, however, children typically study a variety of subjects, including maths, foreign languages, etc., from an early age.



73. As children move into adolescence, they seek much more autonomy. At this stage, parents must achieve a delicate balance between granting autonomy and making sure their children do not get into situations where problematic or even dangerous behaviour could occur. ---- This makes it likely that their children will be involved with other teens who are enthusiastic about school and not into risk-taking.

- A) However, some parents may find it difficult to develop clear rules to ensure the teenager engages in appropriate activities when not under adult supervision.
- B) It could be helpful if parents establish effective communication with their children with regard to what they are doing each day and foster their academic interests.
- C) Children who are not regularly monitored by their parents are more likely to adopt destructive habits, suffer from depression, and obtain poor grades.
- D) The most important issues to consider are the time teens need to be home, where they can go when they are out, and whom they can be with.
- E) On the contrary, offering numerous opportunities for young people to play a greater role in civic life and governance is another way to prevent problems.



Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluşun  
ÖSYM'ye aitir. ÖSYM tarafından  
kullanılamaz.

74. Medieval Islam became the principal heir to ancient Greek science, and Islamic civilisation remained the world leader in virtually every field of science between 800-1300 AD. The sheer level of scientific activity underlines this point, as the number of Islamic scientists during the four centuries after the Prophet matched the number of Greek scientists during the four centuries following Thales. Islamic scientists established the first truly international scientific community, stretching from Iberia to Central Asia. ---- A moment's thought, however, shows how unreasonable it is to evaluate the history of Islamic science only or even largely as a link to European science, or even to subsume Islamic science into the 'Western tradition'. Medieval Islam and its science must be judged on their own terms, and those terms are as much Eastern as Western.

- A) Early Islamic rulers encouraged the mastery of foreign cultural traditions, including notably Greek philosophy and science.
- B) Yet, medieval Islamic science is sometimes dismissed as a conduit passively transmitting ancient Greek science to the European Middle Ages.
- C) Islam was and is based on literacy and the holy book of the Quran, and contrary to the popular view, Islam showed itself tolerant toward others.
- D) The result was another hybrid society, the cultural 'Hellenisation' of Islam and its typically bureaucratised institutions.
- E) The institutional aspects of Islamic science are only beginning to be studied with scholarly rigour, and nothing like a full historical survey exists for the Islamic case.

75. Even though there are a number of teaching approaches, the literature indicates that teachers have two primary orientations to teaching: an orientation toward conveying knowledge and an orientation toward facilitating learning. ---- On the other hand, if the teacher wants to maximise students' understanding, he or she will probably focus on the integration and elaboration of information in ways that could facilitate meaningful learning and critical thinking.

- A) Interestingly, teachers' approaches to teaching are also mediated by situational and contextual factors in addition to a number of other factors.
- B) Hence, the various characteristics of students in these classrooms will influence the approach to teaching as well as its outcomes.
- C) For example, a teacher whose goal of teaching is to transmit and increase knowledge will likely focus on the content and provide structured learning experiences.
- D) Moreover, it is generally known that the values and beliefs of teachers influence their perceptions and judgements and also affect their behaviour in the classroom.
- E) Furthermore, this teacher might believe that students should be rewarded for good work and penalised for lack of effort and poor work.

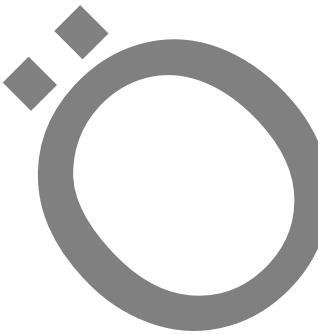
76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) In ancient time-measurement systems, including those of both Egypt and China, daylight and night-time were each given 12 hours. (II) This was convenient for use with sundials, which are known from Egypt as early as 1500 BC, although telling the time 'by the Sun' probably predates the first humans. (III) However, because the length of daylight and night-time varies with the season, so did the length of the sundials. (IV) When water clocks came into use, shortly after them, a conflict between the two forms of measurement became apparent. (V) In the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, the Chinese began to add primitive but a bit more sophisticated equipment to water clocks.

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

77. (I) Early world history focuses on agricultural civilisations, but it must also pay attention to regions that developed different kinds of economies and different organisational structures. (II) The development of agriculture was a radical change in humans' way of life. (III) By providing a dependable source of food, it allowed people to live in larger groups. (IV) Later on, toolmaking technology advanced with the discovery of metalworking, which in turn further increased agricultural production. (V) Increased production freed some members of the society to perform other kinds of work and this in turn encouraged a further series of organisational changes we call civilisation.

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



Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya  
özel veya kamu kurum  
ve ya kuruluşu tarafından  
kullanılamaz.

78. (I) Most non-marine food chains depend on insects.  
 (II) Almost all birds eat insects, and even those that eat seeds as adults still feed insects to their young.  
 (III) If there were no longer any insects, we would not need the 430,000 tonnes of insecticides that are sprayed onto crops every year. (IV) Insects also break down plant matter and help recycle nutrients into the soil. (V) Without any insects at all, most bird and amphibian species would be extinct in two months.

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

79. (I) In its earlier days, people treated the experience of watching television rather like that of the cinema, but in many ways, television is nothing like cinema. (II) While film is designed to be a public event and its characteristic mode is a complete performance, television is a procession of segments arranged as a series and watched privately or domestically.  
 (III) Communal watching of programmes provides opportunities for displays of family warmth and affection, so television watching may promote strong emotional connections among families and friends. (IV) Contrary to the intense quality of film that receives sustained attention from the audience, television watching is more casual and episodic. (V) Another obvious distinction is that films typically start with a disordered narrative and move through a series of ups and downs to a resolution, but television presents itself as a set of repeated segments which do not always form a unity of any kind.

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

80. (I) Martin Luther King Jr. was born in 1929 and grew up in the Deep South, a region of America with a history scarred by slavery and racial segregation. (II) An intelligent and deeply religious man, he attended college at the early age of 15 and went on to study theology, receiving his doctorate in 1955. (III) King was inspired by early civil rights leaders, such as Howard Thurman, who knew his father and was a trusted mentor. (IV) In 1963, King led the 'March on Washington', a huge event where thousands gathered on the National Mall to hear him speak. (V) He also looked up to Mahatma Gandhi, and was to adopt his teachings of non-violent resistance in his own struggle for equality in the US.

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

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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

Bu soruların telaffuzları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından ÖSYM'ye aittir.  
Bu sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın



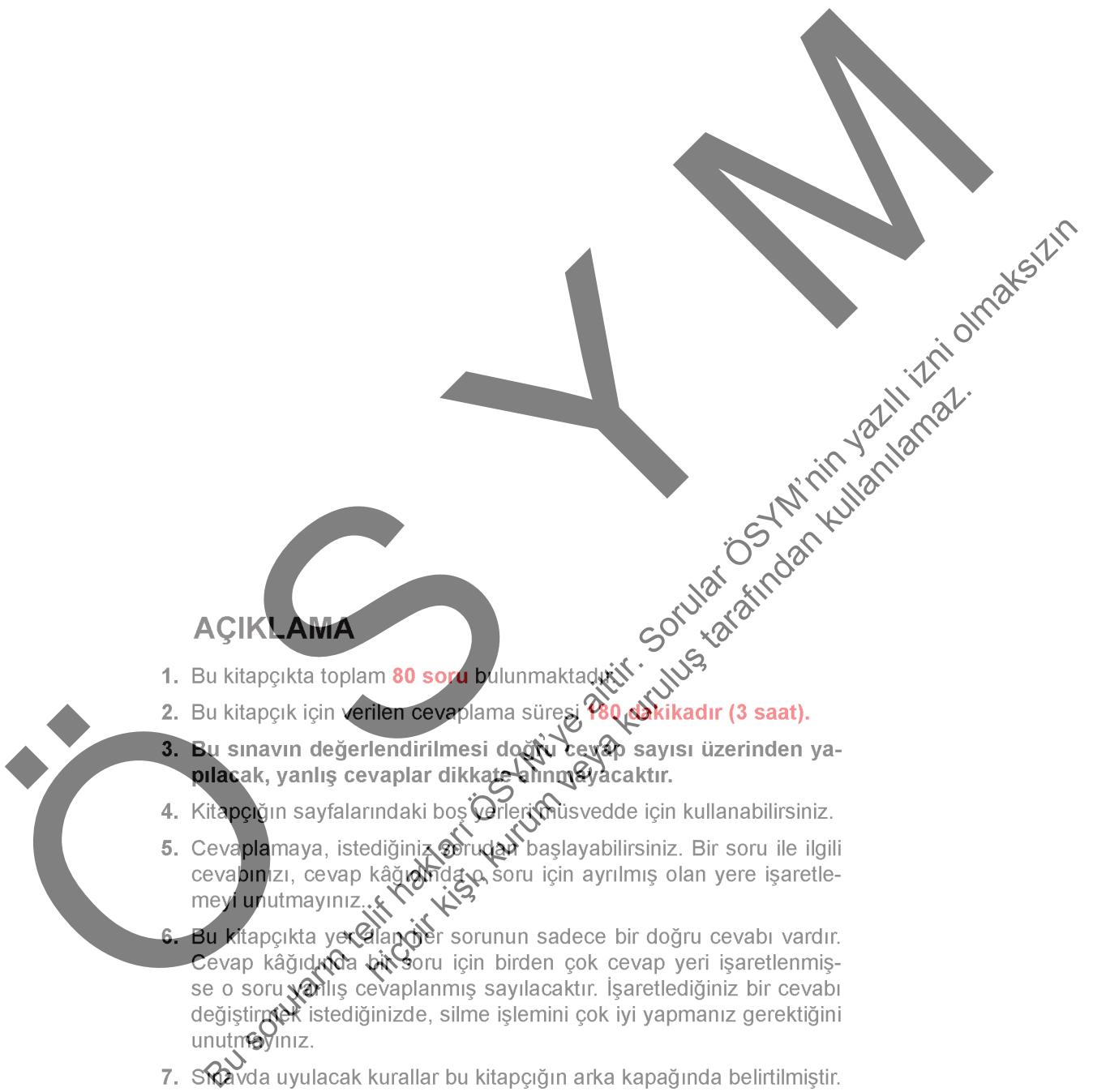
T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS/1)

## İNGİLİZCE

24 MART 2019

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.



## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu kitapçık için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmeyecektir.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediginizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
7. Skarva uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

This test consists of 80 questions.

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Like the rest of the animal kingdom, mammals need food for energy and the ---- of bodily processes such as growth and reproduction.

- A) suspension      B) deterioration  
C) maintenance      D) elaboration  
E) persistence

2. With rapid advancements in technology, there are new ----, already seen in countries such as Myanmar and Sri Lanka where social media apps have been instrumental in spreading fake news and violence.

- A) measures      B) adjustments  
C) incentives      D) threats  
E) obligations

3. Although empirical studies into the brain's left and right hemispheric participation in language acquisition are ---- and differ from each other, some observational studies indicate that adults might benefit from right-brain-oriented activities in the foreign language classroom.

- A) unavailable      B) indispensable  
C) indestructible      D) inconclusive  
E) unprecedented

4. The foundations of international law as it is understood today lie ---- in the development of Western culture and political organisation.

- A) eligibly      B) instantly  
C) adequately      D) firmly  
E) convertibly

5. There is a link between sunlight and the chemical serotonin, which ---- our mood and is important in reducing anxiety disorders.

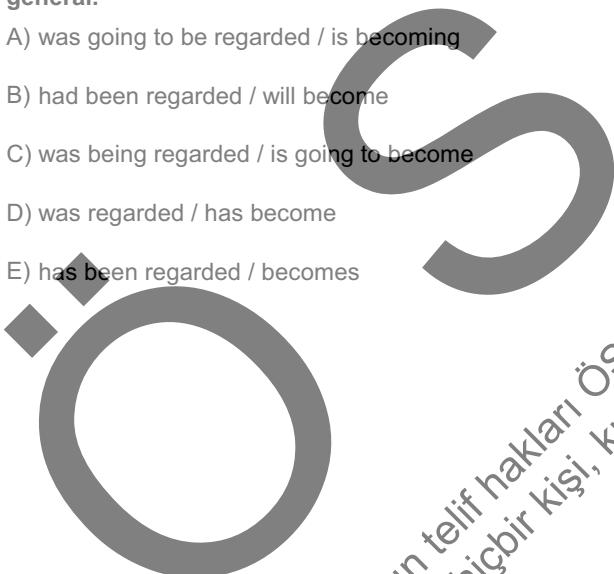
- A) initiates      B) detects  
C) reveals      D) hinders  
E) boosts

Go on to the next page.

**7-16:** For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. In its early stage of development, ecotourism ---- as a completely new concept; however, today, it ---- a significant portion of the tourism industry in general.

  - A) was going to be regarded / is becoming
  - B) had been regarded / will become
  - C) was being regarded / is going to become
  - D) was regarded / has become
  - E) has been regarded / becomes



8. As two-thirds of homes in the US owned radio receivers by the end of the 1920s, people no longer ---- to a concert, play, or sporting event to be entertained; instead, they ---- many forms of entertainment from the **comfort** of their homes.

- A) should have gone / must have enjoyed
  - B) may go / were able to enjoy
  - C) used to go / may have enjoyed
  - D) had to go / could enjoy
  - E) would go / ought to have enjoyed

9. Humanity's extraordinary success ---- due to our ingenuity in devising cultural means ---- our physical limitations.

  - A) has been / to overcome
  - B) was / having overcome
  - C) had been / overcoming
  - D) is / overcome
  - E) will be / to have overcome

11. Weather is defined as the state of the atmosphere ---- a given location and ---- a relatively short period of time.

- A) along / on
- B) towards / in
- C) at / over
- D) from / against
- E) for / about

12. Renaissance art evolved from a common set of principles, ---- it took many directions and changed considerably in the following centuries.

- A) instead
- B) provided that
- C) but
- D) for
- E) so

13. ---- palaeontologists still like to argue about what role the asteroid played in the dinosaur extinction, there really is not much of a mystery left.

- A) Once
- B) In case
- C) Given that
- D) Although
- E) As

14. To psychology professionals, the name Anne Anastasi is synonymous with psychometrics, ---- it was she who pioneered understanding how psychological traits are influenced, developed, and measured.

- A) so
- B) even if
- C) while
- D) yet
- E) as

15. Music is a very small word to encompass something that takes ---- many forms ---- there are cultural and subcultural identities.

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

16. Although genetically modified seed is more expensive than conventional equivalents, the extra cost can be seen as an insurance policy against crop losses ---- weeds or pests.

- A) contrary to
- B) due to
- C) in terms of
- D) despite
- E) along with

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Today the deadly *poliomyelitis* virus is only endemic to four countries – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. This is (17)---- the groundbreaking research undertaken by doctor and biologist Jonas Salk. In 1947, at the University of Pittsburgh, Salk combined his work on the influenza vaccine with his search for a vaccine to protect (18)---- *poliomyelitis*. The virus was deadly in 5 to 10 percent of cases where patients became paralysed, and (19)---- were unable to breathe. Medical opinion at the time held that only a live virus (20)---- total immunity, but Salk disproved this. In 1952 he used *formaldehyde*, a gas with a strong smell, to inactivate the *poliomyelitis* virus and developed a vaccine still capable of triggering an immune response in a host. Initially tested on monkeys, then human patients, Salk's success (21)---- him to test it on himself, his family, his staff, and other volunteers.

17.

A) rather than

C) thanks to

E) along with

B) such as

D) except for

18.

A) on

C) for

E) against

B) with

D) over

19.

A) even so

B) thus

C) conversely

D) instead

E) otherwise

20.

A) had to prompt

B) would have prompted

C) must have prompted

D) should have prompted

E) could prompt

21.

A) oppressed

B) neglected

C) prohibited

D) convinced

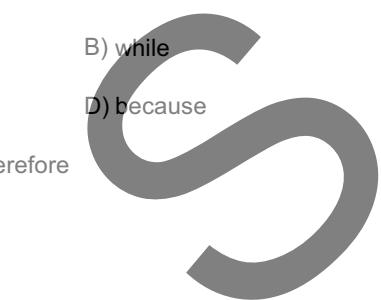
E) deterred

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

The snake is one of the most emblematic creatures in human mythology, and is perceived to represent both wisdom and evil. Indian mythology considers snakes to be the 'bringers of life', (22)--- the Bible tells the story of a snake as the first deceiver. Snakes' most (23)--- characteristic is their lack of limbs, so they move with a slithering motion. As they hunt other animals, they (24)--- a keen sense of smell and the ability to sense vibrations and temperature variations. To kill their prey, venomous snakes use their long and sharp teeth to inject a paralysing or deadly nerve venom (25)--- their specialised salivary glands, where the venom is stored. They can unhinge their jaws to swallow large prey. (26)--- growing continuously, snakes shed their skin by detaching the outermost layer.

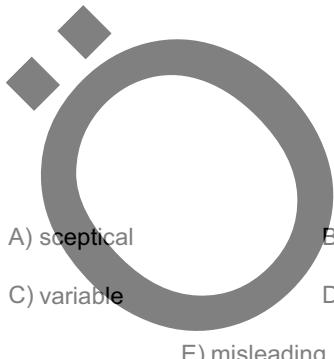
22.

- A) once
- B) while
- C) otherwise
- D) because
- E) therefore



23.

- A) sceptical
- B) tolerable
- C) variable
- D) prominent
- E) misleading



24.

- A) have developed
- B) were developing
- C) had developed
- D) would develop
- E) are developing

25.

- A) for
- B) over
- C) from
- D) on
- E) to

26.

- A) Except for
- B) Similar to
- C) With the help of
- D) In spite of
- E) As a result of

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

27. Even though some studies suggest that exposure to the blue light emitted by digital devices could be a risk factor for developing certain eye conditions, ----.
- it has also been revealed that long hours of screen time may trigger headaches
  - most parents worry that digital devices can ruin their children's eyesight
  - many scientists think that the evidence to support this claim is not very strong
  - there are other eye issues that our screens can bring on, such as dry or tired eyes
  - some companies are marketing special glasses that protect our eyes from the blue light

28. While Willis Carrier, who was among the most relentless researchers and promoters of air conditioning, is known as the **father of air conditioning**, ----.
- the range of processes and products involved in air conditioning cannot be attributed to a single person
  - for centuries, ice and water had been manipulated to cool air circulating in theatres, hospitals, and factories
  - air conditioning began to be marketed as a comfort device for domestic consumption during the 1920s
  - the development of industrial air conditioning dominated the newly created industry at the beginning of the 20th century
  - technologies were being developed in the refrigeration industry contemporaneously with Carrier's work in humidification

29. ----, the diseases which were also brought posed serious challenges to their way of life.

- Given that the Native Americans were initially hospitable to the European settlers
- Although the Native Americans benefited from access to new technology and trade came with the early European settlers
- Since the Native Americans had customs and culture which were totally different from those of the European immigrants
- Because the Native Americans were aware of the early settlers' thirst for land and wealth
- Even though the Native Americans and European immigrants had difficulties in communication due to language problems

30. Although many people equate creativity with intelligence, ----.

- creativity is a critical aspect of a person's life, starting from inside the womb onward through adulthood
- a child's creativity can be either strongly encouraged or discouraged by early experiences at home
- the two terms are not synonymous, and it is not necessary to have a genius-level IQ to be creative
- standard intelligence tests measure convergent thinking, which is the ability to come up with a single correct answer
- creative individuals tend to share certain characteristics, including a tendency to be more impulsive or spontaneous

**31. Since virtually all cultures on earth have some form of fortune-telling, ----.**

- A) most people are no longer curious about what their future will bring to them
- B) it is an incomprehensible temptation to get information about what awaits us in the future
- C) it would be somewhat undesirable for a person to know what is ahead in the future
- D) the desire to predict what will happen in the future can be a permanent feature of the human mind
- E) it is considered to be a science by some, whereas others claim that it is nothing more than speculation

**32. Most people have experienced foodborne illness ----.**

- A) given that those working in the field of food safety are most concerned about microbial foodborne illness
- B) because ensuring the safety of food is a shared responsibility among producers, industry, government, and consumers
- C) although current estimates of foodborne illness in the United States are 325,000 hospitalisations, and around 5,000 deaths per year
- D) even though they might not recognise it as such, instead blaming it on the stomach flu or a 24-hour bug
- E) when a person consciously thinks about food safety before, during or after eating a meal

**33. The literature on treatment for learning disabilities primarily discusses school-based treatments, ----.**

- A) though individuals with learning disabilities experience challenges beyond such settings
- B) because such endeavours do not guarantee that a specific treatment will be effective
- C) so treatments without widespread research support may not turn out to be successful
- D) if we treat individuals with learning disabilities through methods they prefer
- E) while defining learning disabilities is as important as conducting research on treatments

**34. In our rapidly changing world, parents' skills may easily become obsolete, ----.**

- A) though children sometimes look to their peers rather than their parents for guidance and approval
- B) as family-centred learning plays a key role in equipping children with social, cultural and moral values
- C) while they might have difficulty in transmitting their accumulated knowledge to their children
- D) but their children's taste in diet, music, clothes and entertainment can significantly differ from their own taste
- E) so they could have fewer opportunities for direct influence over their children's development

İçerideki soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz. OSYM'ye ait. Sınavlar OSYM tarafından yazılı izni olmadan yapılmamaz.

35. Hydroelectricity plants pose several threats to the environment ----.
- while flooding is an important indicator for the environmental impact they cause
  - even though the proliferation of mosquitoes may disturb those living close to them
  - because they could lead to the extinction of endemic species and block fish migration
  - although the loss of historical and archaeological heritage is a big concern
  - so that they help communities harness water resources for energy generation

36. ----, they rely on each other for optimal performance, which is a sign of concern for interdependence in groups.

- Since some individuals are not attracted to group activities
- Because it is possible for individuals to do something they find distasteful
- Whenever members of a group come together to do a variety of tasks
- Although group support depends on members' willingness to take part
- Whereas there is mutual interest between group members within social settings

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

37. The Morse code, which is a milestone in long-range communication, was designed so that telegraph operators could communicate via electrical signals.
- Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabesi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla iletişim kurabilmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
  - Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olsa da Mors alfabesi ilk olarak telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri yoluyla haberleşmeleri için tasarlanmıştır.
  - Telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla iletişim kurması için tasarlanması, Mors alfabetesini uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası hâline getirmiştir.
  - Elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla telgraf operatörlerinin iletişim kurması için tasarlanan Mors alfabesi, uzun mesafe iletişimini dönüm noktasıdır.
  - Uzun mesafe iletişimde bir dönüm noktası olan Mors alfabetesinin tasarılanma sebebi, telgraf operatörlerinin elektrik sinyalleriyle iletişim kurabilmelerini sağlamak.

38. Solving a series of incredibly difficult problems, the Wright brothers created a revolutionary new technology that changed the world in a way that even they could not imagine.

- A) Wright kardeşler, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratarak inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüştür.
- B) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözümler ve kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.
- C) Wright kardeşlerin inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmaları, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şeydi.
- D) Wright kardeşler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözerek kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir şekilde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmışlardır.
- E) Wright kardeşlerin kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceği bir biçimde dünyayı değiştiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmak için yaptıkları şey, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmekti.

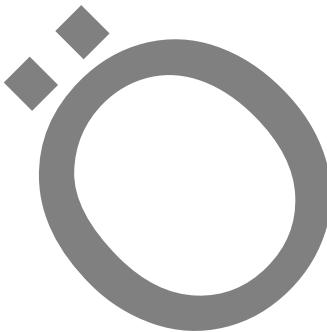
39. Every child has an individual learning style, and they learn information best when it is delivered in a mode suited to their style.

- A) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve çocukların bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzlarına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- B) Kendine özgü öğrenme şekliyle her çocuk, bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- C) Kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekli olan her çocuk, öğrenme tarzına uygun verildiği takdirde bilgiyi en iyi şekilde öğrenir.
- D) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahip olduğu için bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- E) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme şekline sahiptir ve onlar için bilgiyi öğrenmenin en iyi yolu, kendi tarzlarına uygun olmalıdır.

ÖS  
Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmamazsa

40. Gen terapisi çoğunlukla ender genetik bozuklıkların tedavisinde faydalıdır; bunun aksine, mevcut genlerin değiştirilmesini kapsayan gen düzeltme, çok daha fazla hastalığı tedavi eder.

- A) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders, whereas gene-editing involves altering existing genes and treating a wider range of conditions.
- B) Gene therapy mainly treats rare genetic disorders; gene-editing, on the other hand, involves the alteration of the existing genes, which is useful for treating a wider range of conditions.
- C) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders; in contrast, gene-editing, which involves altering existing genes, treats a much wider range of conditions.
- D) Gene therapy is mainly used for the treatment of rare genetic disorders, but gene-editing can treat a much wider range of disorders since it involves altering existing genes.
- E) Gene therapy is mainly used to treat rare genetic disorders while gene-editing, which is the alteration of the existing genes, is involved in the treatment of a wider range of conditions.



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

41. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin sağlık konusunda uygun kararlar vermek için gerekli olan temel sağlık bilgi ve hizmetlerini elde etme ve anlama kapasitesine sahip olma derecesi olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, and to make necessary health decisions in an appropriate way.
- B) Health literacy, which is required to make appropriate health decisions, can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services.
- C) Defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, health literacy is necessary to make appropriate health decisions.
- D) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services required to make appropriate health decisions.
- E) The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services needed to make health decisions appropriately can be defined as health literacy.

42. Tüm vücut fonksiyonlarını senkronize eden iç saatimiz, ipuçlarını güneş ışığının gündüz-gece döngüsünden alır ve beyin bu 24 saatlik ritmi organlarımıza iletmek ve vücutumuza ne zaman uyumaya ve uyanmaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu bildirmek için sinirleri ve hormonları kullanır.

- A) Our internal clock keeps all our body functions in sync by taking its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain transmits this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when it needs to sleep and wake by using nerves and hormones.
- B) Our internal clock, which keeps all our body functions in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and to tell our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- C) Our internal clock, by which all our body functions are kept in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, the brain uses nerves and hormones, telling our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- D) All our body functions are kept in sync by our internal clock, which takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when to sleep and wake.
- E) It is our internal clock that keeps all our body functions in sync by taking cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones while transmitting this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, and tells our body when to sleep and wake.



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

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Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

We are born to judge others by how they look: our brains come hardwired with a specific face-processing area, and even shortly after birth, babies would rather look at a human face than anything else. Within their first year, they become more discerning, and are more likely to attend to friendly-looking faces than those who look serious. By the time we reach adulthood, we develop a great number of stereotypes and become snap-judgement specialists, jumping to conclusions about a person's character and status after seeing his or her face for just a tenth of a second. And we ignore considered assessments of others in favour of simple cognitive shortcuts. For example, we judge a baby-faced individual as more trustworthy, associate a chiselled jaw with dominance, or refer to a person with a big nose as a curious one. Unfair or unethical, it may be, but it makes good evolutionary sense. Ours is an ultra-social species, so being able to quickly assess whether someone is friend or foe and whether they have the power to help or hurt us is important survival information. But there is a problem. As psychologist Alexander Todorov of Princeton University points out, more often than not, our first impressions are wrong; that is, relying on our shortcuts may **not always** produce good results. It is not clear why, but he suggests that we meet many more strangers than our prehistoric ancestors would have, and this may play a **role**.

**43. Which could be inferred from the passage about our face-based judgements?**

- A) Babies cannot make judgements concerning human faces because they are not yet capable of discriminating between different faces.
- B) We begin to make assumptions about a person's character or status after we have seen his or her face several times.
- C) We are **innately predisposed** to form an idea about a person just by looking at his or her face.
- D) The face-processing area in our brains functions more effectively during infancy than it does in our adult years.
- E) Regardless of how they look, all human faces can attract babies' attention within their first year.

**44. One can understand from the passage that our shortcuts ----.**

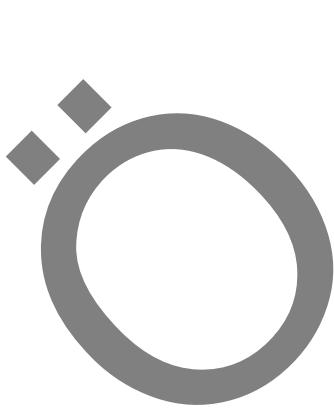
- A) become less helpful in adulthood as we tend to ignore them
- B) are generally accompanied by careful assessments of others
- C) produce more beneficial **results than** they did in prehistoric times
- D) might be **considered morally unacceptable** although they can **provide help in our social lives**
- E) are unreliable **because** each person can interpret such traits as trustworthiness differently

**45. How does Todorov explain why our shortcuts sometimes do not provide help?**

- A) He states that our shortcuts lead us to make very quick assessments of others, and therefore our first impressions are usually wrong.
- B) He believes that unlike our prehistoric ancestors, we do not live in a hazardous world, so we do not need to develop shortcuts to survive.
- C) He thinks that we encounter so many faces in our modern world that our shortcuts may not guide us accurately.
- D) He claims that we live in a more complex world, which requires us to rely on detailed assessments rather than simple shortcuts.
- E) He puts forward that our shortcuts are mostly based on people's facial characteristics, so they cannot provide precise information.

46. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Learning Survival Information from Our Ancestors
- B) Major Drawbacks of Our Cognitive Shortcuts
- C) How to Reject Unethical Stereotypes
- D) Transferring Our Cognitive Shortcuts into Adulthood
- E) Our Strong Tendency to Stereotype People



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.



YAZILIK İZİNİ OLMAKSIZIN  
KULLANILAMAZ.

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Consumer psychology is the study of the behaviour of consumers of goods and services regarding their buying patterns and reactions to advertising and marketing. It seeks to explain consumer behaviour in two basic ways: what the consumer wants and what the consumer needs. The logical explanation for fulfilling the needs is a simple one. If a person lives in New York, that person needs a winter coat to survive the cold outside. But why the person buys a particular style or colour depends on the more complex issues of why a particular choice is made. The key to unlocking consumer psychology is understanding that desires rule over needs when it comes to consumer purchase. In our modern world where new food products and electronic gadgets emerge daily, it is in the interest of psychologists, as well as those marketing the products, to understand the relationship between financial and psychological factors that make people buy what they buy. In fact, consumer psychology utilises more than simply psychology, because it also studies economics and culture.

**47. Which of the following does consumer psychology deal with?**

- A) What marketers can do to effectively reach out to potential customers
- B) The challenge experienced by psychologists to understand consumer behaviour
- C) How basic requirements and desires influence consumer behaviour
- D) Whether certain goods and services chosen by consumers satisfy them or not
- E) How to help consumers avoid the conflict of needs and desires when making a purchase

**48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between needs and purchases?**

- A) Advertisers should take into account what consumers need, irrespective of what they desire, in order to persuade them to buy particular products.
- B) Consumers are overwhelmed by their inner voice telling them to buy what they need rather than what they want.
- C) Economic factors far outweigh psychological ones when it comes to purchases based on fundamental needs.
- D) Although needs intervene in consumer purchase, they fall short in accounting for the details of the choices consumers make.
- E) Advertisers should acknowledge that the battle between desires and needs usually ends in the victory of the latter.

**49. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to better understand consumer psychology, one should ...**

- A) consider that there are several factors at play when examining consumers' buying habits
- B) study financial factors rather than psychological ones that play a key role in advertising a product
- C) concentrate more on seemingly rational reasons rather than superficial ones in buying decisions
- D) pay special attention to the fact that advertisers often try to persuade people to buy what they actually do not need
- E) realise that consumers often tend to buy what they need rather than what they desire

50. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To analyse people's buying habits from an economic viewpoint
- B) To highlight the huge number of products consumers are offered
- C) To stress the significant effect of advertising on consumer psychology
- D) To describe the change in consumer psychology in the modern world
- E) To explain what consumer psychology does to understand consumer behaviour

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Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

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**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

All plants can survive for short periods without light. Obviously, they need to be able to last through the night, but they can also cope with a longer darkness in an emergency. If you leave a tent pitched on the same patch of lawn, the grass underneath turns yellow and spindly. This is an adaptation, called *etiolation*, which focuses the plant's remaining resources into growing as far as possible to try and reach sunlight again. There are also some plants that have lost the power of photosynthesis altogether. The genus *Orobanche* (commonly known as 'broomrape') is an example. The plants have no chlorophyll and get all their nutrients by parasitically attaching to the roots of nearby plants instead. Although broomrape does not harness sunlight itself, it is still indirectly reliant on the sun to provide energy to its host plant. Some other parasitic plants, called *mycoheterotrophs*, feed on fungi and these could theoretically survive in complete darkness for months or even years. But of course, those fungi in turn get their energy by digesting dead plants, and in a permanently dark world, this food source would eventually run out.

**51. What can be understood about the adaptation process of plants?**

- A) They tend to use their remaining energy in an attempt to access sunlight.
- B) They are not really affected by permanent darkness due to *etiolation*.
- C) Even short periods of darkness cause plants to lose their ability to adapt.
- D) Some plants such as grass are more adaptable to darkness than others.
- E) They adjust to complete darkness by using up all their energy, so they no longer need photosynthesis.

**52. Which of the following is given as a feature of broomrape?**

- A) It provides energy for many nearby plants thanks to its roots that harness sunlight.
- B) It can photosynthesise only when it is connected to another plant.
- C) It cannot feed itself without attaching to a plant that photosynthesises.
- D) It never depends on sunlight to harness energy thanks to its adaptation skill.
- E) All the nutrients it gets are used up by the host plant it is attached to.

**53. Which of the following is clearly stated about the survival mechanism of *mycoheterotrophs*?**

- A) Their source of energy is limited to the amount of dead plants in their habitat.
- B) They mainly depend on direct and permanent sunlight to survive.
- C) They physically attach to fungi to help them digest dead plants.
- D) They are heavily exploited by parasitic plants such as fungi to harness energy.
- E) The longer their habitat is in darkness, the stronger their survival skill gets.

54. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All plants need one another to store energy and produce food.
- B) Plants can adapt to darkness, but none of them can live forever without sunlight.
- C) The sun is the eternal source of energy for living beings on our planet.
- D) Nature has so many defects that it is difficult for us to make up for all of them.
- E) Darkness makes some plant species more susceptible to parasites.

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Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Some 150 years after the Great French Wine Blight, European vines – climbing plants that produce grapes – are under threat from a disease that originated in the Americas. A bacterium known as *Xylella fastidiosa* causes Pierce's disease, in which the plants' transport vessels become blocked, cutting the supply of water and nutrients to the leaves. California's Department of Food and Agriculture spends about \$40 million a year to control the leaf-hopping insects that carry the bacteria from plant to plant in that region. Without this expenditure, the annual cost to the wine industry could be up to \$250 million. The bacterium does not just hit vines – in the Americas, it also strikes citrus and coffee plants. Now *X. fastidiosa* has reached Europe, where it has earned another name – the 'Ebola of olive trees'. In 2013, it was spotted in a few olive trees in southern Italy, and by 2015 had infected up to a million trees there with what has become known as olive quick decline syndrome. So far, 359 plant species in Europe have been identified as being vulnerable to *X. fastidiosa*, including peaches, lavender and rosemary. Some show no symptoms, acting as reservoirs for the bacteria. Others dry and die quickly. Short of controlling insect species that could spread the disease, no cure is yet known. Generally cold winters slow the spread of Pierce's disease; however, as the planet warms, there is every chance the disease's ranges could increase.

**55. One can understand from the passage that Pierce's disease ----.**

- A) originated in the Americas in 2013, killing many plant species
- B) has already devastated the wine industry both in the Americas and Europe
- C) causes the leaves of a plant to be deprived of necessary ingredients
- D) is spread by a bacterium that absorbs water and nutrients in the leaves of a plant
- E) has caused more damage in Europe than the Great French Wine Blight did

**56. Which could be inferred from the passage?**

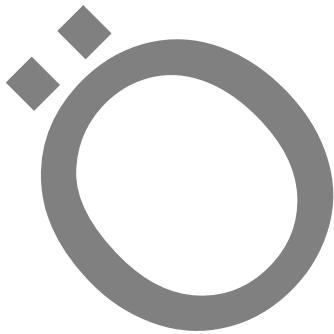
- A) Throughout Europe, 359 plant species have been found to show the symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- B) Although Pierce's disease affects a lot of plants in Europe, it only develops in vines in the Americas.
- C) California has been unable to cope with the insects that transmit *X. fastidiosa*, which has destroyed the wine industry.
- D) The impact of *X. fastidiosa* is far-reaching when the variety of infected plant species is considered.
- E) Southern Italy is known to be the place where Pierce's disease appeared for the first time.

**57. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?**

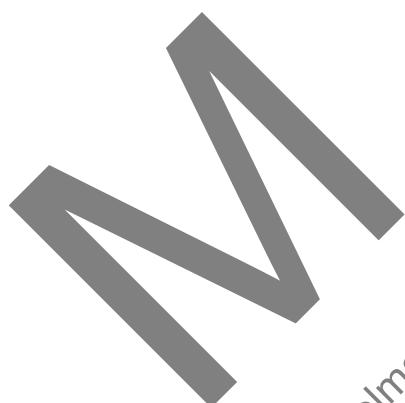
- A) Agricultural damage from Pierce's disease peaks in winter months across Europe.
- B) Why plant species die soon after they catch Pierce's disease has not been revealed yet.
- C) Most plant species infected with *X. fastidiosa* show typical symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- D) High temperatures may increase the speed at which Pierce's disease is spreading.
- E) Plants with Pierce's disease can be cured by supplying adequate water and nutrients to their leaves.

58. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the great amount of money spent to protect the wine industry against Pierce's disease
- B) To point out the serious danger Pierce's disease poses to various plant species
- C) To explain why *X. fastidiosa* is called the 'Ebola of olive trees' in Europe
- D) To warn that insects carrying *X. fastidiosa* increase in number as the planet warms
- E) To draw attention to the fact that a cure to eradicate Pierce's disease is to arrive shortly



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.



**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Do you think you are too old to do sport? Think again. An analysis of the world's oldest record-breakers has named 104-year-old cyclist Robert Marchand as champion. Romuald Lepers at the University of Burgundy, in Dijon, France, and his colleagues have investigated how age affects athletic performance. While looking at middle-aged athletes, the team began to wonder who the world's best 100-plus sportsperson might be. They identified all the best performances by centenarians in athletics, swimming and cycling. Then they compared each athlete with the world record holder in their discipline. The centenarian athlete who showed the smallest decline was Frenchman Robert Marchand. Cycling 26.93 kilometres in 1 hour, Marchand was only 50.6 percent slower than Bradley Wiggins's 54.53 km record. The study has also shown that athletic ability can be maintained until 35 to 40, and after that, performance decreases by about 10 percent per decade. But Marchand's ability has declined much more slowly. Lepers says that Marchand has extraordinary muscular and cardiorespiratory function for his age. His performance corresponds to an age-related decline of less than 8 percent per decade. Lepers suggests that these athletes are not only remarkable biological examples, but they could also be good role models for others to follow. "Take Canadian Ed Withlock," he says. Withlock was the first person over 70 to run a marathon in less than 3 hours. He took up running in his 40s. "It's never too late to be active," says Lepers.

- 59. What was the initial aim of the study conducted by Lepers and his colleagues?**
- A) To show that old people can also display excellent performance in several sports
  - B) To explain how world record holders in different sports achieved extraordinary success
  - C) To find out when athletic performance begins to decline dramatically
  - D) To study the relation between age and athletic performance in middle-aged sportspeople
  - E) To discover what distinguishes Robert Marchand from other 100-plus sportspeople

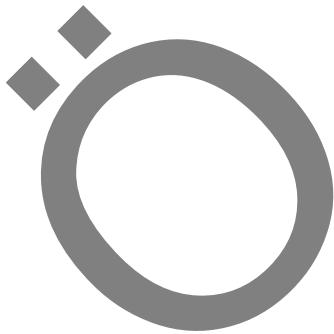
**60. To find the world's best 100-plus sportsperson, Lepers and his colleagues ----.**

- A) checked whether a centenarian athlete was able to break the world record in his or her discipline in the past
- B) examined the most successful performances by 100-plus athletes and compared them with each other
- C) looked at the differences between centenarians' performances and those of the world record holders
- D) asked the world record holders in athletics, swimming and cycling to lay out selection criteria
- E) compared the performances of centenarian athletes with those of the middle-aged athletes

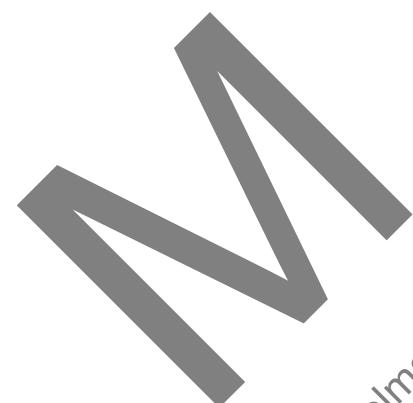
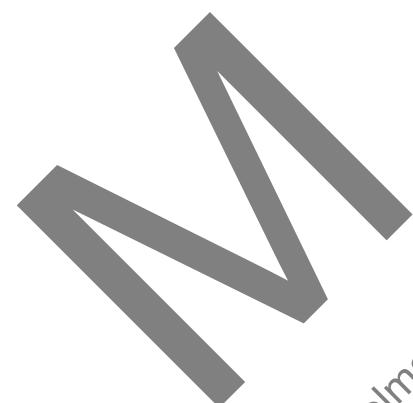
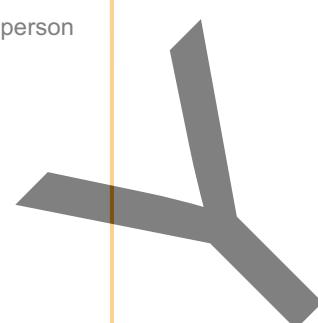
**61. It is clear from the passage that the decline in Marchand's athletic ability --.**

- A) has been far slower thanks to his exceptional physical characteristics
- B) has been found to be by 8 to 10 percent per decade
- C) has allowed him to be a great inspiration to the athletes under 40
- D) has been less sharp than the decrease in Bradley Wiggins's athletic ability
- E) has been occurring at a rapid pace due to his weakening bodily functions

62. Why does Lepers put a special emphasis on Withlock's performance?
- A) To suggest that 3 hours is not sufficient for a 70-plus athlete to run a marathon
  - B) To show that marathons are races where we can see powerful athletes over 70
  - C) To stress that an athlete must be a record-breaker to gain worldwide recognition
  - D) To prove that Withlock was a more successful sportsperson than Marchand
  - E) To indicate that one could be a brilliant sportsperson at any age



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.



**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Johanna:

- Today, our psychology professor talked about a biological process called 'neuroplasticity'. He said that even the adult brain can grow new brain cells in response to new experiences.

Stan:

- ----

Johanna:

- Yeah, he said the exact same thing. I'd never thought of them as being beneficial at all. I used to think they only cause aggressive behaviour and addiction.

Stan:

- Well, apparently some scientists still have those fears, but it all depends on how effectively you use them.

- A) Such as playing action video games? I remember reading that they help the brain and improve cognitive skills.
- B) That's really interesting. I've always thought that the human brain couldn't grow new cells after a certain age.
- C) Did he say what kind of experiences? I've been playing chess for years hoping that it'll give me a cognitive advantage at school.
- D) I've seen scientists trying it with patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease to prevent them from losing cognitive skills.
- E) But, don't forget that outdoor games are more useful and educational than indoor games, no matter how entertaining they are.

64. Debby:

- I was recently offered a job at a different firm with a higher salary. I feel as if I'm at a crossroads in my career. I'll have to make a decision soon.

Lucy:

- ----

Debby:

- I love my job and the team, but I feel the company is asking too much of me.

Lucy:

- I think you'll easily get used to working with a new team. And this change will be to your advantage. You know it's much easier to set your limits at the beginning. If you do so, I'm sure you'll manage your professional life more easily.

- A) What stops you from negotiating a better deal with your current employer?
- B) Until now you seemed really happy with your current job. What's the problem?
- C) I know it's quite challenging. What's attractive about the new offer?
- D) You've always dreamed of working in a big company. Why would you let yourself miss such an opportunity?
- E) Do you think you've practised building appropriate boundaries in your professional life?

## 65. Daisy:

- Last week, I was in a situation where things went from bad to worse. I failed to meet my end-of-year targets at work, the central heating system in my apartment broke, and my car was hit by an unknown car. All these happened in the same week!

Sally:

- Terrible! How do you keep calm in such situations?

Daisy:

— ----

Sally:

- What do you do with that information?

Daisy:

- I look at the list and focus on the ones I can do something about. Then I think about the actions I can take, including asking for help if necessary.

- A) I can think and worry about many things at the same time, but when I'm in the action phase, I try to avoid that.
- B) The truth is, it's hard not to lose it in these moments. I may end up giving up because of the never-ending list of problems.
- C) I write everything down. I draw a line, and on the left I put down all the problems, and on the right what to do about those problems.
- D) In my experience, the easiest way to keep calm is to regain control of the situation by collecting information from as many people as possible.
- E) No matter how bad things are, keeping my calm always helps me come up with a possible solution. I keep saying "This too shall pass".

## 66. Kelsey:

- Now, more and more experts are complaining about modern parenting styles. They say parents try to create an image of success that has little to do with their children's desires, talents or needs.

Jill:

— ----

Kelsey:

- Actually, this makes children less independent. They always feel the need to meet their parents' wishes and ask them what to do in their lives.

Jill:

- So, overparenting may prevent children from building self-confidence and gaining the ability to adapt to an unpredictable world.

- A) Parents tend to bring up their children as they were raised in the past, but it's really difficult in this ever-changing world.
- B) I think every child has a special talent, but it may remain undiscovered unless their parents help them recognise themselves.
- C) That's true. They want to sculpt their kids into a particular kind of adult, stressing them with endless schedules and heavy expectations.
- D) I agree that parents should offer advice to their kids about their future plans, but they shouldn't forget to understand their wishes too.
- E) In today's world, parents are bombarded with information from books and experts, so they can't often decide how to contribute to their children's success.

Bu soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya ÖSYM'ye aittir. Soruların çalınması, kopyalanması ve kullanılması yasaktır.

67. Robert:
- The article I read this morning says whales stop singing when ships are nearby.

Leonie:

- ----

Robert:

- It said that they used two underwater recorders to capture their singing in a remote area where a cargo liner was the only large ship around, and they found that whales within 500 metres of the ship when it passed tended to stop singing.

Leonie:

- So, it's obvious that for some reason shipping interferes with whale songs.

- A) Does the article say which kind of whales were examined in their research?
- B) How did researchers observe the whales' response to shipping noise?
- C) Do researchers think that whales feel threatened and try to remain undetected?
- D) Then, how do whales communicate with each other when they don't sing?
- E) Why does shipping noise have a considerable impact on whale behaviour?

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. Lightning sensors can pinpoint lightning strikes and provide initial attack crews with accurate locations; however, there are too many strikes to check them all, and not every strike results in a fire.

- A) Although there are too many lightning strikes to check, and not all lead to a fire, lightning sensors are effective at detecting them and giving initial attack crews precise locations.
- B) There are too many lightning strikes to be checked, most of which do not cause a fire, but lightning sensors help initial attack crews identify them and find the precise locations.
- C) It is impossible to check all lightning strikes that cause a fire as there are too many of them; nevertheless, lightning sensors can provide specific locations so that initial attack crews can check them.
- D) Lightning sensors can identify lightning strikes and help to cope with fires through providing initial attack crews with the exact location, though it is not easy to check them all since there are too many strikes.
- E) Lightning sensors detect so many fires caused by lightning strikes that even if they show initial attack crews the exact location of these strikes, it is not easy to check them all.

S  
Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sınavdan kılınamaz.

69. The birthday cake tradition in the United States is little more than a century old, but the relationship of cakes and celebration has a much longer history.
- A) People in the United States have been traditionally celebrating birthdays with cakes for a long time since the two concepts were linked to each other around a century ago.
- B) It was thanks to the emergence of the birthday cake tradition in the United States less than a century ago that the enduring relationship between cakes and celebration was established.
- C) Despite the interconnection between cakes and celebration, it was not until a little more than a century ago that people in the United States began to celebrate birthdays with cakes.
- D) Although the birthday cake tradition in the United States has a history of slightly more than a century, cakes and celebration have been associated with **each** other for a considerably longer time.
- E) Until a little more than a century ago, people in the United States celebrated birthdays with cakes, but the traditional connection between cakes and celebration is a bit older than that.



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için, bu soruların telif hakları  
sağlılmamalıdır.

70. People had long known of petroleum, but there seemed to be little commercial use until 1853 when Samuel Kier began using it to make kerosene, a cheap substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- A) The development of **kerosene** in 1853 by Samuel Kier as an economical alternative to whale oil for lamps was not the first commercial use of petroleum because people **had** known about it for so long, but it was the most commercially successful enterprise.
- B) Though **being known** for a long time, petroleum did not seem to be **much commercial** until Samuel Kier developed it **into kerosene in 1853** – a cheaper alternative to the **whale oil** commonly used in lamps.
- C) Although most people **had** long known about the commercial uses of petroleum, there **was** little development of the substance until 1853 when Samuel Kier started using it to make kerosene and marketing it as a cheaper substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- D) **It was** in 1853 that petroleum, a substance which **people** had long known about but did not seem to have much interest in – was used commercially for the first time by Samuel Kier to make kerosene, which was a more economical substitute to power lamps than the commonly used whale oil.
- E) In 1853, as the need for a more economical alternative to whale oil to power lamps arose, Samuel Kier saw an opportunity to make kerosene from petroleum – a substance long known for both its history and commercial uses.

71. Ageing is a complicated process, involving DNA damage, chronic inflammation, and worn-out cells, but we do not yet know which of these has the biggest impact on ageing.

- A) The combination of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells affects ageing to unknown extents, making it a complicated process.
- B) Because ageing is a complex process, the relationship between ageing and resultant effects of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells is largely unknown.
- C) As a complex process, ageing includes DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, though it is not clear which affects the ageing process the most.
- D) Ageing, which itself is a complicated process, damages DNA, causes chronic inflammation and wears out cells; however, we do not yet know which symptom is triggered by ageing the most.
- E) Ageing is characterised by damaged DNA, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, but which one of these makes the process more complicated is yet to be determined.



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**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

72. ---- Yet even today, when objective evidence is valued highly, most people would admit to secretly cherishing one, or two, or many superstitions. Across America, tens of thousands of lottery tickets are pencilled in every day based on nothing more or less than people's lucky numbers. Though we now have scientific explanations for a number of once-mysterious phenomena, daily life still holds enough unpredictability that we turn to superstitions to account for the implausible.

- A) Bad-luck superstitions still keep many people from walking under a ladder, opening an umbrella indoors, or boarding an airplane on Friday the thirteenth.
- B) Scientific studies reveal that most of the superstitious beliefs we inherit involve ways to protect ourselves from evil.
- C) Archaeologists identify Neanderthal man, who roamed throughout Western Asia 50,000 years ago, as having produced the first superstitious belief.
- D) Superstitious beliefs, given their irrational nature, should have receded with the arrival of education and the advent of science.
- E) Supernatural beliefs come into being when particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason and are followed by superstitions to help control them.

73. Braille is a tactile (touch-based) system of written language that features patterns of raised dots to represent letters of the alphabet, common words and contractions, mathematical symbols, and punctuation. Named after its developer, Louis Braille, braille allows people who are blind to read and, with adaptive technology, to write. ---- Learning each of the different forms of braille code is like learning a new language. Therefore, most people only learn the one or two of those they are most likely to use in their daily lives.

- A) People whose vision is still intact can also learn braille, and should if they have regular interactions with people who are blind.
- B) There are a number of braille variations in common use in the US, including braille specific to music, mathematics, science, and computer programming.
- C) Many communities have schools and consultants who teach braille as well as libraries that provide braille publications.
- D) Nemeth braille code provides a mix of American literary braille, Nemeth braille, and unique symbols for instruction documentation.
- E) American literary braille code **uses** about 250 patterns to create book-length materials using short-form words, contractions, and single-cell words.

74. Gothic is the style of architecture and art that succeeded Romanesque and prevailed in Europe from the mid-12th century to the 16th century. Like many other stylistic labels, the word was originally a term of abuse. It was coined by Italian artists of the Renaissance to denote the type of medieval architecture they condemned as barbaric. ---- None of these features was first used in the Gothic period, but when employed together they created a new type of skeletal structure and a sense of graceful resilience that was very different in spirit from the massive solidity of Romanesque buildings.

- A) The Gothic style is still characterised chiefly in terms of architecture – in particular by the use of pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses.
- B) The term ‘Gothic’ has also been applied to the ornament, sculpture, and painting of the period in which Gothic architecture flourished.
- C) A swaying elegance is often considered typical of Gothic figures, which are generally more naturalistic and less remote than those of the Romanesque period.
- D) This architecture was not created by the Gothic tribes who had destroyed the classical art of the Roman Empire.
- E) However, the movement became more serious in tone and developed into a major strand in art.

S  
Bu soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sınavın tamamını kullanmak isteyen

75. The fossil record of dinosaurs in Africa extends from the Late Triassic Period, over 200 million years ago, until the Late Cretaceous Period, presumably 65 million years ago. However, the extinction event that ended the reign of dinosaurs has yet to be documented. Throughout this length of time, Africa remained relatively stable geologically, changing position only slightly by drifting and rotating northward. --- The changing geography of Africa and its neighbours throughout the Mesozoic Period is fundamental to understanding the dinosaur fossils found there.

- A) During the Late Triassic through the Early Jurassic, major continental land masses were united into the supercontinent of Pangaea.
- B) Late Triassic dinosaur sites are found extensively in southern Africa (particularly South Africa, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe) and to a lesser extent in northern Africa (Morocco).
- C) Thus, the dinosaur fauna of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are generally similar across the globe because there was only one continent rather than several continents.
- D) By contrast, the continents surrounding Africa moved greatly, resulting in ocean barriers between what were once contiguous land masses.
- E) The boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic Period is marked by extinctions **globally**, but it has **not** been studied in detail in Africa.

**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

76. (I) Science that presents an organised view of the universe developed with the rise of Greek civilisation, starting about 600 BC. (II) Scholars from the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations already had learned many scientific results before the start of Greek civilisation. (III) The Greeks developed institutions, such as the Academy, the Lyceum, and the Museum, that pursued science in somewhat the way the universities do today. (IV) When the Academy and Lyceum were closed, and the Museum was destroyed, the Greek era in science was over. (V) This period, from the birth of Western civilisation in Europe to the start of what is often called the Dark Ages, can be termed 'Antiquity'.

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

77. (I) The Magna Carta was a document written to satisfy the grievances of England's barons and the Church by clearly defining their rights and responsibilities, as well as those of the King. (II) The agreement covered such topics as the giving of heirs in marriage, a widow's right to choose not to re-marry, and the handling of debts following a debtor's death. (III) Of particular note though were the promises that no free man would be imprisoned except by lawful justice, nor would they be denied the right to justice. (IV) The Magna Carta was written in medieval Latin and agreed to and sealed by King John in 1215. (V) There were also restrictions placed on the use of taxation by the King and his barons, including the formation of a council that could approve or reject proposed taxes.

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

78. (I) The world's reef systems face overwhelming stress – threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change being the main causes. (II) Most threatened is the Caribbean reef system, with more than 80 percent of its live coral cover having disappeared since the 1970s, largely due to global warming. (III) Coral has evolved a spectacular way of maximising its chances of survival. (IV) A visual example of the damage being done is coral bleaching, which turns coral from a natural pink shade to a ghostly white. (V) It is the result of warmer waters destroying the algae that give coral its usual colour.

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

79. (I) Allergies, like many conditions, tend to become **worse** if a person is run-down, stressed, over-tired, has a poor diet, or does not get adequate exercise. (II) An allergy is defined as a condition caused by an inappropriate or exaggerated reaction by the body's immune system. (III) Harmless substances are misidentified by it as potentially dangerous, so the immune response is to form antibodies. (IV) These attack the perceived irritants – or allergens – on the surface of the offending substance. (V) The reaction between antibodies **and** allergens stimulates the release of substances within the body, such as *histamine*, which **cause** a variety of irritating symptoms.

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

80. (I) The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries unveiled whole new worlds to the European eye, worlds full of new animals, plants and people. (II) The **passage to new worlds** was regarded by many as a commercial opportunity. (III) These new lands were rich in raw materials, which could be traded for manufactured goods. (IV) They also offered possibilities of settlement, and a number of countries began to plant their flags in distant parts of the globe. (V) The cultivation of sugar, tobacco and other crops on the plantations depended on slave labour.

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

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## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatle entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kuruluna geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saatü ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içeriaklı eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, metal para, anahtarlıksız basit ev anahtarı, ulaşım kartı, basit tokaklı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. Kartlarla her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kaleml, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açölüler ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. Ancak, **ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu kitapçık için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitteden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitabıınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacağındır.**
- Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır.** Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kaleml, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uyumak zorundasınız.** **Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızı bağlıdır.** Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyanımlara uymanılar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları **geçersiz sayılacaktır**.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardımcı edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları **geçersiz sayılacaktır**.** Adayların test sorularına ve dokümlere cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı **geçersiz sayılacak** ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salonda sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kaleml kullanılcaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitabına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitabıınızı alır almadır kitapçık kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitabıının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitabıñ ön kapagında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitabıınızın **sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi** için salon başkanına başvurunuz. Size verilen **soru kitabıının numarasını** cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. **Soru kitabı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecelerdir.** Soru kitabıınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitabının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız **geçersiz sayılacaktır**.
- Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitabına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitabıınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz.** Bu konudaki sorumluluk **size aittir**.
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.**

*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 doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

2019 - YDS/1

24-03-2019

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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

Bu soruların telaffuz hakları hicbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından ÖSYM'ye aittir.  
Bu soruların telaffuz hakları hicbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
tarafından kullanılamaz.



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

27 EYLÜL 2020

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kağıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kağıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

*Bu sorular, T.C. Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanan ve sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
sadece resmi sınavlarda ve resmi sınavlara hazırlanan öğrenciler tarafından kullanılabilir.*

**This test consists of 80 questions.**

**1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.**

**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. So far, only two types of mental exertion ---- to improve overall cognitive ability: one is musical training, the other is learning a new language or practising a second one you ----.

- A) were shown / will have already learned
- B) had been shown / have already been learning
- C) have been shown / have already learned
- D) will be shown / already learned
- E) are shown / had already learned

8. If an age could ever be rightly described as 'dark' in European history, it ---- the two centuries that ---- the collapse of Roman authority in Britain at the beginning of the fifth century.

- A) may be / follow
- B) would be / followed
- C) used to be / had followed
- D) must be / have followed
- E) had to be / were following

9. Wall paintings previously ---- in three Spanish caves have now been dated to 65,000 years ago – some 20,000 years before *Homo sapiens* is thought ---- in Europe.

- A) to have been discovered / to arrive
- B) being discovered / having arrived
- C) discovered / to have arrived
- D) having been discovered / to be arriving
- E) to be discovered / arriving

10. A compound called 'hyloins' that can be found in the frog's lymph and skin glands increases the frog's brightness ---- around 20 percent ---- a full moon.

- A) by / during
- B) in / under
- C) at / ever
- D) to / along
- E) from / through

11. The scientific study of the dynamic relationship ---- the celestial bodies of the solar system and the motion of human-made objects ---- outer space, such as spacecraft and satellites, is called *orbital mechanics*.

- A) about / on
- B) between / at
- C) with / of
- D) among / in
- E) beyond / without

12. ---- electricity and heat account for 41 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions today, curbing climate change will require satisfying that much demand with renewables rather than fossil fuels.

- A) Since
- B) While
- C) Until
- D) Unless
- E) As if

13. ---- all dogs show signs of having ‘theory of mind’, which enables them to grasp that we think differently from them, it is unlikely that they are capable of extending this to knowing the reason why one person behaves differently to another.

- A) In case
- B) Only if
- C) As far as
- D) Given that
- E) Even though

14. ---- there are hundreds of school- and community-based aggression prevention and social skills promotion programmes, only a handful of these appear to be effective.

- A) Provided that
- B) Since
- C) Although
- D) Just as
- E) Unless

15. Finding ammonia on the surface of Pluto could be a hint of more complex organic chemistry on the planet, although it is ---- cold ---- there is almost definitely no life there.

- A) not only / but also
- B) both / and
- C) neither / nor
- D) such / that
- E) so / that

16. ---- the Sun’s constant stream of energy, water molecules are continually evaporating from the surfaces of oceans and lakes, adding to the water vapour in the air.

- A) Rather than
- B) Thanks to
- C) As opposed to
- D) In terms of
- E) Unlike

*Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin sahibi değildir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından kurumsal veya kişisel olarak kullanılamaz.*

**17-21:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

The first civilisations emerged in areas where high agricultural productivity was possible, supporting dense populations. In the Old World, they appeared (17)--- the rivers in Mesopotamia, northern India, Egypt and northern China. Craft specialisation developed, trade flourished, writing began, and rulers were often given elaborate burials. (18)---, each civilisation also had unique features rooted in its own cultural background and environment. Life in Ancient Egypt evolved around the Nile, which provided a regular water supply and fertile soils and thus, (19)--- the surrounding desert regions, made agricultural production possible. Navigation on the river was easy, as boats (20)--- northwards with the current. From the 5th millennium BC, farming communities on the banks of the Nile gradually began to merge into a cultural, political and economic unit. This process of unification was (21)--- by trading contacts and the need to control the floodwaters of the Nile. To reap the benefits of the yearly flooding of the river, communities had to work together to build dams and flood basins.

- 17.**
- A) at
  - C) with
  - E) toward

- B) into
- D) along

**18.**

- A) Instead
- B) However
- C) For instance
- D) Otherwise
- E) That is

**19.**

- A) in terms of
- B) thanks to
- C) in place of
- D) by contrast with
- E) by means of

**20.**

- A) could travel
- B) ought to travel
- C) may have travelled
- D) must have travelled
- E) would have travelled

**21.**

- A) abandoned
- B) distributed
- C) encouraged
- D) overlooked
- E) threatened

**22-26:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Colliding tankers, damaged platforms and pipelines, as well as the release of residual oil from oil tanks, are potential causes for catastrophes. Pictures of dying seabirds show the (22)--- of such environmental damage. Yet, not all environmental hazards are this obvious. Water pollution (23)--- by the uncontrolled use of pesticides and heavy metals, such as mercury, lead, cadmium, and zinc, largely remains unnoticed. The dangerous prior assumption that the oceans could naturally purify themselves (24)--- limit has caused possibly irreparable damage. Not only the oceans, but many creeks, rivers, and lakes have also suffered from human interference. Many lakes have become polluted (25)--- the chemicals added by household wastewater and the overfertilisation with phosphates in agriculture. (26)---, unknown effluents from industry and acid rain add to the acidification of water bodies, which contributes to the decrease of biodiversity.

22.

- A) improvement
- B) extent
- C) suspension
- D) eradication
- E) release

23.

- A) having triggered
- B) triggered
- C) to have been triggered
- D) triggering
- E) to have triggered

24.

- A) from
- B) upon
- C) against
- D) for
- E) without

25.

- A) except for
- B) because of
- C) contrary to
- D) rather than
- E) in pursuit of

26.

- A) For instance
- B) Therefore
- C) Even so
- D) Moreover
- E) Instead

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. Because there has been growing public awareness regarding cultural and ethnic differences around the world, ----.**

- A) tourists, who search for unfamiliar environments and cultures, also search for familiar facilities available for them
- B) the true cultural heritage of the host society maintains its integrity by keeping tourists on the other side of the curtain
- C) culture is seen as a dynamic living concept and changes continually in order to embrace the needs of present-day society
- D) it has been argued that so-called authenticity of culture is a fleeting movement in the development calendar
- E) there has been increasing demand for tourism products that offer cultural authenticity rather than standard concepts

**28. Although all archaeologists agree that keeping careful records of an excavation is essential to good practice, ----.**

- A) there is a close relationship between their interpretation and that of archaeological museums
- B) they are concerned with the activities of people and nature that create evidence of a cultural past
- C) artefacts, sculptures and drawings found in caves help them learn about early humans
- D) many mapping techniques developed for use on land have also been adapted for underwater archaeology
- E) there is no certain consensus on what exactly constitutes archaeological data

**29. As more people suffer from insecure attachment styles in their relationships with others, ----.**

- A) they feel that they do not need their belongings to survive anymore
- B) seeing possessions as an extension of themselves starts to decrease
- C) the needs for security are more complex than just the basics for physical survival
- D) possessions do not make them feel secure by substituting for the loved ones
- E) the behaviour of seeking emotional comfort from material objects is likely to rise

**30. While mainstream cultural artefacts (films, books, fashion, etc.) produced specifically for and about girls have been popular for more than two centuries, ----.**

- A) academic research on girls and their complex relationship with girl culture is still fairly new to the communication discipline
- B) early research on this topic tended to focus on girls as audiences and as vulnerable to the effects of mass culture
- C) communication scholars examining girl culture today have been greatly influenced by girls' or girlhood studies
- D) a new area that is mainly interested in how girls actively negotiate and even resist these cultural artefacts is needed
- E) many researchers have examined the Internet as a space fostering girls' self-expression and community building

- 31. When bacteria sense that their numbers have reached a critical threshold, ----.**
- A) the drugs that will interrupt this process are still being researched
  - B) they switch on the production of substances that attack their human host
  - C) we are not still sure about how to prevent them from increasing in number
  - D) some are mostly resistant to many common antibiotics, making an infection hard to treat
  - E) plant products have been reported to have no significant effect on their growth
- 32. It may be a long time before scientists can confirm that biological life exists in places other than Earth, ----.**
- A) but recent discovery of tiny life forms in some extreme conditions and inhospitable environments has raised hopes
  - B) as scientists have long known that amino acids and nucleotides, the main ingredients for building proteins and DNA, can be found in meteors and comets
  - C) while it takes a lot of intellectual effort on the part of ordinary people to understand the dynamics of life in outer space
  - D) though professional associations informing the public about microbial life in space have not been very successful
  - E) so the discovery of the bacteria in Antarctica, which live by extracting nutrition from the air, indicates that life can thrive without complex organic material

- 33. ----, few realise that moderate to vigorous physical activity done regularly completely changes our bodies from the inside out.**
- A) Since regular movement prevents certain cancers and lowers the risk of diabetes
  - B) As scientists have developed methods for measuring intensity of aerobic exercise
  - C) While most people inherently know that they are supposed to leave sedentary habits
  - D) Although many are not aware that being physically active expands lung capacity
  - E) Unless prolonged sitting denies people some of the health advantages of regular exercise
- 34. ----, food shortages will be inevitable, leading to mass starvation and unrest.**
- A) Because many governments are committed to avoiding a reduction in farming subsidies and financial speculation nowadays
  - B) Unless a solution to the dramatic increase in world population and the demand for food is found
  - C) While the growing population in some parts of the world increasingly demand a more varied diet
  - D) Since the increase in oil prices has appeared in many developing nations in the last several decades
  - E) If worldwide drought, which affects wide territories, is seen as the consequence of climate change

- 35. The consequences of eating disorders need to be taken seriously, ----.**
- A) whereas there is growing interest in and worry about their potential risks and treatment methods
  - B) while evidence is now emerging that they occur in a wide range of socioeconomic groups
  - C) given that they might increase one's risk of developing conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes
  - D) though clinical depression and anxiety disorders have been reported to commonly co-occur with eating disorders
  - E) so patients who engage in binge eating, which is highly associated with obesity, suffer from numerous health issues

- 36. Most classic research indicates that it is extremely difficult to identify boys from girls on behavioural grounds when children are under two years of age ----.**

- A) unless there are some external cultural indicators of gender such as clothing
- B) so that the impact of gender in young children's lives could be examined in great detail
- C) if young children know about gender and acquire gendered ways of being and thinking from an early age
- D) given that preschool children often actively maintain gender stereotypes in their own behaviours and that of their peers
- E) because there has recently been a focus on how boys and girls play with the toys they choose

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

- 37. Because volcanic activity has usually been extremely violent and destructive, in the past there were some cultures believing that eruptions and tremblings had to be the fault of humans.**

- A) Volkanik faaliyetler genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı oldukları için geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığını düşünen bazı kültürler vardı.
- B) Volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasından dolayı geçmişte bazı kültürler patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanıyordu.
- C) Genellikle aşırı derecede şiddetli ve yıkıcı olan volkanik faaliyetler yüzünden geçmişte yaşanan patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanın bazı kültürler vardı.
- D) Geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanın bazı kültürler olmasının sebebi, bazı volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle son derece şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasıydı.
- E) Geçmişte patlamaların ve sarsılmaların insanların hatasından kaynaklandığına inanın bazı kültürlerin olması, volkanik faaliyetlerin genellikle son derece şiddetli ve yıkıcı olmasından kaynaklanıyordu.

**38. According to a recent report, early adopters of enterprise artificial intelligence have shown a bigger improvement in productivity and performance compared to those that have yet to explore this exciting new field.**

- A) Yeni bir rapora göre, yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenler, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı henüz keşfetmemiş olanlara kıyasla verimlilik ve performans bakımından daha büyük bir gelişme göstermiştir.
- B) Yeni hazırlanan bir rapora göre, yapay zekâ girişimini daha keşfetmemiş olanların aksine, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı önceden kullanmaya başlayanlar verimlilik ve performans konularında daha çok ilerleme kaydetmiştir.
- C) Yeni bir rapora göre, yeni ve heyecan verici yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenlerin, bu alanı henüz keşfetmeyenlere göre, verimlilik ve performans açısından çok daha fazla ilerleme kaydettiği görülmüştür.
- D) Yeni hazırlanan bir rapor, yapay zekâ girişimini önceden edinenlerin, bu heyecan verici yeni alanı keşfetmeyenlerle karşılaşıldığında verimlilik ve performans bakımından daha fazla gelişme ortaya koyduğunu göstermiştir.
- E) Yeni bir rapor, yapay zekâ girişimini önceden benimseyenlerde verimlilik ve performans alanındaki gelişmelerin bu yeni ve heyecan verici alanı keşfetmeyenlere kıyasla daha fazla olduğunu göstermiştir.

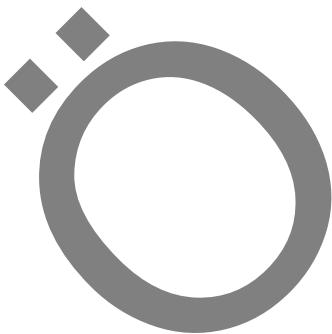
**39. One of the biggest difficulties of a manager is possibly demonstrating leadership in a context where those being directed neither believe they need to be organised, nor are motivated to cooperate with the administration.**

- A) Bir yönetici için muhtemelen en büyük zorluklardan biri, yönetilenlerin ya organize edilmeleri gereğine inanmadıkları ya da yönetimle işbirliği yapmaya istekli olmadıkları bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- B) Bir yöneticinin en büyük zorluklarından biri muhtemelen, yönetilenlerin ne organize edilmeleri gereğine inandıkları ne de yönetimle işbirliği yapmaya istekli oldukları bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- C) Bir yöneticinin yaşayabileceği en büyük zorluklardan biri muhtemelen, organize edilmeye ihtiyaç duymayanların ve yönetimle işbirliği yapmayanların olduğu bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- D) Bir yönetici olmanın muhtemel en büyük zorluğu, yönetilenlerin organize edilme gereksinimi duymadıkları için yönetimle işbirliği yapmaya istekli olmadığı bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.
- E) Bir yöneticinin yaşayabileceği en büyük zorluk muhtemelen, yönetilenleri ne organize olmaya inanıramadığı ne de yönetimle işbirliği yapmaya motive edebildiği bir ortamda liderlik göstermektir.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından yeniden kullanılamaz.

**40. Koalalar yüksek miktarlarda su içeren okaliptus yapraklarıyla beslenirler, bu yüzden nadiren su içmeye ihtiyaç duyarlar ve böylelikle yerdeki yırtıcılardan kurtulmuş olarak ağaçlarda uzun saatler kalabilirler.**

- A) Koalas feed on eucalyptus leaves that consist of high amounts of water, and as a result, they rarely need to drink water, which means they can stay in trees for long hours, away from predators on land.
- B) Because koalas eat eucalyptus leaves that have excessive amounts of water, they hardly need to drink water and thus they can stay in trees for long hours, away from predators on land.
- C) Koalas feed on eucalyptus leaves that contain high amounts of water, so they hardly need to drink water, and therefore they can stay in trees for long hours, safe from predators on land.
- D) Eucalyptus leaves that koalas feed on are composed of excessive amounts of water, so they rarely need to drink water and thus they can stay in trees for long hours, which keeps them away from predators on land.
- E) Koalas rely on eucalyptus leaves for nourishment, and since they have high amounts of water, koalas scarcely need to drink water, and consequently, they can stay in trees for long hours, free from predators on land.



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

**41. Dünya, 66 milyon yıl önce dinozorların neslini tükettiği düşünülen ve sıcaklıklarını  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'ye kadar artıran bir asteroid etkisinden kaynaklanan sıcak bir dönem geçirmiştir.**

- A) The Earth underwent a hot period that stemmed from an asteroid impact thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs 66 million years ago and caused temperatures to rise by  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- B) A hot period experienced by the Earth is thought to have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 66 years ago leading to an asteroid impact with a  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  increase in temperatures.
- C) The extinction of the dinosaurs is thought to have resulted from the  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  rise in the temperatures during the hot period due to an asteroid impact the Earth experienced 66 million years ago.
- D) A hot period is thought to have dominated the Earth, wiping out the dinosaurs 66 million years ago after a  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  increase in the temperatures together with an asteroid impact.
- E) The Earth underwent a hot period with the influence of the dinosaurs that became extinct 66 million years ago with an asteroid impact, resulting in the rising of the temperatures by  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

42. Avustralya'daki bir çocuk hastanesinde çalışan uzmanlar, bazı insanların 20'li yaşlarına kadar büyümeye devam ettiğine dair pek çok kanıt ortaya koyarak ergenliğin bittiği kabul edilen yaşın 19'dan 24'e çıkarılması gerektiğini öne sürmektedir.

- A) Experts working at a children's hospital in Australia suggest that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19, revealing plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.
- B) Experts working at a children's hospital in Australia have provided plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s, and therefore they claim that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19.
- C) The recognised age at which adolescence ends is 19, but experts working at a children's hospital in Australia claim that it should be raised to 24, providing lots of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.
- D) Provided that there is abundant evidence suggesting that some people keep growing into their 20s, experts working at a children's hospital in Australia point out that the recognised age at which adolescence ends, which is 19, should be raised to 24.
- E) The claim that the recognised age at which adolescence ends should be raised to 24 from 19 has been made by the experts working at a children's hospital in Australia, who have revealed plenty of evidence that some people keep growing into their 20s.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Most people, from those who are fond of living alone to the rich and famous, probably have experienced feelings of shyness at various times in their lives. Physiological symptoms may include blushing, increased heart rate, sweating, and shaking. Just as these outward manifestations vary in type and intensity from person to person, so do the inner feelings. Anxious thoughts and worries, low self-esteem, self-criticism, and concern over a lack of social skills, real or imagined, are common. Nevertheless, the causes of shyness are not known. Some researchers believe it results from a genetic predisposition. Others theorize that uncommunicative parents restrict a child's development of the social skills that compensate for discomfort caused by new experiences and people, resulting in shyness. Variously, it has been considered a symptom of social phobia or a simple characteristic of introversion. Psychological research that follows large numbers of children from very early childhood to adulthood has found that a tendency to be shy with others is one of the most stable traits that is preserved from the first three or four years of life through young adulthood. Learning or improving social skills through self-help courses or formal training in assertiveness and public speaking are some of the methods used to diminish the effects of shyness.

**43. The author clearly states that shyness ----.**

- A) is a widespread phenomenon likely to be experienced by people from different walks of life
- B) makes itself clear through several symptoms that are unvaryingly seen
- C) is generally accompanied by some inner feelings caused by imaginary conditions
- D) is a psychological condition which is caused by several well-known triggers
- E) can be detected by others easily as most of its symptoms are visible

**44. What can be concluded from the passage about the initial period of life?**

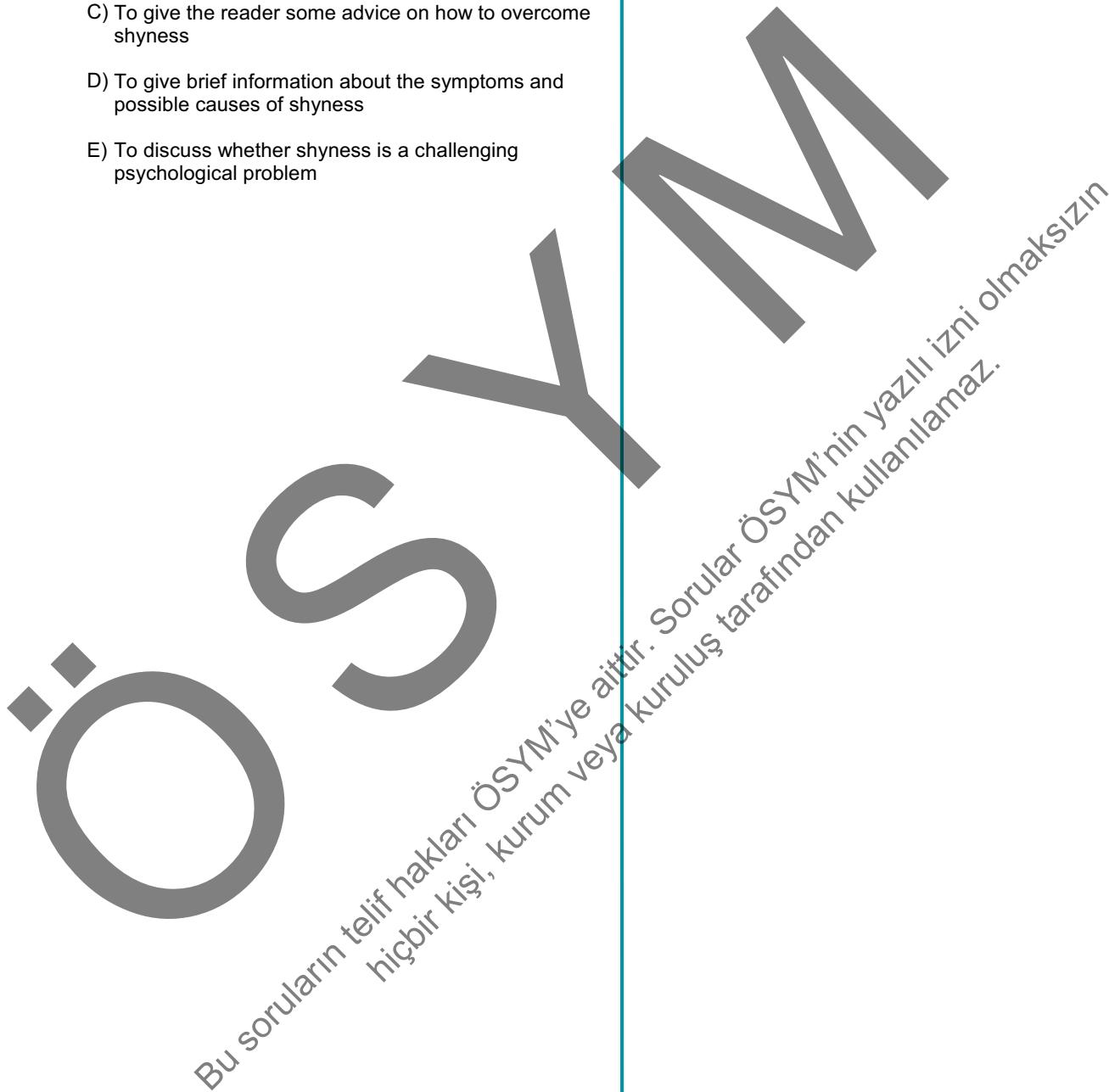
- A) children who are shy during this period will be shy throughout their lives no matter what they do.
- B) If children are shy with others during this period, they should be observed psychologically.
- C) It might be highly influential on whether a person will be shy in later life.
- D) It is not easy to overcome shyness during this period because personality traits do not change until young adulthood.
- E) It is the period when children should learn some self-help techniques to overcome their shyness.

**45. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) shyness is most likely to be seen among children whose parents were shy in their childhood
- B) it can be the parents who are responsible for shyness due to their parenting style or the genetic characteristics they pass on to their children
- C) shyness could be considered a form of social phobia, so medical help should be sought to eliminate it
- D) the psychological effects of shyness can be intense if physiological symptoms are accompanied by inner thoughts
- E) although we do not know the causes of shyness for sure, it is easy to get rid of this condition

**46. What is the purpose of the author of this passage?**

- A) To elaborate on the impact of genetic factors on shyness
- B) To report the findings of recent research into the effects and triggers of shyness
- C) To give the reader some advice on how to overcome shyness
- D) To give brief information about the symptoms and possible causes of shyness
- E) To discuss whether shyness is a challenging psychological problem



**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

During the 19th century, in most of Central and South America, a large majority of the population was of African origin. Most were slaves working on plantations, producing crops such as sugar and coffee for European consumers. Slavery was abolished gradually in varying degrees in Central and South America starting in the early 1800s, with Brazil being the last country to outlaw slavery in 1888. After abolition, freed slaves often joined the lower strata of hierarchical societies in which poverty and inequality were made worse by unfair land redistribution. In Latin America, independence did not lead to widespread prosperity or good government, but merely to imbalance of power and economic inequality. Military dictatorships were common, as were wars and civil conflicts. Meanwhile, Brazil experienced a 'rubber boom' from the 1880s, which fuelled an unprecedented economic expansion in Latin America thanks to the extraction and commercialisation of wild rubber from the jungles of the Amazon. However, development was entirely based on investment from Europe and North America, and was largely designed to serve the needs of the industrialised countries, not the local people.

**47. It is understood from the passage that during the 19th century, ----.**

- A) most slaves in Latin American countries were able to become part of the ruling and wealthy classes once they gained independence
- B) most of the crops produced by slaves were sold to local consumers in Latin America
- C) the abolition of slavery did not happen at the same time and rate in Central and South America
- D) many Latin American countries began to abolish slavery after Brazil outlawed it
- E) there had been no serious attempts to outlaw slavery in Latin America until 1888

**48. It can be inferred from the passage that in Latin America, ----.**

- A) the abolishment of slavery aroused such problems as social inequality and political instability
- B) military dictatorships were a big obstacle to the economic development of most countries
- C) rapid growth was mainly due to political achievements and successful management of social conflicts
- D) the welfare of citizens greatly improved in most countries after the abolishment of slavery
- E) freed slaves were not allowed to purchase land for a long time even after the abolishment of slavery

**49. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Brazil's 'rubber boom'?**

- A) The needs of Brazilian people were secondary to those of industrialised countries.
- B) Local people played a more dominant role in the boom when compared to European and American investors.
- C) It was developed for the local people of Brazil to help them escape poverty.
- D) It was not as successful as European and American investors had estimated.
- E) It was the underlying cause of many wars and civil conflicts in the area.

50. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain why slavery was widely practised in Latin America during the 19th century
- B) To clarify when slavery was completely ended in Latin America
- C) To discuss some consequences of the abolishment of slavery in Latin America
- D) To emphasise the considerable efforts of slaves to gain independence in Latin America
- E) To justify that investment from Europe and North America helped to end slavery in Latin America

ÖSYM

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Making food is one thing; keeping it is another. In their natural state, all the organic materials we eat are perishable. After a certain period of time, they go bad – smell bad, taste bad, look bad. Even if they do not become downright unappetising, foods lose nutritional value as vitamins degrade due to heat, strong light, air, or water. In preserving foods, the first order of business is to prevent yeasts, moulds, bacteria, and insects from devouring them before we do. Yeasts and moulds thrive on acidic fruits and convert their sugars to an acidic fizz. Bacteria prefer meat, dairy products, and low-acid vegetables; if allowed to proliferate, they create acid and other waste products that destroy food. Certain bacteria can overrun a person's gastrointestinal tract or release dangerous toxins, causing the misery of acute food poisoning. People have tried to prevent food spoilage since they first started cooking meat over a fire – smoking, salting, drying, and pickling have been around for millennia. The science of food preservation, however, advanced considerably in the 19th century with the advent of such processes as pasteurisation.

**51. According to the passage, even if foods do not go bad quickly, ----.**

- A) they may contribute less to our health after a period of exposure to certain factors
- B) they could perish if they are exposed to direct sunlight
- C) insects and bacteria detect them easily due to their bad smell
- D) they may cause changes in a person's gastrointestinal tract
- E) people do not wish to eat foods exposed to heat or water for a long time

**52. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Yeasts and moulds turn acid into sugar before people consume fruits.
- B) Yeasts and moulds may colonise bacteria and insects in warm and low-acid conditions.
- C) Efforts to avoid food spoilage have been around since people began cooking meat over a fire.
- D) Food preservation started in the 19th century with the advent of pasteurisation.
- E) All types of bacteria release toxins, causing acute food poisoning.

**53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

- A) Cooking meat over a fire could cause bacteria to proliferate easily on it.
- B) The 19th century is the period in which the science of food preservation bloomed.
- C) Drying and salting prevent food spoilage as they reduce acidity of the food.
- D) Pasteurisation has reduced the practice of other food preservation techniques.
- E) Problems in the gastrointestinal tract are usually the result of food poisoning.

**54. What can be said about foods according to the passage?**

- A) Meat, dairy products and low-acid vegetables are the only foods bacteria proliferate.
- B) If it is still appetising, consumption of food is harmless even if it is affected by any bacteria.
- C) Food spoilage is inevitable unless foods are preserved through specific processes.
- D) People tend to keep their spoiled foods even if they look unappetising.
- E) Pasteurisation is accepted as the most efficient way to prevent foods from going bad.

ÖSYM

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

A lie detector is a device intended to detect an involuntary physiological response that all persons exhibit when lying but never when telling the truth. However, the lie detector of popular fancy is mythological. In actual 'lie protector' tests, breathing movements, blood pressure changes and electrodermal responses are recorded on a polygraph while the respondent answers "yes" or "no" to a series of 8 to 12 questions. From the polygraph recordings, one can determine whether 'relevant' questions had a greater impact on the respondent than did the interpolated 'control' questions. In the standard lie test used in specific issue investigations, the relevant questions ask whether the respondent committed the act in question; for example, "On April 12, did you take \$2000 from the office safe?" A typical control question might be, "Have you ever stolen anything?" If the examinee reacts more strongly to the relevant than to the control questions, it is inferred that his/her answers to the relevant questions are deceptive. Because an innocent accused also may be disturbed by the relevant questions and react more strongly to them than to the controls, the lie test is biased against the truthful respondent. Research has shown that as many as 50 percent of innocent criminal suspects may 'fail' lie protector tests.

**55. Which of the following is true about lie detectors?**

- A) The number of the control questions surpasses that of the relevant questions in actual lie protector tests.
- B) A lie detector device actually works differently from what is usually imagined.
- C) One can monitor extraordinary differences in a person's psychology during a lie protector test.
- D) They record bodily responses evoked particularly by control questions.
- E) The respondent's bodily reactions are examined before the questions are asked.

**56. It can be inferred from the passage that the relevant questions asked in a standard lie test ----.**

- A) are expected to induce standard bodily responses from the respondent
- B) are used to disguise the control questions, which yield typical reactions
- C) would not be of much use without the control questions
- D) indicate that the respondent is lying if he or she reacts normally to them
- E) consistently lead to similar bodily changes in innocent people

**57. What is the disadvantage of the test used in specific issue investigations?**

- A) Some truthful test takers might be unwilling to answer the control questions because they do not seem relevant
- B) Honest people may overreact to the questions, which makes it hard to differentiate them from the liars.
- C) The answers given to the control questions bear no relation to the answers to the relevant ones.
- D) A majority of innocent people are falsely accused due to their unwillingness to react to the relevant questions.
- E) Researchers usually find the test unreliable, which makes the test impractical for investigative purposes.

**58. Which could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) How to Deceive Lie Detectors
- B) Question Types for Lie Protector Tests
- C) The Basic Working Principle of Lie Detectors
- D) The History and Development of Lie Detectors
- E) Investigating Financial Crime through Lie Detectors

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

We all start out as readers, don't we? First, it is picture books read to us by mum or dad. Then we begin to recognise sounds, letters, and words, and to take the first steps towards becoming readers ourselves. Many of us got the reading bug when we were young, and books read in childhood can stay with us forever. Reading is often the first piece of advice any aspiring writer is given. If you want to become a published author, it is a pretty good idea to take a look at what has been published so far – and to see what is being published now. First, read the kind of stuff you yourself want to write. Whatever that is – romance, crime, sci-fi, thrillers, memoirs, sagas, fantasy, non-fiction, it is sensible to see what is already out there. Secondly, take a look at what is being written outside your own genre. The more widely you read, the more you will learn. See how others do it and find out what works for you – and what does not. Learn how successful authors keep their readers turning the pages. Finally, do not ignore the everyday stuff you cannot get away from: newspapers and magazines, TV advertisements, websites, social media and so on. Ultimately, as a writer, you need to use words effectively to make every word **count**.

**59. Which of the following is true about the books people read in childhood according to the passage?**

- A) People form their reading habits thanks to the pictures these books contain.
- B) Children's books are usually better than picture books in helping become a published writer.
- C) Such books are written for the purpose of teaching sounds and letters.
- D) We often remember them throughout the course of our lives.
- E) It may not be possible to become a good writer without analysing them carefully.

**60. Why is it important to read outside your favourite genre?**

- A) To imitate the great writers who have written before you
- B) To learn about different styles and structures available
- C) To see which of the genres are making the biggest profits
- D) To decide what genre is the best for your target group of readers
- E) To get inspired by the popular themes of the great writers

**61. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'count' in the passage?**

- A) stimulate
- B) imply
- C) matter
- D) occur
- E) necessitate

**62. What is the main purpose of the author?**

- A) To give information on how to read more effectively
- B) To explain briefly what the great authors do and do not do
- C) To describe the similarities and differences between reading and writing
- D) To offer some guidelines to people wanting to become writers
- E) To compare and contrast a variety of literary genres for the enthusiasts

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**63.** Mary:

- So, I've decided to participate in the Citizen Science movement.

Hilda:

- And what exactly are you expected to do as part of this movement?

Mary:

- Nothing special, in fact. Science volunteers can contribute to global science studies by simply monitoring whales offshore or hawks and stars in the sky.

Hilda:

- ----

Mary:

- Not really! It's simple to do with basic technology, like smartphone apps. So, you can easily collect data and share it with other members of the movement.

- A) That's interesting. So they invite you to be an amateur researcher who offers help for free?
- B) Sounds impressive. Would you need to use special equipment in order to record these things?
- C) That's exciting. But don't you think you should be able to earn money for this kind of work?
- D) Hmm, I see. Doesn't this benefit the research team more than it benefits the volunteers?
- E) Wow. Is accuracy one of the top priorities for these types of observations?

**64.** Molly:

- So, I really liked the film. Actually, it really went way beyond my expectations.

James:

- Yeah, the special effects were pretty cool but I didn't like how long the film was. I mean, seriously, why would any film need to be nearly three hours long?

Molly:

- Well, with this kind of film it takes a lot of time to develop the plot and the characters. Don't you think so?

James:

- ----

Molly:

- I get what you're saying, but I still think most of them were needed in the film so that it could convey its message to the audience in a meaningful way.

- A) Not really. But since this was a sequel it must have taken longer to develop some of the themes of the story for people who haven't seen the first one.
- B) I agree that it must be a challenge for the writers to take such a complex plot and develop it into a shorter film, but I still got really bored.
- C) Nope, but I think the problem is actually with the cinema itself rather than the film. In some countries, a break is given partway through the film. We need that, too.
- D) Well, you have a point there. It does take time. Maybe the problem was with the story itself. I believe many critics would just agree with me.
- E) Actually, I don't. Some of the scenes were unnecessary because they didn't stick to the central theme of the story.

65. Maggie:

- Last week you said you didn't feel so well and you'd join a gym.

Lucy:

- That's true, but I have so much work to do that I can hardly find the time to even call up for information on how to best get fit.

Maggie:

---

Lucy:

- It's definitely better than nothing. Maybe I can try to discipline myself and start doing some stretching at my office.

- A) You keep finding excuses, and I think the problem is your tendency to delay. If you really want to create some time, I'm sure you can find a way.
- B) Actually, you don't really need a gym. Most professionals say even five minutes of light exercise can be beneficial for your health.
- C) You'd better get some advice from a doctor rather than hit the gym. Using prescribed medicines can help you lose weight in a controlled way.
- D) You shouldn't worry so much about trivial things. Going to the gym can make you feel happy, as the key to a happy life is to be able to find pleasure in small things.
- E) I think you should reorganise your weekly schedule. There are various techniques for planning your day so that you can have some time for yourself.

66. Alan:

- We are all told to exercise more, but for those with physical disabilities, the benefits of aerobic exercise have always been out of reach. I think scientists need to find a solution for this.

Chelsea:

- In fact, I have read about a recent study which aims to develop a kind of drug that will create the effect of exercise for those with physical disabilities.

Alan:

---

Chelsea:

- Thanks to the medication, the genes which prove resistant to weight gain can be activated without any physical training.

- A) How can that drug compensate for the lack of physical activity?
- B) How interested would you be in taking the drug yourself?
- C) How often is the drug taken to activate fat burning mechanisms?
- D) How do disabled people feel after taking this kind of drug?
- E) How much do they agree on the impact of the drug on people?

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Soruların yazılı kullanımı yasaktır.

## 67. Patient:

- I have a sore throat and this is the third in the last six months. My tonsils will probably need to be removed.

Doctor:

- It used to be a common practice a few decades ago, but today we approach tonsil removal with much more caution.

Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- We take little notice of our palatine tonsils, except when they are sore, but they activate our immune system, recognising pathogens entering through the mouth and nose.

Patient:

- So I should take better care of them instead of having them removed.

- A) I can't see why patients are driven to such risks. There must be a good side that may be less obvious to us.
- B) But when inflamed, they are extremely painful. Why should I tolerate them if I can easily get rid of them?
- C) So vaccination can provide protection against specific diseases? Is it possible to prevent infection this way?
- D) Oh! I would have had medical treatment instead of having them removed through surgery if I had known that.
- E) Does it really make sense? Surgery is supposed to be the last option in such cases regarding the immune system.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. Recent studies have suggested that underground water does not freeze despite temperatures being as low as -70°C, as it is prevented by salt present in the water.**

- A) It has been suggested by recent studies that because the salt in the water prevents freezing, water underground stays liquid even when the temperature is as low as -70°C.
- B) As recent studies have suggested, underground water freezes when the temperature reaches -70°C, despite the fact that salt in water generally prevents freezing.
- C) Recent studies have suggested that water remains liquid under the ground until the temperature reaches -70°C and enough salt is present.
- D) According to some recent studies, as underground water remains liquid even at temperatures as low as -70°C, the salt stops the water from freezing at higher temperatures.
- E) Recent studies have maintained that as soon as the temperature reaches -70°C, the salt in underground water prevents its freezing.

**69. Thinking about 'what-ifs' is commonly thought to be a futile exercise; however, it helps individuals make sense of their past experiences and prepare for the future.**

- A) Thinking about 'what-ifs' is thought to be helpful in taking lessons from past experiences and being more cautious about the future, even though it is actually an exercise that has no meaning.
- B) Although it is widely believed to be an unnecessary exercise, making sense of past experiences lets individuals think about 'what-ifs', teaching them life lessons in the long run.
- C) People should think about their 'what-ifs' because it is not a pointless exercise; it is something that is useful and effective for both the past and future.
- D) Thinking about 'what-ifs' is not only a popular activity exercised by many, but also a sensible tool to make meanings of the past and get ready for future experiences in advance.
- E) Contrary to popular belief, thinking about 'what-ifs' is not a useless exercise; it is rather something that lets people make meaningful inferences about the past and be ready for the future.

**70. The only time that an analysis procedure can help is when the user is fully aware not only of its strong points, but its shortcomings as well.**

- A) The user is to be fully aware of both the strengths and weaknesses of an analysis procedure to be able to benefit from it.
- B) An analysis procedure should have more strong points than shortcomings in order for the user to be aware of its benefits.
- C) Both the strengths and weaknesses of an analysis procedure should be fully evaluated before the user becomes aware of its benefits.
- D) An analysis procedure can help the user only if the user acknowledges the strong points rather than its shortcomings.
- E) The shortcomings of an analysis procedure can reduce its benefits only when the user is not fully aware of its strong points.

**71. Although the household technological products are interesting to users from all age groups, they are particularly significant to older people with sensory or motor limitations, due to the high degree of operational comfort and safety they offer.**

- A) Household technological products offer a high level of operational comfort and safety to people of all ages; nevertheless, it is the elderly who find them the most useful, especially if they have sensory and motor limitations.
- B) Household technological products attract the attention of consumers of all ages, but they are especially important to the elderly who have sensory and motor limitations as these devices provide a great degree of operational comfort and safety.
- C) Despite the fact that people from various age groups are interested in household technology, the biggest group who needs them is the elderly since they seek a high degree of operational comfort and safety because of their sensory and motor limitations.
- D) Household technological devices are significant for people of all ages, but they are especially important to those with sensory and motor limitations, such as old people, because these devices are comfortable and safe to operate.
- E) Though many people find household technological devices important owing to their high level of operational comfort and safety, these devices are particularly aimed at people with sensory and motor limitations, regardless of their age.

**72-75:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. With few exceptions, the Austronesian languages are closely interrelated. In spite of their very large number and the enormous expanse of the territories occupied by them, it is very easy to recognise their genetic interrelationship. ---- As a result of this, the total number of Austronesian languages is a contentious issue. Taking this into account, the approximate number of Austronesian languages of given areas, and the number of their speakers in these areas could be detected only if a wide-scale scientific study is conducted.
- A) Because of their great similarity to each other, it is often difficult to establish whether certain varieties are different languages, or dialects of one language.
- B) Phonologically, Austronesian languages are, with a few exceptions, fairly simple.
- C) Like other language groups, the Austronesian languages are thought to have originated thousands of years ago.
- D) The recognition of the genetic interrelationship and initial classification of Austronesian languages had its beginnings in the nineteenth century.
- E) There are four types of indigenous languages in the Australasia and the Pacific area.

73. At the very least, the egocentric bias causes us to misunderstand others. It undermines empathy and tolerance. It also traps us in a bubble and we waste vast amount of psychic energy recovering from insults that were never targeted at us in the first place. To live a life that is less reactive, more directed, it is necessary to put the ego in its place. ---- We can then see situations with clarity and approach them effectively. We may even see the wisdom in others' point of view, and learn from them.

- A) We can cognitively prompt ourselves to recognise that our own point of view is not the only one, or necessarily the best one.
- B) Social psychologists say our tilt to egocentricity is deeply ingrained as it helps us maintain a coherent narrative of the events in our lives.
- C) Even so, it is essential for all of us to recognise the egocentric bias for what it is: an adaptive illusion.
- D) There are some situations in which such ego-shifts occur naturally, with little effort — sublime experiences that defy comprehension.
- E) Some studies also find that *memento mori*, reminders of the impermanence of life, also displace the self from centre stage.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

**74.** The mind is a problem-solving organ that allows us to deal with events in imagination before they are faced in reality. That amazing skill has, over the last 10,000 years, allowed us, a weak, slow, and poorly defended species, to take over the planet. ---- We are living longer, even in the poorest countries. Violence is down, despite how things appear on our screens. We have made human progress.

- A) Some of the real-world difficulties a person faced centuries ago have been taken care of or at least diminished.
- B) Still, choosing values takes a certain amount of psychological sophistication to rein in the problem-solving mind.
- C) When we engage the capacity to choose and to embrace the values that inform our actions, we are humanising ourselves.
- D) Our mental capacity can serve as an ever-present compass, letting us know we are straying from our true purpose.
- E) Sometimes we get so caught up in our own thinking that we risk turning our values into a pros-and-cons list.

**75.** A tendency to sleep at a set time each day defines an individual's 'chronotype'. Although strongly influenced by genetics and light exposure, age-related body changes play a key role. Puberty heralds a notable shift as bedtimes and wake-up times get later. ---- By 55 we wake at around the time we did as young children, approximately two hours earlier than as adolescents. Thus, a 7 am alarm for a teenager feels like a 5 am start for a person in their 50s.

- A) Teenagers need about 9 hours for best academic performance; however, many of them get far less.
- B) This trend continues until 19.5 years in women and nearly 21 in men, then gradually reverses.
- C) A Canadian study compared cognitive performance mid-morning and mid-afternoon in teenagers and adults.
- D) Not surprisingly, teachers in their 50s will generally be at their best in the morning, unlike their teenage students.
- E) More relaxed attitudes to bedtimes, ignorance about sleep and the near addictive use of social media make this worse.

ÖSYM

Bu soruların telaffuz hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

76. (I) Wagner was a musical innovator who revolutionised opera by creating vast music-dramas for which he wrote both the music and the words – previously composers had used stories written by librettists. (II) He wanted to create a combination of all the arts – music, poetry, drama, and painting – which he called a *Gesamtkunstwerk*. (III) In addition, each major character, symbol, or place in his dramas had its individual musical theme, or *leitmotif*, that accompanied it throughout the opera. (IV) The greatest use of this technique came in his *Ring Cycle*, an epic story told over four operas. (V) In his essay *On Conducting*, he proposed that a creative conductor should actively interpret music, rather than just control an orchestra like a traffic cop.

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

77. (I) In the late 15th century, when Europeans first travelled into the Western Hemisphere, Mesoamerica was dominated by the vast empire of the Aztecs. (II) Today, many people in both Mesoamerica and along the Caribbean are of mixed background. (III) But within decades of the European arrival, Spanish conquerors had overwhelmed those powerful people and all other major groups. (IV) Native Aztec, Zapotec, Mixtec, and others were congregated into European-style villages and towns and forcibly converted to Roman Catholicism. (V) However, Europeans also introduced them to new sources of income, making them no longer dependent on traditionally practiced agriculture.

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

78. (I) Some of the most common reasons for early childhood hearing loss are genetic. (II) Inner ear hair cells are responsible for detecting sound signals and sending them to the brain, but gene mutations within those cells lead to poorly functioning anatomy. (III) Researchers working with mice have devised a method for replacing those flawed genes with healthy versions: they put the healthy genes into a modified virus and inject it into the inner ear. (IV) The main test of restored ear function involves exposing the rodents to a sudden, startling noise to see if they jump. (V) When the virus infects the ear hair cells, it delivers the healthy genes.

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

79. (I) It is well documented in the literature that anxiety disorders often co-occur with other diagnoses, including depression and other anxiety disorders. (II) However, it is important to examine whether this is true for the elderly as well. (III) Unlike anxiety or depression, the incidence of cognitive impairment increases with age. (IV) Research is beginning to shed light on the co-occurrence of depression and other psychiatric disorders in older adults. (V) There is evidence suggesting that as with younger adults, depression most frequently co-occurs with anxiety disorders among elderly patients.

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

80. (I) In 2002, the Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University took a group of 50 insomniacs and got them to try different ways to fall asleep. (II) Those using the traditional sheep-counting method took slightly longer than the average. (III) Some sleep research seems to suggest that punctuating long working hours with brief 'power naps' of just a few minutes may be good for health. (IV) What worked best was imagining a tranquil scene such as a beach or a waterfall: this relaxes people and engages their imagination. (V) On the other hand, counting sheep is too boring or irritating to take your mind off whatever is keeping you awake.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing (taşsız, metal top veya sivri uçlu) hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kaleml, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açölörler ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitabıınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kaleml, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılar uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitabığını işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitabıınızı alır almaz kitapçık kapağından bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitabıının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitabıñ ön kapağından basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitabıınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. Size verilen soru kitabıñ numarasını cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitabı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler. Soru kitabılarınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitabılarınızın bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitabına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitabıınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

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 doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

2020 YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI - 1

2020 - YDS/1

27-09-2020

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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

Bu soruların telif hakkı OSYM'ye aittir. Sorular OSYM'ının yazılı izni olmaksızın  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (2021-YDS/1)

## İNGİLİZCE

18 NİSAN 2021

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kağıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kağıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

*Bu sorular, T.C. Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanan ve sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
sadece resmi olarak imzalı ve tarihli sınavlar tarafından kullanılabilir.*

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. The most powerful ---- to parachuting is fear, but one should also take its high cost into account, as a total outfit for parachuting can be extremely expensive.

- A) resemblance      B) adjustment  
C) deterrent      D) submission  
E) adherence

2. Peanut may very well be the most common food allergy in some populations, but the ---- of a particular food allergy varies according to age and group.

- A) utilisation      B) withdrawal  
C) precaution      D) termination  
E) prevalence

3. Heating and cooling of the Earth are not ----, as it takes time for land, water, and air to either absorb heat and warm up or release stored heat and cool down.

- A) hospitable      B) convertible  
C) instantaneous      D) detrimental  
E) preliminary

4. Since the mid-20th century, plastic pollution has increased ----, and resulting pollution has become a global environmental issue.

- A) exponentially      B) conveniently  
C) alternatively      D) precisely  
E) fruitfully

5. The most basic path to computer literacy is to ---- competence in using computers to perform personal or vocational tasks.

- A) exclude      B) relieve  
C) deteriorate      D) restrict  
E) attain

6. Making videos should be a lot of fun, but it can also be a bit of a minefield, as lots of people ---- problems and lose momentum before they even get started.

- A) hand over      B) look for  
C) turn down      D) give up  
E) run into

**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. A seminal study ---- that people who ---- less than seven hours a night are at increased risk of mortality.

- A) revealed / will sleep
- B) has revealed / sleep
- C) reveals / will be sleeping
- D) will reveal / have slept
- E) had revealed / had been sleeping

8. Ideally, the end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union ---- a substantial lessening of security concerns in the world; however, in practice, the focus ---- to terrorism and subnational groups.

- A) might have signified / will have moved
- B) would have signified / used to move
- C) must have signified / had moved
- D) could have signified / had been moving
- E) should have signified / moved

9. The recent discovery of a toe made of wood and leather ---- to the mummified body of an Egyptian noblewoman in Cairo, approximately 3,000 years old, ---- that artificial limbs are nothing new.

- A) attached / proves
- B) being attached / had proven
- C) attach / has proven
- D) attaching / proved
- E) to be attached / used to prove

10. Anorexia nervosa is a severe eating disorder, usually involving excessive weight loss ---- self-starvation, most often found ---- teenage girls.

- A) at / with
- B) from / of
- C) for / between
- D) by / on
- E) through / among

11. With concerns ---- the rate of energy demand, the role of renewable energy, which is generated ---- sources that are naturally replenished, such as wind and sunlight, is becoming increasingly significant.

- A) at / upon
- B) in / for
- C) to / through
- D) about / from
- E) over / into

12. ---- certain types of fungi have been used throughout history for a variety of beneficial purposes, others have been found to contain dangerous toxins that are poisonous to humans.

- A) Once
- B) Although
- C) Since
- D) Provided that
- E) Only when

13. ---- such an intimate connection existed between agricultural intensification and the appearance of cities, it is not surprising that the earliest evidence for cities comes from regions with ancient agricultural traditions.

- A) Because
- B) As if
- C) Before
- D) Although
- E) While

14. ---- children can be easy targets for exploitation and victimization, supervision is a necessary component of any Internet safety.

- A) Even if
- B) Although
- C) Since
- D) Before
- E) Unless

15. The conventional view of dinosaur origins holds that they were endowed with ---- superior speed, agility, metabolism and intelligence ---- as soon as they debuted they quickly spread across the globe.

- A) either / or
- B) both / and
- C) the more / the more
- D) whether / or
- E) such / that

16. Books continue to be a major medium for communicating scholarly works in the field of history, ---- many other social sciences, where journal articles are far more important.

- A) with the help of
- B) in contrast to
- C) due to
- D) such as
- E) on the basis of

**S**oruların telif hakkı **ÖSYM’de** aittir. Sorular **ÖSYM’nin yazılı izniyle** ve **hicbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz**.

**17-21:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

According to classical Western historiography, modernity begins in 1789 with the advent of the French Revolution. This is, perhaps, not entirely (17)--- the many social changes inspired by that upheaval. It is also because of the political change, marking the break between the former regime and modernity (18)--- the French Revolution represents the beginning of modern political culture. Between 1791 and 1795, France (19)--- three constitutions. These were a liberal constitutional monarchy, a democratic republic based on universal manhood suffrage and a liberal republic. All three provided inspiration for constitutional monarchists, democrats and liberals far (20)--- the borders of France. Indeed, the legacy of the 1791 constitution eventually forced most ruling 19th-century monarchs (21)--- a constitution limiting their powers. And of the 29 constitutions adopted in Europe during 1791 – 1802 alone, 26 were the result of direct French influence.

17.

- A) unlike
- C) due to
- E) except for
- B) despite
- D) instead of

18.

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

19.

- A) withdrew
- B) neglected
- C) jeopardised
- D) dispelled
- E) adopted

20.

- A) beyond
- B) under
- C) between
- D) by
- E) into

21.

- A) having accepted
- B) to have accepted
- C) accepting
- D) to accept
- E) to be accepting

**22-26:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Martin Scorsese's *Goodfellas* (1990) is a long, violent and enthralling interweaving of biography, social observation and black comedy. It is a story based on the real life of Henry Hill, who grew to manhood in the Mafia and eventually (22)--- his former associates, sending them to prison for the rest of their lives. The film is considered to be successful by critics and audiences (23)--- its superb cast, which includes some of the best of New York's character actors: Paul Sorvino, Lorraine Bracco as Hill's wife, Robert De Niro in his sixth collaboration with director Scorsese, and Joe Pesci, who gives a remarkably realistic performance as a menacing gangster (24)--- the rise. As Henry Hill, the actor Ray Liotta gives a complex portrayal of an Irish-Italian kid who succeeds in his youthful ambition (25)--- popularity as a wealthy gangster, only to have his position slowly eroded until it almost destroys him. Martin Scorsese sustains the fast tempo of the tale to an exciting, artful climax, (26)--- some questioned whether *Goodfellas* glamorised or made criminals appear too sympathetic.

**22.**

- A) executed
- B) recalled
- C) converted
- D) anticipated
- E) betrayed

**23.**

- A) at the expense of
- B) as opposed to
- C) on account of
- D) except for
- E) in comparison to

**24.**

- A) for
- B) at
- C) in
- D) to
- E) on

**25.**

- A) to gain
- B) gaining
- C) to have gained
- D) having gained
- E) to be gaining

**26.**

- A) given that
- B) only when
- C) even though
- D) as long as
- E) as if

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın, hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. Unless they regard the material they are taught as worth learning, ----.**

- A) classrooms are rather intricate microcosms where students spend a great deal of their life and find out who they are
- B) time pressure under which most teachers work prevents them from meeting their students' needs
- C) students will not be motivated to take part in classroom activities and interact with each other
- D) subjects related to students' everyday experiences stimulate their interest and induce them to study with vigour
- E) making learning process more enjoyable and interesting encourages further student involvement

**28. While chronic stress can bring on significant mental health issues along with other problems, ----.**

- A) stress can be prevented from becoming a problem in the first place by following a healthy diet
- B) employees should be trained in stress management before they experience stress-related problems in the workplace
- C) work-related stress often leads to depression or anxiety, causing a high rate of loss in employee productivity
- D) short-term stress, such as working to meet an imminent deadline, can be beneficial
- E) stress may trigger headaches, digestive disorders and cardiovascular disease

**29. ----, advertisers will quickly be discouraged from attempting to use such approaches because of public disapproval.**

- A) Even if a successful return on investment is forthcoming from subliminal advertisements
- B) Because companies desire high profits from their investments, including advertising
- C) As a result of a rapid growth in online advertising in many sectors
- D) Whereas there is no credible evidence that subliminal advertising will yield benefits
- E) Although proponents provide no rationale to guide the use of subliminal adverts

**30. In addition to the obvious detrimental effects of sport injury on physical functioning, ----.**

- A) athletes are mainly able to focus primary attention on their rehabilitation programs
- B) any injury that occurs during a sports event is called a sport injury
- C) most negative emotions tend to dissipate over the first month following the injuries
- D) sport injury can have a harmful effect on various aspects of psychological functioning
- E) injury appears to spur athletes' use of coping strategies and seeking support from others

**31. Even though Egyptian medicine went into decline about 1200 BCE, ----.**

- A) ancient Egyptians began to develop the world's first sophisticated medical practice sometime before 2000 BCE
- B) its reputation as the best in the ancient world continued for many centuries to follow
- C) there is evidence suggesting that most treatments for disease were based on trial-and-error experimentation
- D) it is assumed that Egyptian priests gained their understanding of the human body by preparing mummies
- E) religion in ancient Egypt played an integral role in the treatment of all kinds of diseases

**32. Visiting buildings gives you the best chance to experience architecture in relation to the world of light, sound, setting, and people, ----.**

- A) though visits to buildings are enjoyable and provide a chance to see how architecture changes the real world
- B) but to understand the underlying architecture of buildings you need to study them through drawing
- C) as many books on architecture and the history of architecture are rich in various kinds of visuals
- D) and there is no readily-available prescription on how to become a good architect
- E) even so, architecture is about changing the world, making it better, more comfortable, and more beautiful

**33. The many varieties of lime are nearly identical in shape and appearance, ----.**

- A) while their primary use is to flavour foods like salads and cakes
- B) although they are widely considered to have originated in Asia
- C) given that they are high in vitamin C and contain antioxidants that promote health
- D) but their degree of acidity ranges from nearly neutral to extremely sour
- E) so they can also be utilised to produce perfumes and suntan products

**34. Consumers are less likely to adopt innovations that demand radical behaviour changes ----.**

- A) as certain habits are more likely to be rapidly adopted
- B) unless they are convinced that the effort will be worthwhile
- C) although innovators represent about 2.5% of the population
- D) whereas marketers are interested in identifying producers' needs
- E) since they tend to have more favourable attitudes toward taking risks

- 35. Irish people fear that international populations of Ireland's cities threaten the native culture, ----.**
- A) as cultural education is mandatory for all permanent residents of Ireland
  - B) yet Irish artists are encouraged to focus on traditional rather than modern art projects
  - C) and thus foreigners seeking good job opportunities stay in big cities like Dublin and Belfast
  - D) but the survival of traditional music, dance, and storytelling proves otherwise
  - E) so Ireland's popularity as a tourist destination is ensured by its profound cultural heritage
- 36. Esperanto, an artificial language invented in 1887 for international use, is considered by many to be one of the easiest languages to master ----.**
- A) but UNESCO has affirmed the value of establishing it as a universal second language
  - B) although the Polish linguist Ludwik L. Zamenhof hoped to bring all of the peoples of the Earth together by inventing such a language
  - C) in order that the number of speakers can reach several million in varying levels of proficiency
  - D) because it is known for its simplicity, beauty and flexibility as a medium for translation
  - E) even if Esperantists believe in the positive outcomes in learning and teaching this language

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

- 37. One of the difficulties of studying African literature is that for much of the history of Africa, the societies were non-literate and thus relied on oral traditions to pass their stories to the coming generations.**
- A) Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamalarından dolayı hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere sözlü gelenek yoluya aktarmayı tercih etmeleridir.
  - B) Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamaları sebebiyle hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalması, Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından birini oluşturmaktadır.
  - C) Afrika edebiyatını incelerken karşılaşılan zorluklardan biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümune bakıldığından toplumların okuryazar olmamaları ve hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalarak aktarmalarıdır.
  - D) Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından biri, Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumların okuryazar olmamaları ve dolayısıyla hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağlı kalmalarıdır.
  - E) Afrika tarihinin büyük bir bölümünde toplumlar okuryazar olmadıklarından hikâyelerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak için sözlü geleneklere bağlıydılar ve bu durum Afrika edebiyatını incelemenin zorluklarından birini oluşturmaktadır.

**38. Being overweight after turning 60 may increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease, but by losing weight, people may be able to hinder ageing of their brains and reduce the likelihood of memory problems later on.**

- A) Aşırı kilolu olmak, 60 yaşına gelindiğinde Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilmektedir fakat kilo veren insanlar beyinlerinin yaşlanması engelleyerek sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- B) 60 yaşından sonra aşırı kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilir ancak kilo vererek beyinlerinin yaşlanmasıının önüne geçebilen insanlar sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- C) 60 yaşına geldikten sonra aşırı kilolu olanlar, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilmektedir fakat insanlar kilo vererek beynin yaşlanmasıının önüne geçtiğinde sonrasında yaşanacak olan hafıza problemleri olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- D) 60 yaşına geldikten sonra aşırı kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırabilir ancak insanlar kilo vererek beyinlerinin yaşlanmasıının önüne geçebilir ve sonrasında hafıza problemleri yaşama olasılığını azaltabilirler.
- E) 60 yaş sonrası kilolu olmak, Alzheimer hastalığı riskini artırıda insanlar beyinlerinin yaşamasını engellemek ve sonrasında hafıza problemleri yaşama olasılığını azaltmak için kilo verebilirler.

**39. As well as being low in calories, vegetables are a rich source of vitamins and minerals and can help reduce the risk of many health problems.**

- A) Zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olan sebzeler aynı zamanda düşük kalorili olduğu için birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- B) Sebzeler, düşük kalorili olmakla birlikte zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olduğu için birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olur.
- C) Düşük kalorili olmalarının yanı sıra sebzeler, zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağıdır ve pek çok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- D) Pek çok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olan sebzeler, zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağı olmakla birlikte düşük kalorilidir.
- E) Sebzeler sadece düşük kalorili olmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda zengin bir vitamin ve mineral kaynağıdır ve birçok sağlık sorunu riskinin azaltılmasına yardımcı olmaktadır.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izin almaksızın  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**40. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Avrupa otomobil endüstrisi yavaş yavaş toparlanmaya başladı ancak nispeten düşük gelirler ve yüksek işletme maliyetleri gerçek anlamda bir seri otomobil üretiminin ortaya çıkmasını engelledi.**

- A) It was comparatively low incomes and high operating costs that hindered the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles although the European automobile industry started to make gradual progress after World War I.
- B) Following World War I, the European automobile industry started to improve gradually; however, the factors that hindered the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles were relatively low incomes and high operating costs.
- C) Whereas the European automobile industry began to recover slowly following World War I, the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles was delayed because of relatively low incomes and high operating costs.
- D) The European automobile industry started to recover slowly after World War I, but relatively low incomes and high operating costs prevented the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles.
- E) Having started to improve gradually after World War I, the European automobile industry prevented the emergence of a real mass production of automobiles due to comparatively low incomes and high operating costs.

**41. Önemli gelişmelere rağmen beynin tam olarak nasıl hesap yaptığı hâlâ çözülmemiş bir problemdir, çünkü nöronların bilgiyi nasıl kodladığıyla ilgili pek çok soru henüz cevaplanmamıştır.**

- A) The reason why there are still many unanswered questions about how neurons code information in spite of significant progress is that the problem of exactly how the brain computes has not been solved yet.
- B) In spite of considerable progress, the problem of exactly how the brain can compute remains to be unsolved, as there are many unanswered questions about the way neurons code information.
- C) Despite considerable progress, exactly how the brain computes remains an unsolved problem because many questions about how neurons code information have not been answered yet.
- D) There has been considerable progress, but many questions about exactly how neurons code information remain unanswered, so the problem of how the brain can compute has not been solved yet.
- E) While there has been significant progress, we still cannot solve the problem of exactly how the brain computes, as many questions about how neurons code information have not been answered yet.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından kurulmuş veya kurum veya hiçbir kişi,

42. İki farklı bakteri türü, insan vücudunun belirli bölgelerinde karşılaştıklarında antibiyotiklere karşı gösterdikleri alışlagelmiş tepkilerini bırakarak beklenmedik bir şekilde davranışabilirler.

- A) Two different types of bacteria are likely to act unpredictably when they meet in certain parts of the human body and abandon their usual responses to antibiotics.
- B) When two different types of bacteria meet in certain parts of the human body, they can act unexpectedly, abandoning their typical responses to antibiotics.
- C) When two different types of bacteria meet in certain parts of the human body, abandoning their typical responses to antibiotics can make them act unexpectedly.
- D) The human body has certain parts where two different types of bacteria may act unpredictably when they meet and abandon their typical responses to antibiotics.
- E) Meeting in certain parts of the human body, two different types of bacteria can act unexpectedly if they have abandoned their normal responses to antibiotics.

ÖSYM  
Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

The question of animal language and thought has been debated since ancient times. Some have held the view that humans are exceptional in these respects, while others believe that humans and animals are similar with respect to language and thought. The issue is important because our self-image as a species is at stake. Arguments for human exceptionalism such as Cartesian, Wittgensteinian and behaviourist state that language and thought are closely associated, and animals do not have language. The ape language experiments of the 1960s and 1970s were especially important against this background: if apes could learn language then even the advocates of human exceptionalism would have to admit that they have thoughts. It is now generally believed that whatever linguistic abilities apes have shown have been quite rudimentary. Yet many sceptics are willing to grant that in some cases apes did develop linguistic skills to some extent, and clearly evidenced thought. Studies of other animals in captivity and various animals in the wild have provided evidence of highly sophisticated communicative behaviour. Cognitive ethology and comparative psychology have emerged as the fields that study animal thought. While there are conceptual difficulties in grounding these fields, it appears plausible that many animals have thoughts and these can be scientifically investigated.

**43. According to the passage, the issue of animal language is significant because ----.**

- A) it has just started to emerge in various debates
- B) it can determine the self-image of human beings as a species
- C) it has been proven that animals can understand human language
- D) human beings' self-image is strengthened when animals understand their language
- E) there is strong evidence against animals' ability to have thoughts

**44. According to the passage, human exceptionalism is based on ----.**

- A) evidence that apes have the ability to learn a human language
- B) the fact that apes are able to think just like humans do
- C) the assumption that animal behaviour is closely connected to their thoughts
- D) an idea that there is a strong link between language and thought
- E) a behaviourist approach to language learning

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

- A) captive and wild animals differ greatly in how they communicate
- B) wild animals are better at developing ways of communication than captive animals
- C) there is a significant lack of study of animal thought and communication
- D) studies of animals in captivity fail to provide any evidence of their ability to think
- E) whether captive or wild, many animals may exhibit sophisticated communicational behaviour

**46. Which of the following can be said about the author of the passage?**

- A) He seems to be of the opinion that there are many animals with the ability to think.
- B) He supports the philosophical views that regard humans as the highest of species.
- C) He clearly states that investigating animal intelligence in terms of thinking is a waste of time.
- D) He does not accept the idea that humans and animals can be investigated on one scale.
- E) He endorses the idea that human beings' self-image as a species has been destroyed.

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Risk is inherent in all business activity. Start-ups, for example, face the risk of too few customers, and therefore insufficient revenue to cover costs. There is also the risk that a competitor will copy the company's idea, and perhaps offer a better alternative. When a company has borrowed money from a bank, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, and repayments will become too burdensome to afford. Start-ups that rely on overseas trade are also exposed to exchange-rate risk. Moreover, new businesses in particular may be exposed to the risk of operating in only one market. Whereas large companies often diversify their operations to spread risk, the success of small companies is often linked to the success of one idea (the original genesis for the start-up) or one geographic region, such as the local area. A decline in that market or area can lead to failure. It is essential that new businesses are mindful of market changes, and position themselves to adapt to those changes. At its heart, risk is a strategic issue. Business owners must carefully weigh the operational risk of a start-up, or the risks of a new product or project, against potential profits or losses – in other words, the strategic consequences of action vs. inaction. Risk must be quantified and managed; and it poses a constant strategic challenge. Fortune favours the brave, but with people's lives and the success of the business at stake, caution cannot simply be thrown to the wind.

- 47. Which of the following is not mentioned as a risk in business activity?**
- A) Not having enough customers to meet the costs of operating your business
  - B) A competitor offering a better version of your product
  - C) Not being able to get a bank loan to cover your start-up costs
  - D) Exchange-rate risk in overseas trade
  - E) Challenge of loan repayment if interest rates increase

**48. According to the passage, the success of small businesses is often associated with ----.**

- A) diversification of risk
- B) a specific idea or location
- C) operating in several markets
- D) their position relative to inherent risks
- E) revising their targets

**49. What is the author's attitude towards risk-taking?**

- A) Cautious
- B) Supportive
- C) Neutral
- D) Changeable
- E) Tolerant

**50. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?**

- A) To warn businesses against the risks that are a natural part of doing business
- B) To discourage start-ups from doing business with overseas companies
- C) To show that risks in business far outweigh any possible advantages
- D) To explain why risk-taking in business is essential in certain business models
- E) To describe how risk-taking contributes to success in business

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Neanderthals could hold objects between finger and thumb like we would hold a pen because their hands were more nimble, able to move quickly and easily. Recent findings suggest that Neanderthals were able to perform skilful tasks like threading sea shells onto string to make jewellery. These activities were hard to explain if they were clumsy. Neanderthal hand bones were much chunkier than ours, implying a lack of fine control. Previous studies suggested Neanderthals were unable to perform a 'precision grip' with finger and thumb. Instead, they were thought to use a 'power grip' involving their whole fist like small children holding crayons. To find out how Neanderthals used their hands, Katerina Harvati at the University of Tübingen, Germany studied 3D scans of 'enthuses': the points on the bones where muscles were attached. A precision grip uses a different set of muscles to a power grip, and those muscles that get used more result in larger entheses. Harvati's team previously showed this by studying modern humans having done different jobs. They examined the hand entheses of Neanderthals and early modern humans. The Neanderthals spent most of their time using precision grips, while the early modern humans used both precision and power grips. "Our study reconciles the archaeological with the anatomical fossil evidence," says Harvati. "It was previously proposed Neanderthals relied on force for their manual activities", but this perception "was at odds with mounting archaeological evidence for sophisticated cultural behaviour of Neanderthals".

- 51. It is stated in the passage that contrary to earlier research, Neanderthals ----.**
- were capable of using their finger and thumb to grasp things
  - expended considerable effort to be able to perform a precision grip
  - learnt to control their hand muscles through activities like making jewellery with sea shells
  - were clumsy, and thus incompetent in accomplishing complicated tasks
  - used power grips even for tasks that required delicacy

**52. It is stated in the passage that the hand bones of Neanderthals ----.**

- were chunkier than those of early modern humans allowing only power grips
- were previously considered to make them incapable of performing delicate tasks
- helped them to excel in using string to make jewellery from various materials
- led to a lack of control while using power grips to perform different jobs
- were not well developed enough to study them through 3D scans

**53. The underlined word 'reconciles' is closest in meaning to ----.**

- challenges
- divides
- matches
- identifies
- abandons

**54. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?**

- Effects of the Power Grip on Cultural Behaviours of Neanderthals
- Historical Records of Manual Activities of Neanderthals
- A Comparison between Neanderthal and Modern Human Hand Anatomies
- Archaeological Findings on Early Modern Humans' Manual Skills
- Neanderthal Performance: Power Grip or Precision Grip

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

US statistics taken from between 2000 and 2009 show that car drivers or passengers suffer 7.3 deaths per billion miles. In contrast, air travel comes in at just 0.07 deaths per billion passenger miles. Of course, statistics cannot cure someone's fear of flying, but they do prove that it is one of the safest ways to get from A to B. This safety is thanks to the testing that every single part of the aircraft has to go through before it is allowed to undertake its first flight. While passengers get to enjoy the comfort of air conditioning, the engines have to be able to cope with temperatures as low as -55 °C during cruise conditions. Temperature tests are important to the airlines because they want to make sure that their planes can operate in as many environments as possible. Each time they have to ground an aircraft because of bad weather, they lose money. Another thing to be considered by the airlines is the migrating birds. They can travel at altitudes of over 8,000m and threaten the cruise phase of the flight, although the greatest risk is during take-off, when the craft is at its heaviest and the engines are close to maximum power.

**55. It is pointed out in the passage that according to the statistics ----.**

- A) air travel is more popular than ever, especially in the USA
- B) the number of people afraid of air travel is increasing
- C) transportation is safer by plane than by car
- D) the number of deaths in air travel is increasing
- E) people die of the fear of flights, not of air crashes

**56. According to the passage, the safety of each flight is ensured by ----.**

- A) supplying powerful engines
- B) having skilled aircraft crew
- C) the tests before the flights
- D) less traffic in the air
- E) having fewer passengers

**57. According to the passage, temperature is important in air travel because ----.**

- A) bad weather conditions can result in loss of money for the airlines
- B) temperatures as low as -55 °C are the main cause of plane crashes
- C) the air conditioning in aircrafts is not effective at low temperatures
- D) it can affect the speed of the planes leading to delays in flights
- E) passengers generally prefer to fly in good weather conditions

**58. One can understand from the passage that birds ----.**

- A) are responsible for the majority of air travel deaths
- B) are a bigger danger to planes than low temperatures
- C) threaten the safety of the flight mostly during the initial stages of the flight
- D) can prevent the engines from reaching their maximum power
- E) are most dangerous at altitudes higher than 8,000m

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

What makes for a long-lasting memory? Research has shown that emotional or important events become deeply rooted, whereas neutral ones create weak impressions that easily fade. But what about an experience that initially seemed forgettable but was later shown to be important? Animal research suggested that these types of older memories could be strengthened, but until now scientists had not been able to replicate these findings in humans. New evidence suggests that our initially weak memories are maintained by the brain for a set period of time, during which they can be enhanced. In a recent study, psychologists at New York University showed 119 participants a set of images of tools and animals. A few minutes later the subjects saw a new set of images, with an electric shock paired with either tools or animals to increase the salience of one category. The participants' memories for both sets of images were then tested either six hours later, or the next day. Participants remembered images from the first series better if they belonged to the same category that was later paired with a shock. The findings suggest that even if an event does not seem meaningful when it occurs, a later cue signalling that the experience was important can enhance the old memory.

**59. According to the passage, in order for memories to be deeply rooted, they should be ----.**

- A) paired with a physical stimulus
- B) accompanied by stimulating feelings
- C) linked to the ones that are initially strong
- D) broadly categorised in the brain before they are lost
- E) replicated immediately after they are created

**60. It is pointed out in the passage that weak memories ----.**

- A) can be strengthened but they cannot be as permanent as initially strong ones
- B) remain in the brain only if they are replicated on a daily basis
- C) can be better remembered if they are connected to initially strong ones
- D) are bound to disappear eventually, even if they are repeated
- E) are kept in the brain for some time before they are forgotten

**61. Which of the following is true about the study done by New York University psychologists?**

- A) Accompanying an image in the second set with an electric shock facilitated recollection of the ones in the same category in the first set.
- B) The participants remembered as many images from the second series as from the first one when asked on the same day or the next day.
- C) The memory experiment tested humans' neural reactions to a set of images of animals and tools.
- D) The study provided evidence for how memories can be manipulated to alter reality.
- E) The researchers accompanied the images of tools with an electric shock to make the tool category distinct.

**62. What does the passage mainly focus on?**

- A) How new experiences boost initially weak memories
- B) How humans react psychologically to different images
- C) When a memory is susceptible to weakening
- D) What types of feedback can strengthen memories
- E) Whether positive outcomes improve long-term memory

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**63.** Daniel:

- In my Humanities course this week, we're learning about common American hobbies. One such hobby is coin collecting.

Beth:

- That sounds strange and uncommon. Why would someone have a hobby such as coin collecting?

Daniel:

- ----

Beth:

- Well, it's true that coins represent changes in trade as well as in international relations. However, it still seems like a strange hobby to me.

- A) I'm not sure why someone would have a hobby like this. Perhaps people with large collections feel more powerful than those without.
- B) Some would argue that coin collecting is related to history and economics. Therefore, this hobby covers a wide range of interests.
- C) My father grew up in America and he collected coins because he wanted to learn about metals.
- D) The reasons behind our hobbies are sometimes unexplainable. I do know that people appreciate money, so that could be why.
- E) Our professor asked us that same question. I'm going to think about possible reasons this week.

**64.** Jeff:

- The scale of natural catastrophes in the world reveals that something must be done as soon as possible. Just consider the fire in Australia in 2019.

Amy:

- ----

Jeff:

- Neither. Actually, a more viable solution would be better.

Amy:

- Well, I completely agree that urgent precautions are needed.

- A) Can you please be more specific or at least give some clear examples as to how?
- B) What are the two major actions you consider should be taken on this matter at-hand?
- C) Governments have neither action nor contingency plans for such a gravely important issue, don't you think?
- D) Do you mean harsh penalties or increasing ecological taxes?
- E) I believe that more efforts should be made to increase public awareness of natural catastrophes. Would you agree?

65. Hannah:

- The weather has finally warmed up! Time to bring out the spring wardrobe!

Michael:

- You're right, but for many of us that means the onset of allergies with sniffles and watery eyes.

Hannah:

- ----

Michael:

- Actually a healthy diet is said to be the key. What we eat has the potential to prevent allergic reactions, like sneezing, from happening in the first place.

Hannah:

- That's great! Then everybody can find a way to enjoy outdoors in spring.

- A) What other symptoms do people have when their spring allergy starts?
- B) Which allergens should people watch out for during spring time?
- C) Why don't people prefer to stay indoors to deal with spring allergies?
- D) How can people avoid allergies especially throughout spring?
- E) How long are allergic people allowed to stay out when it is spring?

66. Elizabeth:

- Did you know that the rise of drug-resistant bacteria due to overprescription of antibiotics kills nearly one million people a year around the world?

Philip:

- ----

Elizabeth:

- To address this, the UK government offered local health bodies an extra £5 in funding per patient if they cut prescribing antibiotics.

Philip:

- Did it really work?

Elizabeth:

- Well, one study has found that general practitioners began writing 3% fewer antibiotic prescriptions for respiratory infections.

- A) Some family doctors in Australia and the UK use tests before they prescribe antibiotics.
- B) Yeah that's right, and many doctors unnecessarily prescribe the drugs for viral infections as well.
- C) Fortunately, doctors have been successfully nudged to cut antibiotic use in recent years.
- D) To be honest, governments should try raising patients' awareness rather than interfering with the doctor's business.
- E) I heard that an initiative to curb the overuse of antibiotics was introduced, which dramatically lowered the rates.

67. Student:

- I think for my final presentation I'm going to focus on culture and the characteristics of cultured people.

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

- Well I like the topic because how people interpret it may vary greatly. To some, being cultured means being cultured in arts while for others it only refers to a good education.

Teacher:

- I see your point now. Then, you will also need to address how complementary these two views are to each other.

- A) Wouldn't it be better if you also mention the mainstream culture in different societies to illustrate the common features of cultured people?
- B) Why do you consider it as an issue worth discussing in detail? Isn't it clear what we expect to find in these people?
- C) Are you also interested in the definition of cultural events since it may provide clues about who to include as cultured or not?
- D) Do you find cultured people who attend talks, exhibitions and music concerts more intriguing than ordinary ones?
- E) What about also comparing the description of cultured people with those of intellectuals, artists, and literary figures?

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. Although it is incorrect to characterise adolescence as a time of inevitable family conflict, early adolescence is a period of significant change in family relationships.**

- A) Early adolescence is a period of serious change in family relationships, so it may be wrongly considered as a time when frequent disagreements arise in the family.
- B) Early adolescence refers to a period of substantial change in family relationships; however, it would be wrong to characterise adolescence as a time when unavoidable family disputes occur.
- C) As adolescence is a time when inescapable family arguments break out, early adolescence is mistakenly believed to result in critical change in family relationships.
- D) Whereas early adolescence is regarded as a period during which family relationships undergo remarkable change, adolescence is incorrectly considered as a time when family disputes become more intense.
- E) Even though early adolescence is incorrectly characterised as a period of dramatic change in family relationships, adolescence is generally seen as a time when unavoidable family arguments occur frequently.

**69. If the benefits of zoos are negligible, animal advocates contend, then, keeping wildlife captive cannot be justified.**

- A) According to animal advocates, keeping wildlife captive is not justifiable even though zoos have several benefits.
- B) Despite the proven benefits of zoos, animal advocates believe that keeping wildlife captive is not justifiable.
- C) Animal advocates think that it is not possible to justify keeping wildlife captive unless there are significant benefits to be gained from the zoos.
- D) Animal advocates suggest that justifying the need to keep wildlife captive in zoos depends on how much benefit they offer.
- E) Regardless of the benefits of zoos, keeping wildlife captive is unacceptable for animal advocates to justify.

**70. Communicative development in the first year of all infants occurs in the same way, regardless of the complexity of the language being acquired.**

- A) While communicative development in the first year of all infants takes place in a similar way, the complexity of the language being acquired may impact this development.
- B) The complexity of an infant's language determines whether he or she can learn to communicate more easily than others in his or her first year.
- C) Although some infants have a language that is more complex than those of others, their communicative development in their first year could occur more quickly.
- D) No matter how complicated their language is, every infant goes through the same process of communicative development in their first year.
- E) The complexity of the language being acquired has nothing to do with the communicative development in the first year of an infant, though it seems to do so.

**71. Neuroscientists know a lot about how individual neurons operate but remarkably little about how large numbers of them work together to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.**

- A) Neuroscientists' comprehensive understanding of the workings of individual neurons may contribute significantly to what they know about large numbers of neurons, which are thought to work in cooperation to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- B) As they already know how neurons behave individually, what neuroscientists need to focus more on is how large neuron groups collaborate to produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- C) Neuroscientists are knowledgeable enough about how individual neurons function during the production of thought, feelings, and behaviours, but they know little about how large numbers of neurons perform these duties.
- D) Neuroscientists' knowledge of how large numbers of neurons cooperate for the production of thoughts, feelings and behaviours is rather limited despite the fact that they have vast knowledge of how individual neurons work.
- E) Neuroscientists have already discovered enough about the functioning of individual neurons, and now they need to expand their knowledge of how large neuron groups produce thoughts, feelings and behaviours.

**72-75:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Sleep is a period of intense neurological activity, especially when we have dreams. ---- Many researchers think that dreams could be an unintended consequence of these and other underlying neurological processes. Harvard psychiatrists propose that as brain circuits become active during the night, they trigger sensations, emotions and memories, all of which are essentially random. But our meaning-making brains still assemble all of this underlying activity into a story, often a strange or illogical one.
- A) One of its main functions may be to allow the brain to consolidate and organise our memories.
- B) Deciphering nocturnal symbols may be enjoyable, but in reality, it is much more complicated than it seems.
- C) Scientific theories are more sceptical than dream dictionaries about how much dreams actually reveal.
- D) Dreaming has recently been seen as something that opens a window to the working of the mind.
- E) Dream interpretations seem relevant to our lives because they apply equally well to almost everybody.

73. Infants can recognise the emotions of others, and use this information when reacting to novel situations and people. As infants explore their world, they generally rely on the emotional expressions of their mothers or caregivers to determine the safety or appropriateness of a particular endeavour. ---- Are infants simply imitating their mother's emotional responses, or do they actually experience a change in mood purely from the expressive visual cues of the mother? What is known, however, is that as infants explore their environment, their emotional responses to what they encounter are based on cues portrayed by their mother or primary caregiver.

- A) During the second year, infants express emotions of shame or embarrassment and pride, which are greatly developed with the help of adults.
- B) Parents, however, are one of the primary sources that socialise children to communicate emotional experience in culturally specific ways.
- C) Some scientists claim that infants may fail to react to a threat in an appropriate way because it is usually difficult for them to appreciate inputs.
- D) Although this process has been established by several studies, there is some debate about how infants do it.
- E) Most infants, on the other hand, pay close attention to the events that take place in their environment, particularly after the first month.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Soruların taranıp kopyalanması yasaktır.

74. For centuries, people have bred microorganisms for the production of foods such as cheese and yogurt. Genetic technology takes this process a step further by manipulating specific genes for practical applications in research, medicine, and agriculture. The manipulation of genes resulted in hundreds of new products at the beginning of the 21st century. ---- The tools used by scientists in this process include DNA-splitting enzymes and host organisms including a range of bacteria.

- A) Usually, one gene prevails over the other and is thus called the dominant gene that suppresses the other.
- B) Currently there are a number of technologies that use genetic engineering.
- C) Genes are individual segments of DNA within chromosomes and are known to affect all human traits.
- D) Reproduction entails a copy of a gene from the father and a gene from the mother joining together.
- E) Genes from different species are often combined by inserting a gene from one organism into another.

75. Striving to eat healthily can, ironically, become an unhealthy obsession. People with the condition known as 'orthorexia nervosa' are fixated on consuming food in a way that they consider pure, clean or healthy to the point where their well-being suffers. They can, for example, become malnourished. ---- Some cut out entire food groups like fats or carbs. Orthorexia is not yet listed in psychiatric manuals, but it is described in scientific journals.

- A) The term 'orthorexia nervosa', which refers to a pathological fixation on eating only healthy foods, was coined by Steven Bratman, a Colorado physician.
- B) Experts generally link orthorexia with perfectionism, dieting, obsessive-compulsive traits and mental health struggles.
- C) That is because, as the disorder progresses, patients often become increasingly restrictive in what they will eat.
- D) If people cannot deal with such problems in a proper way, then it could be of high importance for them to talk to a mental health professional.
- E) Interestingly, and in contrast to many other eating disorders, gender does not seem to reduce the risk of getting orthorexia.

OSYM  
Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'in Yargılanma ve İnceleme Kurulu tarafından kurulmuş veya kurulmuş olabilir.

**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

76. (I) Children, adolescents and adults sometimes fear the challenge of sustained, formal speaking before large groups. (II) Teachers can help reduce unrealistic fears by pointing out how common they are among people and what to do about them in order to reduce such fears by providing opportunities for students to practice alone or with one other student and then before increasingly larger groups. (III) Thus, students can practice speaking in front of their peers who face the same situation while presenting information, answering questions and holding group discussions. (IV) Students need to know how speakers differ from one another and how particular circumstances call for different forms of speech. (V) Practising oral presentation in these ways can lessen students' anxieties while, at the same time, helping them to learn the subject matter of the lesson.

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

77. (I) Whale sharks, *Rhincodon typus*, are the biggest fish on Earth, reaching up to 20 metres long and weighing up to 20 tonnes. (II) Despite their size, the slow-moving giants are not dangerous to humans. (III) Whale sharks tend to cluster at various coastal areas, drawn by seasonal increases in prey, including zooplankton blooms and fish spawning. (IV) Juveniles have been known to play with divers. (V) But humans are a threat to them, with the species considered endangered as numbers decline from fishing, accidental capture alongside other fish, and collisions with vessels.

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

78. (I) All human muscles contain both slow and fast fibres, but muscles differ in the percentage of each. (II) The percentage of each fibre type in a particular muscle also varies from person to person. (III) For example, in the quadriceps muscles of the legs, most marathon runners have about 80% slow fibres, whereas sprinters have about 60% fast fibres. (IV) It is unusual to find a runner who competes equally well in both 100-m and 10,000-m races; runners just seem to feel comfortable running races of particular lengths. (V) These differences, which are genetically determined, undoubtedly help account for our differing athletic capabilities.

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

79. (I) The Aztecs, who developed a great but short-lived civilisation in central Mexico, are descendants of a warlike tribe known as the Toltecs. (II) According to the Aztecs, their original homeland was an island in a lake called Aztlan, which means 'White Land'. (III) In the 10th century AD, the Toltecs built a great city called Tula to the north of what is now Mexico City. (IV) But only two and a half centuries later, in the middle of the 12th century, the Toltecs were conquered by a nomadic tribe called the Chicimeca. (V) After that, the Toltecs dispersed in all directions, leaving a legacy of legends and religious traditions that would become important elements of Aztec culture.

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

80. (I) Crocodiles and alligators are the biggest living reptiles. (II) A crocodile is specialised at hunting in the water. (III) Although they look rather like lizards, they are actually more closely related to birds, and to the giant dinosaurs that disappeared from the Earth about 66 million years ago. (IV) These creatures lived alongside the dinosaurs millions of years ago, and probably preyed on them using the same ambush tactics that modern saltwater crocodiles use to kill buffalo. (V) They have not changed much since then, because they have not needed to — they have always been perfectly adapted for their way of life.

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

ÖSYM

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing (taşsız, metal top veya sivri uçlu) hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kaleml, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açölçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. Bu süre dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kaleml, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılar uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. 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 kurşun kaleml kullanılcaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru Kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitaplığınıza alır almadır kitapçık kapağından bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitaplığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitaplığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitaplığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. Size verilen soru kitaplığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. **Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler. Soru kitaplığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitaplığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitaplığınıza, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

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 doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

2021 - YDS/1

18-04-2021

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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

Bu soruların telif hakkı OSYM'ye aittir. Sorular OSYM'ın yazılı izni olmaksızın  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS/2)

## İNGİLİZCE

8 EYLÜL 2019

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacağından emin olun.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

*BU SİNAVDA İLK HAKKIMIZ KİŞİSEL İŞLEMİ KURULUS TARAFINDAN YAPILMAYA YOKTUR. SORULAR ÖSYM'NİN YAZILI İZNI OLMAKSIZIN*

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Research has found that the typical brain is a 'mosaic' combining some features that are more common in males and some that appear more frequently in females, pointing to the ---- that human brains do not belong to two distinct types categorised by gender.

- A) violation
- B) conclusion
- C) development
- D) compulsion
- E) obstacle

2. Many scientists and research advocates contend that animal experiments are crucial for learning about basic biology and disease mechanisms, and are necessary for testing the ---- of new medicines.

- A) scarcity
- B) urgency
- C) ambiguity
- D) efficacy
- E) uniformity

3. Because the functions and disturbances of smell and taste are nearly ----, disturbances of one affect the other.

- A) inconvenient
- B) unremarkable
- C) inexplicable
- D) unsophisticated
- E) inseparable

4. Maps of the ocean are rare as the vastness and depth of the ocean make it ---- difficult to study.

- A) admirably
- B) notoriously
- C) questionably
- D) properly
- E) incidentally

5. Children with autism spectrum conditions often have trouble ---- the emotional states of people around them, struggling to distinguish a happy face from a sad one, for example.

- A) overcoming
- B) ignoring
- C) provoking
- D) identifying
- E) improving

6. Human accomplishments ---- our ability to acquire knowledge from others and to use that communal store of experience to devise novel solutions to life's challenges.

- A) call off
- B) stem from
- C) bring down
- D) take out
- E) figure out

**7-16:** For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. For the first time, doctors ---- that temporarily opening the protective barrier of the human brain ---- to boost the delivery of cancer medication to brain tumours.

- A) are showing / helped
- B) have shown / helps
- C) showed / is helping
- D) will have shown / was helping
- E) will be showing / has been helping

8. The Martian atmosphere is so thin, **and the planet's temperature** so low that liquid **water** ---- there, and if it ever did in the past, **conditions** ---- very different.

- A) might not have existed / were to be
- B) could not exist / may be
- C) would not exist / can be
- D) cannot exist / must have been
- E) must not exist / should have been

9. A tsunami damaged emergency generators that ---- power to keep the nuclear reactors at Fukushima in Japan cool; however, the earthquake ---- to the tsunami also caused the cooling systems to fail.

- A) should provide / to lead
- B) could have provided / to have led
- C) would have provided / leading
- D) must have provided / having led
- E) might provide / led

10. ---- the 17th century, committed Anglicans produced a steady flow of religious and devotional literature that aimed to inspire holiness ---- readers.

- A) By / about
- B) During / through
- C) Throughout / among
- D) From / against
- E) Across / over

11. The word adolescence is Latin ---- origin, derived from the verb *adolescere*, which means 'to grow ---- adulthood'.

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

Bu soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından或许許權不允许使用。Sorular ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından kullanım izni olmaksızın

12. ---- immigrants to North America's new colonies were primarily British in the 17th and 18th centuries, significant numbers of people of other nationalities also established a presence in the Americas.

- A) Because
- B) While
- C) As long as
- D) Provided that
- E) Once

13. Not much had been accomplished with the phenomena of magnetism and static ---- the Chinese began to use the magnetic compass for navigation around 1000 AD.

- A) in case
- B) while
- C) until
- D) if
- E) as soon as

14. Liquid water covers more than two-thirds of the Blue Planet's surface, ---- exactly how it got there has always been puzzling.

- A) so
- B) instead
- C) but
- D) otherwise
- E) as

15. Personality is ---- a crucial aspect of psychology ---- every main branch of psychological research has attempted to contribute to the existing knowledge in this area.

- A) such / that
- B) whether / or
- C) as much / as
- D) the more / the more
- E) neither / nor

16. Having a geopolitical significance ---- its unique aspect of dividing two continents, the Bosphorus stands among distinguished landmarks of Istanbul.

- A) similar to
- B) thanks to
- C) in place of
- D) in spite of
- E) contrary to

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılım ve hizmetleri için hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz. Kullanım Maksızın

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, (17)---- a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. (18)----, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He (19)---- the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark behaviour but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits (20)---- people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers (21)---- the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

17.

- A) owing to
- B) on behalf of
- C) by means of
- D) with the aim of
- E) along with

18.

- A) Therefore
- B) That is
- C) Eventually
- D) For instance
- E) By comparison

19.

- A) leads
- B) exposes
- C) attributes
- D) dedicates
- E) conveys

20.

- A) were allowing
- B) have allowed
- C) had allowed
- D) used to allow
- E) will be allowing

21.

- A) with
- B) about
- C) for
- D) into
- E) upon

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they (22)---- an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors (23)---- the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person (24)---- ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis (25)---- the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. (26)----, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

**22.**

- A) might find
- B) should have found
- C) can find
- D) had to find
- E) would have found

**23.**

- A) blurred
- B) endured
- C) determined
- D) exhausted
- E) threatened

**24.**

- A) regardless of
- B) in contrast with
- C) similar to
- D) in terms of
- E) rather than

**25.**

- A) over
- B) for
- C) at
- D) toward
- E) from

**26.**

- A) Even so
- B) Instead
- C) However
- D) Otherwise
- E) Therefore

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

27. As the Dakota tribes along the Minnesota River in the US were fed up with settlers flooding into their territory, ----.
- A) they were less powerful and thus failed to defeat the settlers
  - B) the settlers were determined to fight against the Dakota tribes
  - C) they decided to respond with attacks to push the settlers off their reservation
  - D) the settlers reached an agreement on the territorial issues with the Dakota tribes
  - E) the new settlers of Dakota started a riot to rebel against the tribal chiefs

28. Because we are bombarded with so much information and misinformation about what might cause cancer, ----.
- A) it is often hard to separate myth from reality
  - B) it affects every one of us in the same way
  - C) the chance of being diagnosed is one in two
  - D) there are some things we can do to reduce our risk of getting cancer
  - E) the extent of public confusion was exposed in a survey last year

29. For a long time, punishment was viewed as a useful child-rearing tool, ----.

- A) since children seek role models who they can observe and imitate to learn complex social behaviours
- B) furthermore, it evokes strong negative feelings in a child that he or she relates to the person applying it
- C) therefore, punishment draws attention to the negative behaviour rather than the desired alternative
- D) yet, it is now recognised that it generally does not lead to the desired behavioural outcome for children
- E) hence, parents punishing their children for an inappropriate action are not providing an example of the correct behaviour

30. While each researcher has their own way of analysing and interpreting animal remains, ----.

- A) it must be remembered that sample size and preservation quality ultimately influence the outcome
- B) animal remains aid in the interpretation of ancient resource choices
- C) it is fundamental to determine the locations and social complexity of archaeological sites
- D) animal remains can be used to provide information about a variety of issues in the study of societies
- E) some methods, terms and analytical tools are considered standard

31. Even though animal behaviourists have traditionally avoided linking human emotions, such as grief, with responses by animals, ----.

- A) grief in animals may take forms that are difficult for humans to recognise as mourning
- B) observations suggest that the ways in which we mourn might be uniquely human
- C) a growing body of evidence shows that species ranging from dolphins to ducks mourn the passing of relatives
- D) research on grief in wild monkeys that live in social units has been surprisingly limited so far
- E) we think that humans are the only species that grieves over the loss of loved ones

32. ----, language, as a complicated phenomenon of the human mind, does not seem to be restricted to a single region in the brain.

- A) If neurolinguists want to examine the functioning of the human brain in more detail
- B) Even if certain tasks are fulfilled through coordination among neurons
- C) Although it is localised mainly on the left side of the brain
- D) As it is a concrete manifestation of the human mind
- E) When the brain is overwhelmed with long and complex sentences

33. ----, someone who is successful in several fields is often called a Renaissance man or Renaissance woman.

- A) In order to better understand the masterpieces of the brilliant Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo and Raphael
- B) While the Renaissance affected every area of human activity and knowledge, from art to zoology
- C) Because the Renaissance produced individuals with a wide range of interests who excelled in a number of different areas
- D) Although most historians shared the view of the period as a rebirth after the darkness of the Middle Ages
- E) After science advanced when Renaissance humanists discovered and spread ancient works on mathematics, medicine, and other topics

34. Peer pressure is what causes people to do things that are popular in order to fit in with others, ----.

- A) while middle school students influence each other to a great extent
- B) however, peers are the people who are of similar age, such as classmates
- C) In other words, some individuals resist peer pressure and prioritise their own personal views
- D) so it can be a very powerful driving force in the lives of adolescents
- E) as psychologists use positive peer pressure as a method to change a child's behaviour

- 35.** According to skeletal therapists, it is vital that women strengthen their bodies in their 40s, ----.
- A) so a considerable number of women do not know very well how to maintain their bone health
  - B) as bone density starts to gradually decrease, leaving the bones fragile during this period
  - C) but hunched shoulders and poor posture can lead to a range of health issues in the old age
  - D) as long as muscles work optimally to support the skeleton and the body is positioned correctly
  - E) even though bad posture is known to give them an awkward look and might lead to serious ailments in time

- 36.** Fast food has emerged as one of the biggest enemies of health, especially for children, ----.
- A) thus its high consumption makes sense when the prices are considered
  - B) provided that the most common cause of obesity is the wide availability of fast food
  - C) while people are highly concerned about the nutritional deficiency of foods like burgers
  - D) so the fast food industry has received a lot of critical attention in recent years
  - E) as many fast food restaurants have started to provide healthier alternatives such as salads

**37-42:** For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

- 37.** Alternative medicine **has become increasingly popular in the Western world since about 1975, and has been the subject of much research ever since.**
- A) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe yaygınlaşan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmmanın konusu olmuştur.
  - B) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gittikçe popüler hâle gelmiştir ve bu tarihten itibaren pek çok araştırmının konusu olmuştur.
  - C) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gitgide yaygınlaşarak bu tarihten itibaren çok sayıda araştırmının konusu olmuştur.
  - D) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe artan bir popülerliğe sahip olan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmaya konu olmuştur.
  - E) Alternatif tıp, yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gitgide tanındığı için bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmının konusu olmuştur.

**38. Forensic investigators make a permanent record of anything at a crime scene that is relevant to the crime, and not only does this attention prevent dependence on highly unreliable human memory, and it also provides evidence that is likely to be accepted in court.**

- A) Adli araştırmacıların olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her şeyin kalıcı kaydını tutmaları ve onların bu dikkatleri, oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz, mahkemedede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağlar.
- B) Olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her şeyin kalıcı kaydını tutan adli araştırmacılar ve onların bu dikkatleri, oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle birlikte mahkemeye muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sağlar.
- C) Adli araştırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her şeyin kalıcı kaydını tutarlar ve bu dikkat sadece oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz aynı zamanda mahkemedede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağlar.
- D) Adli araştırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her şeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatle tutarlar ve bu, hem oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmalarını engeller hem de mahkemedede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sunmalarını sağlar.
- E) Adli araştırmacılar olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her şeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatli bir şekilde tutarak hem oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmaktan kaçınırlar hem de mahkemedede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt elde ederler.

**39. Bullying has been documented in almost every culture around the world, though there is evidence that it may be more prevalent in some countries than in others.**

- A) Dünya genelinde neredeyse bütün ülkelerde zorbalığa dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır ancak bazı kültürlerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceği ispat edilmiştir.
- B) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde kanıtları olan zorbalığın bazı ülkelerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceği ispat edilmiştir.
- C) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde bulunduğu ispat edilmiş olsa da zorbalığın bazı ülkelerde diğerlerine oranla daha yaygın olduğunu dair kanıtlar bulunmuştur.
- D) Zorbalığın dünya çapında neredeyse her kültürde var olduğu ispat edilmiştir ancak bazı ülkelerde diğerlerinde olduğundan daha yaygın olabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır.
- E) Bazı ülkelerde diğerlerine oranla daha yaygın olabileceği dair kanıtlar bulunan zorbalığın, dünya genelinde neredeyse her kültürde var olduğu ispat edilmiştir.

Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılmamalıdır.

40. Aşırı yağlı yiyecekler tüketen insanların diğerlerine göre kalitesiz gece uykusundan yakınmaları daha muhtemeldir, çünkü yağı tüketimi hormonları ve metabolizmayı olumsuz etkiler, ki bunların ikisi de uykuyu düzenleyen biyolojik saatle etkileşim içerisindeindedir.

- A) People who live on high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, because hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock to regulate sleep, are adversely affected by fat intake.
- B) People who consume high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake negatively affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.
- C) Because fat intake negatively affects both hormones and metabolism and their interaction with the internal clock that regulates sleep, people who prefer high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others.
- D) When people consume high-fat foods, they become more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake adversely affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock in regulating sleep.
- E) Compared to others, people who eat high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep and the negative effect of the fat intake on their hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.

41. Anoreksiya nervosa; perhiz ve ince olma takıntısının aşırı kilo kaybına yol açtığı bir beslenme bozukluguđur, ancak birey kilo kaybını bir sağlık problemi olarak kabul etmez.

- A) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder caused by an individual's obsession with dieting and thinness that results in excessive weight loss, though the individual does not accept the weight loss as a health problem.
- B) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder in which an individual is obsessed with dieting and thinness and thus loses excessive weight, but the individual does not view the weight loss as a health problem.
- C) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder where obsession with dieting and thinness leads to excessive weight loss, but the individual does not acknowledge the weight loss as a health problem.
- D) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that leads an individual to lose excessive weight because of his or her obsession with dieting and thinness; however, the individual does not consider the weight loss as a health problem.
- E) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that causes an individual who is obsessed with dieting and thinness to lose excessive weight, which is not seen as a health problem by that individual.

Bu soruların telif hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından或许n yoluyla kullanılmamalıdır.

42. İlk kentlerin tam olarak ne zaman, nerede ve nasıl ortaya çıktığını dair devam eden tartışmalar olsa da çoğu araştırmacı bu kentlerin beş ya da altı bin yıl önce dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde kurulduğunu ileri sürmektedir.

- A) Most researchers claim that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world, yet there are still ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how these cities arose.
- B) Even though discussions go on with regard to exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, many researchers argue that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- C) Most researchers put forward that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in different parts of the world although debates still continue regarding exactly when, where and how these cities arose.
- D) Although there are ongoing debates about exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers put forward that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- E) In spite of the ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers presume that these cities in different regions around the world were built five or six thousand years ago.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

You may think that the leap from naked-eye observation to instrument-aided vision could be one of the greatest advances in the history of the planet. But nobody set out to invent a telescope or eyeglasses. One of the deepest and most widespread human conceptions was faith in the unaided human senses, particularly the naked eye. We do not know who invented eyeglasses, how or where. Everything we know suggests that they were invented by chance, and by a layman who had not been taught about optics. Perhaps an elderly glassmaker making glass disks for leaded windows tested a disk by looking through it and found to his delight that he could see much better. We can suspect that the inventor was not an academic, as professors would delight in boasting of their invention, and before the 13th century, we have no record by any such self-styled inventor. The Italian word *lente* (English 'lens' from 'lentil' - the edible seed) or *lente di vetro* (glass lentil) first used to describe the invention was obviously unacademic; it is clearly not the sort of word that a professor would use to describe the application of his optical theories. From the first recorded uses of eyeglasses before 1300 until the invention of the telescope nearly three hundred years later, lenses were ignored by scholars.

**43. What was the reason for the initial lack of interest in making instruments for improving human vision?**

- A) People saw no prospects for developments in the field of optics with respect to improving human vision.
- B) Instruments that aided human vision were not a popular topic of interest among scholars and glassmakers.
- C) There were too few scholars who had the necessary skills to invent instruments that could improve human vision.
- D) Scholars were not willing to collaborate with each other to invent optical devices.
- E) People had a strongly-held belief in the superiority of the naked eye.

**44. Which of the following could be true of the inventor of eyeglasses?**

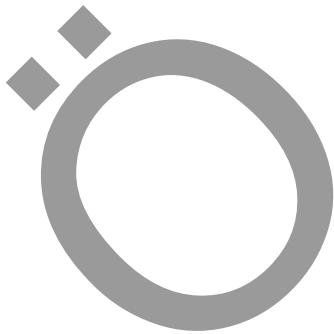
- A) His usual work involved devising new instruments that improved human vision.
- B) He was an experienced glassmaker who had a keen interest in optics.
- C) He may have been an old inventor who did not want to boast about his invention.
- D) Since he had difficulty seeing while working with glass disks, he invented eyeglasses to improve his vision.
- E) He might have invented eyeglasses unintentionally while working on an unrelated project.

**45. What makes the author think that the invention of eyeglasses was unacademic?**

- A) Most academicians did not pay attention to this invention as they were captivated by a more sophisticated tool – the telescope.
- B) The very first word to refer to this invention seemed too odd to be linked with optical theories formulated by a professor.
- C) Eyeglasses were invented by a glassmaker who did not have any knowledge about optical theories.
- D) Professors would not consider the invention of eyeglasses remarkable enough to boast about.
- E) Professors actually began to study lenses in a detailed way after the invention of the telescope.

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Like most other inventions in the modern world, eyeglasses are the product of human wisdom and struggle.
- B) Despite being an important technological innovation, the specifics related to the invention of eyeglasses remain unknown.
- C) Not all scientific projects lead to success despite the concentrated efforts of academicians.
- D) Scholars in the past were often against new technologies, so they rarely used them even if they enhanced the quality of their lives.
- E) The etymology of the word *lente* gives us reliable information about the inventor of the greatest advancement in optical technology.



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

The annual melt of Arctic ice is under way, and the melt is getting worse and worse. The size of the ice cap where the melt is taking place has become the smallest since satellite records began. It will not be many more years until the Arctic is ice-free in summer. This is not news. Nor is the fact that the US is about to break its promise on its climate change policies, again. The scale and speed of worrying events in the Arctic is increasing, so is the recklessness of the current administration's climate policies. The two are closely connected: without comprehensive, rapid, global action, there is zero chance of preventing irreversible change in the Arctic, which may bring catastrophe to the rest of the world. What is also not-news is the antibiotic crisis. For years, if not decades, medics have been warning that overuse is driving up resistance, threatening to propel us back to a pre-penicillin age when common bacterial infections could be fatal. Both are large, complex problems *arising* from technological progress. Both are tragedies that require collective action. But on antibiotic resistance, there are signs that the problem is getting less severe, thanks largely to changing prescription habits, following great collective action, which is missing in the climate change problem.

**47. According to the passage, the Arctic melt ----.**

- A) has only recently been found to cause ice-free summers in the Arctic soon
- B) has finally led the US to keep its promise on its climate change policies
- C) was taking place at a *faster* pace before satellite recordings began
- D) will possibly result in worldwide devastation due to a lack of sound climate policies
- E) is one of the most immediate priorities of a large number of governments worldwide

**48. What is the author's attitude towards the current US administration's climate policies?**

- A) impartial
- B) dissatisfied
- C) indifferent
- D) appreciative
- E) sarcastic

**49. It is clearly stated in the passage that the antibiotic crisis ----.**

- A) might have been alleviated thanks to the extensive use penicillin
- B) has diminished as a result of coordinated efforts to raise awareness of the issue
- C) could have been prevented if doctors had been warned about it much earlier
- D) is different from the climate change crisis in terms of politicians' level of sensitivity
- E) can be tackled through the effective use of technological developments

**50. What is the main aim of the author in writing this passage?**

- A) To emphasise the importance of collective action in addressing major global problems
- B) To show how carefully governments are trying to cope with global issues
- C) To criticise the US government's policies on climate change and the antibiotic crisis
- D) To compare the methods used in the handling of the antibiotic crisis and climate change
- E) To highlight the incompetence of policy-makers in combatting global tragedies

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Child labour has traditionally referred to the use of children to perform adult work on farms and in factories and mines. Ironically, it has helped as well as hindered the development of universal public education in the United States. Historically, this problem did not become a controversial social issue until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century. After a series of wars produced a shortage of adult male labour in Britain, cotton mill owners offered children free room and meals in company-owned dormitories in exchange for their labour. Government authorities were delighted to get homeless children off the streets. For the mills, the introduction of child labour proved one of the most profitable innovations of the Industrial Revolution. The practice spread to the United States, which also faced a shortage of adult male factory workers to produce food and tobacco, the staples of the new nation's trade. At the time, most schools were already reserved for the children of landowners, and therefore, an entire generation of child labourers had grown up illiterate by the 1830s. As the quality of goods they produced deteriorated and overseas sales of American goods declined, many of the very industrialists who had exploited child labour at the turn of the century joined social reformers who wanted to end such exploitation, supporting universal compulsory education to ensure that their future workers would be able to read, write and calculate.

**51. Why did child labour become an important issue during the Industrial Revolution?**

- A) The number of homeless children in the streets increased dramatically.
- B) Government officials were reluctant to provide homeless children with free room and meals.
- C) The size of the labour force in Britain declined since wars resulted in a lack of adult male workers.
- D) The development of universal public education was enhanced by government authorities.
- E) Children who worked for cotton mill owners could earn a huge amount of money.

**52. What caused child labourers in the United States to become illiterate?**

- A) They were supposed to contribute to the nation's economic growth, so factory-owners did not allow them to go to school.
- B) They believed that engaging in food and tobacco production would bring them much more benefits than attending school.
- C) They did not have to learn to read and write to perform simple tasks in factories.
- D) Landowners did not want them to go to the schools where their children were taught since they thought this would cause a social conflict.
- E) A great majority of the schools were only accepting the children of landowners, so they could not receive education.

**53. What was the real reason why industrialists started to promote universal compulsory education?**

- A) Child labour combined with compulsory education was a practical option to cope with the shortage of adult male factory workers.
- B) Child labour eventually had an adverse impact on the quality of American goods, which reduced export earnings.
- C) Most of the child labourers were unable to read, write and calculate, which was a disturbing fact for industrialists in sociocultural terms.
- D) Social reformers forced industrialists to acknowledge the fact that children must be well-educated.
- E) Social reformers were against the brutal exploitation of child labour since children could not receive compulsory education.

54. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain the reasons why child labour was not as effective in the United States as it was in Britain
- B) To inform readers about how farms, factories and mines throughout the world benefitted from child labour in the late 1800s
- C) To emphasise that farms, factories and mines would not have been productive enough without child labour during the Industrial Revolution
- D) To highlight that child labour, initially considered advantageous, later proved to be disadvantageous
- E) To draw attention to the successful collaboration between industrialists and social reformers to support universal compulsory education

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Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Earth is teeming with life — and water makes it all possible. But elsewhere in the cosmos, life might be built from different chemicals that dissolve and assemble in some other liquid: perhaps methane, kerosene, or even chloroform. For now, it is not feasible for humans to set foot on those worlds and see what is there, but researchers are exploring some possibilities in labs here on Earth. The idea of a strange parallel form of life, whose cells do the same basic things as ours using a completely different chemistry, is not new to science. In fact, Isaac Asimov broached the subject in his 1962 essay “Not as We Know It: The Chemistry of Life.” And in 2004, the same year the Cassini spacecraft entered Saturn’s orbit, biochemist Steven Benner proposed that on a world like Saturn’s moon Titan, life might use liquid hydrocarbons as a solvent (a liquid that can dissolve other substances), the way water is used on Earth. With new exoplanets joining the roster of known worlds every day, it is likely that some of them have oceans (or at least warm puddles) of hexane, ethers, chloroform, or other exotic liquids that might serve as a source of life, which we do not yet know.

**55. According to the passage, chemicals such as methane, kerosene and chloroform ----.**

- A) cannot be compared with water in their capacity to dissolve life chemicals
- B) have been found on several exoplanets humans are planning to set foot on
- C) have been proved to be much better alternatives to water, which makes life possible
- D) could possibly be solvents of various chemicals that form life
- E) should be researched more extensively in order to protect life on Earth

**56. It is stated in the passage that Isaac Asimov ----.**

- A) led the way to discovery of several exoplanets that host life-friendly exotic liquids such as hexane, ethers and chloroform
- B) was the first person to understand that a solvent chemical, even if not water, is necessary for life to develop
- C) came up with the idea that life might have formed elsewhere in the universe with a different chemistry than we know
- D) developed his thoughts about the strange parallel forms of life using the data provided by the Cassini spacecraft which studies Saturn
- E) inspired Steve Benner who wrote in 2004 that liquid hydrocarbons might make life possible on a world like Saturn’s moon Titan

**57. The underlined word in the passage ‘broached’ is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) introduced
- B) distorted
- C) revised
- D) obscured
- E) simplified

**58. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) The contributions of Asimov and Benner to the understanding of life on Earth
- B) The search for alternatives to water that can support extraterrestrial life
- C) The newly discovered exoplanets being studied to determine if they potentially host life
- D) The role of water as a solvent in the formation of life on Earth
- E) The chemical processes underlying the formation of water on other planets

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Companies often link pay increases to a measure of performance to motivate and retain the best employees, which may also ensure the companies' long-term success. Among many forms of individual performance-related pay, the most popular is merit-based pay. Under such a system, an employee's pay increase is based on a supervisor's assessment of performance over a previous time period, usually the prior 12 months. The annual cycle of the pay scheme begins with the establishment of performance objectives, either by the supervisor or jointly between the employee and the supervisor. Progress is monitored over the ensuing months, and the supervisor rates the performance of an employee, on a given scale, against these objectives. Each of these rating points is then associated with the amount of a pay increase, expressed as a percentage, so the higher the rating, the higher the pay increase. The size of the pay increase can also vary depending on the position in the pay range. Typically, employees at the bottom of the pay range with high-performance ratings will get a larger increase than an employee near the top of the pay range with a high-performance rating. In some cases, the intention is to enable the employee to reach the top of the pay range at the same time as he or she is ready to be promoted. The difficulty is that this system is not supported by all employees. Research has demonstrated that merit-based pay is attractive to some occupations, for example managers, and to certain demographic groups, such as white-collar workers, high-income earners, and younger employees, but it might not be the best payment approach for all occupations and companies.

**59. It is stated in the passage that companies ---.**

- A) can contribute to their future prosperity by motivating their employees with a pay increase
- B) use various forms of payment depending on the importance of the position
- C) evaluate their employees' previous performance to lay out future performance criteria
- D) increase the motivation of their employees by setting attainable performance objectives
- E) should use individual performance-related pay to motivate their non-efficient employees

**60. It is understood from the passage that in the merit-based pay system, ----.**

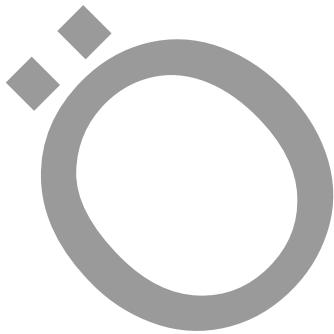
- A) supervisors' strict control over employees may backfire as weak performance
- B) employees are allowed to rate their own performance
- C) supervisors' rating points determine the amount of the pay increase
- D) an employee gets a pay increase when his or her performance is higher than those of others
- E) employees may get a pay increase during the supervision period

**61. What can be concluded about a pay increase in the merit-based pay system?**

- A) Younger employees may not get a high pay increase since they may not compete well with experienced ones.
- B) Employees deserve a pay increase only if they have gained the qualifications required for a promotion.
- C) Companies try to keep the best employees at the top of the pay range by providing them with the highest pay increase.
- D) No matter how hard they try, employees in the lowest position cannot get a pay increase as high as that of the ones who are at the top of the pay range.
- E) Industrious employees with a low income may get a higher percentage of pay increase than those having a high income.

62. What is the drawback of the merit-based pay system according to the passage?

- A) Employees have no right to take part in the formulation of performance criteria.
- B) It is not efficient because it does not guarantee the promotion of hard-working employees.
- C) Rating points may not accurately reflect an employee's performance.
- D) It may not be favoured by everyone since it benefits certain positions and careers.
- E) It does not help to assess employees' monthly performance since it is applied annually.



Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**63.** Student:

- How do leaves know that it's autumn?

Teacher:

- During the autumn, every day is four minutes shorter than the one before it. This means leaves have four minutes less sunlight.

Student:

- ----

Teacher:

- Exactly! And, at some point, when it's simply not worth the effort, trees shed their leaves.

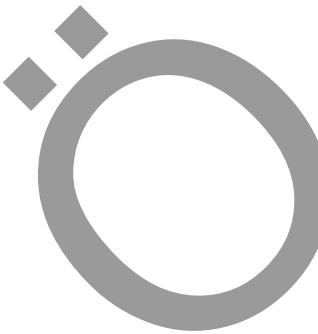
A) In other words, they have a relatively smaller amount of time to change light and water into energy.

B) Does this mean some trees closest to streetlights keep their leaves later into autumn?

C) But the decrease in the amount of sunlight is not the sole reason, is it?

D) So, trees are very strong and in winter even produce their own anti-freeze in their cells.

E) That's because leaves can't distinguish between sunlight and artificial light, right?



**64.** Doctor:

- Most people don't worry about their eye health, but we often say that all of us need an eye test, even if we can see fine.

Reporter:

- You're right, but people generally don't see a doctor unless they have a problem with their vision. So, could you tell us why you highlight the importance of eye examinations?

Doctor:

- ----

Reporter:

- It seems early diagnosis is crucial in fighting some eye diseases.

A) If people would make a conscious effort to try to understand their visual health through personal research, many eye diseases would be less problematic.

B) Eye tests not only help us treat visual impairment, but they can also reveal the presence of some non-eye diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure.

C) Many eye conditions show no symptoms, and if people put off eye tests until they experience symptoms like blurry vision, the damage could already be irreversible.

D) The frequency of eye tests differs with age and the health of the person, but we often recommend an eye test every two years between ages 19 and 40.

E) Visual problems are not the single cause. People should also have an eye test when they experience redness, pain, discharge or flashes of light.

Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya ÖSYM'ye aittir.  
ÖSYM tarafından alınmamaz.

65. Daisy:

- Look at the lighthouse over there. It's on a very steep hill. Do you think there is someone in it?

Kate:

- ----

Daisy:

- Perhaps the huge antenna on the roof can explain that.

Kate:

- So, the lighthouse-keeper just goes there for periodic maintenance of the equipment.

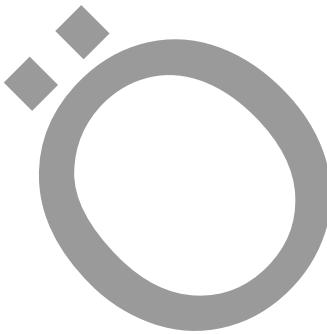
A) I'm not certain. Some modern installations are controlled remotely from a convenient location.

B) I can't say for sure, but it seems there is no one there. Otherwise, the lights would be on.

C) Probably! Lighthouses usually overlook the sea from a coastal hill and provide a safe shelter for the residents.

D) Yes, and I'm really curious about daily routines of a lighthouse-keeper. Watching the ships must be entertaining.

E) I don't think so. Lighthouses guide ships with a strong light, so why should they be attended?



66. Amanda:

- Don't you think people attach too much of their personal happiness to their weight?

Jane:

- Definitely! They're even willing to spend huge sums of money for the slightest chance of being thinner, especially overweight people and the ones who suffer from obesity.

Amanda:

- Yeah, but so many of them get frustrated in the process because it's more complicated than it looks.

Jane:

- What do you mean?

Amanda:

- ----

Jane:

- Oh, so dietary advice won't work in the same way for everybody.

A) The vast majority of people place such a high value on being thin that overweight people face prejudice and discrimination.

B) The view that undisciplined eating habits are the major cause of weight gain has been widespread for a long time.

C) Fortunately, dieticians have been coming up with a variety of new treatments to fight unhealthy weight gain.

D) The reality is weight-gain has many causes and there can be various combinations of these causes in different people.

E) Permanent lifestyle changes like making healthy food choices can promote long-term weight loss.

67. Chris:

- A group of scientists tried to develop drones that could fly through the hoops or gates used in drone racing, and prepared a track with gates laid out in a circuit.

Luke:

- Really? Were their drones able to stay on course?

Chris:

---

Luke:

- That's a key development. A drone that can autonomously escape from things in its way could be useful in a number of contexts.

- A) The on-board camera in each device gathered images of the gates and the pictures allowed a neural network controlling drones to learn how to pass through them.
- B) If they were smarter, they could be relied on to deliver packages in complex environments like cities.
- C) The study revealed that they had to come up with better ways for drones to learn to avoid obstacles as they fly.
- D) Drones have a habit of crashing, so they planned to alter the position of these obstacles after each lap.
- E) Their performance in simulated experiments does not guarantee success in real life. It's early to say that a drone can pilot itself in environments with lots of obstacles like disaster zones.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

68. The invention of television was not a single event, but rather it depended on a chain of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.

- A) Though seeming as a distinct event, the invention of television had to wait for several developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.
- B) A variety of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography gave rise to the invention of television, which was seen as a remarkable event.
- C) Television did not come about all by itself, as a series of innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography led to its invention.
- D) But for the innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography, the invention of television could not have occurred as a spectacular event.
- E) Television developed as a specific invention; however, a set of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography became more important than its invention.

69. The system of logic, formulated by Aristotle and considered to include the laws that govern thought, remained unaltered until the 19th century.

- A) The 19th century witnessed a change in the system of logic, which was created by Aristotle after he defined the laws that govern thought.
- B) Throughout the 19th century, the system of logic developed by Aristotle was believed to involve the laws that govern thought.
- C) It was only in the 19th century that the system of logic, established by Aristotle and believed to include the laws that govern thought, began to change.
- D) In the 19th century, the system of logic, which was drawn up by Aristotle, went through a change because the laws that govern thought started to change as well.
- E) Aristotle is considered to have developed the system of logic, which embraces the laws that govern thought and has not been changed since the 19th century.

**70. Because eating disorders are neither purely physical nor purely psychological, medical management and psychotherapy should be combined for effective treatment.**

- A) While eating disorders can be separated into physical and psychological ones, successful treatment requires a combination of medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- B) Eating disorders can be treated effectively with medical intervention or psychotherapy, based on whether they are mostly physical or psychological.
- C) To treat eating disorders effectively, regardless of their classification as physical or psychological, medical management should be accompanied by psychotherapy.
- D) Given that eating disorders cannot be classified as only physical or psychological, effective treatment should include both medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- E) Since eating disorders are not only physical but psychological as well, psychotherapy should be administered more often than medical management to treat them successfully.



Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kurulus  
ÖSYM'ye aittir. Soruların taranması  
yazılım makinelerinde yasaktır.

**71. In the 1950s, popular demand for more powerful cars was met by manufacturers by further increasing the size of the engine and the rotation speed, although these changes were at the expense of fuel economy.**

- A) In the 1950s, powerful cars with larger engines and faster rotation speed had a negative impact on fuel economy, so people wanted manufacturers to produce cars that would be fuel-efficient.
- B) Had there been no attempt by manufacturers in the 1950s to increase the size of the engine and the rotation speed, people might not have demanded more powerful cars, and thus fuel economy would have remained stable.
- C) Even though it led to less economical fuel use, in the 1950s, manufacturers started to make bigger engines and increase the rotation speed to persuade people into buying cars that would become more powerful.
- D) People started to seek more powerful cars in the 1950s, and manufacturers responded to this by making engines bigger and the rotation speed faster, while it meant damaging the fuel economy.
- E) In the 1950s, manufacturers met people's demand for more powerful cars by making the engine bigger and the rotation speed faster, but they were not able to predict that it would result in a worse fuel economy.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

72. Unlike learning a second language, acquiring a first or native language does not require systematic instruction. Parents usually do not teach children the rules of language or do not tell them what kinds of sentences they can and cannot say. ---- For example, English speaking children might continue to say *bringed* rather than *brought* even though parents occasionally correct them.
- A) Parents' corrections inform children of what is not possible in the language they are exposed to.
- B) Although parents generally do not correct their children, corrections can improve the children's language.
- C) Children are rarely corrected, and even when they are, they resist the correction.
- D) Children often take advantage of parents' correction and reformulate their utterances.
- E) If children ask a question, parents will hardly check for its grammatical correctness.

73. Wilhelm Röntgen was born in Germany, but lived in the Netherlands for part of his childhood. He studied mechanical engineering in Zurich before becoming a lecturer in physics at Strasbourg University in 1874, and a professor two years later. He took senior positions at several universities during his career.

---- However, in the world of science, he is best known for his research into X-rays, and in 1901, he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics for this work.

- A) Röntgen was always shy of having an assistant, and he usually preferred to work alone and built much of the apparatus he used by himself.
- B) By 1900, Röntgen's discovery of high energy electromagnetic radiation in the form of X-rays was being used in medical diagnosis.
- C) Röntgen studied many different areas of physics, including light, gases, heat transfer, and thermal conductivity of crystals.
- D) In his laboratory in Germany, Röntgen discovered X-rays by accident while he was studying the conduction of electricity through gases at low pressure.
- E) Despite the numerous prizes, medals and honorary doctorates he had, Röntgen retained the characteristics of a strikingly modest man.

S  
Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kurulus taranamaz. ÖSYM'ye aittir.

74. There is a new milk in town; there are many, actually. The old alternatives to cow's milk – soy, rice, and coconut milk – are now joined on grocery shelves by alternative milks made from almonds, peanuts, cashews, oats, peas – the list goes on and on. You can even buy milk made from potatoes or bananas. ---- But is that really true? Almond and cashew milks have less than half the calories found in cow's milk, but are lower in protein. For those with allergies to nuts, banana milk is the way to go, but it can be difficult to find. Each type of alternative milk has its benefits and limitations. You should decide what is most important to you – nutrition, sustainability, or allergies.

- A) Alternative milks are only healthy if combined with a well-balanced diet, though the same is true of cow's milk.
- B) Manufacturers have recently begun to position such products as a reasonable alternative.
- C) Alternative milks vary greatly in their nutritional value, and while some have a mild flavour, others have a stronger taste.
- D) Most alternative milks are friendlier to the environment than dairy products, as the carbon footprint of producing, packaging and transporting cow's milk is very high.
- E) However, people do not drink alternative milks for their nutritional benefits; instead, they tend to use them for their coffee or cereal.

75. Much of what archaeologists know about past human life is uncertain and partial. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to second-guessing. Often different sources have different dates. Another difficulty is that there are simply not many sources of evidence about early human life. ---- Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.

- A) The older the historical remains, the more valuable and surprising they are to archaeologists.
- B) Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance.
- C) Another form of evidence comes from early rock paintings and etchings that have depicted human clothes, hair, and body decoration.
- D) Archaeologists must carefully dig the remnants of the human past from out of the earth.
- E) The problem of understanding the clothing of early humans is even more difficult by the fragile nature of it.

Bu soruların telif hakları  
hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından或许  
ÖSYM'ye aittir.

**76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.**

76. (I) Astronomers are searching for twins of Earth orbiting other sunlike stars. (II) Yet, the more closely scientists study our own planet's habitability, the less ideal our world appears to be. (III) Detecting Earth-like twins remains at the edge of our technical capabilities. (IV) Larger super-Earths orbiting smaller stars are easier to detect and may be the most common type of planet. (V) New thinking suggests that these systems may also be habitable and more conducive to life than our own planet.

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

77. (I) The world of plants is rich and diversified and produces numerous herbal remedies that have been used for thousands of years. (II) A qualified herbalist and a well-respected herbal guide or specialist are generally expected to be conferred with for the most effective herbal treatments. (III) Today, modern scientific research continues to document and validate the historical traditional uses of many herbs as well as new uses of some traditional medicines. (IV) The safe and responsible use of traditional herbal medicines offers an important way to lower health care costs and increase the wellness of the public. (V) It is most likely that more scientific research will continue to place herbs in a position to offer many benefits in the new medicine of the 21st century.

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

78. (I) Water is one of the essential natural resources that have been the centre of attention in the last century due to pollution and excessive consumption, particularly in the developed world. (II) Water itself does not conduct electricity particularly well, yet it is the chemicals dissolved in it that are the source of the trouble. (III) For example, the salt content of seawater makes it a million times better at conducting electricity than ultra-pure water. (IV) Even so, even a trace of water can prove fatal with high voltages. (V) This is the very reason why people have been killed thinking they can move live cables using a freshly broken tree branch.

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

79. (I) Both students and teachers may consult grammar books for a number of reasons. (II) For example, students may be drafting a piece of written work and may want to check if they are using some grammar rules correctly. (III) Alternatively, a teacher, having noticed that a student is making a lot of mistakes in one particular area, might tell that student to look up the language in a grammar book to understand it better. (IV) There are a large number of grammar books available, most of which are criticised by students for including highly difficult grammar exercises. (V) When it comes to teachers, they often use grammar books to check grammar concepts, especially when an area is so complex that they need to re-visit it from time to time to remind themselves of the full picture.

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

80. (I) The ancient Olympic Games, known to us from ancient literature and art and from modern archaeology, were the oldest and most prestigious athletic competition of antiquity. (II) Although they have inspired the modern Olympics, the ancient games must be seen in their own ancient Greek cultural context. (III) Despite common misperceptions, the ancient Olympics differed from their modern counterpart in organisation, events, and ideology. (IV) The permanent home of the ancient Olympics was an isolated religious sanctuary on the Alpheios River in the territory of the state of Elis in southwestern Greece. (V) With sacred rituals and wreaths of olive leaves as prizes, the ancient Olympic Games were part of a great religious festival in honour of Zeus, the Greeks' chief god.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- 2. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, metal para, anahtarlıksız basit ev anahtarı, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kaleml, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açıölçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. Ancak, **ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM)** binalarında **sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınav giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- 3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitabıınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen süreler aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- 4. Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacağındır.**
- 5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır.** Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kaleml, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- 6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız.** Sınavınızın geçeri sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızı bağlıdır. **Kurallara** aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılar uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları **geçersiz** sayılacaktır.
- 7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler** Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları **geçersiz** sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bittesel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine **katılan** adayın/adayların sınavı **geçersiz** sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde **yapılmadığını**, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği **takdirde**, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayları sınavını **geçersiz** sayabilir.
- 8. 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 **kursun kaleml** kullanılcaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitabıgnıa işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- 9. Soru kitabıgnıa alır almadır kitapçık kapağındabulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitabıgnıin her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru **kitapçık numarasının**, kitabıgnıon kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitabıgnıin sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. Size verilen soru kitabıgnıin numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitabıgnı üzerinde yer alan **Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- 10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler.** Soru kitabıgnıin sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitabıgnıin bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız **geçersiz** sayılacaktır.
- 11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitabıgnıa yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- 12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- 13. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitabıgnı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz.** Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.
- 14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.**

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

# 2019 YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI - 2

2019 - YDS/2

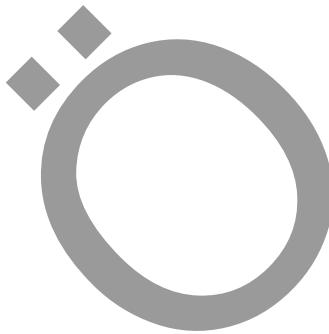
08-09-2019

## TEST OF ENGLISH

## TEST OF ENGLISH

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

Bu soruların sahibi hakları hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından ÖSYM'ye aittir. **S**orular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın **N**etwerk tarafından kullanılamaz.





T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (2021-YDS/2)

## İNGİLİZCE

10 EKİM 2021

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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılırlar.

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsyedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılmacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediginizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

*Bu soruların cevapları ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır. Görüler ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın  
kullanılamaz.*

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Attaining ---- in the current job is a basic career strategy, given that organisations make promotion decisions, at least in part, on an employee's present performance.

- A) assurance      B) competence  
C) balance      D) recession  
E) insurance

2. Despite its being a remote and harsh environment, there is ---- about ownership of the North Pole as there could be rich natural resources beneath the ice.

- A) discrimination      B) substitution  
C) exposure      D) controversy  
E) neglect

3. The reasons for an urban climate are heat storage, trapping of radiation, increasing roughness and less evaporation, which are seen in cities worldwide but are most ---- in densely built-up megacities.

- A) evident      B) arbitrary  
C) convenient      D) constructive  
E) mediocre

4. The population of koalas dropped ---- during the early part of the 20th century because they were over-hunted for their fur.

- A) strictly      B) drastically  
C) cautiously      D) ardently  
E) merely

5. When neurological issues like aphasia and dyslexia arise, they often ---- themselves in the things we say and how we say them.

- A) alienate      B) improve  
C) manifest      D) diminish  
E) receive

6. When you cook meat, a chemical reaction turns creatine into a group of compounds called heterocyclic amines and there is some evidence that these compounds ---- cancer in high concentrations.

- A) rely on      B) break into  
C) pass for      D) call off  
E) lead to

**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. Recently, nutritional scientists ---- strong evidence that the eating, drinking, and exercise habits of the Mediterranean people ---- a major role in their low risk for heart disease.

- A) uncover / are playing
- B) are uncovering / had been playing
- C) have uncovered / play
- D) may uncover / have played
- E) uncovered / had played

8. There are some people who ---- objects from 6 metres away with the same sharpness that a normal-sighted person ---- in to 4.5 metres to achieve.

- A) may view / had to move
- B) must view / could move
- C) can view / would have to move
- D) ought to view / should have moved
- E) might view / can move

9. While many people welcome the chance ---- exotic foods or novel flavours, others do not even consider ---- foods beyond their usual repertoire.

- A) to be tasting / having consumed
- B) tasting / to have consumed
- C) to have tasted / to be consuming
- D) having tasted / to consume
- E) to taste / consuming

10. People intuitively tend to equate happiness ---- freedom, however without obstacles ---- our desires it is harder to know what we really want, let alone fulfilling them.

- A) between / on
- B) with / to
- C) at / into
- D) in / among
- E) for / from

11. People who feel strongly that they do not want to be awake and alert ---- certain procedures may not be good candidates ---- local or regional anaesthesia.

- A) through / at
- B) by / with
- C) during / for
- D) upon / to
- E) against / about

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'in yazılız ve kopyalanılamaz.

12. ---- social media has become widely integrated into everyday life, there is a growing interest in understanding its impact and the norms of online conduct.

- A) Supposing that
- B) Although
- C) Now that
- D) As much as
- E) While

13. For many years, social researchers regarded gossip as unworthy of scientific investigation; ----, sociologists have recently begun to recognise gossip as an important feature of social life.

- A) accordingly
- B) in other words
- C) however
- D) as a result
- E) for example

14. In diabetic patients, even though food intake may be increased, weight loss can occur ---- muscles and fat stores may shrink as they are not getting the necessary glucose.

- A) because
- B) given that
- C) as long as
- D) although
- E) in case

15. ---- you are a long-time fan ---- casual follower of the series of *Street Fighter*, you are already well-aware that it is constantly updated with new characters, costumes, and story content.

- A) Both / and
- B) Neither / nor
- C) Rather / than
- D) Whether / or
- E) Not only / but also

16. ---- many individual cases of malicious data leaks online that have caught the public eye, there has been very little research examining the scale of the problem.

- A) Similar to
- B) Due to
- C) As a result of
- D) In accordance with
- E) Despite

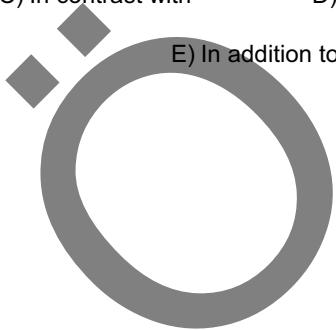
Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılımının ve kurulum veya kurum tarafından kullanılan herhangi bir kişi, organizasyon, kurum veya kuruluşunca kullanılamaz.

**17-21:** For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Elvis Presley is the single most significant figure in rock and roll history, and it is hard to imagine rock and roll without his contributions. (17)--- revolutionising the way popular music sounded and looked, he forever changed the way young people relate to music. Emerging from the racially segregated American South in the mid-1950s, he promoted racial harmony by making African-American music accessible to millions of white teens who (18)--- to it otherwise. Furthermore, in popularising rock and roll (19)--- a worldwide audience, Elvis almost single-handedly altered the parameters of the entertainment industry. By many estimates, he remains history's biggest-selling recording artist. Elvis certainly was not the first white person to perform music rooted in black culture; (20)---, he was the first to fuse elements of rhythm and blues, country, and gospel into a charismatic package. Charismatic and overconfident yet humble and polite, generous and charitable yet selfish and tyrannical, Elvis (21)--- the contradictions of his time and his genre, and this distinctive combination of different musical styles still enchants too many people around the world.

**17.**

- A) Instead of
- B) Regardless of
- C) In contrast with
- D) Despite
- E) In addition to

**18.**

- A) cannot be exposed
- B) are not exposed
- C) would not have been exposed
- D) should not have been exposed
- E) have not been exposed

**19.**

- A) under
- B) towards
- C) for
- D) against
- E) without

**20.**

- A) for instance
- B) as a result
- C) in short
- D) that is
- E) however

**21.**

- A) ceased
- B) falsified
- C) condemned
- D) embodied
- E) devastated

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

If you are locked in a constant struggle with your willpower, here is some good news. There is some evidence to show that thinking about new healthy habits as opportunities (22)---- obligations can help you stay on track. In a recent study at Yale University in the US, people were trained to think about the positive (23)---- of healthy foods. The researchers told them, for instance, that broccoli was crunchy and delicious and that (24)---- they ate it, they would feel good about themselves. The results were striking. "We found that we can actually get people to increase their cravings (25)---- healthy foods," says Hedy Kober, PhD, who headed the study. In a second study, her team trained people to engage in that same type of thinking repeatedly. They discovered that if people practised looking at healthy foods and considering their wonderful qualities, it encouraged them (26)---- better dietary choices and they consumed fewer calories in everyday life.

22.  
 A) because of  
 C) contrary to  
 E) in spite of

B) rather than  
 D) according to

S

23.  
 A) rations  
 C) attributes  
 E) senses

B) possessions  
 D) structures

S

24.

A) if  
 B) although

C) moreover  
 D) unless

E) while

25.

A) to  
 B) into  
 D) for

C) on

E) in

26.

A) being made

B) to have made

C) making

D) make

E) to make

5

Go on to the next page

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. Even though many people still remain unconvinced that global warming is a real phenomenon, ----.**

- A) the evidence in support of man-made climate change is quite overwhelming
- B) the consequences for our lives are still uncertain and absolutely way too complex
- C) it is reassuring that everything around us changed simply through chance
- D) some people reject the idea that it has been affecting the entire world
- E) the lack of some solid proof makes it hard to accept the situation

**28. ---- if doing so helps them to pursue the goals that are aligned with their values.**

- A) Meditative practices may not be beneficial for everyone with depression
- B) The study of how people react to mind-altering practices like meditation is still in its infancy
- C) Psychologically flexible people show willingness to welcome uncomfortable states
- D) Psychologists call the ability to walk through bad experiences 'resilience'
- E) Those with lower than average signs of post-traumatic stress disorder have higher scores of psychological flexibility

**29. Because of the health hazards that lead poses for humans and other animals, ----.**

- A) tetraethyl lead, which releases free lead to the environment when broken down within an engine, has been banned for use as a gasoline additive
- B) lead compounds were once widely used for paints as they covered surfaces well and were available in a number of vivid colours
- C) lead has been popular as a covering for underground cables, such as buried cables that carry telephone messages
- D) alloys of lead are quite popular for the manufacture of solders; for example, ordinary plumber's solder contains about two parts of lead to one part of tin
- E) today, physiologists understand that the human body is able to excrete about two milligrams of lead efficiently each day

**30. Unless rich countries help poor ones adopt greener technologies, ----.**

- A) some projects that lie in the heart of environmental protection could come to a halt
- B) it is in their interest to help establish a sustainable energy future for all the world's inhabitants
- C) they barely depend on fossil fuels, which are damaging to both human health and the environment
- D) every country, regardless of their economic power, is expected to contribute to global welfare
- E) energy consumption in the rich world would always dwarf that in poor countries

**31. Provided that loan programmes are properly designed, effectively managed and a high rate of recovery is achieved, ----.**

- A) an important feature of student loan schemes is that they offer financial assistance and subsidies to individual students, rather than to institutions
- B) there are important differences in the way different loan programmes are administered, particularly in terms of how they are operated
- C) implications for student loans of what is variously described as international labour mobility or 'brain drain' have received limited attention
- D) student loans can make a valuable contribution to relieving the financial pressures facing higher education
- E) sound financial management is required to maintain the capital value of the loan fund and cover administrative costs

**32. Many researchers and clinicians observe that the traditional Chinese medicine can hope to function in full partnership with Western medicine ----.**

- A) even though some herbs are used routinely in therapy, including treatment of some common diseases
- B) only if practitioners pay attention to the most recent discoveries made by immunological research studies
- C) but Chinese doctors are well aware of the value of using traditional medicine to cure diseases
- D) whenever there is a chance to get the medical professionals in the West to question medical practices
- E) as if the immunological effects were due to the unknown or unrecognised substances in herbs

**33. Today, the sanitary landfill is the major method of disposing waste materials in North America and other developed countries, ----.**

- A) while some older landfills are being mined for useful products such as methane gas that can be used as fuel
- B) just as many tons of solid waste dumped in a landfill today will not decompose until 30 years from now
- C) as composting and burning up require uniformity in the form and chemical properties of the waste for efficient operation
- D) because about 70% of materials that are routinely disposed of in landfills could be recycled instead
- E) though considerable efforts are being made to find alternative methods, such as recycling and composting

**34. The popularity of many flat-faced dog breeds such as French bulldogs has risen dramatically in recent years ----.**

- A) because French bulldogs have short faces that can make breathing difficult
- B) even though French bulldogs are not seen as dangerous as other dog breeds
- C) although there are regular assertions that they are prone to many health issues
- D) given that there is limited reliable evidence on the wider general health of flat-faced dogs
- E) while it enables ongoing identification of breed health-related priorities

**35. The pleasures of chocolate, tea, and coffee drinking have been known to humans for centuries, ----.**

- A) while caffeine is a member of the alkaloid family, a group of compounds obtained from numerous plants
- B) because full characterisation of caffeine's molecular structure was completed by a German chemist
- C) since researchers identified the active agents in tea and chocolate and gave them various names
- D) but the isolation of caffeine from these everyday treats was accomplished only in the early 1800s
- E) although caffeine is one of the most widely used central nervous system stimulants worldwide

**36. Individuals with social phobia fear being humiliated while doing something in public, ----.**

- A) because those who receive treatment can completely overcome their fears in social life
- B) and therefore they will avoid any situation in which such participation may be required
- C) as one of the most common manifestations of social phobia involves public speaking
- D) although they have intense fears of social interactions, such as meeting others and dating
- E) whereas it generally develops after puberty and peaks after the age of 30

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

**37. In 1991, two German mountaineers discovered the mummy and personal artefacts of a man now called as Ötzi the Iceman in the Ötztal Alps, which were well-preserved in the ice for 5,300 years.**

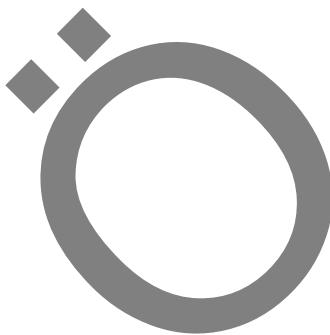
- A) 1991 yılında iki Alman dağcı Ötztal Alplerinde bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyasını ve kişisel eşyalarını bulmuşlardır ve bu adam günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılmaktadır.
- B) 1991 yılında iki Alman dağcı Ötztal Alplerinde, günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyasını ve kişisel eşyalarını buldular.
- C) Günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları, iki Alman dağcı tarafından 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde bulunmuştur.
- D) İki Alman dağcı tarafından 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde bulunan ve günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılan bir adamın mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları, 5300 yıl boyunca buz içinde oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuştur.
- E) 1991 yılında Ötztal Alplerinde iki Alman dağcı tarafından 5300 yıl boyunca buz altında oldukça iyi bir şekilde korunmuş mumyası ve kişisel eşyaları bulunan adam, günümüzde Buz Adam Ötzi olarak anılmaktadır.

- 38. Because salt is indispensable to life, and uniquely flavours foods, humans have been preoccupied with it since the beginning of recorded history.**
- A) İnsanlar, tarih kayıt altına alınmaya başladığından bu yana tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir çünkü yaşam için vazgeçilmez olan tuz, yiyecekleri eşsiz bir şekilde tatlandırmaktadır.
- B) İnsanlar kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından itibaren yaşam için vazgeçilmez olan ve yiyeceklerle eşsiz bir tat veren tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir.
- C) İnsanların kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından beri tuzla yakından ilgilenmesinin nedeni yiyeceklerle eşsiz bir biçimde tat vermesinin yanı sıra yaşam için de vazgeçilmez olmasıdır.
- D) Tuz, yaşam için vazgeçilmez olduğu ve yiyeceklerle eşsiz bir biçimde tat verdiği için insanlar kayıt altına alınan tarihin başlangıcından beri tuzla yakından ilgilenmişlerdir.
- E) Yiyecekleri eşsiz bir biçimde tatlandıran tuz, yaşam için vazgeçilmez olduğundan, tarihin ilk kayıt altına alındığı andan itibaren insanoğlunu fazlasıyla ilgilendirmiştir.

- 39. Objectivity refers to perceiving and describing something from as neutral and unbiased a perspective as possible in order to produce observations that can be verified by a trained community of observers.**

- A) Nesnellik, bir şeyi olabildiğince tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısı üzerinden algılayıp betimlemenin yanı sıra söz konusu şeyin eğitimi bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilmesi anlamına gelmektedir.
- B) Nesnellikten kastedilen, eğitimi bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından gözlemlenebilecek algılamaları ve betimlemeleri ortaya koymak ve bunun için mümkün olduğunda tarafsız ve önyargısız bakış açıları üretmektedir.
- C) Eğitimi bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilecek gözlemler ortaya koymak için bir şeyi mümkün olduğunda tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek gerekmektedir ve bu da nesnellik olarak tanımlanır.
- D) Nesnellik, eğitimi bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından doğrulanabilecek gözlemler ortaya koymak için bir şeyi mümkün olduğunda tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek anlamını taşımaktadır.
- E) Bir şeyi mümkün olduğunda tarafsız ve önyargısız bir bakış açısıyla algılamak ve betimlemek, nesnelligin eğitimi bir gözlemciler topluluğu tarafından gözlemlenebilecek şekilde ortaya koymasına bağlıdır.

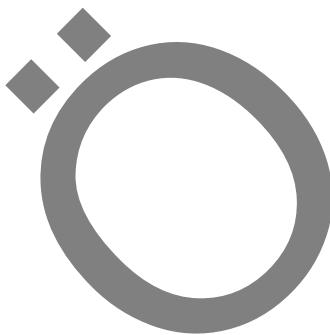
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Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Soruların kullanımı veya kopyalanması yasaktır.

**40. Yeni deneyimlere açık insanlar, görsel bilgiyi farklı şekillerde işleme yeteneğine sahiptir ve bu, yaratıcılıklarının artmasını sağlamaktadır, böylece bu özelliğe sahip insanlar farklı bakış açıları sayesinde diğerleri tarafından gözden kaçırılan çözümleri fark etmede iyi olabilirler.**

- A) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to boost their creativity by processing visual information in different ways, so people with this trait can be good at spotting solutions that others overlooked, thanks to their diverse outlook.
- B) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to spot solutions overlooked by others thanks to their diverse outlook, which is a trait that enables these people to process visual information in different ways and helps boost their creativity.
- C) People who have the ability to process visual information in different ways that boost their creativity are open to new experiences; therefore, people with this trait can be good at spotting solutions overlooked by others, thanks to their diverse outlook.
- D) People who have the ability to be open to new experiences process visual information in different ways to boost their creativity, so people with diverse outlook might be good at spotting solutions that others overlook, thanks to this trait.
- E) People who are open to new experiences have the ability to process visual information in different ways and this helps boost their creativity, so people with this trait might be good at spotting solutions overlooked by others, thanks to their diverse outlook.



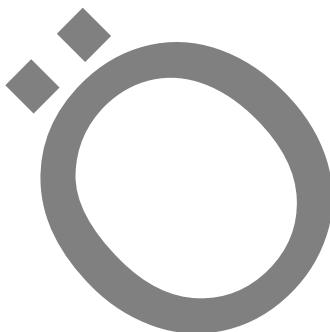
*Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanmıştır.*

**41. Evlat edinme, ister sağlıklı bir yenidoğan isterse de özel ihtiyacı olan herhangi bir yaştaki bir çocuk olsun, bir aileye ihtiyacı olan tüm çocukların gereksinimlerine uygun olarak sürekli gelişen bir olgudur.**

- A) Adoption is a phenomenon that constantly evolves in relation to the needs of any children who need families, whether they are healthy newborns or children of any age with special needs.
- B) Adoption is a phenomenon involving the needs of children, whether they are healthy newborns or children at all ages with special needs, and it constantly evolves to meet those needs.
- C) The phenomenon of adoption evolves constantly to fit the needs of all children in need of families, be it healthy newborns or children of any age with special needs.
- D) Adoption refers to a phenomenon that constantly evolves in order to meet the needs of children needing families, be it healthy newborns or children of all ages with special needs.
- E) The phenomenon of adoption, ranging from healthy newborns to children of all ages with special needs, constantly evolves to fit the needs of any children who need families.

**42. Vücutun akciğerleri koruyan mekanizmaları olmasına rağmen, akciğerlerde biriken birçok madde vardır ve bunlar akciğerlerde tekrarlayan iritasyona veya uzun süreli hastalığa yol açabilir.**

- A) Although the body has mechanisms that protect the lungs, there are many substances that deposit in the lungs and these may cause recurrent irritation to the lungs or lead to long-term illness.
- B) Many substances can deposit in the lungs and cause recurring irritation to the lungs that leads to long-term illness even though various mechanisms of the body protect the lungs.
- C) Despite the protective mechanisms of the body, lots of substances may deposit in the lungs that can cause long-term illness by causing recurrent irritation to the lungs.
- D) Even if there are mechanisms of the body for the protection of the lungs, many substances may deposit in the lungs and lead to long-term illness as a result of recurring irritation.
- E) Although the body protects the lungs through various mechanisms, many substances can cause long-term illness by depositing in the lungs and leading to recurring irritation.



S

M

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Azerbaijan's transformation is particularly impressive considering that twenty-seven years ago it was involved in a deep political and economic crisis. Amid post-Soviet uncertainty, the economy was in free fall, with a severe contraction in output and growing inflation. The revival of the country's economy followed the introduction of a new oil strategy which encompassed a series of production sharing agreements, and the opening of Azerbaijan's historic oil sector to international investment. A 1994 agreement, hailed as the 'contract of the century', gave investors access to Azerbaijan's rich oil fields in the Caspian Sea. The resulting inflow of capital and expertise permanently altered the country's fortunes. Large-scale production and the construction of multiple pipelines contributed to making Azerbaijan one of the world's largest oil and gas exporters. Azerbaijan's biggest challenge today is diversifying away from hydrocarbons (chemicals found in petrol and natural gas), which represent more than 90 percent of the country's total exports, a 60 percent increase from fifteen years ago. The country expects to capitalise on hydrocarbons for at least another forty years, but oil production is believed to have peaked and Azerbaijan must do more for its non-oil economy. For the government this is a clear priority.

**43. It is clearly stated in the passage that more than a quarter of a century ago Azerbaijan ----.**

- A) became a politically developed and economically competitive country
- B) was entangled in serious administrative and financial difficulties
- C) was in a problematic situation in terms of infrastructure and services
- D) was economically and politically more stable but suffered from rising inflation
- E) experienced strong economic growth thanks to post-Soviet investors

**44. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the 1994 agreement attracted a lot of foreign investment to Azerbaijan
- B) Azerbaijan's economic development would have been impossible without Soviet aid
- C) Azerbaijan has become a preferred destination to which other countries export gas
- D) the country's greatest challenge is how to best take advantage of the Caspian Sea
- E) the country's new oil strategy is questionable, given the limited amount of foreign investment

**45. The underlined word in the passage 'hailed' is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) praised
- B) ignored
- C) recruited
- D) ceased
- E) retained

**46. According to the passage, for further economic development Azerbaijan needs to ----.**

- A) abandon hydrocarbons as soon as possible
- B) revise the 1994 agreement to make it more profitable
- C) seek other sources of income as alternatives for oil
- D) focus on expanding the uses of oil and the range of markets where it is sold
- E) find more efficient ways of obtaining more oil from the Caspian Sea

**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

Deconstruction – the method which claims there is no single explanation of the meaning of a piece of writing – in and of itself, is almost dead, but it retains enormous influence on current critical thinking. While deconstruction itself peaked in the late 1970s, an evolving version of deconstruction has been absorbed by later thinking and often remains crucial to, and even taken for granted by, contemporary cultural and literary criticism. The founding figure and the intellectual force behind deconstruction was Jacques Derrida. His first widely influential book, *Of Grammatology*, appeared in French in 1967, and many of his later writings recast or extend the ideas of *Of Grammatology* for other contexts and issues. Advocates and popularisers saw his ideas as so revolutionary that they put him in the same light as Copernicus, Newton, Einstein, and Freud. Although Derrida was primarily a philosopher, his work had little impact on philosophy until after its shock wave hit literary studies. Deconstruction has since carried its influence far beyond literary studies, not only to philosophy but also to all of the humanities and often to the social sciences.

**47. According to the passage, deconstruction lost its previous power ----.**

- A) because it could hardly evolve after its peak in the late 1970s
- B) long before the 1970s, when various different philosophical movements appeared
- C) and was forgotten for several years because of the obsolete ideas it promotes
- D) but still achieves a considerable impact on cultural and literary criticism
- E) as a result of its excessive preoccupation with current cultural criticism

**48. It is stated in the passage that Jacques Derrida's book *Of Grammatology* ----.**

- A) is considered to be the cornerstone of his works
- B) has had a bigger influence on philosophy than the field of literature
- C) was an important extension of the ideas of some French philosophers
- D) dwells upon the ideas of such prominent thinkers like Einstein and Freud
- E) was considerably influenced by other contexts and issues of his time

**49. Derrida is seen in the same line with Copernicus, Newton, Einstein, and Freud because he ----.**

- A) was their contemporary
- B) was as popular as they were
- C) influenced many other fields of study as they did
- D) had groundbreaking ideas like them
- E) was also a philosopher

**50. According to the passage, which of the following is true about deconstruction?**

- A) It has extended far beyond the boundaries of humanities and social sciences.
- B) It made literary studies more significant than others.
- C) It helped Derrida to become a literary critic.
- D) It was not fully appreciated in some fields of study.
- E) It has evolved over time and made its way to modern studies as well.

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

What goes around comes around. Our greenhouse gas emissions do not just warm the planet, they also acidify the oceans; however, it is a fact that most people are not aware of. Now it turns out that the changes in ocean chemistry they cause will feed back into the climate, further driving up temperatures. This was not always thought to be true. Climatologists had considered that carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) absorbed by the ocean was stored, and unable to affect the climate. But a study now suggests that the acidification it causes will rebound on the entire planet, by acting on tiny marine plants called phytoplankton. These plants produce a chemical called dimethyl sulphide (DMS) that drifts up into the air and reflects sunlight back into space, cooling the planet. Katharina Six and her team at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg gathered experimental data showing that phytoplankton produce less DMS as seawater becomes less alkaline due to acidification. After entering these figures into climate models, they estimate that 18 percent less DMS will be released from the oceans by the year 2100, compared to pre-industrial times. If the concentration of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere doubles, which is likely to happen later this century, temperatures are expected to rise between 2 and 4.5°C. Ocean acidification will add between 0.23 and 0.48°C to that figure, Six estimates.

**51. According to the passage, greenhouse gas emissions ----.**

- A) are mainly caused by the rise in acid levels in the oceans
- B) are responsible for changes in ocean chemistry
- C) enable oceans to absorb and store carbon dioxide
- D) are considered to be less harmful than the chemical changes in oceans
- E) impact the temperatures less than they did in the past

**52. It is understood from the passage that the chemical dimethyl sulphide ----.**

- A) plays an important role in decreasing the temperatures on Earth
- B) leads to acidification by reflecting sunlight back
- C) is produced when marine plants reflect sunlight back into space
- D) is the direct result of acidification in the oceans
- E) is produced in less alkaline seawater

**53. According to the data collected by Six and her team, ----.**

- A) DMS released from the oceans will drop to 18 percent in 2100
- B) climate models of pre-industrial times indicated 18 percent less acidification
- C) less production of DMS causes seawater to become less alkaline
- D) phytoplankton produced more DMS before industrialisation
- E) the rise in temperatures will be far more than 5°C later this century

**54. What is the main aim of the author of this passage?**

- A) To prove that greenhouse gas emissions affect the climate more than acidification
- B) To reveal the major effects of temperature rise on the planet
- C) To inform the reader about a lesser-known effect of greenhouse gas emissions
- D) To tell people about the effects of industrialisation on the climate
- E) To give specific advice about cooling down the planet

**55-58:** Answer these questions according to the passage below.

So far, only two types of mental exertion have been shown to improve or preserve overall cognitive ability. One is musical training. Experts state that listening to and making music is not only an auditory experience; it is a multisensory and motor experience. Playing an instrument changes how the brain interprets and integrates a wide range of sensory information, and making music over a long period of time can change brain function and brain structure. The other is to learn a new language. As for the role of language-learning in brain power, a study carried out among students revealed that attention gets better when a new language is studied intensively even if it is for a short time and it gets even better when more practice is done for longer. The results of the study confirm the cognitive benefits of language-learning and give important and warming messages: firstly, even a short, intensive course can show beneficial effects on some cognitive functions. Secondly, this effect can be maintained through practice. So, we can say that it is never too late to start a mental activity such as learning a new language.

**55.** One can understand from the passage that playing a musical instrument ----.

- A) has a positive impact on how our brain responds to different stimuli
- B) does not influence our brain functions when done temporarily
- C) is the best way of preserving cognitive ability
- D) has little impact on motor skills as it is an auditory experience
- E) does not have an instant impact on brain functions unlike listening to music

**56.** It is pointed out in the passage that learning a new language ----.

- A) may help improve attention
- B) fixes several types of brain damages
- C) prevents various mental disorders
- D) could strengthen motor skills
- E) improves sensory awareness

**57.** According to the passage, the study done on students shows that ----.

- A) it is possible to improve the brain even with a short, intensive course of language learning
- B) those who start to learn a new language at a young age eliminate their risk of cognitive disability
- C) learning a new language requires more practice than playing an instrument
- D) language learning can improve overall functioning of the brain when practised for a long time
- E) there are substantial benefits of language learning when it is combined with musical training

**58.** Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards learning a new language?

- A) Encouraging
- B) Doubtful
- C) Pessimistic
- D) Neutral
- E) Critical

**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

When we take medication, some can pass through us intact and go down the toilet. Once in the sewers, these drugs are not removed during the treatment process, and end up in the waterways. To find out how pharmaceutical waste finds its way into aquatic creatures, Erinn Richmond at Monash University in Australia and her colleagues sampled flies, beetles, other insects and spiders from six waterways in the greater Melbourne region. Overall, the group detected 69 medications in the invertebrates. Organisms near wastewater plants contained the highest levels, but low levels were also detected in those from more pristine areas. Richmond presumes river-borne pharmaceuticals probably accumulate in flies and beetles while they are underwater larvae, then transfer to spiders that feed on them after they emerge as adults. Other predators in the food web such as fish, platypuses, birds, bats and frogs may also become cross-contaminated, she says. Her team calculated that trout and platypuses feeding on insects near wastewater plants would consume anti-depressant doses up to half the level normally prescribed to humans. The impacts of this are not certain, but previous studies have found that high-level exposure to anti-depressants causes fish to become less vigilant about avoiding predators. Male birds also seem to sing less to females when exposed to the drugs.

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

- A) may not be very effective if it is recycled from pharmaceutical waste
- B) eliminated in the treatment stage still poses a hazard to aquatic creatures and insects
- C) is likely to threaten some animal populations in water when it reaches waterways without being destroyed
- D) gives harm to only aquatic creatures whose habitats are confined to areas surrounding wastewater plants
- E) turns into pharmaceutical waste when it is consumed more than the recommended amount

**60. What point does Richmond make about contamination in the passage?**

- A) It affects invertebrates more than the larvae, flies and beetles if it stems from river-borne pharmaceuticals.
- B) It can indirectly influence a wide range of predators regardless of whether they live in water or not.
- C) It is caused mainly by 69 types of medication which are not properly absorbed by the body during treatment.
- D) It occurs as a result of high anti-depressant consumption in more clean and wealthy districts.
- E) It can have deadly effects, especially on platypuses and trout as they eat waste polluted by anti-depressants.

**61. It is stated in the passage that anti-depressants ----.**

- A) can impact the way male and female spiders interact with each other
- B) can make fish more vulnerable to attack as prey
- C) can have similar side effects on platypuses as they have on humans
- D) have failed to produce noticeable effects on invertebrates
- E) have more adverse effects on underwater animals than other medication

**62. What could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) How to Detect Medications in Underwater Creatures
- B) Optional Wastewater Treatment Strategies
- C) River Pollution Caused by Wastewater Plants
- D) When Medications Become a Contaminant
- E) Which Medical Waste Does Affect Invertebrates?

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**63.** Sebastian:

- Preparing tasty meals in the woods is a wonderful thought. But somehow it's easy to go overboard with backpacking menus. You think you must pack this in order to eat that and you need all the other items to prepare it properly.

Graham:

- That's silly. What the body needs is simple. It needs water more than anything else. In fact, you can survive without food for at least a week.

Sebastian:

- ----

Graham:

- Almost anything you eat out there is going to taste great because you will be very hungry and, after all, you're outdoors!

- A) I don't think I'm alone on this one, but energy bars, fruit and trail mix will keep you going.
- B) Think about it: No cooking, no clean up and less to carry on your back.
- C) Well then, what do you suggest I put into my backpack so as not to starve out there?
- D) You think so? Don't you think I should try something less risky then?
- E) Needless to say, you must have water on a regular basis or the body breaks down.

**64.** Eleanor:

- I wonder what might happen if human beings disappeared.

Chidi:

- Well, I was reading an article about it and it said plant and animal species that have formed close bonds with humanity are the most likely to suffer.

Eleanor:

- How is that?

Chidi:

- ----

Eleanor:

- I see. So, this probably means they will be outcompeted by other plants and the animals that feed on them will probably vanish too.

- A) To be honest, I'm not sure, but one theory holds that intelligent life developed because it helped our ancestors to survive the environmental shocks that they had experienced.
- B) You know the crops that feed the world are reliant on fertilisers that we use. When we are gone, fertilisers will not be used, and those plants might be replaced by their wild forebears.
- C) The animals that were closer to us helped individuals and themselves to reproduce in large social groups. This was proof enough that they had good genes.
- D) The decades following human extinction will be of devastating oil spills, chemical leaks and explosions of varying sizes. I mean all the ticking bombs that humanity has left behind.
- E) I can say traces of humankind will remain, even millions of years after our end. For instance, microbes will need lots of time to consume all the plastics we've left behind.

65. Scott:

- On my geography course, we are learning about capital cities of Europe. Can you name any of these cities?

Debbie:

- The one I'm thinking of is Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Where did the name 'Budapest' come from, by the way?

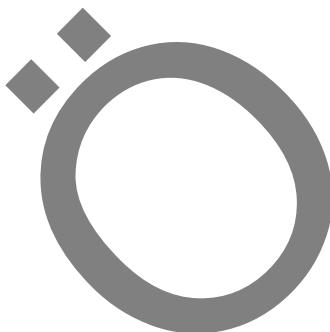
Scott:

- ----

Debbie:

- Wow! I didn't know that. So the history of the name 'Budapest' is much simpler than I had expected it would be.

- A) I'm not sure where the name comes from, but we can search it on the Internet to find out.
- B) The name of the capital city has always been Budapest. If you study the history of Hungary, this is one fact you will learn.
- C) Budapest is made up of two cities separated by the Danube River. One town was Buda and the other Pest; when the cities were merged, so were their names.
- D) Good question! When I asked my Hungarian friends about it, they told me there are some myths about its origin but they're all just myths anyway.
- E) Well, someone with a sense of humour claimed it had something to do with the Buddha, but just because they sound the same doesn't mean they are related!



*Bu soruların telif hakları OSYM'ye aittir. Soruların tam kopyalanması, hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından yazılı ya da yazılımsız olmaksızın yazılmaması gerekmektedir.*

66. Alison:

- Did you know that oysters are used to mitigate coastal erosion and flooding due to the rise in sea levels?

Kyle:

- ----

Alison:

- But those efforts have detrimental effects on near-shore habitats. Constructing breakwater reefs from oysters has been found to support a higher abundance and different communities of fishes.

Kyle:

- To be honest, I'd never have imagined that oysters could be used to protect shorelines.

- A) I know it's forcing many to migrate to higher ground and leaving millions at risk of demise.
- B) There are breakwaters and seawalls already in use to prevent such incidences.
- C) I think certain measures have to be implemented to control oyster harvesting.
- D) I don't think oysters would be resilient enough to withstand major changes in sea levels.
- E) To protect the oyster reefs, there must be a system to ensure their sustainability.

67. Paul:

- We'll need to be careful about not getting Dengue Fever on our Central American tour.

Sarah:

- What's Dengue Fever? I've never heard of that.

Paul:

- It's some sort of viral infection spread by mosquitoes.

Sarah:

- Well, that's definitely not something I want to get. How about we just stay in larger cities so that we avoid mosquito-infested areas?

Paul:

- ----

Sarah:

- Then let's read up on how to prevent mosquito bites to avoid getting bitten in the first place.

- A) In truth, mosquitoes usually bite during the daytime and are often found indoors.
- B) Well, Dengue Fever usually causes flu-like symptoms, including fever, muscle and joint pains, nausea and vomiting.
- C) In fact, the guide book says there are some amazing cities along our tour so I'm absolutely on board with that idea.
- D) Actually, since mosquitoes breed in artificial water containers like thrown away jars and cans, it's common in populated urban areas.
- E) Apparently, treatment involves pain killers, plenty of fluids and even hospitalisation if it's severe.

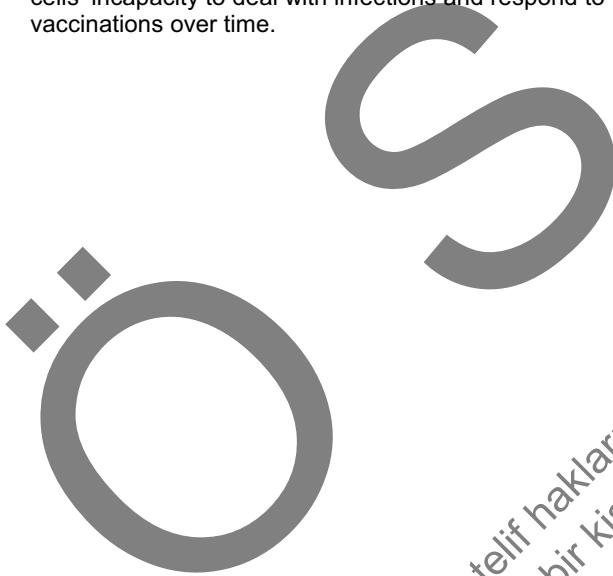
**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

**68. The story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba inspired a rich literary tradition across Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts, although the geographic origins of the story still puzzle scholars to this day.**

- A) Still confusing scholars about where it took place, the story of the meeting between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba gave rise to a rich literary tradition throughout Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- B) The geographic origins of the story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba remain a mystery for scholars, although they acknowledge its impact on the rich literary tradition across Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- C) The scholars studying the rich literary tradition in Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts still remain confused about the story and geographic origins of the meeting between King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
- D) While inspired by the story of the meeting that took place between the King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, scholars are still confused about the geographic origins of rich traditional Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts.
- E) The story of King Solomon meeting the Queen of Sheba has prompted scholars to create a rich literary tradition in Jewish, Christian and Islamic texts, but the only thing that has still not been clarified is the exact location of this meeting.

**69. As people age, the ability of white blood cells to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations declines, opening the door for illness or inflammation that can lead to chronic disease over time.**

- A) When people age, chronic diseases caused by illness and inflammation increase because white blood cells dealing with infections and responding to vaccinations diminish in number over time.
- B) As people age, white blood cells to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations lose their strength, and this causes chronic diseases accompanied with illness and inflammation.
- C) While aging, people lose the ability to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations due to the decline in their white blood cells, that is why chronic diseases due to inflammation increase over time.
- D) As people age, white blood cells lose the strength to deal with infections as well as respond to vaccinations, and this may cause illness or inflammation that leads to chronic disease as time progresses.
- E) Illness and inflammation can lead to chronic diseases as people age and this is because of the white blood cells' incapacity to deal with infections and respond to vaccinations over time.



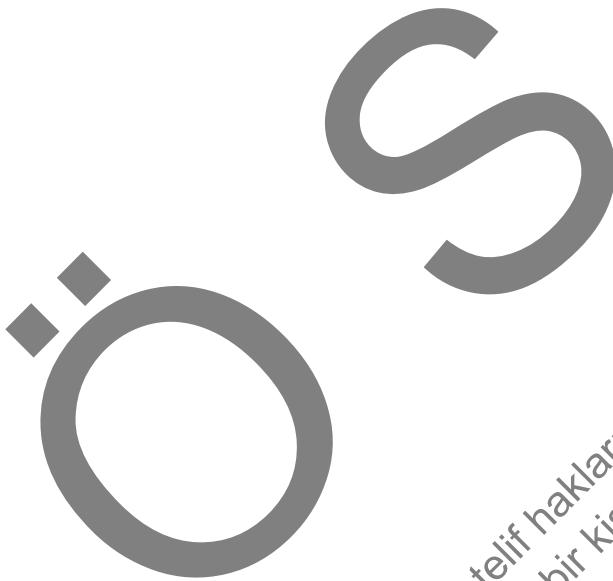
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**70. With bodies rarely above 15 cm long, tarsiers are one of the world's smallest meat-eating primates living off largely insects, reptiles and birds.**

- A) Just as tarsiers have small bodies mainly under 15 cm in length, they feed off mainly insects, reptiles and birds as the smallest carnivore primate.
- B) Tarsiers, which have bodies barely longer than 15 cm, are among the tiniest carnivorous primates consuming mostly insects, reptiles and birds.
- C) Since tarsiers are under 15 cm in length and they have meat in their diet like insects, reptiles and birds, they are one of the world's smallest meat-eating primates.
- D) Living among mostly insects, reptiles and birds, tarsiers are one of the few tiny carnivorous primates and have a body that is barely more than 15 cm in length.
- E) Tarsiers are one of the world's smallest primates that prefer meat in the form of mainly insects, reptiles and birds whose bodies are rarely above 15 cm long.

**71. While the growth of cities may be associated with increasing prosperity, urban areas demonstrate the world's most obvious health disparities in both low- and high-income countries.**

- A) The largest disparities in health are observed in both low- and high-income countries due to increasing prosperity that is connected to the growth of cities.
- B) As a result of the growth of cities with the purpose of creating more wealth, both low- and high-income countries have developed urban areas with health inequalities in the world.
- C) Both low- and high-income countries are experiencing the most obvious problem of health inequalities as the growth of cities has produced increasing wealth in urban areas.
- D) It is possible to link the growth of cities to more wealth; however, urban areas both in low- and high-income countries are places with the most apparent health inequalities in the world.
- E) The growth of cities is linked to an increase in prosperity as long as there is the apparent issue of urban health discrepancies in both low- and high-income countries of the world.



Bu soruların telif hakları OSYM'ye aittir. Soruların kullanımı ve kopyalanması yasaktır.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

**72. Many ancient Greek writers told of a race of women warriors who were descended from Ares, the god of war, and the nymph Harmonia. They were said to live without men, wear masculine clothing, and spend their days hunting, farming, and above all fighting. ---- Researchers have only found traces of a people, the Sauromatians, whose women hunted and fought alongside their men. Nevertheless, the myth of the Amazons was popular; classical writers repeated the tales, and artists portrayed the Amazon women prominently in their art.**

- A) In fact, they were placed in variety of geographical locations, the most mentioned of which is an area near the Black Sea.
- B) However, there has been no archaeological evidence that proves the existence of such a tribe of women warriors.
- C) Thus, the women were believed to be the fighters, rulers, and administrators; the men, looked after the home and reared the children.
- D) So, Amazonian customs generated attention from ancient authors who were drawn to speculations about exotic women.
- E) Moreover, for most of the writers, the Amazons lived not only far away but also in a distant time usually before or during the Trojan War.

**73. Toxic behaviour is common in the workplace.** In part, it grows from selfishness and callousness that can manifest in extreme form from certain character disorders that do not recede after work hours and are particularly destructive to interpersonal relationships. ---- The spirit of the times plays a role as well. Periods of cultural turbulence, instability and uncertainty tend to stimulate and release hostile behaviours that play on the fears of others. Whether it turns up in the conference room or the home, toxic behaviour has a negative emotional impact beyond its immediate cause.

- A) Toxic behaviour can also be the product of work environments where productivity is the only measure for success or where there is an atmosphere of mistrust.
- B) A toxic boss behaves like a dictator whose rudeness is matched by bullying and the implementation of other offensive actions towards workers.
- C) Toxic behaviour does not just inflict personal harm, it attacks the systematic well-being of entire groups and organisations alike.
- D) People who are subjected to toxic behaviour as a target can be adversely physically affected in the long-term.
- E) Nearly half of all workers in one poll in 1998 reported they were treated rudely at least once a week; a number which increased to 62% in 2016.

**74. Misinformation is perhaps an inevitable part of the world we live in, but it is not a new problem. ---- Deceiving others can offer an apparent opportunity to gain strategic advantage, to motivate others to action, or to even protect interpersonal bonds. Moreover, people inadvertently have been sharing inaccurate information with one another for thousands of years. However, we currently live in an era in which technology enables information to reach large audiences distributed across the globe, and thus the potential for immediate and widespread effects from misinformation now looms larger than in the past.**

- A) People have likely told lies to one another for roughly as long as verbal communication has existed.
- B) Yet, certain patterns of communication and the facilitated spread of information might solve this problem.
- C) Indeed, misinformation is concerning because of its potential to unduly influence attitudes and behaviour.
- D) From an ethical perspective, many people worry most about the active promotion of misinformation.
- E) However, media systems do not censor many types of it before being put in content made available to audiences.

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılım ve hizmetleri için bir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılmaksızın

**75.** Adaptive Business Intelligence (ABI) is the discipline of combining prediction, optimisation, and adaptability into a system capable of answering these two fundamental questions: "What is likely to happen in the future?" and "What is the best decision right now?" To build such a system, we first need to understand the methods and techniques that enable prediction, optimisation, and adaptability. At first glance, this subject matter is nothing new, as hundreds of books and articles have been written on business intelligence, prediction methods, optimisation techniques, and so forth. ---- ABI addresses this very issue.

- A) This popular statement has been around for years as business managers stored massive amounts of data in the belief that they contain valuable insight.
- B) Moreover, recent research in psychology indicates widely held beliefs can actually hamper the decision-making process.
- C) The concept of adaptability is certainly gaining popularity, and not just in the software sector; it can be seen in running shoes or Internet search engines.
- D) However, none of these has explained how to combine these various technologies into a software system capable of predicting, optimising, and adapting.
- E) These products are very appealing for individual consumers, because, despite their mass production, they are capable of adapting to the preferences of each unique owner.

**76-80:** For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

**76.** (I) Commercial transactions are one of the most fundamental uses of the Internet and can seem like one of the simplest. (II) Services are bought and sold on a similar basis to physical transactions. (III) Effective automated recommendation systems have been a priority for online retailers to understand, predict and profit from their users' behaviour. (IV) And with retail goods, much as in many shops or catalogues, items are selected, paid for and then delivery is arranged –either by post, in the case of physical goods, or via download. (V) Behind this, however, lies an administrative and logistical network of immense complexity, above all when it comes to processing financial transactions, ensuring data security and dealing with the proliferating forces of fraud and scamming.

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

**77.** (I) Brain activity measurements conducted by the University of Ontario showed a clear neurological difference between being present at a show and seeing it on screen. (II) There was far more 'synchrony' in the brain waves of those who physically attended a live performance, suggesting greater enjoyment and a stronger sense of connectedness with the music and the people around them. (III) Audiences of virtual gigs are provided with the opportunity of multiple camera angles to choose from, the option of broadcasting their applause and the access to a live chat to make them feel the atmosphere. (IV) But a concert's impact is not limited to short-term sensory thrills, or pleasurable tricks that live music can play on your mind. (V) Attending concerts lowers the secretion of stress hormone 'cortisol' while increasing levels of a steroid called DHEA, which is associated with enhanced immune function, lower cholesterol and improved muscle deposition.

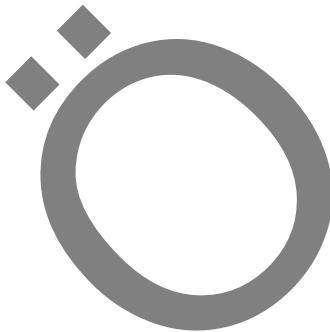
- A) I      B) II      C) III      D) IV      E) V

78. (I) It is little surprise studies have suggested that being bilingual can help you learn a new language. (II) This could be as bilingual people realise that there is no intrinsic link between a word and its meaning. (III) Some linguists have also theorised there are differences between brains of polyglots (people who speak more than one language) and monolinguals (those who speak only one). (IV) Some people worry that bringing up a child bilingually means they end up not speaking any language 'properly'. (V) However, the neuroscience behind this is not clear: researchers are still not in full agreement whether different languages are stored and accessed together or separately in the brain.

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

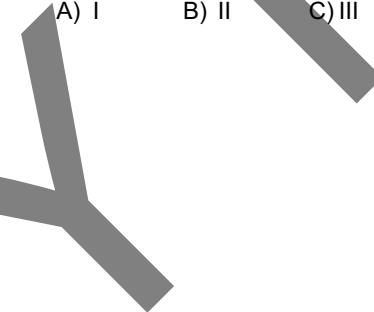
79. (I) For almost 40 years, our nearest cosmic neighbour, the Moon, was left alone as we looked somewhere else in the Solar System. (II) That changed in 2013, when China's Chang'e 3 lander touched down on the lunar surface. (III) Since then there has been an explosion of interest in the Moon. (IV) The search for water as a source of life even on the Moon is a constant point of focus in the context of human exploration. (V) NASA, China and even private companies are racing back to it, with dozens of robotic and human missions being planned.

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



80. (I) Albert Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves almost 100 years ago as a result of his general theory of relativity. (II) With the discovery of other galaxies beyond the Milky Way, scientific perception of the universe had suddenly grown. (III) The German-born theoretical physicist had said any accelerating mass should produce ripples in the fabric of space-time that propagate at the speed of light, which essentially means that a change in gravity will spread as waves or ripples through space. (IV) But decades of searching for evidence had drawn a frustrating blank. (V) Yet, on 11 February 2016, it was announced that physicists at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory had sensed, for the very first time, a wave emanating from a fraction-of-a-second collision of two black holes located 1.3 billion light years away.

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



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## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing (taşsız, metal top veya sivri uçlu) hariç**) banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kalemler, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açölörler ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süre dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
- Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır.** Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalemler, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız.** Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılarla uyamayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.** Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecik, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişi içinde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalemler kullanılmaktadır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitaplığınıza alır almadır kitapçık kapağından bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağından basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. **Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneciktir.** Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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 değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.**

*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 doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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

SORULARIN TEHLİF HAKLARI ÖSYM'YE AITIR. SORULAR ÖSYM'İN YAZILI İZNI OLMAKSIZIN  
HİÇBİR KİŞİ, KURUM VE VAKUF İLƏSİNİ TARAFINDAN KULLANILAMAZ.



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)**  
(Sonbahar Dönemi)

**1 EYLÜL 2013 PAZAR  
İNGİLİZCE ÖRNEK SORU KİTAPÇIĞI**

*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 külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2.5 saat).**
3. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacağındır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Parents should teach their children that being patient with someone does not necessarily mean they have to ---- their inappropriate behaviour.

A) do away with      B) look down on  
C) put up with      D) get up to  
E) come out of

2. Paracetamol, one of the most effective painkillers used today, was discovered in the 1890s, but ---- how it relieves pain remains a mystery.

A) adversely      B) precisely  
C) increasingly      D) comparatively  
E) mistakenly

3. There is a wide range of theories that attempt to ---- the differences in left- and right-handedness, some with much more empirical support than others.

A) carry out      B) take over  
C) refer to      D) account for  
E) give away

4. Psychologists have shown that people can make ---- of age, income and even personality traits based on footwear alone.

A) regularities      B) incentives  
C) requisites      D) tendencies  
E) estimates

5. The rapid growth of English as an international language has ---- a number of interesting discussions about the status of English today.

A) confirmed      B) postponed  
C) stimulated      D) weakened  
E) distinguished

6. Because trade among nations is so important in economic development, most countries are ---- to be able to sell their goods and services in foreign markets.

A) insufficient      B) inconsistent  
C) entitled      D) vulnerable  
E) eager

**7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

7. Scientists in the US ---- the rivers, streams and floods of ice at the Antarctic, ---- a fascinating picture of a constantly shifting continent.

- A) have mapped / painting
- B) mapped / having been painted
- C) had mapped / being painted
- D) are mapping / painted
- E) will be mapping / having painted

8. ---- certain conceptual strategies can be learned, specific levels of cognitive development must be achieved in early childhood education.

- A) In case
- B) Now that
- C) Unless
- D) Before
- E) Just as

9. A report by the Japanese government ---- that the disaster in 2011 at the Fukushima Nuclear Plant ----.

- A) has revealed / needs to be foreseen
- B) can reveal / should have been foreseen
- C) could reveal / will be foreseen
- D) reveals / must be foreseen
- E) revealed / could have been foreseen

10. Adopting a positive attitude to a terrible experience can ---- enhance accuracy in emotional memories ---- diminish their negative overtones.

- A) just / as
- B) both / and
- C) as / as
- D) rather / than
- E) so / that

11. When we think of war films, we often think of places like Vietnam and Europe, ---- the location for these films is generally the United States.

- A) only if
- B) as
- C) but
- D) given that
- E) thus

12. In a workplace, standardization of skills involves considerable training of personnel ---- they can carry out organizational policies with few faults.

- A) because
- B) whereas
- C) even though
- D) as if
- E) so that

13. Dolphins use half their brain ---- sleep, as it gives them the ability to be on the lookout ---- danger while still technically sleeping.

- A) during / for
- B) in / by
- C) at / into
- D) on / against
- E) through / from

14. The discovery that the Universe ---- at an accelerating rate ---- two rival teams of scientists a Nobel Prize in Physics.

- A) could expand / should have earned
- B) was expanding / must have earned
- C) will be expanding / had earned
- D) is expanding / has earned
- E) ought to expand / may have earned

15. ---- all the essential amino acids for health and an excellent source of vitamin D, cheese is a highly nutritious food which should be included ---- any healthy diet.

- A) For / at
- B) Under / to
- C) Of / from
- D) With / in
- E) Upon / by

16. The crimes of the rich and the powerful can be explained ---- the same motives as any other criminal act.

- A) in terms of
- B) prior to
- C) apart from
- D) in spite of
- E) instead of

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada  
numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da  
ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Walk into any fast-food restaurant, and you can watch a small crowd of ordinary people doing something that is (17)--- irrational: eating junky, excess-weight-inviting food likely to leave them feeling bad about their bodies and open (18)--- a host of serious illnesses. We literally trade our health with self-image for a few minutes of pleasant mouth feel and belly comfort, as the latter is right here, right now, (19)--- the former, which is months, years and decades away. This foolish exchange reflects a problem in our brains that may cause more damage in our lives and in society than any other. (20)--- as 'temporal discounting', it is our tendency to view small rewards available now as more desirable than even much bigger benefits down the road. Scientists think this trait may have been programmed into us by evolution at a time (21)--- the environment, with its many threats to our survival, favoured those who grabbed whatever they could whenever they could get it.

17.

- A) similarly
- B) competitively
- C) compulsorily
- D) incidentally
- E) utterly

18.

- A) with
- B) to
- C) in
- D) by
- E) off

19.

- A) in spite of
- B) as well as
- C) as opposed to
- D) as a result of
- E) owing to

20.

- A) To know
- B) Known
- C) To have known
- D) Having known
- E) To be known

21.

- A) when
- B) if
- C) unless
- D) although
- E) but

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

In 1896, Dr. Emil Kraepelin observed that many of the children of his schizophrenic patients were a little different in character and behaviour from their peers, beginning in early childhood. The evidence in recent studies (22)--- Kraepelin's observation that a significant number of individuals later diagnosed (23)--- schizophrenia display some common and often peculiar traits and experiences as children and adolescents. Knowing risk factor and warning signs (24)--- many children from being diagnosed too late for the most effective treatment. With autism, (25)---, the American Academy of Paediatrics has issued guidelines for parents and physicians as a result of lobbying efforts by autism advocacy organizations. Parents are to watch for possible problems (26)--- a baby avoiding eye contact, being slow to babble, or developmental issues.

22.

- A) gives in
- B) backs up
- C) gets through
- D) leaves out
- E) fights down

23.

- A) with
- B) for
- C) in
- D) by
- E) at

24.

- A) could have saved
- B) must save
- C) can save
- D) should have saved
- E) used to save

25.

- A) consequently
- B) for example
- C) in short
- D) otherwise
- E) unfortunately

26.

- A) due to
- B) despite
- C) besides
- D) such as
- E) unlike

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. ----, but the remains they recovered early on held little information about the birds they came from.

- A) The fossil record of penguins began to improve in the late 1970s
- B) Geographic distribution of penguins reflects a single point of origin near South America
- C) The very first penguin fossil to be identified was a single bone found in New Zealand
- D) Scientists have known about fossil penguins for more than 150 years
- E) Penguins are weird birds in that they cannot fly and are instead proficient swimmers

28. Even if we were to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions today, ----.

- A) the rising temperature trend that we are witnessing today might destabilize automobile emissions
- B) this problem can be attributed to the variations in the output of the Sun
- C) both temperatures and sea levels would continue to rise for many hundred years
- D) some environmental problems are the results of centuries of pollution
- E) we cannot immediately stop various global cultural phenomena that are in action

29. ----, diets that include a variety of healthy food are more likely to produce long-term results.

- A) Now that there has been a recent decline in fat consumption in Turkey over the short term
- B) Unless we develop reasonable and healthy eating patterns
- C) Although restricting or eliminating a food category is nutritionally unwise
- D) Due to the fact that a vegetarian diet is a good choice for some people but not for others
- E) Whether they are part of a formal weight-loss program or a personal attempt

30. In trying to understand the development of language, ----.

- A) human language utilizes a fairly small number of sounds
- B) the grammar of a language represents the linguistic knowledge or capacity of its speakers
- C) our curiosity about ourselves has also led to numerous theories about language origin
- D) language is a part of our essential human nature and was never invented
- E) scholars, for ages, have been debating the role played by the vocal tract and the ear

31. Thanks to vaccinations, antibiotics, sanitation and better parental care, ----.

- A) age is the biggest risk factor for common deadly illnesses
- B) today, we are much more likely to die in old age than in our youth
- C) a high childhood death rate is still a fact in most of the African states
- D) an infant born today is not luckier than their grandparents
- E) it would not be reasonable to have high expectations to live longer and healthier

32. Some sorts of music strike us with their perfection, ----.

- A) as everyone cannot get the same pleasure from a certain kind of music
- B) though we may have difficulty identifying what emotion they express
- C) while reggae is a music style which is completely responsibility-free for the society
- D) but artists can organize their work in such a way that only a group of people enjoy it
- E) thus there is no reason to think that things stand differently with artwork

33. ----, few realize how changes to their sleep pattern can have a significant effect as well.

- A) When a bad night's sleep ruins the whole day of a person
- B) Once sleepless people seek a solution by taking drugs to overcome insomnia
- C) Because doctors prescribe medicine to regulate sleeping patterns of the elderly
- D) Though many insomniacs have been seriously advised to cut out drinks containing caffeine
- E) While most people appreciate how their health is tied to their diet and exercise

34. Because the relationship between government and business is complex, where so much changes so rapidly, ----.

- A) newsletters were produced for smooth exchanges of information between the two
- B) highly specialized publications serve such industries as petroleum, aerospace and electronics
- C) some modest-looking newsletters may carry a subscription price tag of hundreds of dollars
- D) the subscriber pays for the information, not necessarily the literary style or production values
- E) further need arises for swift, expert and specialized media to explain the latest developments

35. ----, they develop non-verbal communication with others.

- A) If some people have serious problems due to psychological disorders
- B) As deaf people are actually slightly more prone to auditory hallucinations
- C) Unless people can successfully internalize their thoughts
- D) Before children acquire language as infants and produce their first words
- E) As long as extremely shy personalities lack interaction even with their family members

36. How responsibilities are planned and handled is changing in many companies ----.

- A) due to the latest technological tools that are available
- B) although starting a new job may offer great opportunities
- C) whereas telemarketing is rapidly growing its sales force
- D) as opposed to buyers who demand technological innovation
- E) when some salespeople are expected to be marketing managers

37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleyle anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. Paul Fisher, an economist with an interest in science, left his mark in the business world by designing a better ballpoint pen.

- A) Daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayan iktisatçı Paul Fisher, iş dünyasında fen bilimlerine katkısıyla adını duyurmuştur.
- B) İş dünyasında iz bırakınca iktisatçı Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlamayı, fen bilimlerine ilgisi sayesinde başarmıştır.
- C) Fen bilimlerine ilgiyle tanınan iktisatçı Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayarak iş dünyasında adından söz ettirmiştir.
- D) Fen bilimlerine ilgi duyan bir iktisatçı olan Paul Fisher, daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlayarak iş dünyasında iz bırakmıştır.
- E) Paul Fisher, fen bilimlerine ilgi duyan bir iktisatçı olarak daha iyi bir tükenmez kalem tasarlamış ve böylece iş dünyasında adını duyurmuştur.

38. Yeni Zelanda'da bir ineğin doğal olarak yağsız süt üretme becerisi ile doğduğunu keşfeden bilim insanları, bu tür inekleri nasıl çoğaltmak gerektiğini anlamak için çalışıyorlar.

- A) Born with the ability to produce natural non-fat milk, a cow in New Zealand is being examined by scientists to find out how to breed such cows.
- B) It was discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born able to produce natural non-fat milk, so scientists there are now trying to investigate ways of breeding such cows.
- C) A cow in New Zealand was able to produce non-fat milk naturally, which encouraged scientists there to investigate ways of breeding such cows.
- D) A cow, which was born in New Zealand, was discovered to be able to produce non-fat milk naturally, thus scientists there have been trying to find out ways to breed such cows.
- E) Having discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born with the ability to produce non-fat milk naturally, scientists are studying to figure out how to breed such cows.

39. Fetihen iki yıl sonra, 1455'te, Fatih Sultan Mehmet'in emriyle İstanbul'da ilk defa nüfus sayımı yapılmıştır.

- A) The first census in Istanbul was taken in 1455, as Mehmed the Conqueror ordered it just two years after the conquest.
- B) 1455 is the year that the first census in Istanbul was carried out as a result of Mehmed the Conqueror's order.
- C) In 1455, about two years after Istanbul's conquest, Mehmed the Conqueror ordered the first census to be taken.
- D) In 1455, two years after the conquest, upon the order of Mehmed the Conqueror, the first census in Istanbul was carried out.
- E) It was Mehmed the Conqueror who ordered to have the first census carried out in Istanbul in 1455, two years after the conquest.

40. Dil eğitiminde toplumsal sınıf farklılıklarını doğrudan inceleyen en verimli araştırma, İngiliz sosyolog Basil Bernstein'inkidir.

- A) The most fruitful research dealing directly with language education in terms of social-class differences belongs to the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- B) Basil Bernstein, who is an English sociologist, has dealt directly with social-class differences in language education and has come up with fruitful research.
- C) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education is that of the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- D) The English sociologist Basil Bernstein has done fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education.
- E) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education was done by the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.

41. Make-up artists prepare actors' faces and bodies for the stage to effectively reflect the physical properties of the characters to be played.

- A) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini etkili bir biçimde yansıtmak için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücutunu sahne için hazırlar.
- B) Makyözler, oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücutunu hazırlayarak, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerinin sahnede etkili bir şekilde yansıtılmasını sağlar.
- C) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini etkili bir şekilde yansıtılabilme için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücutunu sahneye hazırlayan kişilerdir.
- D) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özellikleri sahnede tam anlamıyla yansıtılmak istediği için oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücutunu etkili bir şekilde hazırlar.
- E) Makyözler, canlandırılacak karakterlerin fiziksel özelliklerini istenilen şekilde yansıtmak amacıyla oyuncuların yüzünü ve vücutunu sahne için etkili hâle getirir.

42. People who apply for professional assistance in coping with stress and pain are generally individuals whose strategies have proven ineffective in managing their problems.

- A) Sorunlarını çözmek için geliştirdikleri yöntemler yetersiz kalan bireyler, genellikle stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkma konusunda uzman destegine başvururlar.
- B) Stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmada uzman destegine başvuran bireyler, genellikle sorunlarını çözmek için kullandıkları yöntemler yetersiz kalan kişilerdir.
- C) Stres ve ağrı ile başa çıkmak için uzman destegine başvuranlar, genellikle sorunlarını çözmek için yetersiz yöntemler geliştiren kişilerden oluşmaktadır.
- D) Bireyler, sorunlarını halletmek için kullandıkları yöntemler yetersiz kaldığında stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmak için genellikle uzman destegine başvururlar.
- E) Bireyler, sorunlarına çare bulma konusunda gereken yöntemleri etkin olarak kullanamadıklarında stres ve ağrıyla başa çıkmak için genellikle uzman destegine başvururlar.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Globalization is reflected in certain areas of life such as culture and lifestyle. Modern mass media and increased mobility favour a sort of cultural globalization. African cooking and Indian films have become as common in Europe as Western fast food is in Asia or Hollywood films in the Middle East. Optimists see this mingling of world societies as a chance to integrate 'the foreign' into one's own cultural value system and in this way to increase mutual tolerance. Growing commonalities in the sense of a recognized universal value system, such as human rights, can develop in this way. This perspective presupposes free access to information and knowledge. In contrast, critics emphasize the economic dominance of rich industrial nations in the media, through which they force their Western model of affluence on the weaker countries for their own economic advantage. The general commercialization and reshaping of national or regional cultures through foreign influences have, in many parts of the world, provoked mass movements seeking a return to their own traditional values. One can trace the radical anti-Western movements back to these perceived causes. The emphasis on regional, local, and new nationalist thinking can partly be seen as a reaction to globalization.

**43. It is obvious from the passage that ----.**

- A) reactions to the Western world result from regional protests
- B) today, much of the modern mass media is shaped by cultural globalization
- C) modern mass media are in opposition to some cultural effects of globalization
- D) Indian films hardly receive enough attention in Europe unlike those produced in the West
- E) protesters against globalization are opposed to foreign influences on local cultures

**44. According to the passage, those in favour of globalization think that ----.**

- A) cultural integration helps people tolerate the negative impacts of globalization
- B) the concept of a world society is far from being achieved soon
- C) blending cultures is a way to develop a better understanding of one another
- D) the reason for globalization is more about economics than culture
- E) cultural integration may harm local cultural value systems around the globe

**45. As stated in the passage, the critics of globalization believe that ----.**

- A) globalization is for the benefit of the developed world rather than the poorer nations
- B) the media can help the poorer nations learn from the developed ones
- C) the effects of globalization are confined to the financial aspects of life
- D) globalization prevents industrial nations from preserving their local traditions
- E) globalization cannot be beneficial for regional cultures due to a lack of access to information

**46. One can infer from the passage that ----.**

- A) the richer and poorer nations of the world uniformly affect each other
- B) globalization is a controversial issue with both its advocates and opponents
- C) the impact of globalization has produced a one-sided reaction
- D) globalization itself can explain why new nationalist thinking has recently gained importance
- E) both the rich and poor are equally affected by the negative aspects of globalization

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

As an event planner who conceives, designs and orchestrates every type of event from corporate affairs to weddings, it is my responsibility to put together and manage the individual creative teams that are contributing to the occasions. Together, we do everything from selecting the perfect invitations to installing temporary roads in order to provide access to an event. One of the greatest challenges of my job, yet one of its most rewarding aspects, is working with creative people on a day-to-day basis. I deal with a lot of high-profile, artistic individuals – people who are extremely knowledgeable and well-known in their own right. They are passionate and talented individuals who often have their own vision of how they want particular elements of events designed and executed. Therein lies the challenge. As the event producer, it is again my responsibility to keep everyone focused on the overall concept and design and to work with each team leader to ensure that the teams move forward in the same direction, all while minimizing difficulties and catastrophes. When you are working with creative personnel, it is crucial to keep them on track so that they will not disrupt the project's rhythm and production schedule. For me, this means taking on a very active management role.

**47. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) all leaders working with the event planner have the opportunity to shine
- B) the event planner is incapable of executing all the elements of an event without taking feedback from the clients
- C) the event planner ensures harmonious cooperation between teams which focus on various aspects of the event
- D) each team of experts works independently because of their different job specifications
- E) the diverse individual personalities of the team leaders can slow down the flow of the project

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

- A) designing the invitations is the primary task of the event planner
- B) the scope of event-planning is so enormous as to include alternative ways of reaching a venue
- C) working with creative people helps tackle challenges before they result in big problems
- D) the valuable input of the creative teams stems from their comprehension of the job's importance
- E) creative teams are directed by a person selected by the event planner

**49. According to the passage, the main challenge of working with artistic individuals is that they ----.**

- A) demand too much time to finish what is expected from them
- B) want to have the event organized according to their own preferences
- C) often create problems that are almost impossible to overcome
- D) have a reputation of being difficult to communicate with
- E) may ignore the suggestions of the event planner

**50. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) it is the team leader's responsibility to develop an overall concept for an event
- B) corporate companies may sometimes seem unwilling to organize their affairs with the help of the event planner
- C) if a team leader cannot adapt to the dynamics of a certain group, he or she is transferred to another one
- D) the author enjoys the challenge of working with well-known artistic individuals
- E) every team leader determines the schedule of a project on their own

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Bertrand Russell's essay *In Praise of Idleness* was first published in 1932, in the middle of the Great Depression, a period of global economic crisis. It might seem distasteful to promote the virtues of idleness at such a time, when unemployment was rising to a third of the working population in some parts of the world. For Russell, however, the economic chaos of the time was itself the result of a set of deep-rooted and mistaken attitudes about work. Indeed, he claims that many of our ideas about work are little more than superstitions, which should be swept away with rigorous thinking. Russell distinguishes between two kinds of workers: labourers and supervisors. To these, he adds a third group of non-workers – the leisured landowners who depend on other people's labour to support their own idleness. According to Russell, history is littered with examples of people working hard all their lives and being allowed to keep just enough for themselves and their families to survive, while any surplus they produce is appropriated by warriors, priests and the leisured ruling classes. And it is always these beneficiaries of the system, says Russell, who are heard praising the virtues of 'honest toil', giving a moral mask to a system that is manifestly unjust. And this fact alone should prompt us to re-evaluate the ethics of work.

**51. It can be inferred from the passage that Russell ----.**

- A) finds hard work distasteful and unnecessary for the working class
- B) supports landowners' idle way of life and strictly argues everyone should be able to live the way they do
- C) believes that people should definitely embrace unemployment caused by the economic crisis
- D) sees the ethics of hard work as a mechanism used by the privileged class to ensure the continuation of the unjust system of labour
- E) argues that spiritual renewal brought about by idleness is a basic human need

**52. It is pointed out in the passage that many of the ideas about work ----.**

- A) are claimed to be too old-fashioned to keep
- B) are those developed by workers and supervisors
- C) could easily be changed by thinking more deeply
- D) are realistic based on previous work experiences
- E) might be mistaken due to country-specific conditions

**53. It is clearly stated in the passage that *In Praise of Idleness* was published during the Great Depression ----.**

- A) to show that the economic chaos was a direct consequence of established work ethics
- B) when a third of the working population became unemployed for no obvious reason
- C) as Russell was seriously concerned with the results of high unemployment rates
- D) in order to help economists devise economic policies
- E) so that the people who were unemployed could experience some relief

**54. According to Russell, the concept of 'honest toil' ----.**

- A) was originally put forward to produce economic surplus for the benefit of the idle people
- B) is still a valid expression describing the benefits of regular work practices
- C) should be re-assessed to get rid of the unfair practices of the privileged class
- D) helped the working class live decently and support their families
- E) was used to continue the oppression of priests over the rich

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is diagnosed in 2 to 5 percent of children between the ages of 6 and 16; approximately 80 percent are boys. The typical symptoms of distractibility, hyperactivity and agitation occur at all ages, even in adults who have the condition, but with considerable disparity. Children often seem forgetful or impatient, tend to disturb others and have a hard time observing limits. Poor impulse control manifests itself in rash decision-making, irrational actions and rapid mood swings. The child acts before thinking. And yet, ADHD children often behave perfectly normally in new situations, particularly in those of short duration that involve direct contact with individuals or are pleasurable or exciting, like watching TV or playing games. Precursor behaviours such as a difficult temperament or sleep and appetite disorders have often been found in children younger than 3 who were later detected to have ADHD, but no definite diagnosis can be made in those first three years. Physical restlessness often diminishes in teenagers, but attention failure continues and can often become associated with aggressive or anti-social behaviour and emotional problems, as well as a tendency towards drug abuse.

**55. According to the statistics on ADHD, ----.**

- A) adults with ADHD reflect typical symptoms in higher percentages
- B) 80 percent of boys are diagnosed in the very early years of childhood
- C) typical symptoms in children are easier to be diagnosed than in adults
- D) boys are more prone to ADHD compared to girls
- E) appetite disorders are more common than sleep disorders in people with ADHD

**56. It is stated in the passage that children with ADHD have a hard time ----.**

- A) making carefully-thought decisions in situations requiring much physical effort
- B) controlling themselves, their actions and their mood
- C) showing perfectly normal actions and behaviours in familiar situations
- D) interacting with strangers in new situations as they feel lonely
- E) resisting the desire to watch TV or play games most of the time

**57. According to the passage, ADHD can be diagnosed more accurately ----.**

- A) providing that the symptoms are still traceable in adulthood
- B) after the child reaches the age of 3
- C) if physical restlessness observed in children becomes unbearable
- D) once precursor behaviours have begun to threaten other children
- E) when parents notice aggressive actions

**58. It can be inferred from the passage that the symptoms of ADHD ----.**

- A) vary in prominence and variety over the course of a lifetime
- B) might be quite different for girls or boys of different ages
- C) are difficult to diagnose even through advanced treatment methods
- D) are more salient than others especially among teenagers who experience less parental intervention
- E) such as rash decision-making and rapid mood changes stem from genetic history

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

In a crowded job market, success in getting a prime position is closely linked to making a great first impression. But you might be surprised to discover what that first impression should be. Dr. Victoria Brescoll of Yale University showed test subjects one of two recorded job interviews in which the candidate talked about losing an important client at their previous job. Half the subjects were shown a video where the candidate behaved angrily and blamed his co-workers. The other subjects were shown a version where the candidate expressed sadness at the lost client. Taking responsibility for your mistakes may sound praiseworthy, but the angry candidate was rated as more competent than the sad one, and better able to cope with a position of high responsibility. "For anger to have positive effects, it needs to be used occasionally, targeted carefully and expressed appropriately." Dr. Hajo Adam, of Northwestern University, says. Losing your temper is also perceived differently. Western business culture regards anger as an expression of dominance whereas in Asia it is seen as a loss of control. In addition, according to a recent study, men who self-identify as being disagreeable earn 18 percent more than who think themselves as nice.

**59. According to the passage, Dr. Brescoll's study puts forward that ----.**

- A) blaming someone else for a mistake that you have made is seen as being rude
- B) career success is best accomplished when you take more responsibilities
- C) analyzing job interviews provides both reliable and unreliable findings on anger-control
- D) expressing your feelings is not a quality that is generally admired
- E) losing your temper can help you appear more skilful at workplace

**60. It is clear from the passage that if anger is to be used in a beneficial way, ----.**

- A) it should benefit a person who wants to be nice rather than disagreeable
- B) the appropriate expression becomes necessary while talking to your co-workers
- C) it should be aimed only at people who also behave in a similar manner
- D) it needs to be used excessively so that it can act as a deterrent to others
- E) for whom, when and how it will be used should be taken into account

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

- A) those who regard themselves as nice are more liable to lose their temper
- B) Asian cultures consider anger to be an important factor that helps businesses improve
- C) Western business culture disapproves of anger if it is used to express power
- D) the interpretation of anger in the workplace varies from culture to culture
- E) the reasons why people behave angrily are quite similar both in Western and Eastern cultures

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

- A) when it is controlled, anger might be the key to dealing with difficult situations
- B) anger management studies are becoming increasingly popular
- C) expressing sadness instead of anger for your mistakes is more acceptable in many cultures
- D) Brescoll's and Adam's findings appear to be contradictory
- E) there is a general agreement among scholars about why anger is considered negative

63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Doruk:

- A recent study shows that many young people today just don't have a clear vision for their future.

Ender:

- ----

Doruk:

- Yes, but besides planning, luck plays the greater part.

Ender:

- I disagree. For instance, I don't owe my success to luck.

A) I think there's too much emphasis placed on setting and achieving goals. Sometimes things happen spontaneously.

B) In that case, they're probably not going to expect much from their future career.

C) It's their parents to blame for this fact. They should provide much greater support.

D) Do you think it's only young people? What about the middle-aged, shouldn't they also have a vision?

E) I can understand that. They just don't seem to be able to set clear goals for themselves.

64. Tarık:

- I believe global warming will define the political and cultural landscape of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Uğur:

- Critics say it has been invented to scare us into thinking we're part of the problem when, in fact, we can't really do anything.

Tarık:

- ----

Uğur:

- No, not really. I guess I should be better informed, so I can have a more balanced opinion.

A) I agree. Records of temperatures in some parts of the world cannot be regarded as representative on a global scale, can they?

B) I think the claims that global warming is nonsense are unfounded and can be disputed by scientific evidence. Haven't you read anything about it?

C) Well, the melting polar ice-caps is one of the indicators of global warming. Do you think there are other reasons for this?

D) It may be dangerous to dismiss the threat of global warming. Don't you think we should avoid using products that harm the environment?

E) International organizations are trying to find solutions to stop greenhouse gas emissions. Will all those efforts stop global warming?

65. Interviewer:

- **What role does health psychology play in contributing to the goals of healthy people?**

Health Psychologist:

- **It will raise their awareness of pain management, fitness, substance abuse and eating disorders.**

Interviewer:

– ----

Health Psychologist:

- **It will play an important role in both the management and prevention of chronic illnesses.**

- A) Isn't health psychology an area young people are interested in?
- B) Nowadays, there are many attempts to fight against deadly diseases, aren't there?
- C) What is the outlook for the future of health psychology?
- D) How do you treat those who have just started working in your clinic?
- E) Does the training of health psychologists include public management?

66. Hakan:

- **Do you think we should accept everything modern science comes up with?**

Serap:

- **That's quite difficult to answer. But I guess, not always.**

Hakan:

– ----

Serap:

- **Remember; researchers are not always objectively motivated.**

- A) I tend to think we don't have any choice other than relying on researchers' findings.
- B) So, you say the scientific process hardly allows flawed research to be published.
- C) However, the notion of trust has largely been ignored by lab scientists.
- D) I agree. The scientific establishment has matured enough to distinguish facts from fiction.
- E) You might have a point; I've heard of researchers plagiarizing.

67. Lecturer:

- **Before I finish the lecture, let's just go over the main points again. Is there anywhere you would like to start?**

Student:

- **Well, we examined the importance of hospital gardens, particularly in the treatment of young children.**

Lecturer:

– ----

Student:

- **You mentioned a 3-year-old who had a heart transplant and who loved to go out and feed the birds. He recovered really quickly.**

- A) That's right, and what makes them attractive?

- B) Yes, and what about hospitals that don't have a garden?

- C) And what conclusions did we reach?

- D) Good. Now can you give me a specific example?

- E) OK, and do such gardens only contain plants?

**68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

- 68. A strong alliance should be formed between the tourism industry and the environment to enjoy a healthy coexistence in the future.**
- A) Whether a powerful alliance between the tourism industry and the environment will succeed depends on their future.
  - B) In order to have a healthy future together, it is necessary for the tourism industry and the environment to be closely connected.
  - C) The tourism industry and the environment may rely heavily on each other for a healthy coexistence in the future.
  - D) It is possible only through a strong agreement between the tourism industry and the environment to lead a healthy coexistence over the coming years.
  - E) Some strong link between the tourism industry and the environment is necessary for their enjoyable coexistence for a long time.

**69. Since most smartphones are all screen and not much else, they have a nasty tendency to shatter when dropped.**

- A) If you drop a smartphone which can be easily damaged, most of its screen may also shatter.
- B) Almost all smartphones are nothing more than a screen, so they are quite likely to break into bits once you drop them.
- C) The screens of most smartphones will break into many pieces if you drop them in a nasty way.
- D) Smartphones have such fragile screens that they can break into pieces when they are dropped.
- E) Most smartphones, with notable screen characteristics, are not easily broken unless you drop them several times.

**70. As well as being a great composer, Haydn supported and taught a number of important figures, including Mozart and Albrechtsberger.**

- A) In addition to being a brilliant composer, Haydn assisted and educated many prominent figures such as Mozart and Albrechtsberger.
- B) Haydn was not only a noteworthy composer but also a well-known teacher who was acquainted with important names like Mozart and Albrechtsberger.
- C) Supporting and teaching many important figures, including Mozart and Albrechtsberger, led Haydn to become a successful composer.
- D) More than just being the teacher and supporter of many important names such as Mozart and Albrechtsberger, Haydn was also one of the most excellent composers of his time.
- E) Haydn, who was a notable composer, taught and helped such prominent figures as Mozart and Albrechtsberger, both of whom were quite famous composers of the time.

**71. The activity of coffee trading on the international market is second only to petroleum.**

- A) Petroleum is one of the most internationally traded products, but coffee surpasses it.
- B) Increasing demand for petroleum makes coffee the second most popular product in the world.
- C) Petroleum trading ranks the second worldwide when compared to coffee.
- D) Petroleum is the most internationally traded product, followed by coffee.
- E) Coffee and petroleum are the two most valuable commodities in trade among countries.

- 72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**
- 72.** Each year 300,000 people in England and Wales get food poisoning from the *Campylobacter* bacterium. ---- If the meat is not cooked properly, or if raw meat is allowed to cross-contaminate cooked food, you can end up swallowing live bacteria. The bacteria are destroyed by stomach acid but some will always survive.
- A) Obviously, eating vegetables is known as a safer method of nutrition.
- B) It usually takes one or two days for the symptoms to appear, so it can be difficult to identify what kind of food was eaten.
- C) The most common way to become infected is by eating contaminated chicken.
- D) Vegetarians have a much higher tolerance to this bacterium than non-vegetarians.
- E) Common symptoms include fever, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps.
- 73.** As some economic studies have shown, the longer a person is unemployed, the harder it becomes for him or her to find a job. Many companies are reluctant to hire those who have not worked for a long time. There are 6,7 million Americans not officially counted as part of the labour force, who say they would like to work. ----
- A) A company should reform its working conditions if employees are not very productive.
- B) Integrating these people into the economy will be a long and expensive undertaking.
- C) In Western Europe, where it is hard to fire people, employers are more cautious.
- D) Not all unemployment is equal, as there are better and worse ways to be without a job.
- E) Likewise, there are not big differences between the unemployment rates of Europe and the US.

- 74.** Identity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is primarily self-constructed. Within a world of diversity and difference, style has become a crucial and indispensable tool for its expression. ---- However, body style is undoubtedly our most powerful and effective means of signalling where we are at.
- A) The human body is, by its very nature, special and essential.
- B) This is true of all aspects of style from home decorations to cars, kitchens to cuisine.
- C) What you look like is no longer strictly determined by your social situation and culture.
- D) Free from rules, appearance is now a matter of personal creativity.
- E) Throughout history, humans have devised different methods to alter their appearance.
- 75.** People generally have a repertoire of speech styles, and they automatically or deliberately tailor the way they speak to the context of the communicative event. For instance, we tend to speak slowly and use short words and simple grammatical constructions when we speak to foreigners and children. ----
- A) Moreover, scientists claim that children acquire their first language listening to their parents and imitating them.
- B) However, we use longer and complex sentences when we are in a formal context such as an interview.
- C) In fact, there are other similarities and differences in word choice of men and women.
- D) For example, most people can quite easily identify Americans and Australians within various age groups.
- E) In other words, speech style alone may not be sufficient to elicit a listener's attitudes towards the group that the speaker represents.

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

76. (I) We can often tell the country or region someone is from simply by hearing them speak. (II) We do this, usually unconsciously, using cues such as accent and vocabulary, which characterize regional dialects. (III) We can also frequently discover clues about someone's social identity, based on hearing them speak. (IV) Such shared vocal characteristics also occur in animal species that are capable of vocal learning. (V) People from different socioeconomic classes or age groups may use different inflections or intonations even if they have the same regional dialect.

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

77. (I) An allergy is an abnormal response by the body to a specific stimulus or allergen. (II) These can be familiar, everyday substances such as house dust, pollen or animal fur, causing mild symptoms such as sneezing, itchiness or a rash. (III) Although allergies can be extremely unpleasant for the sufferer, they will rarely necessitate first aid or emergency treatment. (IV) Hay fever, for instance, is an allergic response to pollens in the air, and is most commonly experienced during summer months. (V) Similarly, many people may suffer unpleasant allergic reactions after ingesting particular foods.

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

78. (I) In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in flying. (II) Cheap flights, bigger airports and the convenience of Internet-ticketing have made flying a far more accessible form of transport. (III) However, this increased freedom has come with a huge environmental price. (IV) There are some modest technological improvements that have made aircraft cleaner, but this is not enough to compensate for the growth in flying that continues. (V) The maintenance of an aircraft requires an experienced staff, but engineers play the most important role.

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

79. (I) One of the most widespread devices ever invented, the bicycle is everywhere. (II) Far cleaner than a car and quicker than walking, bicycles have become popular. (III) Bicycles in various forms were built by a host of inventors during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (IV) They were uncomfortable and difficult to ride, but a quick succession of innovations towards the end of the century delivered bicycles that more closely resemble the machines we know and love today. (V) Bicycles are made of light material to enable the owner to carry easily in case they are broken down.

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

80. (I) While some restaurants serve a variety of dishes that are labelled as local, others present a menu including universal ones like hamburger or salad. (II) A meal at a fine restaurant will often seem to taste better than food eaten off a paper plate with plastic cutlery. (III) This is because our perception of the quality of food and drink does not only involve senses, but emotions and expectations play a role too. (IV) Colours can also affect how we perceive flavour. (V) In one famous French study, participants were convinced that they were drinking red wine when it was, in fact, white wine dyed red.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonları kamera ile kayıt altına alınacaktır.** Kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgi-sayıları, kol ya da cep saatı gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygit, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, 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, kalemtıraş, 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 **150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmeyecektir.**
- 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 uymanız gereklidir. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uylayanların 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.**

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 sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.

Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
  - Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz.** 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 kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızda "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.**
- Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir.** Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
  - Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
  - Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
  - Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak 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 çoğaltıması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ (1 EYLÜL 2013)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. E

5. C

6. E

7. A

8. D

9. E

10. B

11. C

12. E

13. A

14. D

15. D

16. A

17. E

18. B

19. C

20. B

21. A

22. B

23. A

24. C

25. B

26. D

27. D

28. C

29. E

30. E

31. B

32. B

33. E

34. E

35. D

36. A

37. D

38. E

39. D

40. C

41. A

42. B

43. E

44. C

45. A

46. B

47. C

48. B

49. B

50. D

51. D

52. C

53. A

54. C

55. D

56. B

57. B

58. A

59. E

60. E

61. D

62. A

63. E

64. B

65. C

66. A

67. D

68. B

69. B

70. A

71. D

72. C

73. B

74. B

75. B

76. D

77. C

78. E

79. E

80. A



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)  
(İlkbahar Dönemi)  
İNGİLİZCE**

**6 NİSAN 2014**

**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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.**

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 saat).**
3. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacağındır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 80 soru vardır.

**1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

1. Alzheimer's disease is the major form of mental impairment in older people and is characterized by the ---- of brain tissue over an extended period of time.

A) clarification      B) examination  
C) deterioration      D) realisation  
E) prevention

2. As video-gaming has become a ---- industry that attracts huge investment and intense competition, there are numerous ideas concerning its characteristics.

A) massive      B) constant  
C) challenging      D) repetitive  
E) complementary

3. When compared with petrol, hydrogen is ---- clean and does not produce carbon emissions when it is burned.

A) severely      B) fundamentally  
C) promptly      D) gradually  
E) relatively

4. People seem to forget that an e-mail says so much about them, but it can even ---- personality characteristics.

A) receive      B) eliminate  
C) overcome      D) convey  
E) abandon

5. Children's power to understand and reflect on their experiences ---- their ability to use verbal symbols.

A) depends on      B) looks into  
C) complies with      D) brings about  
E) sends out

6. Famous Brazilian photographer Sebastião Salgado ---- photography after a brief career as an economist in the 1970s.

A) gave off      B) took up  
C) called for      D) pulled over  
E) handed in

**7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

7. You ---- good about helping others when you see how it ---- a difference for someone else.

- A) feel / will have made
- B) are feeling / had made
- C) will feel / has made
- D) felt / is making
- E) had felt / will make

8. In September 2003, the National Book Foundation ---- that Stephen King ---- the recipient of a 'lifetime award'.

- A) would be announcing / is to be
- B) announces / has to be
- C) had announced / used to be
- D) had been announcing / has been
- E) announced / would be

9. ---- by the Romans first and then by Arabs, Crete ---- by the Ottomans in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- A) Taking over / had been conquered
- B) Having been taken over / had conquered
- C) Having taken over / conquered
- D) Taken over / was conquered
- E) To be taken over / was being conquered

10. Diseases and injuries that result from alcohol consumption are usually attributed ---- lower socio-economic status, and this seems to be true ---- individuals, countries and regions.

- A) to / for
- B) at / with
- C) into / across
- D) by / in
- E) upon / along

11. ---- all the roles of the state ---- the modern world, none should be underestimated or ignored.

- A) At / by
- B) To / across
- C) Of / in
- D) From / upon
- E) Within / for

12. ---- the role of calcium has received an enormous amount of attention, very few people realise that without its partner, magnesium, calcium does not serve the body nearly as well as it should.

- A) If
- B) Whereas
- C) Whenever
- D) Since
- E) Once

13. Whether in the countryside or in city, a hotel should not be built ---- there is a proven need for it.

- A) in case
- B) unless
- C) though
- D) because
- E) after

14. For centuries, people have thought that we have two brains ---- we have two lungs or two kidneys.

- A) until
- B) even though
- C) whether
- D) so long as
- E) just as

15. As with other chronic illnesses, asthma affects ---- patients ---- their families.

- A) not only / but also
- B) the more / the more
- C) neither / nor
- D) such / that
- E) less / than

16. ---- children and older people, who suffer most of their unintentional injuries at home, young and middle-aged adults are often injured in the workplace.

- A) In contrast to
- B) Instead of
- C) Due to
- D) Thanks to
- E) In case of

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada  
numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya  
ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Most scholars agree that Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is overdiagnosed today. To them, such overdiagnosis leads to relying too heavily on pills (17)---- skills, such as teaching children better ways of coping with stress. The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual of the past 20 years outlines three sets of (18)---- for ADHD: inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity – the child (19)---- answers too quickly. For accurate diagnosis, a child must display at least six of the nine listed symptoms for at least half a year across these categories. (20)----, at least some problems must be present before the age of seven and produce impairment (21)---- at least two different settings such as school or home.

17.

- A) by means of
- B) owing to
- C) rather than
- D) with regard to
- E) in terms of

18.

- A) assessments
- B) prescriptions
- C) adoptions
- D) treatments
- E) indicators

19.

- A) should have given
- B) could have given
- C) used to give
- D) may give
- E) ought to give

20.

- A) In addition
- B) Therefore
- C) Nonetheless
- D) Otherwise
- E) Still

21.

- A) on
- B) in
- C) at
- D) to
- E) from

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Most people sum up Florida in just one word: vacation. That is not a new (22)----. A century ago, steamboats and then railroads brought northerners to the land of sunshine. (23)---- there is one individual's name that often appears on road names as well as the front or back covers of history books, it is that of Henry Flagler. His determination (24)---- his vision transformed Florida from a wilderness into a 20<sup>th</sup>-century state in a matter of years. (25)---- constructing a railroad down the eastern coast of the state, he provided thousands with easy access to areas where many people had previously struggled (26)---- in isolated communities.

22.

- A) achievement
- B) invention
- C) application
- D) experiment
- E) association

23.

- A) Although
- B) Whereas
- C) If
- D) Whether
- E) Unless

24.

- A) together with
- B) in terms of
- C) owing to
- D) despite
- E) as opposed to

25.

- A) About
- B) From
- C) Behind
- D) At
- E) By

26.

- A) to have lived
- B) to live
- C) living
- D) having lived
- E) lived

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**27. If you own a property in Turkey but do not want to live in it all year round, ----.**

- A) you can always rent it as a holiday home
- B) you should remember that the Turkish holiday season is very short
- C) some people hope to make a quick return on their investment
- D) you should try and get used to the local culture
- E) it is possible that it will lose its value dramatically

**28. When a radically new form of the flu virus evolves, ----.**

- A) the experts have decided which three strains of the virus are likely to be most prevalent next year
- B) we have been using vaccines to protect against seasonal flu for over 60 years
- C) it can rapidly spread across the globe, claiming lives along the way
- D) around the world, labs are working towards such a universal flu vaccine
- E) a universal flu vaccine fails to provide any protection against catching a cold

**29. Even if you learn only a few Turkish words as a tourist, ----.**

- A) Turkey is as safe to visit as anywhere else in Europe
- B) you should check opening times before setting out on any sightseeing expedition
- C) Turks will respect any attempt at their difficult language
- D) many English language publications are available in major cities in Turkey
- E) public telephones will prompt you to select the language of your choice

**30. Since they have a tendency to have chronic illnesses, ----.**

- A) health care professionals build interdisciplinary teams to develop innovative strategies
- B) some people can benefit from increases in healthy life expectancy
- C) wealthy people have a longer life span compared to poor people
- D) the majority of people in the West make group rather than individual physician appointments
- E) older people use health care service more heavily than younger people

**31. As contradictory health advice appears in tabloid newspapers on an almost daily basis, ----.**

- A) people argue whether sunlight is beneficial or harmful to human health
- B) sunlight does not just affect your state of mind but your body
- C) the ultraviolet B radiation in sunlight encourages your body to make vitamin D
- D) children in sunny Australia have been found to be more prone to egg allergy
- E) it is too much sunshine that poses the problem when skin cancer is concerned

**32. Some species become extinct every year due to hunting, ----.**

- A) as animals like foxes and raccoons have adapted to increased urbanization and now live in parks
- B) yet, in some parts of the world, animals such as zebras and rhinos are protected in wildlife reserves
- C) so pollution of oceans kills animals and plants and poisons their habitats
- D) though cultivating more and more land has led to the loss of habitats like rainforests
- E) and ecology explains how individual species fit into the natural world

33. ----, coffee is surely known to stimulate the nervous system, acting on both mental and physical functioning.

- A) Because it is recommended for some digestive problems
- B) If the properties of caffeine need to be more scientifically evaluated
- C) Given that excessive coffee consumption leads to insomnia and anxiety
- D) While its effects on sleep may vary from one individual to another
- E) As many women suffering from bladder pain agree that caffeine drinks irritate a sensitive bladder

34. A growing body of research shows that being bad can actually be good, ----.

- A) but the trick is knowing exactly when and where to show your dark side
- B) whereas lying and cheating are regarded by some people as positive traits that can make us stronger
- C) because groups that behave nicely do better than groups that fight
- D) though you may think your greatest threat is still your fellow men
- E) as a result, we have developed polite behaviour, morality and law

35. Anger and sadness are an important part of life, ----.

- A) so you may not want to express how you feel to another person
- B) as positive thoughts and emotions can boost self-esteem
- C) while unpleasant feelings are as crucial as enjoyable ones
- D) although many people find it helpful to breathe slowly while learning to tolerate strong feelings
- E) and new research shows that experiencing such emotions are vital to our mental health

36. ----, many of the main tourist attractions in London are fairly close to one another.

- A) Although the city is much more spread out than other European capitals
- B) Now that hotel prices tend to stay high all year round
- C) As the city is facing an increasing migration problem
- D) Given that the routes for many places will take you to the past
- E) Despite the fact that it is an excellent city for walkers with its parks

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

**37. How advertisements affect both the audience and those who rely on advertising for their income is one of the most important debates on the media.**

- A) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri de reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan kazanç sağlayanları nasıl etkilediği olmuştur.
- B) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediğidir.
- C) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediği medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biridir.
- D) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan gelir elde edenleri nasıl etkilediği medyalarındaki en önemli tartışmalardan birini oluşturmaktadır.
- E) Reklamlardan gelir elde edenlerin ve izleyicilerin reklamlardan nasıl etkilendikleri medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan birinin konusudur.

**38. Advanced data analysis is now on the verge of breaking free of its confines in hospitals and computer labs and making its way into our daily lives.**

- A) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık sınırlarından kurtulup hastanelerde ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarında olduğu gibi günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- B) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor olması, gelişmiş veri analizinin artık günlük hayatımıza gireceğini göstermekte.
- C) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulup günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- D) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulan gelişmiş veri analizi artık günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- E) Günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere olan gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor.

**39. It is difficult to find the most suitable dose of drugs to be used to treat illnesses, and virtually all drugs will produce undesirable side effects if too high a dose is given.**

- A) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler doğuracaktır.
- B) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek dozda verildiğinde neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkilere sebep olmaktadır.
- C) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler ortaya çıkarmaktadır.
- D) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz kullanımında istenmeyen yan etkilerin ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır.
- E) İstenmeyen yan etkiler neredeyse bütün ilaçlar aşırı yüksek dozda kullanıldığında ortaya çıkar, bu yüzden hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur.

**40. Zaman Virginia Woolf'un eserlerinde sadece kaybetmenin bir sembolü olarak ortaya çıkmaz, aynı zamanda farklı şekillerde de kendisini gösterir.**

- A) Time in Virginia Woolf's works mostly appears as a symbol of loss, but it reveals itself in various forms as well.
- B) Time appears in Virginia Woolf's works as a symbol of loss, as well as in various other forms.
- C) In Virginia Woolf's works, time is not only a symbol of loss but also of various other things.
- D) In Virginia Woolf's works, time appears as various forms, not only as a symbol of loss.
- E) In Virginia Woolf's works, time not only appears as a symbol of loss, but it also reveals itself in various forms.

41. Her ne kadar hiç kimse kadınların neden doğum sonrası depresyonuna girdiklerini kesin olarak bilmese de birkaç açıklama makul görünmektedir.

- A) The reasons for postnatal depression of some women are totally unknown, but there are some plausible explanations.
- B) Even though very little is known why women experience postnatal depression, some explanations seem plausible.
- C) Nobody knows the reasons for postnatal depression experienced by women, but there are some explanations that seem plausible.
- D) Although no one knows for sure why women suffer from postnatal depression, a few explanations seem plausible.
- E) In spite of some plausible explanations, nobody knows for sure why some women experience postnatal depression.

42. Toplumda bilime yönelik artan hayal kırıklığının temel sebebi, bilim insanlarının birbirleriyle sürekli tartışıkları algısıdır.

- A) There has been considerable disappointment with science in the public, as people think that scientists are always arguing with each other.
- B) The main reason for growing disappointment with science in the public is the perception that scientists are always arguing with one another.
- C) The fact that scientists are always arguing with one another causes profound disappointment with science in the public.
- D) The perception that scientists are always arguing with each other can be a good reason for growing disappointment with science in the public.
- E) Increasing disappointment with science in the public has been mainly resulting from the thought that scientists are always arguing with one another.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

For fifty years, scientists have been trying to create tiny gadgets that travel around a patient's bloodstream, detecting and even fixing diseases. But how to power them has been a problem. Formerly-used batteries have shrunk over the years but have not been miniaturized sufficiently to fit into a medical device small enough to travel through veins and arteries. So instead of using them, engineers at Stanford University have developed tiny implants that can be powered by radio waves beamed from a transmitter outside the body. The idea of using electromagnetic waves to transfer power to implantable medical devices is not new, and in principle, it sounds simple. A transmitter outside the body emits radio waves travelling through the tissues. They are then picked up by an antenna on the internal device where they induce a voltage. The trouble is, scientists previously thought that radio waves would struggle to get through human tissue. But a researcher at Stanford University found strong evidence that they do pass through. He used a chunk of beef as a stand-in for human flesh and found that sufficient energy moved through it to make electromagnetic power transfer feasible. Already, working prototypes that can propel themselves have been developed, but the distance through which power can be transferred inside the body still needs improvement.

**43. It is clear from the passage that inserting a gadget into a patient's bloodstream ----.**

- A) has depended on the size of the radio transmitters
- B) has challenged scientists for half a century
- C) will be widely used in many hospitals in Stanford
- D) showed promising results in people with narrow arteries
- E) has led to quite a dramatic reduction in the size of batteries

**44. It is pointed out in the passage that radio waves ----.**

- A) are transferred to a transmitter in the body
- B) have long been used to transfer power to move gadgets in veins
- C) have been found to be capable of penetrating the tissues
- D) are created by expanding the implants' mechanical component
- E) have been proven to be effective without the assistance of a secondary unit

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

- A) implantable gadgets have been on trial for some patients before actual experiments can be conducted
- B) the size of the implants used within the body affected the level of the transmission
- C) shrinking the batteries has helped scientists to insert the device more comfortably into the arteries
- D) the self-moving devices recently developed need additional power-transfer improvement
- E) using batteries instead of implants provides more productive results

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

- A) removing the medical device from the body has been the scientists' main concern
- B) inserting medical devices into the body may have harmful effects on people
- C) prototypes should first be tested on people for a period of time
- D) diagnosis and treatment of some diseases may be easier in the long run
- E) attempts to discover new methods of powering the implants will probably fail

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

The realization that we must protect nature from the effects of human activity is not a modern innovation. However, a definite environmental consciousness has arisen in Western industrialized nations only since the 1960s. In recent decades, coastlines contaminated by spilled oil, declining fish populations, the destructions of the ozone layer, increasing desertification and dying forests have all pointed to the tolerance limits of ecological systems. The supporters of most environmental protection efforts include individuals, civic alliances and political associations such as environmental and nature groups, as well as governments, businesses and the scientific community. All of them face the challenge of maintaining the balance of nature. However, since the environment as a whole cannot be fully protected or restored to its original condition, environmental protection efforts always require compromises between economic, political and social interests. Not every measure made possible by technology is truly feasible, given the various costs and trade-offs involved. Many proposals that are strongly advocated in scientific circles cannot be implemented due to economic concerns or a lack of political will. Similarly, many initiatives set in motion by governments meet with only hesitant acceptance in society.

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

- A) organized attempts to protect the environment are a relatively recent issue
- B) humankind was not involved in environmental protection in the distant past
- C) contamination is the most dangerous man-made threat to the environment
- D) environmental damage started in Western countries in the last century
- E) ecological systems in the nature have recently been spoilt irreversibly

**48. One can clearly understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) politicians often seem to provide support for advanced protection efforts at all costs
- B) Western countries were not involved in environmental protection before the 1960s
- C) environmental protection is a matter of institutionalized concern rather than individual
- D) in order for the environmental protection projects to be successful, they should ignore financial interests
- E) individuals and institutions involved in environmental protection come from all walks of life

**49. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) damages given to the environment should be stopped completely so that the environment can repair itself
- B) technological solutions to environmental damage are often cost-effective, but other conditions might make them difficult to put into practice
- C) an environmental precaution that can technologically be put into practice receives support from most sections of the society
- D) governments usually have hard time proceeding with their proposals since most citizens find them overtly political
- E) the public might have some suspicion about environmental protection projects although governments regard them applicable

**50. One can infer from the passage that ----.**

- A) scientific protection projects often fail because scientists take into account financial interests
- B) it is the clash of interests that results in extensive environmental damage in most parts of the world
- C) it is highly challenging to take action to protect the nature due to various intervening conditions
- D) the nature can be protected even if governments, scientists and the public do not reach a compromise
- E) organized attempts to protect the environment have proved fruitful despite the challenges involved

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40% are under the age of 15 and 20% are between the ages of 15 and 24, which can be said to be the definition of youth all over the world. These statistics present a serious challenge. Can Africa seize the opportunities being presented, or do Africa's youth constitute a ticking, demographic time-bomb? Despite sub-Saharan Africa recording an average annual economic growth rate of 6%, this remarkable and rapid growth has often been non-inclusive, and it has become increasingly clear that insufficient attention has been paid to the creation of employment opportunities for young people. The current demographic trend only worsens the problem as the pressure to create new jobs will increase markedly over the coming decades, if what is known as the 'demographic dividend' is not realized. One definition of the demographic dividend is a large workforce that creates a window of opportunity to invest in the education and health of their children, increase economic outputs and invest more in technology and skills to strengthen the economy. It is a stage that the most successful developing economies experience. Indeed, as much as one third of East Asia's economic miracle was closely associated with demographic change.

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

- A) the definition of youth in Africa is controversial when statistical data are considered
- B) African countries are expected to have the most developed economies in the world, as they have a high percentage of young people
- C) African countries have a lot in common with East Asian countries in terms of economic success
- D) changes in population were an important factor in the economic success of countries in East Asia
- E) young people, in particular, have the power and ability to make an economy successful in East Asian countries

**52. One can infer from the passage that Africa ----.**

- A) needs to explore employment opportunities for the youth for economic growth
- B) is experiencing demographic problems resulting from lack of governmental support all over the continent
- C) is more likely to be the most populated continent in the near future
- D) has a very high percentage of young people, which prevents employment for everybody
- E) will have great difficulty in shaping its economy unless young people have a key role in such areas as education and technology

**53. According to the passage, the economic growth ----.**

- A) cannot be permanent even if new job opportunities are provided for young population
- B) in African countries is not very rapid when compared to that of East Asian countries
- C) is a result of the current demographic trend that integrates workpower into the economy
- D) of sub-Saharan African countries helps them to invest in the education and health of children
- E) in African countries is significant but not perfect in terms of employment of young population

**54. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A) Young population constitutes an opportunity for as well as a threat to the economic development of African countries.
- B) Having young population can mean achieving economic prosperity in the future as seen in Africa.
- C) The realization of demographic dividend accounts for the rapid economic growth in African countries.
- D) Although what East Asian countries did so as to boost their economies affected African politicians, they have not made any attempts to do the same.
- E) African countries should follow the example of East Asia, as they have similar demographic profile.

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Arguably the most influential figure in the history of Indian politics, Gandhi became the symbol of Indian nationalism and was given the status of the Father of the Nation after India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi's most significant contribution to Indian politics was perhaps his belief in the strength of ordinary people. Gandhi was able to mobilize the Indian people primarily because the demands his politics made upon the individual were not extraordinary. His insistence on non-violence which characterized his campaigns of civil disobedience allowed people to participate in national politics in many different ways, none of which necessarily required a break with people's daily lives. Gandhi was able to create a national mood, which cut across castes, classes, religions and regional loyalties by rejecting the boundaries that these created as irrelevant to the moral truth that he made central to his discourse. This at times led him to limit the more radical aspects of nationalist aspirations of some within his Congress Party. Another distinguishing feature of Gandhi's philosophy was his opposition to Western modernization as a model for India's development.

**55. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) Gandhi had already received a national title even before India's independence
- B) Gandhi believed that ordinary people are strong enough to make great political changes in the society
- C) the political views of Gandhi demanded a high level of political involvement of ordinary people
- D) Gandhi's political views strengthened the Indian people's belief in independence
- E) the political discourse of Gandhi incorporated elements from Indian caste structure

**56. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) nationalism constituted the central point of Gandhi's political campaigns
- B) Gandhi was not always interested in controlling the actions of politicians
- C) Gandhi's political understanding introduced politics into the daily lives of people
- D) the ultimate contribution of Gandhi to politics was his alternative to Western democracy
- E) Gandhi limited the power of the Indian people by getting them to become non-violent

**57. The author of the passage states that ----.**

- A) Gandhi managed to bring together all parts of the Indian society irrespective of their social background
- B) Gandhi was in favour of following the developed world to achieve national development
- C) Indian people failed to appreciate the contributions of Gandhi to Indian political life
- D) Gandhi was able to abolish the caste system in India by creating a national unity
- E) the bases of Gandhi's political views were in line with existing systems

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

- A) Gandhi owes his political influence mainly to his extraordinary aspirations
- B) Indian people were fascinated by the developments in the West
- C) Gandhi taught important lessons to other political figures of his time
- D) whatever Gandhi proposed was accepted without being questioned
- E) relying on the participation of ordinary people in politics can lead to productive results

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

French manicures and finding the end of the sticky tape; if this is all you thought fingernails were good for, think again. A new study explains why our nails are crucial to our natural ability to grow back lost finger, and even provides clues as to how we might enhance our limited powers of regeneration. Although we might not be able to grow whole fingers, we can regrow the ends of amputated fingers. For years, scientists have wondered why this only happens when some of the nail is left behind. But now the answer has been discovered. Studying mice, the biologists found stem cells – cells that can change into any other kind – in a layer just below the nail on mice toes. When the very tip of a toe is amputated, a chain reaction is initiated that draws nerves to the area. This in turn prompts the stem cells to form new bone tendons and muscle. If a finger is amputated too far back and there is no nail, this chain reaction does not get started. It is thought that the same mechanism is behind the regeneration of human fingertips. "If we could identify all the molecules that have this special ability to induce this kind of regeneration, a pharmacological approach to treat amputees might become available," says the researcher who led the study.

**59. It can be understood from the passage that human nails ----.**

- A) are not of very much use in terms of regenerating fingers unless a substantial amount of them does not remain on the finger
- B) might be key to growing or regenerating full fingers in the near future
- C) will not be used for growing back the tips of lost fingers for another decade
- D) have some valuable health functions other than simply looking aesthetic or helping us with some simple tasks
- E) have recently been known as a potential means of producing new organs in the human body

**60. According to the passage, the research carried out on mice ----.**

- A) provided scientists with a deep insight into the regenerative ability of stem cells
- B) confirmed the absolute location of stem cells on a mouse's body
- C) was not successful as it was expected since it did not initiate any chain reactions
- D) ended up being insignificant as it succeeded in growing ends of fingers instead of whole fingers
- E) failed to produce results that make scientists believe that it is practical with humans as well

**61. The attitude displayed by the leader of the team studying mice is ----.**

- A) hopeful
- B) sceptical
- C) criticizing
- D) pessimistic
- E) unrealistic

**62. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Working with Stem Cells of Mice
- B) How to Grow Fingers
- C) Innovations in Biology and Medicine
- D) Stem Cells are Answer to Many Diseases
- E) Fingernails Point the Way to Regeneration

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Job Applicant:

- I've applied for this position mainly because I like interacting with people.

Interviewer:

– ----

Job Applicant:

- I don't have much experience about financial problems. I'd like to learn about them while I'm doing it.

Interviewer:

- Alright. Thanks for showing up. We'll contact you soon about the result of your application.

A) That's interesting. You've come to the right place if you're interested in dealing with various people.

B) I'm trying to understand what traits you have to distinguish you from other candidates.

C) Looking over your CV, I assume that you can contribute a lot to our company by using your high skills in financial problem solving.

D) We're looking for a candidate with plenty of experience in public relations.

E) Our company has many skilful and intellectual employees. Are you ready to work with them?

64. Fahri:

- The use of chemicals poses serious hazards to the environment. It's often the main cause of habitat destruction.

Aydın:

– ----

Fahri:

- Could you give me an example to support your claim?

Aydın:

- Sure. Following World War II, chemicals were used to control agricultural pests, which increased productivity and farmers' income.

A) Significant fish kills have resulted from the legal application of chemicals, such as the 1991 death of more than one million fish in the US.

B) Yes, I agree, but people have long been using a variety of chemicals in a wide range of areas for some benefits.

C) While some ecological changes due to heavy use of chemicals have been documented, others remain poorly researched and understood.

D) More and more chemicals have been pressed into use in industry, but pollution arising from industrial sources can now be effectively prevented.

E) When chemicals like insecticides reduce the insect populations that comprise the diet of birds, this leads to dramatic population reductions.

65. Dilek:

- I'm rather disturbed by the sound of incoming mails and messages on your mobile phone. I can hardly concentrate on what I'm doing.

Salih:

- Sorry, but I need to see the messages from customers instantly to answer.

Dilek:

— ----

Salih:

- Yes, that may be a good way, but I think I'm a bit obsessed with responding to messages right away. But I can try it anyway.

- A) I think you're a hard-working employee, so you can respond to the messages coming from customers at any time you like.
- B) Customers might perhaps reach you during the day through the company's telephone line to talk about your projects.
- C) It must be really stressful for you to deal with all those incoming messages all day, so I can help you with your work if you like.
- D) Visiting your customers in person could also be an option for you to build up your profits.
- E) That's right, but why don't you disable the message sound and try answering them at regular intervals by checking your inbox?



66. Hakan:

- Do you think new technologies can have additional benefits for us?

Gizem:

— ----

Hakan:

- Does this mean we can react more quickly to what we read and improve our attention?

Gizem:

- Exactly. If we develop a better ability to scan large amounts of information rapidly, we can distinguish between what's important and what isn't.

- A) Some activities, such as sending e-mail or playing video games, are said to sharpen some cognitive abilities.
- B) We should take advantage of their efficiencies, but we also need to maintain our skills unique to humankind.
- C) Disadvantages can actually outweigh advantages, so we have to cope with negative aspects all the time.
- D) It's proven that many people who have been working on the Internet for several hours without a break report making frequent errors.
- E) Well, in my opinion, our brains are not built to sustain monitoring for extended periods, and mental stress is threatening to become an epidemic.

67. Nancy:  
 – In your article, you explain the relationships between culture and our perception of advice. Am I right?

Dr. Watson:  
 – Yes, you are. This is actually the main point I make in my paper.

Nancy:

---

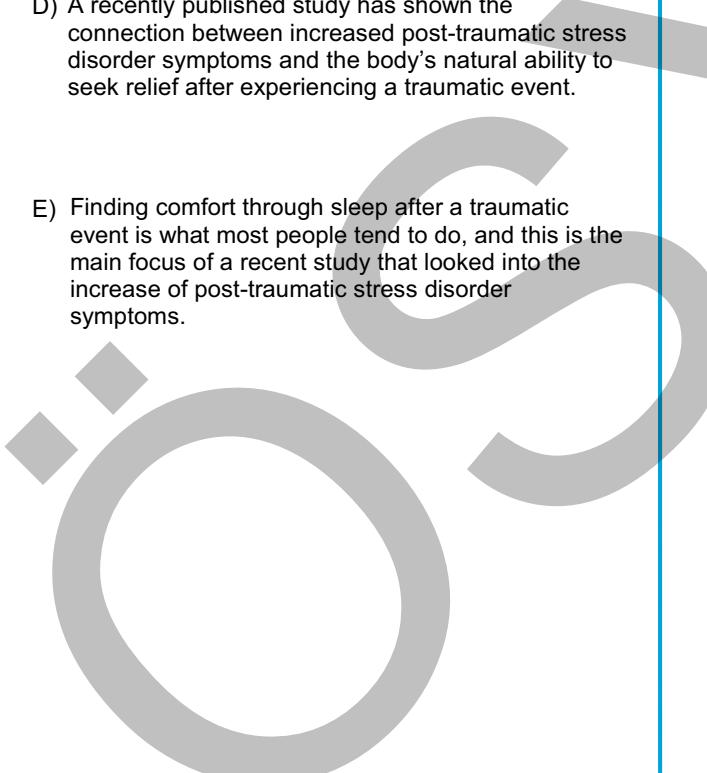
Dr. Watson:  
 – Though we don't know much about the prevalence, we do know very well that it exists everywhere and in every culture.

- A) Do you think your paper will receive interest from the scientific world?
- B) How do people from different cultures perceive autism then?
- C) Can you come up with any satisfactory solution to this problem?
- D) You also say autism is universal. What do you mean by that?
- E) Will you continue to search for a relationship between culture and autism?

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. There is some evidence that the way we handle stress and the way we are affected by it change with age.

- A) As we age, evidence can be found related to the way we deal with and manage our stress levels.
- B) Evidence regarding age-related stress shows that our ability to deal with stress and its effects change over time.
- C) How we handle stress and how we deal with it change according to the evidence related to age.
- D) As we get older, evidence suggests that how stress affects us and how we deal with it change.
- E) There is evidence to suggest that our ability to manage stress and its effects worsens as we get older.

- 69. It may be tempting to seek relief in sleep after a traumatic event, but a recent study found that sleeping after trauma might lead to increased post-traumatic stress disorder.**
- A) Although it may seem comforting to use sleep as a means of dealing with a traumatic event, a recent study has shown that doing this could actually result in more post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- B) Seeking relief through sleep after a traumatic event seems to be the natural thing to do; however, a recent study has found that the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder might not be best handled in this way.
- C) Traumatic events are often relieved by sleeping immediately after such experiences, and according to a recent study, this might be the best way of dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- D) A recently published study has shown the connection between increased post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and the body's natural ability to seek relief after experiencing a traumatic event.
- E) Finding comfort through sleep after a traumatic event is what most people tend to do, and this is the main focus of a recent study that looked into the increase of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- 

- 70. If we were to go into recession, the government would no longer be allowed to spend its way out.**
- A) The government would have to cut down on public expenditure in case of a recession.
- B) If we went into recession, the government would not be allowed to increase taxes.
- C) In case of a recession, government spending would no longer be a permissible way out.
- D) The government would now be allowed to spend its way out if a recession occurred.
- E) The government should be allowed to spend more just in case a recession occurs.
- 71. Bird migration is similar to an extreme endurance sport, but even the most impressive human athletic efforts lose significance in comparison to it.**
- A) No matter how excellent a human athlete can be in his attempts in an extreme endurance sport, it cannot be likened in any way to bird migration.
- B) Even though migrating birds can be likened to human athletes in extreme endurance sports, the best athletes prove to be far superior to birds.
- C) Both bird migration and human athletic activities are similar in that the best examples in both cases are very impressive.
- D) An extreme endurance sport endeavour is comparable to bird migration; however, its most extraordinary instances go beyond it in comparison.
- E) Bird migration is akin to an extreme endurance sport; nevertheless, no matter how remarkable they are, human sports activities fall behind when compared to it.
- 

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

72. Many psychologists reject Freud's view that dreams typically represent unconscious wishes and particular objects, and events in a dream are symbolic. Instead, they believe that the direct, overt action of a dream is the local point of its meaning. For example, a dream in which we have not studied for an exam does not relate to unconscious, unacceptable wishes. ---- Even more complex dreams can often be interpreted in terms of everyday concerns and stress.

- A) Instead, it simply may mean that we are concerned about a hard test that we will take soon.
- B) Dreams can reflect events occurring in a dreamer's environment.
- C) It was important to pierce the armour of a dream's clear content to understand its true meaning.
- D) Moreover, it can be tested in an experiment whether this is true or not.
- E) Although dreams are the rehearsal of a real event, they are not actually related with real actions.

73. ---- Many of these expectations have been demonstrated by social anthropologists. Margaret Mead, for example, showed that in some societies, women are expected to be subordinate, gentle and submissive, while in others, they are expected to be aggressive and competitive.

- A) Gender refers to differences in the way that men and women in a particular society are expected to feel.
- B) We have long known that there are big differences between societies in the way women are expected to behave.
- C) Women today have a number of expectations from the study of female relations.
- D) People may debate how different men and women are in their expectations.
- E) The relationships of power and inequality between men and women have changed over the centuries as expected.

74. Many jargon terms pass into the standard language. Jargon spreads from a narrow group until it is used by a large segment of the population, similar to slang. ---- This is true of the now ordinary French word meaning 'head' tête, which was once a slang word derived from the Latin testa, which meant 'earthen pot'.

- A) Two words can have the identical linguistic meaning, and one can be acceptable for use, and the other might be strictly forbidden.
- B) Every conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation has its own set of words, some of which are considered to be 'slang' and others 'technical'.
- C) Shakespeare used the expression 'beat it' to mean 'scram', and 'beat it' would be considered by most English speakers to still be a slang expression.
- D) Eventually, it may lose its special status as either jargon or slang and gain entrance into the respectable circle of formal usage.
- E) The use of slang varies from region to region, as one would expect, so slang in New York and Los Angeles is not the same.

75. Caring for the young may delay ageing in the brain. Gro Amdam, who studies ageing in bees at Arizona State University, observed improvements in cognition among older bees that turn their attention back to nursing. ---- Amdam's theory is that when older individuals participate in tasks typically handled by a younger generation – whether in a hive or in our own society – antioxidant levels increase in the brain, which slows the ageing process.

- A) This change in social behaviour could help the human brain as well.
- B) In a bee colony, there is a perfect distribution of duties, leaving no room for any delay in ageing.
- C) However, changing social roles can have negative impact on both the young and the old.
- D) It is essential that we try and keep our brain young at any cost.
- E) The study is subject to serious criticism, as bees and humans are very different species.

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

76. (I) Bowling is an indoor sport with an ancient history.  
 (II) It is played by delivering a ball at pins as opposed to a target. (III) If you learn to bowl, you will enjoy a popular sport. (IV) The game of nine pins was taken to the US by Dutch and German immigrants. (V) When the sport was outlawed, a 10<sup>th</sup> pin was added as a way around the legislation.

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

77. (I) Cloning is a technique for creating genetically identical copies of an animal. (II) It works by taking genetic material from an adult animal and inserting it into the nucleus of an egg cell taken from a female animal. (III) The cell is then treated with electricity to stimulate it to grow and then implanted into the female and brought to full term. (IV) For this reason, it is unlikely that the production of human clones by this technique will be approved for many years. (V) In 1996, it was used to produce Dolly the sheep, the world's first ever cloned mammal.

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

78. (I) San Francisco was founded by the Spanish in 1776, but only a handful of historic buildings survived the catastrophic fire of 1906. (II) It broke out following the most violent earthquake in the history of Northern California. (III) Thus, the city's oldest building is the Mission Dolores, which was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. (IV) This is also the name of one of the city's most bohemian neighbourhoods. (V) Every neighbourhood in San Francisco has its own distinctive features.

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

79. (I) State firms, whether big or small, have undergone several changes since they were established. (II) Not until a very long time ago, they were nothing more than parts of the government machine. (III) Also, there was a widespread doubt about whether they could succeed. (IV) They can be a huge financial burden on the state if not managed carefully for sustainable development. (V) Today, however, they include some of the world's biggest companies, playing a key role in global trade.

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

80. (I) Though social psychology might sometimes be misunderstood, it still preserves its popularity among prospective university students. (II) Whether we want to understand ourselves or the social world around us, social psychology offers valuable insights. (III) Social psychologists study our sense of personal identity, our impressions of other people and our beliefs about world events. (IV) Social psychology also helps us understand the stories behind today's news headlines such as the impact of the Internet on social life, changing roles for women and men, or eyewitness identification in criminal trials. (V) Today, social psychology is more useful than ever before since a society becomes more diverse and multicultural.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonları kamera ile kayıt altına alınacaktır.** Kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgi-sayı, kol ya da cep saat gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygit, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınavda kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, 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 getiremez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple 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 uymanızla bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uylayanların 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.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenerek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.

Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almadığında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman, 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 olmadığı kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalısa 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 üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**

- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayın.**

*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 çoğaltıması, yayımılanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ (6 NİSAN 2014)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. C

2. A

3. E

4. D

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. E

9. D

10. A

11. C

12. B

13. B

14. E

15. A

16. A

17. C

18. E

19. D

20. A

21. B

22. E

23. C

24. A

25. E

26. B

27. A

28. C

29. C

30. E

31. A

32. B

33. D

34. A

35. E

36. A

37. C

38. C

39. A

40. E

41. D

42. B

43. B

44. C

45. D

46. D

47. A

48. E

49. E

50. C

51. D

52. A

53. E

54. A

55. B

56. C

57. A

58. E

59. D

60. A

61. A

62. E

63. C

64. B

65. E

66. A

67. D

68. D

69. A

70. C

71. E

72. A

73. B

74. D

75. A

76. C

77. D

78. E

79. D

80. A



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)  
(Sonbahar Dönemi)  
İNGİLİZCE**

**7 EYLÜL 2014**

*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 yasağı uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfteti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 saat).**
3. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacağındır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The story of creating power begins with the ---- of the most obvious natural resources around us – water and wind.

A) termination      B) estimation  
C) perception      D) exploitation  
E) elaboration

2. Since a modern company cannot survive without information and computer technologies, they have become an ---- part of any commercial venture or worldwide business system.

A) unavailable      B) infrequent  
C) intact      D) unbearable  
E) inseparable

3. Without knowing distances ----, it can be difficult to plan a journey, so maps are very beneficial tools for people to find their way easily.

A) accurately      B) suspiciously  
C) innovatively      D) rapidly  
E) controversially

4. Exposure to sunshine enables the production of vitamin D in our skin, and this ---- the growth and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth.

A) deteriorates      B) declares  
C) promotes      D) articulates  
E) differentiates

5. How a person ---- stress is more important than the number of stressors in that person's life.

A) copes with      B) relies on  
C) leads to      D) puts aside  
E) pertains to

6. A stroke occurs when the blood supply of an area of brain cells is ---- for a long period of time, resulting in the death of the cells from lack of oxygen and nutrients.

A) set up      B) cut off  
C) put down      D) left out  
E) taken over

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. The famous artist Raphael's final works ---- so good that museums like the Prado and the Louvre ---- a whole exhibition to them.

A) were / have dedicated

B) should have been / dedicate

C) are / had dedicated

D) would be / are dedicating

E) have been / will have dedicated

8. If the soldiers ---- at the beginning of the siege of Rhodes Island, they ---- to Crete or somewhere else with their treasures.

A) surrender / must have been transported

B) would surrender / could be transported

C) had surrendered / might have been transported

D) used to surrender / could have transported

E) could surrender / should have been transported

9. A new type of airport X-ray scanner ---- lately by an innovative company ---- the contents of bottles.

A) has been built / to detect

B) was built / to have detected

C) will be built / being detected

D) had been built / having detected

E) is built / to be detected

14. ---- evidence of the civilization of the ancient Egypt was apparent everywhere, little was known of its detailed history until its hieroglyphic writing was deciphered in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- A) Since
- B) Just as
- C) Although
- D) Given that
- E) Only if

15. One central question in acupuncture is ---- the needles reduce pain ---- patients are simply responding to suggestions.

- A) whether / or
- B) neither / nor
- C) either / or
- D) so / that
- E) as / as

16. Being very significant ---- economical and geopolitical aspects, control of the Bosphorus was always demanded by many countries.

- A) in spite of
- B) rather than
- C) instead of
- D) regardless of
- E) in terms of

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

To look inside an ant nest is to think about an alien civilization. The busy mass of worker ants (17)--- an upturned stone is both strangely similar to human society and strikingly different. (18)--- us, ants build structures, find food, defend their societies and manage waste. They (19)--- well-organized to do all these. For example, leaf-cutting ants have special waste disposal areas for storing hazardous waste and a team of 'waste-disposal ants' dedicated to keeping the nest clean. But ants (20)--- this familiar end result in a very different way to humans. Human societies have centralized control. In other words, someone tells us what to do. Ants, (21)---, have decentralized control, and neither the queen nor any other ant directs work. They are the ultimate self-starters, following specific, but flexible, rules in certain situations.

**17.**

- A) beneath
- B) off
- C) towards
- D) against
- E) through

**18.**

- A) Despite
- B) Instead of
- C) Due to
- D) Like
- E) Thanks to

**19.**

- A) must be
- B) used to be
- C) should have been
- D) will have been
- E) might be

**20.**

- A) defeat
- B) regret
- C) achieve
- D) select
- E) host

**21.**

- A) in contrast
- B) in addition
- C) accordingly
- D) for instance
- E) in short

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

There is an important difference between good teaching and effective teaching. Good teaching refers to a process of instruction (22)---- effective teaching refers to the outcomes of instruction. Among other things, a good teacher is one who provides a review at the start of a new lesson, states reasonable objectives, (23)---- an appropriate level of lesson difficulty, engages students in the learning process (24)---- emphasizing important points during instruction. Good teaching focuses on the processes and procedures that a teacher uses while preparing for and delivering instruction. But effective teaching goes one step (25)---- the process of teaching. It focuses on whether students actually learn from instruction. An effective teacher is, therefore, one whose students learn what they (26)----

**22.**

- A) while
- B) provided that
- C) even if
- D) because
- E) until

**23.**

- A) disputes
- B) conquers
- C) renews
- D) maintains
- E) claims

**24.**

- A) except for
- B) in spite of
- C) owing to
- D) as well as
- E) instead of

**25.**

- A) under
- B) against
- C) beyond
- D) without
- E) off

**26.**

- A) should have been taught
- B) had been taught
- C) was taught
- D) might have been taught
- E) have been taught

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. Although the *Internet* can present threats ----.

- A) psychological research suggests that most people use the *Internet* in ways to enhance their social relationships and personal well-being
- B) growing numbers of people are reluctant to rely on e-mail both for business and keeping in touch with friends and relatives
- C) critics worry that the *Internet* typically offers more than superficial contact with strangers
- D) the fact that young people often know more about computers than their parents do can add to concerns
- E) computer use can account for the low academic achievement of students

28. Even if DNA may have influence on our moral character ----.

- A) it is widely believed that we are products of our social and cultural environment
- B) such moral understandings are often regulated by religious and legal taboos of various kinds
- C) thinking of ethics often begins with assumptions about human nature
- D) people debate whether being moral is simply a matter of obeying social norms
- E) the story of ethics is to some extent a description of attempts to legalize morality

29. As long as there are sufficiently large volumes of information ----.

- A) it is easy to get a machine to learn to do complicated things
- B) the complexity arises from the vast numbers of connections within the system
- C) human-like machines have begun to influence every realm of life
- D) people would need to change their ideas about what artificial intelligence means
- E) people have expressed their concerns about privacy in an age of computerised systems

30. As the age of children rises, needing less care ----.

- A) mothers pay more attention to the quality of pre-school education
- B) mothers who have more than two children tend to have some psychological problems
- C) part-time work has developed because of women's preference to work more
- D) mothers can gradually shift from part-time to full-time work
- E) the low level of care provided by governments becomes an important factor

31. In spite of the current Japanese dominance of the region ----.

- A) the importance of regional economic blocs is likely to continue to increase in Tokyo
- B) the China-based economy of Asia is rapidly emerging as a new centre for industry and commerce
- C) Japan is one of the world's most unstable geological zones, and Japan experiences more than 1,000 earthquakes per year
- D) culture and religion can also form different types of national sub-groups
- E) Japan has had an enviable record for growth and prosperity

32. Spending money on others can provide happiness ----.

- A) even when you use your own hard-earned cash
- B) once people in poor countries have tried to meet their own basic needs
- C) although the tendency to experience joy from helping is part of human nature
- D) after children can get pleasure from helping others
- E) whereas charities make it easy for donors to see how their contributions are used

33. All parents struggle to find the right balance between encouragement and discipline ----.

- A) when it comes to raising their kids
- B) although they already know the causes
- C) since they have accomplished this important duty
- D) because neighbours always complain about their children
- E) as children need to be loved by their parents

34. ---- your body will be supplied with higher levels of energy and become more resistant to diseases.

- A) Just as a number of supplements can be used to make up for calcium deficiency
- B) Even if you change your eating habits and avoid living a stressful life
- C) Although you have routine blood-pressure or cholesterol level checks
- D) Once you get used to consuming vitamin-rich vegetables like broccoli and cabbage
- E) Unless you strengthen your muscles and bones through regular exercise

**35. Parasites live on or inside other living beings ----.**

- A) and there are more than 1,000 types that can live inside humans
- B) so some animals prefer to spend most of their time alone
- C) although animals are the only living things with muscles and nerves for movement and sensation
- D) because defensive animals have avoidance methods such as speed and colour
- E) but the heat of cold-blooded animals comes from outside the body

**36. We often forget the value of things surrounding us ----.**

- A) for some aspects of life inspire pride in our cultural heritage
- B) even if people avoid paying attention to old crafts and skills that were once crucial
- C) and only when seen through the eyes of tourists do we revalue our culture
- D) since some rituals and ceremonies have been so common in some civilizations
- E) so we learn to appreciate more fully the importance of culture

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

**37. Textbooks are viewed as a means of presenting established bodies of knowledge to students.**

- A) Ders kitapları, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere takdim eden araçlar olarak görülür.
- B) Yerleşmiş olan bilgi, öğrencilere ders kitapları aracılığıyla aktarılmaktadır.
- C) Ders kitaplarının yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere aktarma işlevi bulunmaktadır.
- D) Yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere sunan ders kitapları bir araç olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Öğrenciler, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi ders kitapları aracılığıyla edinir.

**38. Many people still use plants as medicine, and about half of medicines bought from a drugstore are obtained directly from plants.**

- A) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçlar eczanededen alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve eczanededen alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmektedir.
- C) Bitkiler hâlâ birçok insan tarafından ilaç olarak kullanılmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı eczanelerden alınmaktadır.
- D) Eczanelerden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmekte ve birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmaktadır.
- E) Doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını birçok insan hâlâ eczanelerden almakta ve kullanmaktadır.

**39. How much vision is affected by a cataract depends on the intensity of light entering the eye and the location of the cataract.**

- A) Katarakt, bulunduğu yere ve göze giren ışığın ne kadar yoğun olduğuna bağlı olarak görüşü etkiler.
- B) Katarakt nedeniyle görüş, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktin yerine bağlı olarak etkilenir.
- C) Göze giren ışığın yoğunluğu ve kataraktin bulunduğu yer, kataraktlı gözde görüşün ne kadar etkilendiğini belirler.
- D) Görüşün katarakt nedeniyle etkilenip etkilenmediği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktin bulunduğu yere göre değişir.
- E) Görüşün katarakt tarafından ne kadar etkilendiği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktin yerine bağlıdır.

**40. Hem zaman alıcı hem de sağıksız olduğu için bazı sebzeleri pişirirken mümkün olduğunda kaçınılması gereken şeylerden biri, onları haşlamaktır.**

- A) Since boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, you should avoid boiling them as much as possible.
- B) As it is both time-consuming and unhealthy, one of the things that should be avoided as much as possible while cooking some vegetables is boiling them.
- C) The only way of cooking some vegetables to be avoided as much as possible is boiling them, because boiling is both time-consuming and unhealthy.
- D) Both time-consuming and unhealthy, boiling must be avoided as much as possible while cooking some vegetables.
- E) Although boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, it cannot be avoided in some situations.

**41. 2010'da yapılan bir araştırma, on yıl düzenli olarak cep telefonu kullanmış olan kişilerin belirli tümörlerin gelişiminde daha büyük bir riskle karşı karşıya olduklarını ortaya çıkarmıştır.**

- A) A study carried out in 2010 revealed that people who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours.
- B) A study that was carried out in 2010 suggests that people who have used mobile phones constantly for 10 years are in greater danger of developing certain tumours.
- C) In 2010, a study was carried out revealing the fact that people who face a higher risk of developing certain tumours are the ones who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years.
- D) People who have used mobile phones for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours, and this was revealed by a study carried out in 2010.
- E) In 2010, it was found in a study that people who used mobile phones periodically for 10 years faced a higher risk of developing certain tumours.

**42. 20. yüzyılda Birleşik Devletler'de meydana gelen ortalama yaşam süresindeki 30 yıllık artış, iyileştirilen tıbbi bakım sayesindeydi.**

- A) Improved medical care contributed to a 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) The 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20<sup>th</sup> century was due to improved medical care.
- C) The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States owing to improved medical care.
- D) Thanks to improved medical care, a 30-year increase in life expectancy occurred in the United States in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- E) In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there occurred a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States because of improved medical care.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

A garment factory complex in Savar, Bangladesh, Rana Plaza, collapsed on 24 April 2013. The collapse of Rana Plaza, a structurally deficient eight-story building, was a local disaster with global implications. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest manufacturer of ready-made garments (RMG) after China. The industry is responsible for nearly 80% of the country's exports, earning \$19 billion annually, or about 13% of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Some 4 million Bangladeshis – mostly undereducated villagers – work in the country's RMG trade, making T-shirts and jeans for top international brands. Pictures of the collapse put an intimate face on what is, in Bangladesh, a crucial but poorly regulated and often dangerous industry. In early June 2013, six weeks after Rana Plaza fell, a photographer and a reporter teamed up to trace the backstories of the Rana Plaza survivors and victims to try to learn how they lived and died. What they found out was that Bangladesh's RMG workers follow a common developing-world pattern: leave the familiarity of the village for the harsh uncertainty of the city in the hope that higher urban wages translate into a better life for their families and for later generations. What sets Bangladeshi garment workers apart is that they lose their lives on the job with depressing frequency.

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

- A) the collapse of the Rana Plaza should have attracted more attention worldwide
- B) there were far more workers in the Rana Plaza than the building could handle
- C) the Rana Plaza was not properly constructed
- D) the Bangladeshi government has always prioritized the conditions of workers in the RMG industry
- E) the workers in the Rana Plaza did not have a reputation for producing high-quality garments

**44. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) there are 4 million undereducated villagers in Bangladesh, still waiting to be employed
- B) China produces better quality garments than Bangladesh
- C) the RMG industry had to be halted in Bangladesh after the collapse
- D) ready-made garments comprise the largest share of Bangladesh's exports
- E) workers in Bangladesh can earn more by working extra hours in RMG industry

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

- A) the working conditions of the deceased have been investigated by the authorities
- B) many international brands ceased business with Bangladesh after the disaster
- C) pictures of the disaster revealed the truth hidden from developed countries
- D) people were let back into the disaster area six weeks later
- E) there are very few governmental controls in the RMG industry

**46. The author points out that the RMG-workers in Bangladesh differ from other developing-country workers in that ----.**

- A) they are brave enough to leave their villages
- B) the mortality rates among them are higher
- C) they dedicate their work to later generations
- D) they are not intimidated by uncertainties in the city
- E) they need to work much harder and longer hours

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

Research reveals that a changing character can influence life satisfaction even more than economic disturbance. A study investigated how evolving character traits relate to life satisfaction. Researchers assessed 8,625 people aged 15 to 93 at two points, four years apart. They measured the Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extroversion and neuroticism) and tracked fluctuations in external aspects of subjects' lives, including marital status, income and employment status. The data reveal that the participants' character changed during those four years at least as much as demographic factors, such as marital status or employment. And those small personality shifts were more closely tied to life satisfaction than the other indicators were. For instance, people who grew less agreeable reported less fulfilled in life than they had felt four years earlier, whereas those who became more open reported greater contentment. This study did not attempt to find out what caused the subjects' personalities to transform, but other recent work has shown that certain experiences can change specific traits. For instance, psychological trauma – such as that experienced by combat soldiers – has been linked with decreases in agreeableness and conscientiousness.

**47. The study mentioned in the passage reveals that ----.**

- A) a person's personality remains stable from early adulthood to old age
- B) certain shifts in personality over time can contribute to life satisfaction
- C) among the Big Five personality traits, openness and extroversion start to decline in old age
- D) greater job satisfaction decreases neuroticism and increases extroversion
- E) some personality traits are more prone to change than others

**48. It is understood from the passage that an increase in openness is ----.**

- A) the outcome of stronger relationships
- B) a consequence of personal contentment
- C) expected to result in more happiness in life
- D) enhanced by greater job satisfaction
- E) considered as the most important personality trait

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

- A) personality change occurs mainly in combat soldiers, and they become more agreeable individuals
- B) psychological trauma is the main reason why we experience shifts in personality traits
- C) what we experience as well as changes in personality traits have an effect on life satisfaction
- D) demographic factors, such as marital status or employment do not change as much as personality traits among older adults
- E) self-reports from people aged 15 to 93 suggest that adult personality is static after a certain age

**50. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) How We Grow over Time
- B) How to Change our Personality Traits
- C) Economic Concerns versus Life Satisfaction
- D) Life Satisfaction Linked to Personality Changes
- E) Forces of Personality Change

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Both beginners and specialists in ancient studies often ask why bathing was so important to Roman society. This question might be an easy one, but there are no easy and definite answers. Bathing was a significant part of their lives, an institution rooted in the structure of their day. The Roman day normally reserved the afternoon for leisure. Already, by the end of the Republic, spending the latter part of the afternoon, after a light lunch and siesta, in the public baths had become a tradition, a comforting part of urban life and national identity. But why did bathing become a daily habit in the first place? The first and most important is the pleasure factor. At its most basic, bathing is physically and psychologically satisfying. Warm, moist air and water relax the body and clear the mind. Another factor that helps account for the popularity of baths is the well-entrenched belief in the ancient world that baths were good for health. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure and received full support from ancient medicine. Finally there is also a basic economic explanation. Baths were built in such large numbers because running a public bath was seen a sensible lucrative business proposition.

**51. According to the passage, Roman baths ----.**

- A) had to wait till the end of the Republican era to gain its deserved popularity
- B) are found interesting by both novices and experts in ancient studies
- C) were the place for Romans to go on occasions when they did not prefer siesta for their leisure
- D) in both town and country had the same design as well as abundance
- E) became a significant part of the daily life, resulting in the formation of an institution to run public baths

**52. It is clear from the passage that what made Roman baths an indispensable part of the life ----.**

- A) had a lot to do with the fact that Romans failed to find any leisure activities other than siesta
- B) is a combination of reasons related to economic, physical and psychological well-being
- C) focussed specifically on health benefits of the activity itself
- D) still applies to the popularity they bear to this day
- E) could be explained by the fact that it was cost-effective

**53. The author of the passage gives specific reasons in an attempt to explain ----.**

- A) how it was possible for Roman baths to survive up to today
- B) what methods were used by ancient Roman businessmen to run baths
- C) why bathing became a popular trend in ancient Rome
- D) when Roman baths became a 'must-have' part of the society
- E) in what terms Roman baths could be deemed good for health

**54. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Development of Roman Baths
- B) Bathing Rituals and Activities in Ancient Rome
- C) Popularity of Roman Bathing Culture
- D) Architecture of Roman Baths
- E) Differences between Urban and Country Baths in Ancient Rome

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

Nicole Mantie and her husband Dean bought a house, with a bathroom in a terrible state. The bathroom needed an urgent fixing. But after hearing their friend's stories of a magical five-star safari, they decided to go for it instead of fixing the bathroom. Although going on a safari sounds less sensible than investing in a better bathroom, a decade of scientific research reveals the surprising wisdom of their decision. Studies show that people get more happiness from buying experiences than buying material things. Why? Experiences are more likely to bring us together with other people while material things are enjoyed alone. In one study, researchers from the University of Colorado discovered that pairs of strangers enjoyed talking more when they discussed experiential (versus material) purchases. Nicole and her husband recount getting kissed by a giraffe while on safari. No matter what your opinion about a giraffe's kiss is, you must admit that this experience makes for a more surprising story than having a new bathroom.

**55. The couple mentioned in the passage ----.**

- A) had to spend a lot more money than they had originally intended when they went on a safari
- B) had already been seeking out memorable activities before they bought a house
- C) were satisfied with the decision they made when its consequences are taken into account
- D) would have been more pleased if they had renovated their bathroom instead of going on a safari
- E) were invited to take part in more safaris after their pleasant experiences

**56. One can infer from the passage that ----.**

- A) when compared with experiential purchases, material purchases cost a lot more
- B) people are more likely to enjoy spending money on experiences than purchasing material goods
- C) the author is opposed to the idea that experiencing unusual events can make us feel happier than buying things
- D) material purchases have long lasting effects while experiential purchases do not
- E) people should be better prepared when they make material purchases

**57. Getting a kiss from a giraffe ----.**

- A) symbolizes an unusual experience to be shared with friends
- B) was what made Nicole and Dean love safaris
- C) costs more than renovating one's old bathroom
- D) is less of a topic to talk with strangers than mend the bathroom
- E) is encouraged by the staff of University of Colorado

**58. What could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) The Superiority of Experiences over Material Goods
- B) When to Make Profitable Purchases
- C) The Studies on Couples' Spending Choices
- D) How Choices Influence Marriage
- E) The Effects of Material Goods on Our Lives

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

The polygraph, or the lie detector as it is often referred to, measures autonomic nervous system activity by sensors attached to different parts of the body. The sensors measure changes in breathing, cardiac activity and sweating. The indicators only show physiological changes, usually induced by emotion. The machine amplifies signals picked up from sensors placed at specific parts of the body. It detects not lies, but physical changes that are the results of specific emotions. People are asked 'hot' or relevant questions as well as 'cool' or control questions. The assumption is that for innocent people there is no physical difference in the way they respond to relevant and control questions. The other assumption is that suspect can be identified if he or she exhibits physical changes in his or her body. Therefore, suspects who are to be tested by polygraph use certain drugs to suppress autonomic nervous system activity and make any physiological recording inconclusive. More worryingly, people can be trained to defeat the test with a range of techniques. Tests would therefore not only be highly unreliable but counterproductive: alienating and misclassifying the innocent and letting the guilty get away without receiving the punishment he or she deserves.

**59. It is pointed out in the passage that the polygraph ----.**

- A) is a reliable device used in various fields
- B) can detect effectively when someone is notably telling lies
- C) measures physical changes in the body triggered by emotion
- D) is better at detecting guilty people than those who are innocent
- E) has a very complicated application, which makes it hard to detect people who react very quickly

**60. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) the polygraph cannot prove precisely if someone is guilty or not
- B) drug addicts tend to perform better on the test
- C) detecting emotional changes is easier than physiological ones
- D) the polygraph detects not only lies but also physical changes in the body
- E) the polygraph is the latest development in lie detection, which has been quite popular

**61. One can conclude from the passage that ----.**

- A) the polygraph is able to keep records for a long time
- B) the parts of the body to which sensors will be attached should be determined faultlessly
- C) there has been a dramatic increase in the number of drugs used to fake the polygraph
- D) so many people have been trained to detect lies
- E) if the polygraph is to be used, it requires far more improvement

**62. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) tries to explain why the use of polygraph is open to doubt
- B) criticizes courts using the polygraph as a proof
- C) favours the use of the polygraph even though it causes ambiguity
- D) informs the reader that the polygraph, on its own, is able to both record and detect accurately
- E) aims to encourage people to use the polygraph for specific purposes

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Martin:

- I read Tom Jenkinson has built his entire career out of doing the unexpected.

Jack:

– ----

Martin:

- No, not necessarily. I think he doesn't want to repeat himself or imitate his predecessors.

Jack:

- It must be really interesting and challenging for him.

A) I'm sure teenage girls are passionate fans of him.

B) That sounds disappointing. Why bother to please others?

C) It is just the atmosphere of the scenes that makes him so amazing.

D) Does it mean that his all life is based on surprising the others?

E) Then, he must be really proud of himself.

64. Ceyhun:

- I haven't been feeling very well for a long time. I've tried hard but cannot help feeling less and less happy.

Kemal:

- It sounds like depression. Maybe you need some changes in your life. Experts believe that living in the country may be relaxing for your mind.

Ceyhun:

– ----

Kemal:

- I quite agree with you. I hope you'll be alright soon.

A) Interesting, that makes sense. Perhaps I should now focus more on my retirement and settling down in a village.

B) Do you really think I'm going to suffer from depression? I wonder whether you know any psychologists I can see.

C) So that means living in the countryside will refresh me, as it may provide wonderful views. Yet, I can't decide what to do.

D) I'm not ready to give up my urban living. I suspect those experts haven't made an evidence-based comparison of urban living and country living.

E) It must be due to plenty of stress factors in cities. I've heard of many studies confirming the link between social strain and mental illness.

65. Allison:

— ----

Jill:

- I'd recommend you to study the latter since it is a language spoken worldwide, with official status in a great number of countries, holding the second place only after English.

Allison:

- Wow, I didn't know that it had that many speakers around the world.

Jill:

- Yes, and besides, I think you will find it much easier considering you can also speak French, having an extensive amount of vocabulary in common.

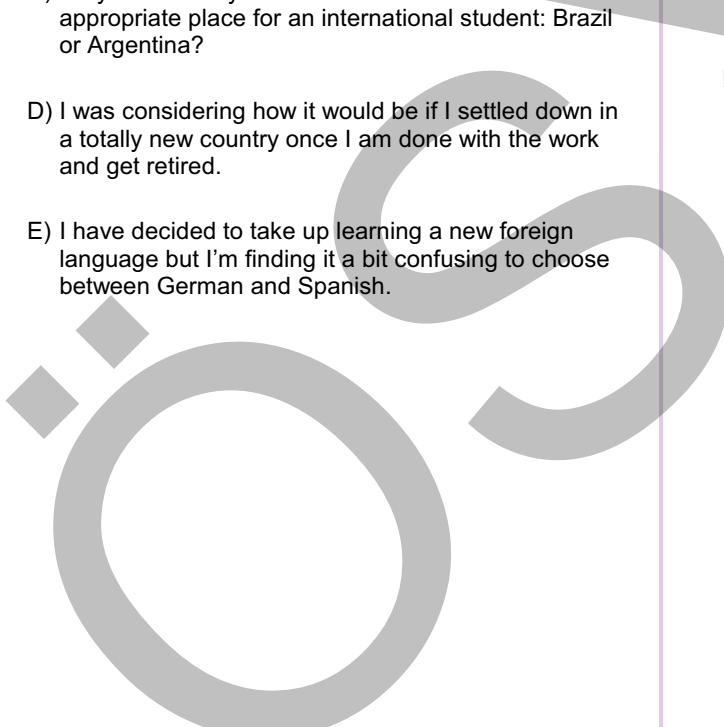
A) I am so much interested in languages and linguistics that I want to learn about the evolution of languages but don't know with what to start.

B) My parents are going to support me if I plan to pursue an academic career abroad. But I can't decide where to go to study.

C) Do you have any idea which of the two is a more appropriate place for an international student: Brazil or Argentina?

D) I was considering how it would be if I settled down in a totally new country once I am done with the work and get retired.

E) I have decided to take up learning a new foreign language but I'm finding it a bit confusing to choose between German and Spanish.



66. Yavuz:

- Did you ever think about how huge the Universe really is? We're merely one small part of an enormous system.

Ebru:

- No, I haven't really given any thought to it.

Yavuz:

— ----

Ebru:

- Oh, wow! That's really fantastic. Tell me more.

Yavuz:

- I can't remember much now, but soon I'll share with you any information I learn.

A) You probably haven't thought about it before because you've never read much about this topic.

B) Well, you really should think about it. Don't you care about the Universe?

C) I don't want to think about it anymore because it confuses me a lot.

D) Are you even listening to me? Please try to pay more attention.

E) Me neither, until I started taking this astronomy course. We're learning a lot of interesting facts about outer space.

67. Dilek:

- Do you think the digital age will bring an end to libraries?

Selin:

— ----

Dilek:

- I never thought about it like that. So, you mean libraries actually encourage the digital age.

Selin:

- Exactly, the future offers hope by placing libraries in a broader context as key parts of the information society rather than just rooms full of books.

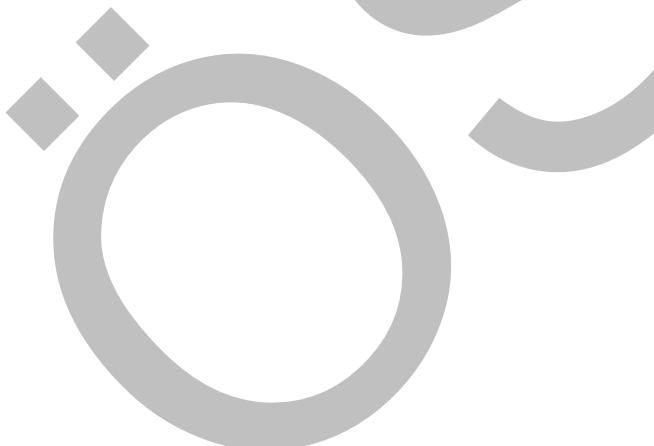
A) I don't know, but to my mind, using a mouse to control a cursor is as important as learning to understand letters on a page.

B) I am not certain whether tomorrow's libraries will be able to offer access to the shared space of the network.

C) Today, some libraries are being handed over to voluntary groups or charities, so the answer of your questions depends on their steps.

D) Sooner or later, we'll find ourselves at a point in time where the library will either become extinct or evolve into something fitter for the modern age.

E) Definitely not. For me, they offer a lot more than just books; they are information centres and the *Internet* access points for a wide community.



**68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

**68. Crime is not unique to urban life, and violence occurs in families far more often than on the streets.**

A) Crime is not peculiar to cities, and there is more violence at homes than on the streets.

B) Crime can be found everywhere except in cities, and street violence occurs less often than family violence.

C) Crime is not limited to city life, and violence on the streets takes place a lot more frequently than among families.

D) The source of crime in urban life comes from families in which violence occurs far more than on the streets.

E) Violence occurs not only in families but also on the streets, so urban life is not the only place where crime occurs.

**69. When people suffer from difficulty in eating because of illness, they are advised to have concentrated liquid formulas since they are easily swallowed.**

A) As concentrated liquid formulas do not cause any difficulty in swallowing, people who find it hard to eat due to illness are advised to use them.

B) Concentrated liquid formulas are very practical to swallow, so they are recommended to ill people, especially those who have problems with eating.

C) If a person cannot eat easily because of illness, he or she should have concentrated liquid formulas, as illness affects them immensely.

D) Illness may cause difficulty in eating, but people can overcome it using concentrated liquid formulas that are easy to swallow.

E) Concentrated liquid formulas contribute a lot to solving the problem of eating resulting from illness, as they are convenient for easy swallowing.

**70. The importance of language is not only that it allows us to communicate, but also that it gives us an identity, without which we would not know who we are.**

- A) Language, through which we can communicate, is important to our knowledge of who we are because it gives us an identity.
- B) The reason why language is important is not that it allows us to communicate but that it enables us to have an identity with which we know who we are.
- C) Language, with which we associate ourselves, is important because it both allows us to communicate and to know who we are.
- D) If it were not for language, with which we can communicate and obtain our identity, we would not be able to know the importance of who we are.
- E) Language is important not only because it allows us to communicate, but also because it provides us with an identity, which enables us to know who we are.

**71. The way that scientists compare colour vision in different types of animals is by counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.**

- A) The colour vision of different animals can be compared by counting their photoreceptors, a method put forward by many scientists.
- B) There are many ways of comparing the colour vision of different animals, yet scientists are mainly using one specific technique; counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- C) In order to compare different animals' colour vision, scientists count the colour photoreceptors in the eyes of the animals.
- D) If anyone is interested in making a comparison among animals' colour vision, they should count the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- E) The colour photoreceptors in the eyes of different animals give lots of information about their colour vision, according to the scientists.

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

**72. No one on the planet is going to escape the effects of global warming and for billions the resulting environmental deterioration is going to make life considerably more difficult. ---- The question is whether we will ever be able to achieve a worthwhile international consensus that allows us to do this with any degree of effectiveness.**

- A) Without US ratification, emissions from all the industrial countries could rise significantly soon.
- B) It is too late now to put the clock back, but we can at least attempt to reduce the worst impacts of global warming.
- C) The more global warming continues to attract the public attention, the closer we are to finding a solution.
- D) The latter includes ways of using the oceans as a dumping ground for atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- E) In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, things are getting steadily worse, not better.

**73.** One of the first microscopes was built by a lensmaker in the Netherlands in 1590. It was a simple device with one lens. In 1625, Italian scientist Galileo Galilei made the first compound microscope. ---- The magnified view appears as a so-called 'virtual image' behind the target. Many microscopes today also have a light source behind the target to illuminate it.

- A) It had one lens to create an image of the target and another to make it bigger.
- B) While it was very useful then, it did not take long for more advanced ones to come.
- C) Galilei, himself, did not believe that he could magnify views on lens.
- D) This microscope gave the impression that it could pave the way for new microscopes.
- E) Microscopes have been used in a variety of fields including forensics, metallurgy and medical microbiology.

**74.** Between 4000 and 2000 BC, the first urban civilizations arose independently along the Tigris, the Nile, the Indus and the Yellow River. All of these great rivers are prone to seasonal variations in flow, with flood alternating with drought. ---- Once this technology was developed, farmers found that they could move into drier areas, such as southern Mesopotamia.

- A) Archaeologists have found sites where one Sumerian city was built on top of an earlier one, separated by a layer of mud swept over in a flood.
- B) Although most humans lived in small hunting bands, some pre-farming peoples worked out a very different strategy of survival.
- C) To maximize agricultural production, it was necessary to build dams to store the flood waters in reservoirs to water the fields during the dry season.
- D) Constructing such schemes required an accurate calendar to predict when the floods would come, and a high degree of social organization.
- E) It was here that first people first began to cultivate crops, kick starting a global revolution in the way humans live.

**75.** It was only about a century ago that Jules Verne fantasized about people travelling around the world in only 80 days. Much of what we take for granted today results from technology that has been developed only within the last century. Before then, change occurred slowly. ---- Travellers commonly fly from New York to London in six-and-a-half hours, and communications are almost instantaneous.

- A) Demand for new products, services and technology has little impact on international transport.
- B) Moreover, the cost of improved communications and transportation has risen more slowly than the speed of travel.
- C) But conducting business on an international level involves greater distances than it did in the previous century.
- D) Speed restrictions now make international business more expensive to undertake.
- E) In recent years, however, the pace of technological advances has accelerated at a fast rate.

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

76. (I) When US athlete Frank Jarvis clocked 11 seconds to win the 100m at the Olympic final in Paris in 1900, it was considered a miracle. (II) Today, such a time would not even qualify an athlete for the English Schools Senior Boys' National Standard of 10.9 seconds. (III) So what has changed? (IV) The most significant factor is the change in body shape in elite athletes – they have longer legs and arms, and it gives them an advantage from the mid-point of the race onwards. (V) However, swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance.

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

77. (I) Children, like adults, use three visible cues – race, gender and age – to arrange their social world. (II) The next step might be to see whether living in multilingual countries can change this early tendency. (III) They prefer to make friends with kids similar to them based on these traits. (IV) New research, however, shows that language accents may be equally important in guiding youngsters' social decisions. (V) In fact, accents may be even more meaningful than race in signifying whether someone belongs in your social group.

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

78. (I) Material that makes its way from short-term memory to long-term memory enters a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity. (II) Like a new file we save on a hard drive, the information in the long-term memory is filed and coded so that we can retrieve it when we need it. (III) Repeating a word several times, for example, is a popular strategy to keep information in short-term memory. (IV) Evidence of the existence of long-term memory comes from a number of sources. (V) For example, people with certain kinds of brain damage have no lasting recall of new information after the damage, although people and events stored in memory before the injury remain intact.

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

79. (I) The traditional image of the computer gamer is of a teenage boy addicted to sitting in the dark in front of a screen. (II) Actually, an increasing percentage of users and buyers of computer games are women, who are thought to be attracted by the appearance of sophisticated simulation games. (III) It has been argued that unlike film or television, computers permit greater interaction between users. (IV) Furthermore, the majority of computer gamers have an average age around 30. (V) Some two-fifths of the most frequent players are over 35.

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

80. (I) Sand particles and dust from the roads make up a large proportion of air pollution. (II) The composition of household dust will vary from place to place, but it mostly consists of organic matter that naturally comes off people, pets, plants and anything else that lives in our homes. (III) The main components include human skin flakes, fibres from plants, clothing and furnishings, smoke and oil droplets from cooking. (IV) Our hobbies also add a personal signature to house dust. (V) Woodworkers have wood dust in their homes, cooks make savoury dust, while readers produce papery particles.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonları kamera ile kayıt altına alınacaktır.** Kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgi-sayı, kol veya cep saatı gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygit, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanlığına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınavda kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, 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 **150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple 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 uymanız bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uylayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanlığına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanlığına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenerek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.

Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitaplığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa 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 üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**

- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayın.**

*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 çoğaltıması, yayımılanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ (7 EYLÜL 2014)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. D

2. E

3. A

4. C

5. A

6. B

7. A

8. C

9. A

10. D

11. A

12. B

13. A

14. C

15. A

16. E

17. A

18. D

19. A

20. C

21. A

22. A

23. D

24. D

25. C

26. E

27. A

28. A

29. A

30. D

31. B

32. A

33. A

34. D

35. A

36. C

37. A

38. B

39. E

40. B

41. A

42. B

43. C

44. D

45. E

46. B

47. B

48. C

49. C

50. D

51. B

52. B

53. C

54. C

55. C

56. B

57. A

58. A

59. C

60. A

61. E

62. A

63. D

64. A

65. E

66. E

67. E

68. A

69. A

70. E

71. C

72. B

73. A

74. C

75. E

76. E

77. B

78. C

79. C

80. A



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)

5 NİSAN 2015

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 saat).**
3. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacağındır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 80 soru vardır.

1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. For years, information systems experts have faced the ---- of convincing business managers of the value they provide to the organizations.
- A) challenge      B) appreciation      C) consciousness  
D) assurance      E) designation
2. Although including children with special needs in learning environments with their typical peers presents many obstacles, the rewards, benefits and teamwork make it ----.
- A) worthwhile      B) legitimate      C) obligatory  
D) questionable      E) implicit
3. Herbal treatment administered in a medical context has been shown to induce relief from symptoms in an ---- wide range of illnesses including allergies, asthma, cancer, depression, diabetes and migraine.
- A) impressively      B) accurately      C) eventually  
D) unbearably      E) exclusively
4. Total world population seems to have ---- around a level of approximately half a billion people until the modern period, when it began to climb steadily.
- A) appeared      B) expired      C) qualified  
D) fluctuated      E) weakened

5. By 2008, the UK had begun to return to nuclear power by ---- the construction of new reactors.

A) calling for      B) turning over      C) putting off

D) taking apart      E) pulling up

6. From the ancient pyramids to today's hi-tech skyscrapers, powerful people have always ---- their status through impressive buildings.

A) put on      B) laid out      C) shown off

D) given in      E) passed over

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. It ---- fourteen years since his last feature film, *Ryan's Daughter*, when David Lean ---- to filmmaking with his 1984 adaptation of E. M. Forster's celebrated novel, *A Passage to India*.

A) had been / returned

B) has been / had returned

C) was / returns

D) will be / would return

E) is / has returned

8. Behind every architectural masterpiece ---- a brand new technology without which these structures ---- a few years ago.

A) has been / did not have to be built

B) is / could not have been built

C) had been / would not have been built

D) was / need not have been built

E) will be / should not have been built

9. Philosophy did not play a large part in Roman culture, other than Stoicism, which ---- by the Romans for its emphasis on virtuous conduct and ---- one's duty.

A) is to be admired / to have done

B) is admired / to do

C) had been admired / having done

D) was admired / doing

E) could be admired / being done

10. As a young officer, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was critical ---- the government of the Ottoman Empire and became involved ---- the Committee of Union and Progress.

A) to / for

B) of / with

C) at / upon

D) from / in

E) toward / under

11. The ultimate goal ---- medical profession is not to replace whole organs but to repair damaged organs ---- healthy cells.

A) of / over

B) to / on

C) for / with

D) against / into

E) behind / towards

12. Digital media communication differs significantly from conventional marketing communication ---- digital media enable new forms of interaction and new models for information exchange.

- A) although
- B) since
- C) only if
- D) in case
- E) even if

13. The mouth is the first part of the digestive system, where food is broken and chewed ---- it can easily be swallowed.

- A) so that
- B) since
- C) just as
- D) as long as
- E) once

14. Fire was essential for the growth of human civilization ---- people used it to cook their food, warm their homes, clear woodland for cultivation, make pottery, and eventually melt metals for ores.

- A) unless
- B) even if
- C) whenever
- D) as
- E) in case

15. Japan is enormously centralized, and Tokyo, the capital city, hosts ---- the national government ---- the stock market and the world's largest companies.

- A) not only / but also
- B) whether / or
- C) neither / nor
- D) such / that
- E) the more / the less

16. Prejudice may be expressed by people who have developed generally negative personalities, perhaps ---- being raised in harsh and restrictive families.

- A) as a result of
- B) in terms of
- C) rather than
- D) in contrast with
- E) in place of

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

The right side of the brain is not actually related to being more creative. At least, not in the popular sense that creative people are more 'right-brained' than logical or analytical people are. A study that scanned the brains of 1,000 people (17)---- no such differences. It is true that different brain areas are specialised (18)---- different tasks, including vision, hearing, touch and the control of movement. And the (19)---- language areas are in the left hemisphere in 95 percent of right-handers. (20)----, both hemispheres work together in almost everything we do and creativity is a whole-brain process. Painters and sculptors may draw on mathematical and logical ideas (21)---- visual imagery and words, just as scientists inventing a new theory may do the reverse.

17.

A) was finding      B) finds      C) had found  
D) found      E) will find

18. A) off B) for C) from D) away E) upon

19.

  - A) sensitive
  - B) immense
  - C) total
  - D) genetic
  - E) main

- 20.**

  - A) However
  - B) In addition
  - C) Thus
  - D) For instance
  - E) Accordingly

**21.**

  - A) as well as
  - B) because of
  - C) contrary to
  - D) in case of
  - E) for the sake of

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Along with prosperity and peace, the European Union has brought its citizens unprecedented opportunities and freedom to study, work, travel and trade  
 (22)--- Europe's borders. The EU has helped strengthen democracy, human rights and legal reforms in many member states and aspiring candidate countries  
 (23)--- continuing its original role as a mechanism for peace. But the EU's founding rules and institutions (24)--- for a far smaller union and it now risks suffocation under its own weight and becoming one large dysfunctional family. Replacing the old constitutional norms or creating a new treaty to (25)--- the complex 28-member union will be an imperative. Furthermore, future enlargement will remain a contentious issue (26)--- the EU absorbs its newest members and the next wave of candidates fuels the ongoing debate about who can join and where the ultimate boundaries of Europe lie.

**22.**

- A) within      B) under      C) among
- D) alongside    E) into

**23.**

- A) in spite of    B) as opposed to    C) except for
- D) in addition to    E) such as

**24.**

- A) can be designed      B) were designed
- C) are being designed    D) would be designed
- E) are to be designed

**25.**

- A) deal with      B) rely on      C) agree upon
- D) hand over      E) hold up

**26.**

- A) as      B) even if      C) if only
- D) unless    E) although

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**27. Established originally in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to make medicinal chocolates, ----.**

- A) chocolate factories were to remain small-scale and conventional small industries for two centuries
- B) other inventive methods were busily engaged in revolutionizing the chocolate industry
- C) chocolate was introduced to Switzerland by Italian merchants in 1750
- D) milk chocolate was born in Switzerland, earning worldwide fame for the country
- E) fashionable beverage consumption was the latest trend in the chocolate houses of London

**28. While you can easily rent a car and drive around Morocco, ----.**

- A) the road regulations can be quite confusing
- B) the local drivers are often courteous
- C) even the exploration of cities on foot is easier
- D) the land and culture offer exciting experiences
- E) they charge a fixed rate and a small commission

**29. ---- unless they are heading back to their birthplace.**

- A) Money is an important aspect when migrants decide to leave their home country
- B) There are now more humanitarian groups providing assistance around the world
- C) People usually do not move to lower-income countries
- D) Governments should do something to stop massive immigration
- E) Highly-skilled people are always in great demand and attract foreign aid

**30. Even though reason is insufficient for being the source of morality, ----.**

- A) morality consists solely in the relation of actions to the rule of right
- B) it plays an essential role in justifying moral decisions
- C) what exists in the nature of things is the equality of our judgement
- D) no one reasons concerning another's beauty, but the justice or injustice of his actions
- E) moral relations are determined by the comparison of an action to a rule

**31. Although the pearl collection industry collapsed as a result of the economic change in the early 1930s, ----.**

- A) the natural resources lost their attraction centre
- B) many of its characteristic features and practices survive
- C) pearl is still found in many oyster beds in open seas
- D) other developments worsened this change
- E) the unknown pearl areas may just be discovered by underwater historians

**32. Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, is one of the greatest threats to human health, ----.**

- A) so mosquitoes find their victims easily thanks to their excellent sense of smell
- B) although there is hardly any chance of surviving a severe attack of malaria without drugs
- C) as deaths from malaria have fallen more than 25 percent over the last decade
- D) but a mosquito can transfer hundreds of parasites with a bite
- E) and scientists are struggling to defeat it by finding new ways to fight mosquitoes

- 33. Within the following years, satellites capable of monitoring what people are doing will be coming online ----.**
- A) so that polluters will easily be spotted from space and penalized
  - B) because it is vital to come up with big ideas about small satellites
  - C) in spite of the fact that there is a team of researchers working on detecting carbon dioxide levels from space
  - D) although penalties for adding pollution to the atmosphere have become more strict
  - E) even if the goal of developing a better understanding of what causes pollution most is achieved
- 34. Aristophanes, who is a popular ancient Greek comic playwright, is believed to have written thirty plays, ----.**
- A) though his work is still very influential in the development of Western comedy
  - B) but only less than half of them survive, of which *Lysistrata*, written in 411 BC, is the most famous
  - C) given that his plays generally deal with an antiwar theme
  - D) even though many of his plays took their name from different themes
  - E) because comic authors in general do not have a high status in society
- 35. ----, other changes such as habitat destruction and hunting threaten individual species.**
- A) Although volcanoes erupt and meteorites hit the Earth
  - B) While global warming, acid rain and holes in the ozone layer can affect the entire life on the planet
  - C) Because life first appeared on the Earth more than 3,5 billion years ago
  - D) As soon as atmospheric gases become part of the water cycle and are carried by the wind
  - E) Though it is difficult to adapt to the harmful materials released into the environment

- 36. In academic fields such as literature, music and art, the emphasis is frequently on individual tests, personal opinions and other subjective judgments ----.**
- A) whereas the emphasis is on objectivity in psychology and other natural sciences
  - B) only if natural sciences focus on objectivity and social interaction
  - C) unless the target of academic inquiry necessitates the researcher to repeat the experiment
  - D) so that professors spend more time on testing hypotheses
  - E) as though natural sciences involve neither subjectivity nor objectivity

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

- 37. Since the reality reflected in documentaries is not natural, documentary filmmakers are aware that their choices shape the meaning they want to convey.**

- A) Belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal olmadığı için belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin farkındadırlar.
- B) Belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin ve bu yüzden belgesellerde ortaya konan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkındadırlar.
- C) Belgesel film yapımcılarının tercihleri ve vermek istedikleri anlamla şekillenen belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal değildir.
- D) Belgesel film yapımcılarının vermek istedikleri anlam, tercihlerini şekillendirdiğinde belgesellerde sunulan gerçeklik doğal olmaktan uzaklaşır.
- E) Belgesel film yapımcıları, belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkında oldukları için tercihlerini vermek istedikleri anlamına göre şekillendirirler.

- 38. Though international security and global economics constitute the two major traditional issue areas in world politics, some academics now claim that the environment has emerged as the third major issue area.**

- A) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonominin dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun olduğu düşünülse de, bazı akademisyenler tarafından çevrenin de üçüncü büyük sorun olarak ortaya çıktığı iddia edilmektedir.
- B) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde geleneksel olarak iki önemli sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenlere göre çevre, artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir.
- C) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenler çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanı olarak ortaya çıktığını iddia etmektedirler.
- D) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinin iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir ancak bazı akademisyenlerce çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil ettiği iddia edilmektedir.
- E) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanı olsa da, bazı akademisyenler üçüncü büyük sorun alanının da çevre olduğunu iddia etmektedirler.

- 39. Bacteria are an essential part of the life cycle because they feed on dead matter, decomposing it and recycling many of the chemical constituents.**
- A) Bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayırtırarak ve kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek bu maddelerle beslendiklerinden yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- B) Yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayırtırıp kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürür ve bu maddelerle beslenir.
- C) Beslenmek için ölü maddelerin kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürüp bu maddeleri ayırtıldılarından bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası durumundadır.
- D) Ölü maddeleri ayırtırıp kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek beslenen bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- E) Ölü maddeleri ayırtıran ve kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştüren bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bu maddelerle beslenir.
- 40. Kişilik testlerinin, gelecekteki kariyer başarısını tahmin etmede tavsiye mektuplarından, mülakatlardan ve eğitim sertifikalarından daha iyi olduğuna yaygın olarak inanılıyor.**
- A) It is widely believed that personality tests are better predictors of future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.
- B) People widely believe that personality tests better predict future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates do.
- C) It is widely believed that personality tests will replace letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates in terms of predicting future career success.
- D) People widely believe that personality tests can better predict future career success, so there is no need to use letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates any more.
- E) In predicting future career success people widely believe personality tests are better tools than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.

- 41. Mısırlılar, sadece gökyüzünün haritasını çıkarmakla kalmayıp gözlemledikleri yıldızların bazlarına isim de veren ilk antik uygarlıklardan biriydi.**
- A) The Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to not only map the sky but to name some of the stars they observed.
- B) It was the ancient Egypt culture that both mapped the sky and named some of the stars they observed.
- C) The culture of ancient Egypt was sophisticated enough to map the sky and name some of the stars they observed.
- D) Having named some of the stars they observed, the Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to map the sky.
- E) If Egyptians had mapped the sky, they would have become one of the first ancient cultures to name some of the stars they observed.
- 42. Otoyollardan hızlı trenlere varıncaya kadar şehirler arasındaki ulaşım bağlantıları ticari kuruluşların ülke çapında başarı elde etmesine imkân sağlar.**
- A) It is transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains that enable businesses to be successful across a country.
- B) Transport links between cities, from motorways to high-speed trains, contribute to the success of businesses countrywide.
- C) What makes businesses successful throughout a country is transport links between cities like motorways and high-speed trains.
- D) Businesses can become more successful countrywide thanks to transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains.
- E) From motorways to high-speed trains, transport links between cities allow businesses to achieve success countrywide.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Growing orchids could change your life – forever! It has for many people. No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they are not expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession called the 'Orchid Bug' are high. In England, and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. However, as times have changed, orchids have entered the mainstream. They are now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia)! Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they are also much easier to grow. Some bloom more than once a year and others have a pleasant smell. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone's fancy.

**43. According to the passage, 'Orchid Bug' ----.**

- A) is a type of irrepressible desire people may have when they learn how easy and inexpensive it is to take care of orchids
- B) is experienced by orchid-growing people who have experienced changes in their lives thanks to the plant
- C) dates back to the Victorian era, when it was extremely expensive to have orchids
- D) can be defined as the inability to resist owning an expensive but an easy-to-care-for orchid
- E) is a condition used to describe people who are willing to pay high prices for orchids at auctions in England

**44. It is clearly stated in the passage that recently-developed practices ----.**

- A) have made it possible to buy a bouquet of flowers inexpensively
- B) are used to increase the popularity of pot plants including poinsettia
- C) have brought down orchid prices considerably, making it obtainable for even ordinary people
- D) are preferred by florists so that flowers can bloom in much shorter times than normal
- E) have earned orchids a variety of new awards for their quality

**45. The author mainly aims to ----.**

- A) explain the success brought about by the new technique of growing pot plants
- B) give readers some information on the future of orchids
- C) provide readers with a comparison between orchids and other pot plants
- D) describe the life-changing benefits of growing orchids at home
- E) present readers with an insight into what it cost to have orchids during Victorian times

**46. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Where Orchids Come From
- B) What Makes an Orchid an Orchid
- C) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life
- D) Understanding How to Grow Orchids
- E) Choosing the Right Orchid

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. They were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sound as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms. Kites flown as hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky, so they fly them to ward off evil spirits. In modern times as well, the kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. An experiment with a kite in the shape of a biplane helped the Wright brothers achieve their dream of making the world's first controlled human flight in 1903. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

**47. According to the passage, one reason for the spread of kite use for different functions was that ----.**

- A) the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi was the first person interested in constructing a kite
- B) Chinese people needed something to test the direction of the wind
- C) China at that time was engaged in a lot of wars where they needed to use the kite for communication
- D) perfect materials to make a kite were abundantly available in China
- E) people in China had been trying for thousands of years to come up with a method to measure distances

**48. According to the passage, as Chinese people think that kites are lucky, they ----.**

- A) attach musical instruments to kites so that they make sound as they fly
- B) decorate the kites they make with mythical figures
- C) design their kites not only in rectangular shape but also in a variety of shapes
- D) have special ceremonies where they fly kites as a ritual in their national festivals
- E) fly kites to provide some kind of protection for themselves against bad spirits

**49. It is stated in the passage that recently, the kite ----.**

- A) has been useful in several modern inventions and discoveries
- B) has been solely used as a leisure time activity
- C) has been flown mainly on national festivals in Asian countries
- D) has found a place for itself mainly in China
- E) has been widely used in measuring distances in many Asian countries

**50. What could be the best title for this passage?**

- A) Decoration of Kites in Different Parts of the World
- B) The Development and Use of the Kite Throughout History
- C) The Importance of Kites in Asian Festivals
- D) Chinese Contribution to the Construction of Kite
- E) How We Use Kites in Our Modern World

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

An amazing development in keyhole surgery has been the use of remotely-operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery means that the surgeon's hands do not need to be inside the patient – all cuts and stitches are carried out by delicate instruments inserted through the keyhole incisions. This has made it possible for these instruments to be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console that does not necessarily need to be in the same room, the same hospital – or indeed, the same country. In 2000, the US Federal Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called 'da Vinci' for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, the surgeon must stand and transfer his gaze between the instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated – for greater comfort during lengthy procedures. Two endoscopes give full stereoscopic vision, while hand and foot controls are used to operate the instruments simultaneously and with greater range of movement than that permitted by human hand and wrist joints. In the future, a top surgical specialist in the US could operate on an injured soldier on a faraway battlefield.

**51. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) the US Federal Drug Administration's approval of da Vinci paved the path to robotic surgery
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is different from robotic keyhole surgery in that it takes less time
- C) one advantage of robotic keyhole surgery is that it is more comfortable for the surgeon
- D) conventional keyhole surgery is less tiring to carry out for surgeons since they use less equipment
- E) in conventional keyhole surgery surgeons have to be seated to pay attention to the equipment

**52. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.**

- A) the surgeon's hands enter the patient's body
- B) incisions are larger than those in robotic surgery
- C) very few instruments are used during operations
- D) surgeons might have a rest during operations
- E) manual movements are much more restricted

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

- A) da Vinci is a robotic surgeon that is able to carry out operations on its own
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is highly suitable for lengthy and tiring operations
- C) surgeons have to stand up while carrying out an operation in robotic keyhole surgery
- D) in robotic surgery surgeons can use their four limbs during the operation
- E) the use of remotely operated robots in surgery is a mainstream practice in the US

**54. One can infer from the passage that ----.**

- A) thanks to technological developments in medical surgery it is less stressful for surgeons to operate on patients for lengthy periods
- B) new medical technologies will eventually make it possible to carry out operations without any need for medical professionals in the future
- C) the US is making serious investments in developing innovative medical equipment in order to enable surgeons to operate from distant locations
- D) new technological developments in medical operations enable surgeons to do their work more precisely and without restrictions of space
- E) keyhole surgery is so accurate and comfortable that most surgeons will soon carry out operations using such minimally invasive methods

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also require protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him – depriving him of any reward for his work – as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure they have a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers, for a set period of time, against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmaceutical companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or even to be harmful. Hence, there must be strict regulations regarding both the use and selling of these drugs.

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

- A) upholding invisible copyrights has a potential danger of jeopardizing the health of poor people
- B) copyrights to solid, visible property tend to be observed by the emerging economies in Asia
- C) for an economy to be protected, governments have to simplify their laws on patents and copyrights
- D) neglecting intellectual property rights can discourage innovation and may risk public health
- E) emerging economies are particularly careful about adhering to intellectual copyright laws

**56. According to the passage, it is one thing for the public to welcome cheap drugs, it is another to ----.**

- A) persuade countries such as China to stop deceiving the consumers
- B) support emerging economies in their actions
- C) discard some of the sanctions on companies making counterfeit drugs
- D) be watchful of the effects and quality of these drugs
- E) tell them that some of these drugs were actually made in the West

**57. It can be understood from the passage that the protection of invisible property ----.**

- A) has been recently discussed among people such as inventors and writers
- B) deserves more consideration than the protection of visible property
- C) directly increases the complexity with which an economy functions
- D) disturbs a stable system of patent-giving mechanisms
- E) may encourage inventors to produce innovative works

**58. It is stated in the passage that the issue of intellectual property rights ----.**

- A) has become more important since companies in developing countries gain undeserved profit from the expertise of Western research
- B) inevitably brings up the issue of how willing the emerging economies of China and India are to redefine regulations
- C) has long been respected even in emerging economies of the countries like China and India
- D) is largely on the agenda of Western pharmaceutical companies which invest in research and development
- E) is more often debated in reference to cheap but trustworthy versions of drugs produced by Indian and Chinese companies

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In February 1997, newspapers around the world reported the birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a lamb named Dolly. Such an event would not normally be considered newsworthy. Even the fact that Dolly had an identical twin would not typically have added much to the story. But the event was truly a landmark in science, because this lamb was not born in the usual way. Rather than being the product of a sperm and an egg from two parents, Dolly came into existence when the genetic material from an adult sheep was transplanted into a cell that developed into an exact copy of that sheep. For the moment, most scientists are talking about relatively non-controversial applications of the technology – such as cloning cows that are especially good milk producers. It is undoubtedly just a matter of time before the technology is in place to create copies of other humans from the DNA in the nucleus of a single cell. Consider the potential benefits to society. We could make perfect, but younger, copies of brilliant scientists, surgeons, or even chefs. Infertile couples could be helped to bear children, and genetic diseases could perhaps be cured or prevented by manipulating the structure of the genes causing them. The extraordinary birth of a lamb named Dolly serves as an appropriate entry into the relatively new and fascinating world of human genetics.

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

- A) the birth of Dolly has been reported in the local newspapers since 1997
- B) the way Dolly was born made the birth quite difficult for her mother
- C) Dolly was different from other lambs as she was a better milk producer
- D) the birth of Dolly was important because of the fact that she had a twin
- E) the birth of Dolly was impressive as she was the first of her kind

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

- A) scientists are pessimistic about the chances of cloning cows
- B) the birth of Dolly paves the way for further scientific development
- C) creating Dolly is like science-fiction rather than a scientific success
- D) experiments on human cloning have been conducted recently
- E) society will utilize cloning only when cloning of humans becomes legal

**61. According to the passage, one of the advantages of cloning is that ----.**

- A) even infertile couples could have babies
- B) cows could produce larger quantities of milk than they do currently
- C) we may not need any other skillful scientists or surgeons
- D) there will not be any diseases related to genes
- E) it may help eliminate the controversial uses of science and technology

**62. The author's attitude towards cloning is ----.**

- A) neutral      B) pessimistic      C) uncertain
- D) sarcastic      E) favouring

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Cavit:

- I sometimes have difficulty in understanding what genre means in the literary world.

Nuray:

- It depends on where you're positioned in the book world. For a bookseller, it's a shelving and location issue.

Cavit:

— ----

Nuray:

- With fiction, for example, there will be classics, romance or horror sections.

A) So it's a pragmatic question of what to put where.

B) I think fiction is always the best-selling line.

C) But even in small bookstores, I get confused.

D) Bookstores say Westerns mostly attract male customers.

E) Then, a genre can have large number of dedicated readers.

64. Sami:

- I've always been fascinated by the idea of the discovery of an Earth-like planet for humans to live on.

Feridun:

— ----

Sami:

- I didn't know about that. Do you think they will be successful in doing so?

Feridun:

- Yes, but more research is needed. Even if they find an Earth-like planet with water, food might still be an issue if life on that planet were based on a different biochemistry.

A) Me too, but only a few scientists think it's possible. They're trying to develop alternative life-support systems.

B) So have I, considering how exciting and interesting it would be to be visited by aliens from other planets.

C) I totally agree with you. I think we aren't alone in such thinking as I've read articles by scientists writing on Earth-like planets.

D) I don't understand why you're so interested in this subject while even some astronomers don't believe Earth-like planets exist.

E) I also like dreaming about living on a new planet, as scientists now say the Earth is running out of its resources.

65. Fevzi:

- I've always fancied being a writer and now my dream is coming true thanks to a home-study creative writing course.

Recep:

- ----

Fevzi:

- Why not? I'm going to receive individual, personal tuition from a professional writer.

Recep:

- I'm not really convinced though. He or she may teach you the rules of the publishing world, but not provide the inspiration to produce.

A) Do you really think you can become a writer through an online course?

B) Congratulations! Have you finally had the opportunity to realize your goal?

C) Do you know if there is an age limit for attending the course?

D) Can't it be also quite rewarding if you're determined to learn everything in detail?

E) Don't misunderstand me, but shouldn't you be looking for a different career?



66. Zeliha:

- How do you think our media consumption has changed over the last ten years?

Hayri:

- I feel that we've become more reliant on technological tools such as mobile phones and tablets in addition to TV.

Zeliha:

- ----

Hayri:

- Yet, we shouldn't miss the point that we're also becoming enslaved since there's more and more to discover now.

A) So you mean people should decrease their TV viewing hours.

B) Yes, we've become so extravagant. Even children have smart phones.

C) That's why I don't allow my kids to play computer games for long hours.

D) In fact, it's not completely true for the older generation.

E) That's right. They give us the freedom to access information anywhere and anytime we want.

67. Emrullah:

- We sometimes use certain polite expressions instead of offensive and unpleasant ones in order to show respect to others.

Cemil:

- Do you mean it's like asking "Would you mind if I opened the window?" instead of saying "I'll open the window."?

Emrullah:

- ----

Cemil:

- Oh, I see. Politicians often do the same thing. For example, 'user fees' is the term they use for 'taxes'.

A) However, this all depends on whom you're talking to. We often try to be more polite while communicating with authority figures or our supervisors.

B) Actually, we use them to refer to taboo topics like disability and death. Do you understand what I mean?

C) Sure, but over-politeness can also disturb people and make them feel like you want to put a safe distance between you and them.

D) I especially want to emphasize language change. Some words lose their original meanings and gain new ones depending on the context or tone.

E) No, it's more related to word choice and the connotations behind language. I'd rather use the term 'government officer' than 'civil servant'.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Regardless of how we form an impression of another person, we may relatively quickly develop ideas about what the person is like.

- A) No matter how we form an idea about people, we are rather quick in developing thoughts about their personality.
- B) We may be relatively fast in criticizing another person's character concerning how we form impressions of him or her.
- C) The idea we develop about another person has relatively much to do with the ways we form impressions of him or her.
- D) We are generally quick at developing an idea about people's personalities irrespective of the ways we form impressions of them.
- E) Even if we may have formed impressions of others in different ways, they mostly depend on ideas we develop fairly quickly.

69. Since we are both perpetrators and victims of environmental damage, humanity's survival ultimately depends on our ability to preserve the natural world.

- A) The future of humankind is finally to be decided by our resolve to preserve the environment as we are negatively affected when we damage it.
- B) The reason why we destroy the natural world and are afflicted with its damage is that our survival relies on our capability to protect the environment.
- C) If we destroy nature and are badly affected by such devastation, our ability to protect the environment will eventually rely on the survival of humanity.
- D) As we are the ones who both destroy the environment and suffer from this destruction, the existence of humanity finally rests on how well we maintain the natural world.
- E) Given that we both destroy the natural world and suffer from it, our power to protect the environment ultimately fails to save our lives.

70. Throughout the history of mankind, there have been many important innovations, from the first stone tools that enabled people to hunt animals to radio telescopes that can see into deep space.

- A) There were so many developments in history but two of them are very important: the first stone tools that made hunting animals possible and radio telescopes that can see deep space.
- B) Among many innovations in the history of mankind, there have been no greater developments than the preliminary stone tools to hunt animals and radio telescopes that enable man to investigate deep space.
- C) There have been many significant developments since the beginning of history, ranging from the first stone tools used by man for hunting animals to radio telescopes that can be used to observe deep space.
- D) Nothing is as important as the first stone tools and radio telescopes which have been helpful for humanity to hunt animals and see the deep space respectively.
- E) In the history of mankind, there is a great jump from the first stone tools that allowed humans to hunt animals to the radio telescopes that can see deep space.

71. While the trend is toward living in cities, there is still a significant proportion of the population living in the countryside.

- A) People now want to live in cities more than they do in the countryside because this is the latest trend.
- B) Nowadays, many people prefer to live in the city centres but more people are forced to live in the countryside because of the growing population.
- C) In spite of the fact that living in cities is very popular, a large number of people continue to live in the countryside.
- D) Living in the countryside is no longer trendy, and many people want to stay in cities even though the population is growing dramatically.
- E) People who now reside in the countryside outnumber city dwellers because this is the new trend.

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

72. Over the years scientists have hunted for some signal that would allow forecasters to pinpoint exactly where and when an earthquake will hit. After decades spent searching in vain, many seismologists now doubt whether such a signal even exists. ---- Within seconds of an earthquake's first subtle motions, scientists can now predict with some certainty how strong and widespread the shaking will be.

- A) Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.
- B) This would put people out of the harm's way.
- C) This is enough to send shutdown warnings to power plants.
- D) An earthquake early-warning system could provide a 20-second warning to the heart of the region.
- E) The nationwide network issues warnings via most television and radio stations.

73. The brain analyzes the flood of incoming information, decides how to respond, and sends outgoing signals to muscles and other organs, telling them what to do. ---- However, many parts of the nervous system work automatically, controlling your internal organs and reflexes without your conscious awareness.

- A) The nervous system has two main parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
- B) The nervous system in the human body is made up of billions of cells called neurons used for sending and receiving information.
- C) Nerve cells located almost everywhere in your body have long extensions called axons that can stretch to 1 m in length.
- D) Much of your nervous system is under voluntary control, which means you can choose how to react.
- E) While man-made wires carry power, the cells that make up the nervous system carry information.

74. In his renowned theory of relativity, the German-born Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Albert Einstein discarded the now discredited theory of ether and came to a conclusion: the speed of light remains constant, regardless of a light source's motion. ---- For instance, as a rocket accelerates, time passes more slowly for the rocket, and its length shortens. Conversely, from the rocket's point of view, clocks on the Earth advance more quickly.

- A) Instead, space and time are altered in accordance with the object's movement.
- B) Not only is the speed of light always and everywhere the same, it is also the absolute maximum speed limit.
- C) Albert Einstein, a great physicist, transformed our understanding of time and space.
- D) Mathematically, general relativity is much more complicated than special relativity.
- E) Neither special nor general relativity is significant at the speeds achieved by cars, airplanes or high-speed trains.

75. In the early 1980s, Israeli scientist Dan Shechtman discovered that snow crystals could form in structures that are ordered, but that have no repeating pattern. ---- It turns out, he should not have worried as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the work in 2011. The structures, now known as quasicrystals, resemble Moorish mosaics such as those found in the Alhambra in Granada, Spain.

- A) Since Shechtman's publication, hundreds of quasicrystals have been created in the laboratory.
- B) It was 100 years ago when the technique of X-ray diffraction, which Shechtman used a lot in his studies, first allowed the detailed study of crystals.
- C) The idea was so controversial that he did not publish his results for two years, fearing that no one would believe him.
- D) Shechtman's findings were not enough; the world had to wait until 2010 for a natural crystal to be identified.
- E) When he published his findings, Shechtman had to confront a lot of criticism.

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

76. (I) The term 'welfare state' came into wide use in Britain in the 1930s. (II) Though it is largely a twentieth-century phenomenon, its roots reach into the previous century. (III) As the working-class population expanded in 1850s, a number of British theorists began exploring ways to confront the poverty of the working class and the unemployed. (IV) For example, John Stuart Mill was one of those who started the discussion of the need for a welfare state in Britain. (V) In a few countries, the twentieth-century welfare state began taking shape in the decades between World War I and World War II.

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

77. (I) Since his first appearance in Action Comics in 1938, *Superman* has adapted to the changing times. (II) After the Second World War, he changed his slogan from fighting for 'truth and justice' to fighting for 'truth, justice and the American way'. (III) Such figures as *Superman* are seen as fulfilling the same societal function as the myths of ancient Greece or Rome. (IV) As the nation grappled with the turmoil of the 1970s and embraced a more diverse culture, 'self-sacrifice' suddenly became part of *Superman*'s appeal. (V) As for the *Superman* of the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with his alter ego Clark Kent, he is likely to reflect our modern world, which is fearful of a collapse, whether economic or environmental.

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

78. (I) It is perfectly normal and sensible for small children to be afraid sometimes. (II) One of the most popular and successful treatments for phobias is to think about that which frightens you most. (III) Children are mainly afraid of losing their parents or of becoming separated from them. (IV) They are also afraid that something big might carry them away, and this was probably a realistic fear for our primitive ancestors. (V) It is wise for parents to help them learn how to deal with fear.

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

79. (I) It used to be believed in longevity studies that the life span of a creature was roughly proportional to its body mass and heart rate. (II) New research, however, presents a more complicated picture. (III) It can be slow to find definitive answers in this field since the studies take a long time to do – a typical Galápagos tortoise, for instance, can outlast a scientist's career. (IV) Bats and birds, for instance, are small but tend to live longer than many larger creatures. (V) Moreover, when scientists look within particular species, size does not correlate well with life span, although fast growth is often associated with reduced longevity.

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

80. (I) A maglev train might seem mysterious in action, but the concept is easy to understand. (II) Magnets in the track are activated by the motion of the train and then are deactivated as soon as the train is gone. (III) While the concept has been applied to trains, right now its application to ships is still theoretical. (IV) Magnets on the bottom of the train and magnets on the track repel each other and the train rises a few inches above the track; individual magnetic fields of the guideway propel the train forward. (V) Maglev trains travel at nearly twice the speed of conventional trains, use less energy, and cost less to maintain and run – partly because their operating mechanism involves almost no friction.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kuruluna geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, kuce, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokali kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.

**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**

- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitabıınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olsun, tekrar sınava alınmeyecektir.**
- 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 uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla 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.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 yazıcıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitabıne işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitabıınızı alır almadan kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitabıcta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitabıının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitabıgün ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitabıınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Size verilen soru kitabıının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.**  
**Soru kitabı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler.** Soru kitabıınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitabıının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitabıne yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitabının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitabıınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*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 çoğaltıması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ (5 NİSAN 2015)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. A

2. A

3. A

4. D

5. A

6. C

7. A

8. B

9. D

10. B

11. C

12. B

13. A

14. D

15. A

16. A

17. D

18. B

19. E

20. A

21. A

22. A

23. D

24. B

25. A

26. A

27. A

28. A

29. C

30. B

31. B

32. E

33. A

34. B

35. B

36. A

37. A

38. C

39. A

40. A

41. A

42. E

43. A

44. C

45. D

46. C

47. D

48. E

49. A

50. B

51. C

52. E

53. D

54. D

55. D

56. D

57. E

58. A

59. E

60. B

61. A

62. E

63. A

64. A

65. A

66. E

67. E

68. A

69. D

70. C

71. C

72. A

73. D

74. A

75. C

76. E

77. C

78. B

79. C

80. C



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)**

**İNGİLİZCE ÖRNEK SORU KİTAPÇIĞI**

(Sonbahar Dönemi)

13 EYLÜL 2015

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 saat).**
3. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
5. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapakında belirtilmiştir.

**Bu testte 80 soru vardır.**

1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. Costa Rica ---- the first country in Central America to grow coffee, and for the last 100 years, this ---- its leading export.

- A) is / was
- B) was / has been
- C) had been / used to be
- D) would be / had been
- E) could be / is

8. Complex human language ---- suddenly and without progression; like other advanced capabilities, it ---- in a series of stages.

- A) does not appear / can evolve
- B) has not appeared / might evolve
- C) did not appear / must have evolved
- D) will not appear / could have evolved
- E) had not appeared / should have evolved

9. Many advanced nations ---- space exploration, and plans are under way ---- a human presence on Mars.

- A) begin / seeing
- B) have begun / to see
- C) are beginning / to have seen
- D) began / being seen
- E) had begun / having seen

10. Governments, organizations and businesses are becoming increasingly concerned ---- social responsibility and ethical issues surrounding the problem ---- maintaining economic growth.

- A) with / of
- B) on / by
- C) into / from
- D) for / beyond
- E) at / behind

11. Personality psychology focuses on the consistency in people's behaviour ---- time and the traits that differentiate one person ---- another.

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

12. Telecommunication companies install cell towers in places where the network will get sufficient use, ---- sparsely populated areas do not qualify, which means people there lack access to reliable phone service.

- A) in case
- B) even if
- C) so
- D) although
- E) just as

13. ---- the 50-second silent film *Train Pulling Into A Station* was first shown in 1895, people were so terrified by the locomotive racing towards them that they hurried to the back of the theatre.

- A) Before
- B) Although
- C) Since
- D) When
- E) As if

14. Much evidence points to a relationship between stress and disease ---- claims that stressful life events and daily routines cause various diseases are still premature.

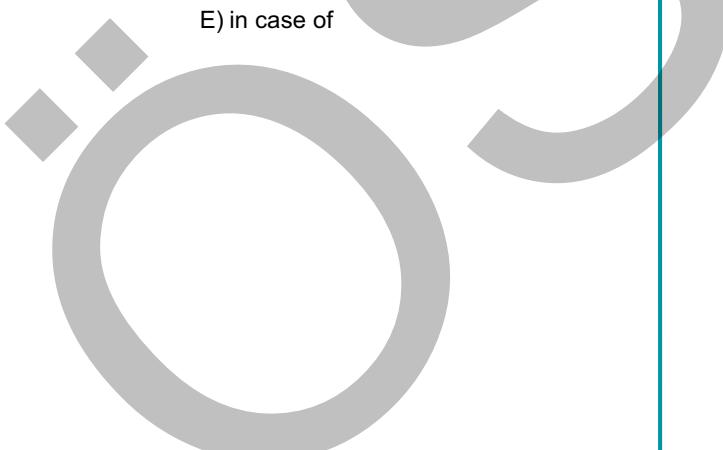
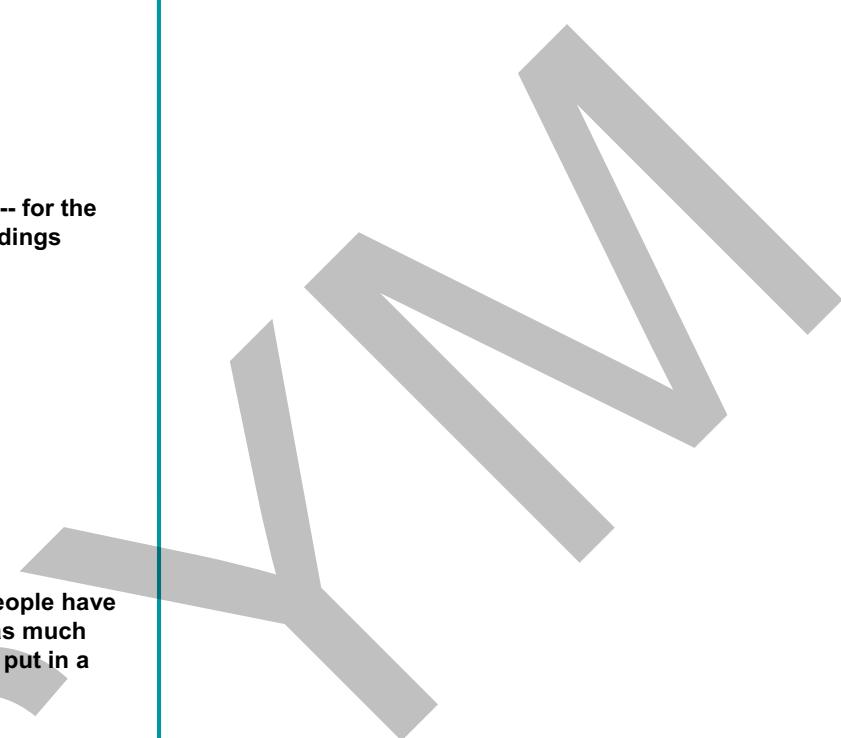
- A) since
- B) if
- C) once
- D) only when
- E) but

15. Scientists do research in natural forces ---- for the sake of new discoveries ---- to use the findings for the advantage of mankind.

- A) not only / but also
- B) so / that
- C) the more / the more
- D) such / that
- E) whether / or

16. One way to reduce the negative impact people have on the environment is to make sure that as much garbage as possible is recycled ---- being put in a landfill.

- A) because of
- B) in terms of
- C) for the sake of
- D) instead of
- E) in case of



**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Some aeroplanes waste valuable fuel. (17)----, there are attempts to redesign such planes for maximum efficiency. Recently, two engineers (18)---- planes from the very beginning combining fuel efficiency, aerodynamics and the necessities of goods, passengers and fuel storage. Their final design seems to (19)---- several elements found in birds. They examined the three major parts that make a plane (20)---- it is: body, wings and tail. They worked through all three (21)---- turn, only opting for the design that would lend their final product the maximum flight efficiency.

**17.**

- A) Therefore
- B) Otherwise
- C) In short
- D) However
- E) Furthermore

**18.**

- A) had redesigned
- B) will have redesigned
- C) have redesigned
- D) would have redesigned
- E) could have redesigned

**19.**

- A) incorporate
- B) rehearse
- C) convert
- D) threaten
- E) review

**20.**

- A) why
- B) where
- C) how
- D) what
- E) when

**21.**

- A) in
- B) on
- C) off
- D) with
- E) from

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Not all psychologists are primarily interested in early development. But even researchers (22)--- to understand complex adult behaviours often find it useful to examine those behaviours during periods when they are not so complex. For example, humans are capable of sophisticated communication (23)--- the fact that our languages follow systems of rules. But determining what these rules are has proved very difficult (24)--- researchers. One approach to this problem is to study our language system (25)--- it is being acquired. So, in language development, as well as in many other areas, the growing child is a showcase of developing skills and abilities, and researchers interested in different aspects of human development have (26)--- this fact to help them understand adult behaviour.

**22.**

- A) being attempted
- B) to have attempted
- C) to attempt
- D) attempted
- E) attempting

**23.**

- A) instead of
- B) except for
- C) due to
- D) in spite of
- E) in contrast with

**24.**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A) about | B) for     |
| C) over  | D) towards |
| E) from  |            |

**25.**

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| A) unless  | B) even though |
| C) in case | D) while       |
| E) after   |                |

**26.**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) weakened | B) eliminated |
| C) expanded | D) demanded   |
| E) utilized |               |

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**27. ----, which could reduce the number of undernourished people by 15%.**

- A) By 2150 food demand could rise by 60% with the growing global population
- B) The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says that women are just as good at farming as men
- C) Closing the gender gap in farming could increase yields in developing countries by up to 4%
- D) Governments do not seem to take considerable steps to fight starvation in underdeveloped countries
- E) As the global population grows, there is more and more demand to have access to basic food

**28. In order to analyze the light reflected from Earth, ----.**

- A) a team of astronomers used a very large telescope in Chile
- B) some of the light reaches the Moon and is again reflected, known as 'Earthshine'
- C) it may be a while before astronomers are able to do that
- D) a number of new planets have been discovered so far with the help of new space telescopes
- E) the light reflected from these distant worlds is too faint to be analyzed by today's telescopes

**29. When managers place workers under time pressure to perform hazardous tasks, ----.**

- A) employees adhering to the company rules are often encouraged through incentives
- B) violations of workers' rights cause global protests and instability in the market
- C) safety precautions become a lower priority, thereby increasing the chances of injury
- D) unintentional injuries are the fourth leading cause of death in the US
- E) the attitudes of both workers and managers are important in creating a safe workplace

**30. Although the role of diet and nutrition in human evolution has generally come under the scope of anthropology, ----.**

- A) the subject has also been of great interest to scholars in many other disciplines
- B) 'nutriture' is the state resulting from the balance between supply of nutrition and the expenditure of the organism
- C) it is the nutrients that are necessary for all of our bodily functions
- D) it is a fact that modern humans require some 40 to 50 nutrients for proper health
- E) diet and nutrition are central to an understanding of the evolutionary journey of humankind

- 31. While the study of fossils, called 'paleontology', is a field of biology, ----.**
- A) fossils have been the key to understanding extinct life forms since ancient times
  - B) its development has been closely linked to efforts to understand the history of Earth itself
  - C) there has been an ongoing search for finding even older fossils since the 1950s
  - D) each geological period has its own fossils that are characteristic of that particular time
  - E) some scientists find the concept of evolution difficult to accept on religious grounds
- 32. Particularly important to the marketer is knowledge of the philosophies of all major political parties within a country ----.**
- A) since any of them, when in power, might change the consumption patterns of the public
  - B) as the historical direction each minor party is likely to take is unpredictable
  - C) no matter how one tends to be more restrictive regarding foreign trade than the others
  - D) so that one party sometimes changes its membership criteria
  - E) although the doctrines of opposing parties have an influence on the direction of the policy

- 33. Scientists are still not certain why people need sleep, ----.**
- A) as it can be extremely difficult for most people to do their daily activities without sufficient sleep
  - B) yet it influences almost every aspect of our lives, from our mood to the functions of our organs
  - C) though lots of people experience insomnia and they do not know its causes
  - D) so neuroscientists and biologists are investigating ways to improve the quality of sleep
  - E) whereas people who travel long distances generally suffer from lack of sleep
- 34. Galaxies come in many shapes and sizes; some are spirals like our own galaxy ----.**
- A) as our sun belongs to a giant galaxy called the 'Milky Way'
  - B) but others are fuzzy balls or shapeless clouds
  - C) though our galaxy is unimaginably vast
  - D) if the smallest galaxies have just a few million stars
  - E) so the stars in a galaxy are held together by gravity
- 35. ----, it is not the only incentive that drives people to take certain decisions.**
- A) Whereas most shoppers decline monetary rewards in fear of being ripped off
  - B) As men and women spend more and more time for their appearance
  - C) Although money plays an important part in economic activity
  - D) Unless people are encouraged to save and invest more of their income
  - E) As if it were possible to entice customers with special offers

36. In tropical grassland or savanna areas, trees may be found frequently, ----.
- A) but savanna grasslands are located between humid tropical regions and dry deserts
  - B) whereas temperate or semitropical grassland areas have very little tree growth
  - C) since hot summers and limited precipitation allow for very short growth periods of vegetation
  - D) because temperate grasslands are an important resource for plant-eating animals
  - E) and therefore vast areas of this type of grassland are not covered by trees

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

37. It is noteworthy that the new vision of an ideal world in Leonardo's art was expressed at a moment when the political situation in Italy was considered as hopeless.

- A) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz görüldüğü bir anda ifade edilmiş olması dikkat çekicidir.
- B) Leonardo'nun ifade ettiği yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'nın politik durumunun ümitsiz sanıldığı bir zamanda ortaya konmuş olması dikkate değer bulunmaktadır.
- C) İtalya'da politik durumdan ümit kesildiğinin düşünüldüğü bir zamanda, Leonardo'nun sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünü ortaya koymuş olması çarpıcıdır.
- D) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşü, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğunun düşünüldüğü bir anda Leonardo tarafından ortaya atılmıştır.
- E) İtalya'da, politik durumun ümitsiz olduğu bir anda Leonardo tarafından sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünün ortaya atılması hayli dikkat çekmektedir.

38. Violence prevention strategies can work through changing individual behaviour, the environment or the law.

- A) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranışı, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirerek işe yarayabilir.
- B) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranışın, çevrenin veya kanunun değiştirilmesiyle fayda sağlar.
- C) Bireysel davranışı, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirmek, şiddetti önleme yöntemlerine katkıda bulunabilir.
- D) Bireysel davranışın çevre veya kanun aracılığıyla değiştirilmesi, şiddetti önleme yöntemlerini işe yarar hâle getirebilir.
- E) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, çevre veya kanunun etkisiyle bireysel davranışı değiştirebilir.

**39. People frequently think of science as a relatively modern field; however, in its broadest terms, it is as old as humankind itself.**

- A) İnsanlar, genel olarak en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski bir tarihe sahip olan bilimin nispeten yeni ortaya çıkmış bir alan olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- B) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu en geniş anlamıyla düşünse de bilim insanlığının kendisi kadar eskidir.
- C) Genelde en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olan bilimin, nispeten yeni bir alan olarak yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıkmış olduğunu düşünnen insanlar bulunmaktadır.
- D) İnsanlar, genelde bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu düşünür ancak en geniş anlamıyla bilim insanlığının kendisi kadar eskidir.
- E) İnsanlar; genel olarak bilimin, modern bir alan olduğunu düşünmekten ziyade en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olduğuna inanmaktadır.

**40. Birleşik Devletler'de 2007 yılında başlayan mali krizden bu yana sağlık kurumları ciddi bütçe kesintilerine uğradı.**

- A) Health institutions have suffered serious budget cuts since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- B) The financial crisis that began in the US in 2007 has caused health institutions to suffer from serious budget cuts.
- C) The reason why health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts is the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- D) Serious budget cuts, which have been experienced by health institutions since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007, cause them to suffer.
- E) Health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts caused by the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.

**41. Kendimizi kabul etmek yerine yargıladığımızda kendimizin en kötü düşmanı olabiliriz ve bu nedenle psikologlar kendimiz hakkında konuşurken nasıl konuştuğumuzu dikkat etmemizi tavsiye ederler.**

- A) We can be our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves, and thus psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.
- B) We can be our worst enemy unless we judge instead of accepting ourselves, and psychologists encourage us to be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- C) We are at times our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves for what we are, so psychologists warn us about the way we talk about ourselves.
- D) If we judge instead of accepting ourselves as we are, we are the worst enemy of ourselves, and therefore, psychologists recommend that we should be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- E) Because we judge rather than accept ourselves, we become our worst enemy, so psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.

**42. Can sıkıntısı, esnemeye yol açar ve bu da akciğerleri çevreleyen kasları gererek veya beyne daha fazla oksijen taşıyarak uyanık kalmamızı sağlar.**

- A) When boredom causes us to yawn, the muscles around the lungs stretch or more oxygen is brought to the brain, which makes us feel awake.
- B) Yawning, which may be caused by boredom, makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- C) Boredom leads to yawning, and this makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- D) Stretching the muscles around the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain, yawning, if caused by boredom, makes us feel awake.
- E) When bored, yawning makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

Recently, psychologists Derek Rucker and Adam Galinsky reported that manipulating people's feelings of status either at work or in social life in various ways changes the amount that people will pay for products. The researchers told individuals to write about a time they felt either powerful or powerless and then asked them how much they would be willing to pay for different products. Subjects who had written about feeling powerless offered to pay more for luxury products such as a stylish pen or fur coat, yet the desire for a quick fix for feelings of low status may put those who regularly feel as if they lack influence at greater risk of having enormous debt – or at least of making some questionable investments. Aside from lightening our wallets, feelings of inferiority can also lead us to gain weight. Marketing professor David Dubois states that when people feel unimportant, they are more likely to opt for an extra large coffee or pizza. Consumers make this choice because they want to consume more when they are feeling low. Accordingly, the researchers conclude that big things may signal higher status, and thus powerless people buy more food if it comes in physically larger packages.

**43. The research conducted by Rucker and Galinsky revealed that ----.**

- A) those with feelings of low status were not satisfied with their investments
- B) those who felt powerful gave a high amount of money for luxury products
- C) manipulating people's feelings of status led them to pay reasonable amounts of money for certain products
- D) there is a connection between the feelings of low status and the tendency to pay more
- E) having felt either powerful or powerless, subjects were equally extravagant

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

- A) one's attempt to control feelings of low status might result in financial loss
- B) buying bigger food products are considered unfavourable by those with high status
- C) being aware that your behaviour is under the influence of feelings of low status, you will pay less for a product
- D) if you view yourself as important, you may want the big size for reasons related with high status
- E) people who feel powerful can pay more for a product to show that he or she has feelings of high status

**45. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) choosing minimal portions symbolizes high status as the researchers propose
- B) buying things in bigger size relieves the feelings of inferiority
- C) those who have high status gain weight more easily than those with low status
- D) the association between power and portion size is rather weak
- E) when people feel low, they hesitate to eat or drink more, thinking that they are powerless

**46. The passage mainly focuses on the ----.**

- A) reasons why high status is associated with expensive goods
- B) contradiction between different studies on feelings of low status
- C) relation between people's status and their investment strategies
- D) healthy size choices of people to combat feelings of inferiority
- E) effects of manipulating people's feelings of low status

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In Indonesia, the rainforests are being destroyed due to the expansion of the palm oil industry. Today, palm oil is grown on an ever more huge scale, providing global commodity markets with vast quantities of cheap vegetable fat. Across the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo, palm oil plantations have so damaged the rainforest that experts expect the extinction of the orang-utan in the wild by about 2020, if nothing is done. More than 90 percent of the orang-utan's original habitat is gone, and the remainder is under serious pressure, with the palm oil industry being backed by the Indonesian government even in protected areas where the last orang-utans live, for example, in southwest Borneo. The forests on these islands are also the home of countless other unique and rare species. Logging operations and plantation activities can increase the risk of serious fires, especially when coupled with unusually dry conditions. A very large fire may lead to further forest loss and increase pressure on neighbouring virgin forests by improving access to formerly remote areas. They also cause major public health problems across Indonesia and Malaysia, as the haze of smoke drifts across urbanized areas.

**47. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) low costs of palm oil production has increased the size of the industry, but risking the rainforests
- B) the expansion of palm oil industry in Indonesia makes the country richer than others in the region
- C) the Indonesian government is trying to stop the palm oil plantation on the islands since it destroys the environment
- D) the Indonesian government has provided special areas to protect the orang-utans threatened with extinction
- E) Indonesian islands provide global commodity markets with palm oil cheaper than any other place in the world

**48. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) a combination of factors, including dry climate and increasing plantation, contributes to the extinction of rare species both in Malaysia and Indonesia
- B) the extinction of the orang-utans in Indonesia is more likely due to the lack of government effort to protect them
- C) people living in urbanized areas are supposed to experience less health problems than those who live in remote areas
- D) palm oil industry is trying to find a better way to produce palm oil to prevent further forest loss
- E) rare species in the Indonesian forests can survive negative conditions caused by palm oil plantation

**49. The passage is mainly about the ----.**

- A) effects of palm oil plantation on the environment across the Indonesian islands
- B) expansion and the future of palm oil industry on the Indonesian islands
- C) reasons why the Indonesian islands are convenient for palm oil plantation
- D) risk of fire due to palm oil plantation and how it can be harmful to both Indonesia and Malaysia
- E) government efforts in Indonesia to control the palm oil plantation on the islands

**50. The author's attitude towards palm oil plantation is ----.**

- A) tolerant      B) superficial      C) impartial
- D) disapproving      E) favouring

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Critics have long argued that Japan's scientific research whaling was, in fact, commercial hunting. In March, 2014, the United Nation's International Court of Justice agreed, ordering Japan to stop its hunt off Antarctica. However, the ruling may be only a temporary setback for Japan. The International Whaling Commission imposed a ban on commercial whaling in 1986, but it allowed the killing of some whales for scientific research. Since then, Japanese whalers have caught 10,710 Antarctic Minke whales in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica, where whales are encouraged to breed. Japan claimed the kills were necessary to study recovering populations, but the court said they were excessive. Nevertheless, Japan is likely to continue this practice. Japanese officials say they plan to redesign their research program to align with the commission's rules. "I would bet that whaling will continue as usual, although with some trivial window dressing to make it look like they are complying with the ruling," says whale researcher Phillip Clapham. If Japan, the only nation using the inconsistency in the regulations, submits an acceptable proposal to the commission, the country could resume the practice as soon as possible.

**51. According to the passage, the decision made by the International Court of Justice ----.**

- A) seems to satisfy whale researcher Phillip Clapham's concerns
- B) may lead Japan to hunt whales in places other than Antarctica
- C) will not be effective in the long-term
- D) contradicts the ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission
- E) has caused great controversy among critics

**52. The International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling in 1986 ----.**

- A) has helped decrease dramatically the number of whales caught
- B) stopped Japan from hunting whales in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica
- C) has made it possible for places, where whales breed, to become much safer
- D) has led to considerable progress in scientific research on whale populations
- E) excluded certain whales from the scope of the ban

**53. Following the promise to redesign their research program, Japanese officials ----.**

- A) will minimize the use of conventional methods of hunting Minke whales
- B) may continue to hunt whales commercially in disguise
- C) can gain substantial support from international organizations for their whaling policies
- D) will comply with the rules set by the International Whaling Commission
- E) could protect recovering whale populations against commercial hunting

**54. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) International Competition for Hunting Whales
- B) UN's Efforts to Deter Japan from Hunting Whales
- C) Unacceptable Whale Hunting by Japan
- D) Protection of Endangered Whale Species
- E) Japan's Contribution to Research on Whales

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parça göre cevaplayınız.**

A vegetarian is a person who eats no flesh. There are subcategories, such as lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians, who eat no flesh but who eat some of the products of animals – in these cases, milk and eggs respectively. A vegan, on the other hand, not only refuses flesh, but also abstains from eating and sometimes wearing all animal products. Vegans argue that animal products cannot be separated from animal mistreatment. They point, for instance, to the connections between eating eggs and the keeping of hens in battery cages, and between drinking milk and the breeding and slaughter of veal calves, which are necessary to keep dairy cows in milk. For the same reason, many vegans also refuse to wear or use products based on animal material such as soap, wool and leather. They make the point that it would be considered by a vegetarian unsuitable to be entertained on a leather seat. Other variations are vegetarians who will eat free-range eggs but refuse milk, and others who will eat fish but refuse the flesh of other animals. In spite of problems of definition, there have been several attempts to calculate the extent of vegetarianism in a number of countries, but the data available for countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are few.

**55. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?**

- A) What do we mean by vegetarianism in broad terms?
- B) Why do people become vegetarian?
- C) Why is it difficult to calculate the extent of vegetarianism?
- D) Is there an increase in the number of vegetarians across the world?
- E) Which countries have the highest proportions of vegetarians?

**56. According to the passage, lacto-vegetarians ----.**

- A) would rather drink milk than eat eggs
- B) view making animal products equal to mistreatment of animals
- C) refuse to purchase products containing milk
- D) do not wear or use any animal products
- E) eat flesh of certain animals in some cases

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

- A) are in strong opposition to the consumption of animal products
- B) are the only kind of vegetarians who find it difficult to eat flesh
- C) are much healthier than lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians
- D) have made great progress in controlling animal mistreatment
- E) can use certain animal products such as soap and leather

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

- A) different types of vegetarians have different approaches towards the concept of vegetarianism
- B) animal mistreatment, especially of hens and calves, is a crucial issue discussed by all vegetarians
- C) fish is preferred as an alternative by all vegetarians when they refuse to eat any other animal flesh
- D) vegetarianism no longer draws attention in many countries such as the United States
- E) all vegetarians hardly eat any animal products except for egg, whether free-range or not

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Egypt's Old Kingdom flourished on the flood-enriched banks of the River Nile. It was an era of prosperity, relative stability, and strong centralized rule. During this period, the pyramids were built and Egyptian society worshipped their mighty kings, or pharaohs, as 'gods on Earth'. Old Kingdom society was tightly controlled by the powerful pharaoh. Central to life, politics, and religion, which were all closely combined, was the idea that the pharaoh was a semi-divine figure who acted as mediator between the gods and his people. The pharaoh not only oversaw elaborate religious rituals but also headed a vast, highly organized political and administrative bureaucracy. Pharaohs were believed to be earthly representations of the gods and were the **upholders** of a justice system that aimed to reflect the cosmic order. A pharaoh was also the figure who worked with the gods to ensure that the Nile brought silt-rich annual floods each year, maintaining the Nile valley fertile enough to support the country. Though Egyptians did seem to realize he was a flesh-and-blood human, they stood in awe of the sacred power of the pharaoh.

**59. According to the passage, Egypt's Old Kingdom ----.**

- A) was a wealthy state with centralized governance headed by pharaohs
- B) deemed that prosperity and strong centralization were more important than stability
- C) fell long before the era when the pyramids were built
- D) ruled during a period when people were free to worship their own gods
- E) effectively separated religious affairs from political ones

**60. It is clearly stated in the passage that pharaohs ----.**

- A) had to choose between being a political and religious leader
- B) were believed to be the representatives of heavenly gods
- C) were thought to come from another world to rule their kingdom
- D) were far from making use of the fertile Nile valley
- E) held their religious ceremonies along the banks of the River Nile

**61. The underlined word 'upholders' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) admirers      B) speakers      C) keepers
- D) finders      E) punishers

**62. What can be inferred from the passage about Egypt's Old Kingdom?**

- A) Stability was achieved through democratic rule despite the relative lack of prosperity.
- B) Stability was negatively affected by the highly powerful position of the pharaohs.
- C) It was difficult for the rulers to combine social, religious and political aspects of life in the Old Kingdom.
- D) The figure of pharaoh was central in designing every aspect of life.
- E) To the pharaohs, religion was less significant than prosperity and centralization in the Old Kingdom.

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Murat:

- Why is it easier to speak using gestures?

Taylan:

- Well, speaking without gesturing requires more thought.

Murat:

– ----

Taylan:

- Exactly. For instance, pointing to keys on the table and saying “The keys are there.” is much faster and simpler than saying, “Your keys are right behind you on the table, next to the book.”

A) Do you mean a lot more words are needed to convey your message?

B) So we need to read more on the neurological link between speech and gesture.

C) But some people still insist on verbalising their thoughts even if they use body language.

D) Do you think gesturing should be used only when one is short of words?

E) I believe one needs to think in depth before he or she speaks.

64. Hüseyin:

- What do you think about going to Russia for the summer holiday?

Gülsüm:

- I've always wanted to visit St. Petersburg. It's a beautiful city that has inspired artists, writers, composers and thinkers for hundreds of years.

Hüseyin:

– ----

Gülsüm:

- Yes, it's everything a culture lover could dream of. We could also visit dozens of palaces and over 200 museums. Please, let's go there.

A) From May through the end of July, they have a celebration featuring opera, classical music, and of course, the ballet.

B) I don't know. I was actually planning to go on a camping holiday. Being in the countryside is what excites me. You know, mountains, lakes, forests and plenty of fresh air.

C) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, and we can take it all the way from Moscow in the west, to the seaport of Vladivostok in the east.

D) Russia makes me think of deep snow and frigid temperatures, but in the summer we could enjoy the natural beauty of the countryside and the warm sunshine.

E) Russia spans eleven different time zones, so you can easily see how big the country actually is and it has such a diverse mixture of different cultures.

65. Cansu:

- In the article I've been reading, it says we're closer to either our mother or our father. Which is true for you?

Erkan:

— ----

Cansu:

- What do you mean by that?

Erkan:

- Well, until I was 18, I was closer to my mother, but as I got older, I felt more empathy with my father.

A) Well, the generation gap is a key factor that illustrates it best.

B) As I'm getting older and older, my expectations from both of them change.

C) I think it depends on what stage a person is at in his or her life.

D) Both mother and father have the same responsibilities while raising their children.

E) I don't think children usually make a preference between their mother and father.



66. Harun:

- Have you ever heard about the companies that use 'multisensory' marketing?

Gizem:

— ----

Harun:

- Not exactly. They want to have not only the right look for their products but also the right sounds, smell, taste, and touch.

Gizem:

- Now, I see your point. Coffee shops are a good example, right? They have a particular style of music that they play in their stores as well as certain aromas and flavours.

A) Companies using multisensory marketing! Are they the ones that sell multifunctional products?

B) It's a complex issue which I only partially understand. I haven't read enough about it.

C) Well, I visited one last week and it was really amazing. What do you know about them?

D) Really? I haven't heard about them yet. Can you explain what you mean?

E) Of course. One of my friends has started up such a company.

67. Gülsen:

- Do you think living in an extended family makes children more sociable and self-confident?

Orhan:

- It may make them more sociable but I don't think it makes them more self-confident but rather more dependent.

Gülsen:

-----

Orhan:

- Definitely! They might not be able to find someone to back them up all the time. They have to make their own decisions.

- A) Is it really true that being social depends on the number of the family members?
- B) It's always easy for these children to make friends, isn't it?
- C) Do you believe that children brought up in extended families also have high self-esteem?
- D) Aren't there any positive results of growing up in an extended family?
- E) Do you mean that children in nuclear families are more independent?

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Experts admit that the Hagia Sophia has survived earthquakes due to the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan.

- A) According to experts, it was because of the Great Architect Sinan's supports that the Hagia Sophia has been able to survive different natural disasters especially earthquakes.
- B) If the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports, it would have been impossible for the Hagia Sophia to survive earthquakes, as experts acknowledge.
- C) The experts argue the fact that the Hagia Sophia would have collapsed as a result of earthquakes if the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports.
- D) The experts believe that the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan are the main reason why the Hagia Sophia did not collapse during the time of earthquakes.
- E) According to experts, thanks to the Great Architect Sinan's supports that were built onto the Hagia Sophia, no damage was caused even by earthquakes.

**69. Although we now accept drawings as works of art in their own right, up until recently they were thought to be preparatory processes – no matter how intricate or complex they might be.**

- A) As part of the preparatory process in the production of a work of art, drawings were considered by some to be works of art; however, today, this is no longer the case unless they are detailed and complex.
- B) Drawings have always been considered to be rightful works of art, but only when they were very intricate and complex, were they used in preparation for other works of art.
- C) Today, drawings are considered to be art; however, not so long ago, this was not the case even though they could be both detailed and complicated; they were only regarded as a preliminary stage of a work of art.
- D) The preparatory process of a work of art generally includes an intricate or complex drawing, which was the usual process in the past, yet this is no longer true.
- E) Even though people regard drawings as true works of art, it was not until quite recently that people appreciated their role in the preparatory process of a complex, detailed work of art.

**70. The growth of the European Union has weakened the nation states' authority though it is still nation states that take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.**

- A) In spite of the fact that the authority of the nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, they continue taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- B) Even if the authority of the nation states has been eliminated by the growth of the European Union, nation states are responsible for taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- C) Nation states in the European Union have been affected by its growth although they still hold the authority to take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.
- D) The expansion of the European Union has devastated its authority on the nation states to take policy decisions and carry out European Union policies.
- E) The authority of nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, which still takes policy decisions and implement the European Union policies.

**71. The most fuel-efficient way to transport people and goods is by sea, but journey times are long.**

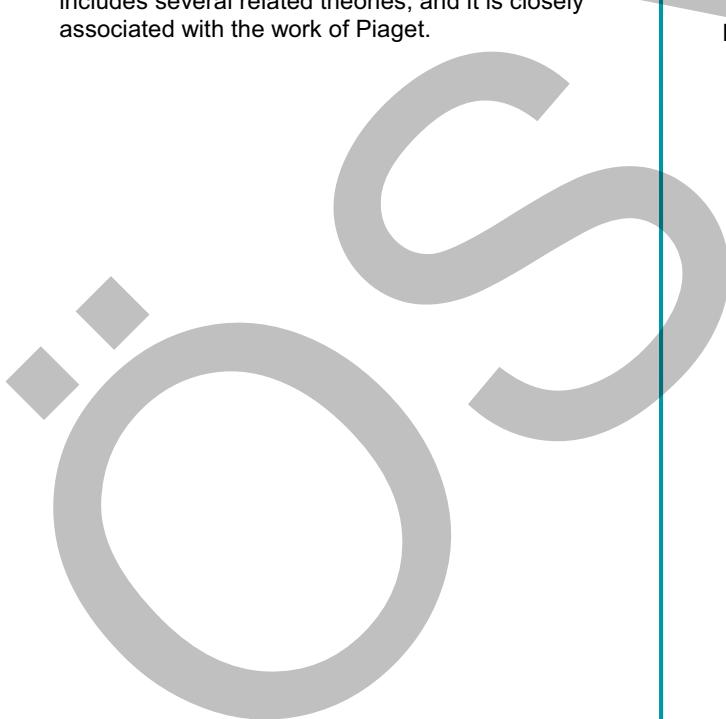
- A) Sea transportation is widely preferred to carry goods from one place to another although it is both time-consuming and expensive.
- B) Transportation by sea is the most efficient way for people and goods as it costs less than the other means of transportation.
- C) People and goods are best transported by sea in terms of fuel consumption; however, it is time-consuming.
- D) Other means of transportation can take less time and cost less, as they are much more efficient than sea transportation.
- E) Transporting people and goods by sea is mostly preferred, as it is the fastest and cheapest way of transportation.

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

72. The most fundamental aspect of Piaget's theory is the belief that intelligence is a process, not something that a child has, but something that a child does. Piaget's child does not possess knowledge, but understands the world by acting or operating in it. ---- These actions represent the cognitive structures of infancy and are called 'schemes'.
- A) Furthermore, as a student of biology and zoology, Piaget learned that survival requires adaptation.
- B) One psychologist might concentrate on infants, like Piaget, while another might study the ways in which children's social skills affect their success.
- C) For example, Piaget would describe an infant's knowledge of a ball in terms of what he or she performs with it – pushing, throwing or mouthing it.
- D) For Piaget, development referred to continual recognition of knowledge into new and more complex structures.
- E) The cognitive-developmental approach actually includes several related theories, and it is closely associated with the work of Piaget.

73. Nowadays, manual labour has largely been replaced by machines; in some cases machines are completely taking over certain processes. For example, some machines produce food and energy, as well as transport passengers and goods by land, sea, air and even space. ---- The global connection between humans and machines is made possible by computer networks that allow for the merging of old and new ways of communication. Computers can even be programmed to simulate the intelligent performances of living organisms and transfer this artificial intelligence into motion carried out by robots.

- A) Machines are used to accomplish almost all agricultural tasks from cultivating the soil to sowing and harvesting.
- B) An increasing number of machines are equipped with sophisticated artificial intelligence and can be programmed to handle many types of work.
- C) There is, however, growing concern about the potential threat of machines becoming more intelligent than humans.
- D) Others simplify administration, planning or organizational tasks; for instance, computers support office work, education and research.
- E) This is reducing the number of jobs that are available for unskilled workers in these sectors.



74. ---- It was all very well to have a steam engine next to a factory to turn the generator, to turn the motors, and light the bulbs. But the energy lost along the wires was so great that it would require a steam engine and generator at the end of every street to service a town. Indeed, early distribution networks had a limited range of about 2km. The challenge was to come up with a system that could offer useful electricity at the end of a very long wire.

- A) Walking at night, in the past, meant walking through a world illuminated via the burning of coal.
- B) Reliable electric lighting transformed cities in Europe and America, making streets safer and helping to foster a 24-hour society.
- C) By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, electricity offered huge potential to change the world, but it suffered from one major limitation: distribution.
- D) The name electricity was coined by William Gilbert, who had spent years studying magnetism.
- E) While the major source of electricity was water and coal in the past, today it is nuclear radiation.

75. 'Genre' is a term that refers to a type of media product or work of art governed by implicit rules that are shared by the makers of the product and the audience for it. Examples are thrillers, soap operas and talk shows. ---- To some extent, these rules are about the content of the genre. Particular types of characters and events, for example, will routinely occur in particular genres and others will not.

- A) Every genre has its own standards and conventions that distinguish it from others.
- B) Today, there are many people involved in the production of the film rating system.
- C) Some agencies control whether the content of these types of media are suitable to be broadcast.
- D) Moreover, you can also come across similar definitions in music.
- E) On the other hand, there are various reasons why genre is more controlled in certain countries.

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

76. (I) What conservationists do in order to protect endangered species should be supported by governments to succeed. (II) Conservationists are using different methods to decide which species to save and not to save. (III) Each one favours certain priorities, such as an animal's role in preserving a food chain or genetic diversity. (IV) Serving those priorities ultimately deems species winners or losers. (V) For example, Chinese river dolphins are viewed as losers since they serve no meaningful role, while gray wolves are winners because of controlling animal population.

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

77. (I) During the 1980s, evidence began to emerge suggesting that people who receive social support from friends, family members, and health care providers tended to live longer and healthier lives than people who lacked support. (II) A review done by a group of scientists concluded that people who have high levels of social support are more able than other people to cope with stress and chronic pain. (III) Although social support has been widely researched, no single definition of the concept has emerged. (IV) Indeed, lack of social support rivalled other well-established risk factors as a risk for poor health. (V) Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and inactive lifestyle are among the impacts with which social support is compared.

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

78. (I) Nearly half of all college math majors are women, and females now score as well as males on standardized math tests. (II) Yet, only about 30 percent of Ph.D.s in mathematics – and fewer in computer science, physics and engineering – are awarded to women every year. (III) Researchers have long blamed sex discrimination and bias, but research suggests that there may now be a less sinister culprit: motherhood. (IV) Family responsibilities can explain why men outnumber women in science- and math-related positions. (V) Undeniably, women in science have had to fight sex discrimination for decades.

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

79. (I) In Britain, biscuit consumption is higher than in the rest of Europe. (II) When someone sits down for a tea, coffee or biscuit, he or she might be consuming a little bit of celebrity history. (III) Some of the most common and popular foods and beverages are named after famous people of the past. (IV) Earl Grey tea, Garibaldi biscuits and the classic Victoria sponge cake are among the most favoured food and drinks linked with historical figures. (V) Rich, famous and talented historical celebrities have also lent their names to seafood dishes, puddings and champagne.

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

80. (I) Staring at the Sun without sunglasses hurts, which is reason enough to avoid doing it. (II) Too little sunshine leads to low vitamin D levels, which put you at higher risk of certain cancers. (III) But direct exposure to the ultraviolet radiation in intense sunlight can also damage the eye and increase the likelihood of a cataract developing. (IV) Cataracts affect the part of the eye that focuses light – the lens – gradually clouding vision and leading to blindness. (V) Surgery to restore vision involves making tiny cuts in the eye to remove the cataract and replace the lens.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kuruluna geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, kuce, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.

**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**

- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitabıınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olsun, tekrar sınava alınmeyecektir.**
- 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 uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla 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.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 yazıcıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitabıne işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitabıınızı alır almadan kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitabıcta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitabıının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitabıgün ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitabıınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Size verilen soru kitabıının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.**  
**Soru kitabı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler.** Soru kitabıınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitabıının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitabıne yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitabının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitabıınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*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 çoğaltıması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ (13 EYLÜL 2015)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. C

2. E

3. C

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. B

8. C

9. B

10. A

11. B

12. C

13. D

14. E

15. A

16. D

17. A

18. C

19. A

20. D

21. A

22. E

23. C

24. B

25. D

26. E

27. C

28. A

29. C

30. A

31. B

32. A

33. B

34. B

35. C

36. B

37. A

38. A

39. D

40. A

41. A

42. C

43. D

44. A

45. B

46. E

47. A

48. B

49. A

50. D

51. C

52. E

53. B

54. C

55. C

56. A

57. A

58. A

59. A

60. B

61. C

62. D

63. A

64. A

65. C

66. A

67. E

68. B

69. C

70. A

71. C

72. C

73. D

74. C

75. A

76. A

77. C

78. E

79. A

80. B



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)

27 MART 2016

**Aşağıdaki metni seçili alana yazınız.**

"Bu kitapçıkta yer alan tüm kuralları okudum ve bu kurallara uymayı taahhüt ediyorum. Aksi takdirde sınavımın geçersiz sayılacağını kabul ediyorum."

.....  
.....  
.....

**Aşağıda verilen harfleri/rakamları/sembollerini, bunların alt kısmında yer alan kutucuklara eksiksiz olarak yazınız.**

A	B	C	Ç	D	E	F	G	Ğ	H	I	İ	J	K	L	M	N	O	Ö	P	R	S	Ş	T	U	Ü	V	Y	Z
a	b	c	ç	d	e	f	g	ğ	h	i	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	ö	p	r	s	ş	t	u	ü	v	y	z
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	.	,	:	+	-	/	(	)	!	=	?								

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 saat).**
3. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayın.
5. Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmeyecektir.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayın.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

**1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

1. As we learn more about the neural mechanisms of intelligence, ---- for enhancing intelligence become more likely.

A) precautions      B) substitutions  
C) necessities      D) prospects  
E) permissions

2. From the early 1800s scientists began to gather ---- amounts of data about marine life, paving the way for future knowledge about the importance of the planet's oceans.

A) immense      B) predictable  
C) equivalent      D) relevant  
E) sustainable

3. Reduction in cholesterol, body fat and oxidation is believed to help slow the ageing process ----.

A) doubtfully      B) reflectively  
C) externally      D) obscurely  
E) considerably

4. Trade between people depends on a uniform set of weights and measures that can be used by both sides of the transaction to ---- that the amount obtained or handed over is correct.

A) disapprove      B) pretend  
C) ensure      D) realise  
E) estimate

5. Despite its problems, the Space Shuttle has been a major step forward in spaceflight, ---- more than one hundred successful missions and pointing the way for future reusable spacecraft.

A) standing for      B) carrying out  
C) running into      D) calling for  
E) putting aside

6. From the beginning of human history, innovators have experimented with all kinds of elements, from the ordinary to the invisible, trying to ---- new, improved materials.

A) come up with      B) do away with  
C) cut down on      D) get along with  
E) make up for

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. **With the development of agriculture, humans ---- to transform more and more extensively the environments in which they ----.**

A) had begun / had been living  
B) are beginning / were living  
C) began / lived  
D) have begun / were going to live  
E) would begin / have been living

8. **Any student who ---- four years in high school or college attempting to learn a second language ---- the struggle of trying to memorize vocabulary, verb conjugation or tenses.**

A) was spending / had to appreciate  
B) spends / has to appreciate  
C) had spent / should have appreciated  
D) has spent / can appreciate  
E) is spending / used to appreciate

9. **For many consumers from all over the world, the Internet is the first place ---- for useful information that ---- them about what they buy.**

A) to look / will inform  
B) looking / has informed  
C) to have looked / informs  
D) to be looking / is informing  
E) having looked / will have informed

14. With normal ocean waves, only the surface of the water body is in motion; a tsunami, ----, brings not only the surface into motion but lifts and then drops an entire water column in the ocean.

- A) namely                      B) though  
C) for example                D) similarly  
E) hence

15. The basic principles of good diets are ---- simple --- one can summarize them in just ten words: eat less, move more, eat lots of fruits and vegetables.

- A) neither / nor              B) the more / the less  
C) whether / or                D) such / as  
E) so / that

16. The henna, which may have spiritual significance in various cultures, is applied ---- different graphic rules, with different symbolic relations.

- A) due to                      B) except for  
C) unlike                      D) according to  
E) prior to



**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parça da numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

A genetically modified plant may produce specific proteins or other substances that have never before been a part of the human food supply. These substances have potentially negative side effects; for instance, they (17)--- as toxins or allergens. Accordingly, an extensive testing and approval process is mandated for foods of this kind, including individual ingredients and additives (18)--- whole foods. Approval is granted (19)--- the food is shown to be safe in accordance with scientific standards. This is accomplished by comparing the genetically modified product with its traditional (20)---. The long-term effects of the use of genetically modified plants (21)--- people and the environment have not yet been adequately determined.

**17.**

- A) may act
- B) could have acted
- C) were to act
- D) will have acted
- E) must act

**18.**

- A) in terms of
- B) regarding
- C) thanks to
- D) despite
- E) as well as

**19.**

- A) though
- B) only if
- C) unless
- D) as if
- E) in case

**20.**

- A) provision
- B) consumption
- C) management
- D) distribution
- E) counterpart

**21.**

- A) beyond
- B) against
- C) on
- D) with
- E) for

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parça da numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Thousands of years ago, agriculture began as a highly site-specific activity. The first farmers were gardeners who grew individual plants, and they (22)--- the microclimates and patches of soil that favoured those plants. But as farmers acquired scientific knowledge and mechanical expertise, they enlarged their plots using standardized approaches (23)--- ploughing the soil and spreading animal manure as fertilizer to increase crop production. (24)--- the years, they developed better methods of preparing the soil and protecting plants from insects, and eventually, machines to reduce the labor required. (25)--- in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, scientists invented chemical pesticides and used newly discovered genetic principles to select for more productive plants. (26)--- these methods maximized overall productivity, they caused some areas within fields to underperform.

**22.**

- A) brought in
- B) paid for
- C) looked for
- D) kept on
- E) took away

**23.**

- A) on behalf of
- B) in the light of
- C) on account of
- D) in contrast with
- E) such as

**24.**

- A) Over
- B) For
- C) In
- D) From
- E) Off

**25.**

- A) Being started
- B) To start
- C) Having been started
- D) Starting
- E) To have started

**26.**

- A) Given that
- B) Even though
- C) Just as
- D) In case
- E) Because

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

- 27. We will soon have to find new ways of living that do not harm the environment ----.**
- A) because researchers aim to make waste products less damaging to the environment
  - B) when humans waste an enormous amount of the Earth's resources
  - C) if we continue using the Earth's resources at current rate
  - D) while the habitats of some species have been largely destroyed by humans
  - E) although environmental organizations are trying to conserve the wildlife
- 28. Many vitamins and minerals are necessary components of our diet ----.**
- A) unless they are consumed excessively
  - B) although they are basic fuels of life
  - C) but lack of vitamin E can cause skin diseases
  - D) while moderate levels will be beneficial
  - E) even if they help us stay healthy
- 29. Cosmetics companies have started to remove *parabens* and other harmful chemicals from their products ----.**
- A) even though there is not much pressure from regulatory bodies to do so
  - B) when they experience no adverse effects on humans
  - C) even if a link between *parabens* and breast cancer exists
  - D) because most underarm deodorants do not contain *parabens*
  - E) although there is a long-running debate about the safety of *parabens*

- 30. ---- he is well known to future generations mostly because of his treasure-filled tomb, which was discovered intact in 1922.**
- A) After King Tutankhamun's body was mummified and placed in a series of coffins
  - B) Although the grave goods accompanying King Tutankhamun to the afterlife tell much about daily life then
  - C) While King Tutankhamun had little opportunity to achieve greatness in his short life of 18 years
  - D) Because King Tutankhamun died from a fracture in his left leg that became infected with gangrene
  - E) When King Tutankhamun was still a child and under the influence of advisers
- 31. NASA's Kepler space telescope was launched in 2009 and stopped gathering data in 2013 after a mechanical failure ----.**
- A) whereas no input has been detected from it since it broke down
  - B) because during its construction the engineers worked meticulously to maximize its lifespan
  - C) so it searched for planets by measuring the levels in a star's brightness
  - D) yet in its relatively short lifetime it has provided a wealth of discovery
  - E) since it has discovered a group of stars where each star has planets of its own

**32. Whereas the aeroplanes of the future were expected to cross oceans and continents as fast as possible in the 1980s ----.**

- A) we now focus on noise reduction, lighter and stronger materials, and lower fuel consumption
- B) the race to develop new aircraft technologies is at least as intense now as it was 30 years ago
- C) the first heavier-than-air machines to fly were kites, invented by the Chinese in about 1000 BC
- D) the needs of aircraft travellers are very well-matched with the technological development of airlines
- E) designers have improved the conditions of both the terminals and the neighbourhoods of airports all over the world

**33. To cope with the increasing number of tourists visiting Saudi Arabia ----.**

- A) investment in the tourism sector is not among the top priorities of the government
- B) hotel managers say that the average stay for a tourist is between two and seven days
- C) the government has outlined a plan to invest more money in its airports and transportation
- D) officials have been concerned about the potential oversupply of hotels in the country
- E) the country's four main international airports handle most of the domestic air travel

**34. ---- since scholars and researchers have an unrivalled understanding of potential drug targets in the development procedures of new medicines.**

- A) There is an increasing recognition from scientists that they need to work closely with companies that provide complementary expertise
- B) The reason for the failure of alternative drugs in the market is their limited efficacy for their targets rather than purely safety
- C) It is sometimes ignored by authorities that brilliant experts need to be chosen earlier in the development process by the companies
- D) Academic institutions are falling short of engaging with leading drug companies at an earlier stage of a pharmaceutical development
- E) Pharmaceutical companies are increasingly turning to collaboration with the academicians at the top ranking universities

**35. ---- so as to maximise the amount of accurate information in hand.**

- A) The police often have the option of closing an investigation file
- B) It is highly crucial for the police to interview eyewitnesses
- C) It would be easy to identify someone with the help of closed-circuit television
- D) One must realise how important it is to avoid identifying an innocent person as the criminal
- E) The cognitive interview has proved itself to be more effective than other interview techniques

36. Although the story of humankind and the peopling of the planet still holds many mysteries ----.

- A) receding oceans are likely to expose ancient land bridges between continents
- B) the most widely accepted theory states that modern humans came out of Africa
- C) efforts to trace the diversification of animal forms by analyzing the change in DNA are premature
- D) one of the earliest pieces of art found in Europe can be dated to 24,000 BC
- E) no one knows where exactly the first agricultural villages appeared

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

37. The notion of an algorithm, a procedure for arriving at a solution by a sequence of elementary steps, was also familiar to the ancient Greeks, as can be seen in Euclid's algorithm used even today.

- A) Bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinmekteydi.
- B) Algoritma kavramı, yani bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği gibi antik Yunanlılar döneminde de bilinmekteydi.
- C) Bir temel adımlar zinciri ile bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere bugün olduğu gibi antik Yunanlılar zamanında da biliniyordu.
- D) Bir temel adımlar dizisiyle bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan ve antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında görülebilir.
- E) Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürüdür.

38. Reptiles and insects have no need to sweat because, unlike mammals, they do not need to maintain a constant body temperature.

- A) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeye ihtiyaçları vardır fakat sürüngenler ve böcekler için aynı durum söz konusu değildir.
- B) Sürüngenler ve böcekler terlemeye ihtiyaç duymaz çünkü memelilerin aksine sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmektedir.
- C) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeleri gerekmektedir ancak sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin buna ihtiyacı yoktur.
- D) Sürüngenler ve böcekler, sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmemiş için, memeliler gibi terlemeye ihtiyaç duymazlar.
- E) Sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin terlemeye ihtiyaçları yoktur çünkü memelilerde olduğu gibi sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmektedir.

- 39.** It is true that power nourishes all relationships, but only equally shared power can create happy individuals and satisfying marriages.
- A) Bütün ilişkileri besleyen şeyin güç olduğu doğrudur, ancak mutlu bireyler ve tatkîmkâr evlilikler, güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşılsa yaratılabilir.
- B) Bütün ilişkilerin güçle beslendiği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığında mutlu bireyler ve tatkîmkâr evlilikler yaratılabilir.
- C) Güçün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığı takdirde mutlu bireyler ve tatkîmkâr evlilikler yaratılabilir.
- D) Güçün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak mutlu bireyler ve tatkîmkâr evlilikler sadece eşit olarak paylaşılan güçle yaratılabilir.
- E) Güçün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak sadece eşit olarak paylaşılan güç mutlu bireyler ve tatkîmkâr evlilikler yaratılabilir.
- 40.** Çok az insan renklerin, nesnelerin özellikleri olmadığını ancak gözlerimiz ve beynimizle etkileşen ışığın farklı dalga boylarının bir sonucu olduğunu bilir.
- A) Despite the fact that colours are not the property of objects, few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.
- B) Few people know that colours are not the property of objects but a result of different wavelengths of light interacting with our eyes and brain.
- C) Realizing that they are not the property of objects, few people know that colours are a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.
- D) Colours are not the property of objects; however, few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light interacting with our eyes and brain.
- E) Colours, which are not the property of objects, are known by few people to be a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.

- 41.** İngiliz posta sisteminin 1510 yılındaki kuruluşundan beri en büyük ve yegane yeniliği olan dünyanın ilk yapışkanlı posta pulu Penny Black, 1840 yılında basıldı.
- A) In 1840, the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, was issued, and it is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510.
- B) In 1840, the English postal system issued the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.
- C) The Penny Black, which was issued in 1840 and became the world's first adhesive postage stamp, is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since it was established in 1510.
- D) The world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510, was issued in 1840.
- E) The Penny Black, the world's first adhesive postage stamp by the English postal system, was issued in 1840 as its greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.
- 42.** Sesinizi yükselttirecek kadar çok gürültüye uzun süre maruz kalma, kalp krizi oranlarını yüzde 50 artırmaktadır, özellikle bu hem işte hem de evde geçerliyse.
- A) Being chronically exposed to loud noise and raising your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
- B) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice by 50 percent can increase heart attack rates, especially if this happens at both work and home.
- C) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
- D) Being chronically exposed to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice, especially at both work and home, can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent.
- E) Chronic exposure to loud noise can make you raise your voice and increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this happens at both work and home.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Beneath a temple thought to mark the location of the Buddha's birth, archaeologists may have discovered the physical roots of the religion: an ancient tree shrine that predates all known Buddhist sites. The archaeological record of Buddhism stretches back to the time of Ashoka, an Indian emperor who enthusiastically embraced the religion in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and built many temples. The sage known as the Buddha though, probably lived about three centuries earlier. The remains of one of Ashoka's temples lie at Lumbinini in Nepal, which many recognise as the Buddha's birthplace. As part of his conservation work, Robert Coningham at Durham University, excavated below the temple foundations. He found evidence of pre-Ashokan stonework and, below that, signs of a timber structure that was radiocarbon dated to between 800 and 550 BC. When the surrounding soil was examined it was found to contain the remains of ancient tree roots, but was strangely free of the debris usually left by human occupation. This suggests that a tree grew at the centre of the wooden structure, and that the area around it was regularly cleaned, just as Buddhist tree shrines are cleaned today.

**43. It can be understood from the passage that the excavation below the temple at Lumbinini has ----.**

- A) located the remains of an ancient shrine where nothing was thought to exist
- B) provided little evidence that the Buddha was actually born there
- C) shown that Ashoka was the first emperor to follow the teachings of Buddhism
- D) possibly revealed the very first tree shrine in the Buddhist religion
- E) enabled archaeologists to make a previously unknown link between Ashoka and the Buddha

**44. It is clearly stated in the passage that Ashoka ----.**

- A) lived during the same period as the Buddha
- B) knew exactly where the Buddha was buried and built a shrine there
- C) was a firm believer in the religion that the Buddha founded centuries earlier
- D) dedicated his time to finding the actual birthplace of the Buddha
- E) welcomed the Buddha to his empire to spread his religion

**45. The unusual thing about the soil around the timber structure was that it was ----.**

- A) full of dead organic matter
- B) examined by previous excavators
- C) contaminated by radiation
- D) surrounded by ancient trees
- E) without any human waste

**46. One can understand from the passage that over the centuries, Buddhist tree shrines have been ----.**

- A) built away from royal residences
- B) protected by the warriors of the emperor
- C) kept hidden under temple foundations
- D) taken care of in a very similar manner
- E) constructed of both timber and stone

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The floods causing damage across much of central Europe are a sign of catastrophes to strike as the continent's climate gets harsher. In the German town of Passau on 3 June 2013, waters rose to their highest level since 1501. At that time, the floods in Czech capital Prague were beginning to recede but Dresden, Germany, was preparing itself for the river Elbe to rise 5 metres higher than normal. "Several factors are responsible", says Stéphane Isoard of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen, Denmark. "It was spring, so snow was melting from the mountains," she says. When two months of rain fell in two days, the water had nowhere to go because the ground was soaked. Climate change also causes heavier rainfall, and might be partly to blame. However, Isoard points out that bad land management is just as important. "In urban areas, there is less opportunity for water to infiltrate the soil. With more floods inevitable, Europe needs to adapt," Isoard says. Some work is already under way. Wetlands are being restored around stretches of the Danube. Green spaces like this can absorb extra water, making floods less severe. "Over the last 20 years, events like this have become more common," says Iain White of the University of Manchester in the UK. "Central Europe has improved its flood responses since 2002, but there comes a point where you can't defend," he maintains.

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

- A) bad land management is especially responsible for devastating floods as in Passau
- B) the rise in water levels in central Europe in 1501 was more alarming than that of 2013
- C) waters from melting snow caused the river Elbe to rise 5 meters, resulting in great harm in Prague and Dresden
- D) Prague was more vulnerable to harmful consequences of the flood than Dresden
- E) central Europe should be ready for more severe floods as they seem unavoidable

**48. One of the strategies to cope with floods is to ----.**

- A) build on areas that are water-resistant
- B) reconstruct wetlands that can take in more surface water
- C) decrease the number of urban areas near rivers
- D) redirect the water that results from melting snow
- E) establish a system by which neighbouring countries inform each other

**49. One can infer from the passage that in central Europe ----.**

- A) extreme weather conditions have brought floods, yet there have not been any attempts to cope with them
- B) the severity of the floods has dramatically decreased since 2002 thanks to the long-term solutions to prevent them
- C) heavy rainfall will no longer pose a big threat because urban areas have become more prepared for a possible flood
- D) there have been some precautions taken against the floods, but they are still not totally effective
- E) climate change has had a more damaging effect than in any other parts of the world

**50. The primary aim of the author is to ----.**

- A) draw attention to how central Europe has recently been contributing to climate change
- B) warn governments in central Europe to take immediate action to protect themselves against floods
- C) give detailed information about the reasons for flooding in central Europe and how to deal with it
- D) prove the claims made by researchers like Isoard and White about the floods in central Europe
- E) exemplify the methods to make the soil absorb more water in central Europe

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The influence of technology on diplomacy can be illustrated by leaked and misunderstood telegrams, which shaped the history in unexpected ways. For example, the 1917 Zimmermann telegram (sent by German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German Mission in Mexico and intercepted by the British) instructed the German representative to start negotiating Mexico's entrance into World War I as a German ally by offering Mexico control of the US states of New Mexico, Utah and California after the war. The Zimmermann telegram was leaked at a time when the American public were still neutral and not ready to join World War I. It prompted the United States to join the Allied forces. The most illustrative case study of the influence of the telegraph on diplomacy was the 1914 July crisis that led to the beginning of the World War I. Telegraph messages were being sent between St. Petersburg, Berlin, Belgrade, Vienna, Paris and other countries involved in the conflict. However, there was little awareness of how to use the telegraph properly. The Russian czar sent a conciliatory note to Germany, but the German kaiser had already sent a note that was not conciliatory at all, thus creating communication confusion and mistrust that contributed toward escalation and ultimately war. A new technology coupled with human failure led to an unfortunate outcome.

**51. The Zimmermann telegram ----.**

- A) redefined the relationship between Germany and Russia
- B) tried to convince the Mexicans that the British were to invade their country
- C) caused the Mexicans to become suspicious of the United States
- D) showed Germany's intention to take control of the United States
- E) provoked the US government into joining the war against Germany

**52. As it is stated in the passage, the 1914 July crisis ----.**

- A) was due to the conflict between Russia and Germany although both were capable of using the telegraph effectively
- B) resulted from a confusion in understanding telegraph messages between the Russian and German heads of state
- C) caused a breakdown in communication systems due to technical problems with the telegraph system
- D) led to a general distrust of the telegraph system in the major countries involved in the conflict
- E) arose because the telegraph messages could not be sent to other capitals such as Paris and Vienna

**53. One can understand from the passage that the Germans ----.**

- A) could not use diplomacy effectively in the past
- B) were not skillful in using the telegraph compared with other nations
- C) resorted to sending telegraph messages to form alliances and other diplomatic relations
- D) relied on the British to intercept their messages
- E) were against the development of technology in diplomatic relationships

**54. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) The Development of the Telegraph
- B) The Use of Telegraph in World War I
- C) The Telegraph and Its Various Uses
- D) The Early Days of the Telegraph
- E) The Impact of Telegraph on German Diplomacy

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Paleo diet is very popular these days. The Red Lady of El Mirón cave in northern Spain also ate the Paleo diet almost 19,000 years ago. But it was not a trend for her. A close look at the Red Lady's teeth shows that the meat of the hooved animals, such as red deer and mountain goat, made up about 80 percent of her diet. Fish seems to have made up most of the rest of her diet. If that sounds a little dull, fear not. Meticulous dental analysis reveals she also ate some starchy plant material, most likely to have been seeds, plus mushrooms, although probably in small amounts. Whether mushrooms were eaten for nutrition or for some other purpose is unknown. Could the diet revealed by this unique fossil from northern Spain make you live a longer, healthier life? Although the surviving bones of the Red Lady suggest she was healthy, her age at death was between 35 and 40. That may have counted as middle-aged for people who lived in Paleolithic times. Perhaps you had better stick to a balanced diet with five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

**55. As it is stated in the passage, thanks to dental examinations, ----.**

- A) why the Red Lady was not able to live longer than 40 years was known
- B) what the Red Lady's diet included was revealed
- C) when the Red Lady lived was brought to light
- D) why the Red Lady's diet depended heavily on meat was found
- E) where the Red Lady lived in Spain was disclosed

**56. According to the passage, the diet of the Red Lady ----.**

- A) was made up of large portions
- B) was mainly composed of meat
- C) was followed by a great number of women in Paleolithic times
- D) involved foods eaten especially for nutrition
- E) shows that eating meat is important between the ages of 35 and 40

**57. It is implied in the passage that the Paleo diet ----.**

- A) puts emphasis on starchy plant materials
- B) leads people to have a diet consisting only of meat
- C) requires eating all types of food in small portions
- D) does not have direct effects on living a longer life
- E) allows people to live as long as the Red Lady

**58. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.**

- A) persuade the reader to start the Paleo diet to lead a long life
- B) give information about the Paleo diet by providing the reader with an example
- C) criticize the reader for not following the healthy Paleo diet
- D) warn the reader against the consequences of following the Paleo diet
- E) explain the reasons why the Red Lady died at such a young age

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçağa göre cevaplayınız.**

Hunger is known to increase food purchases, but Alison Jing Xu at the University of Minnesota and her team wanted to know if it also increased desire to buy non-food items. They asked 63 people to come to the lab with an empty stomach. Half were given a piece of cake to eat before all the volunteers were asked to examine a binder clip and decide how many they would like. Hungry participants asked for 70 percent more free clips than those who had just eaten. To find out if the same association held true for real purchases, the team had a look at the receipts of 81 customers leaving a department store that sold mostly non-food goods. Customers who were hungrier spent 64 percent more than the others. So, what is going on? When we are hungry, our stomach releases a hormone called *ghrelin* which acts on an area of the brain that makes people not only want to consume calories but also to seek out reward and motivation in buying other things. Jing Xu and her team suggest that consumers better feed themselves before they go shopping.

**59. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) 63 people who joined the lab experiment were given information about *ghrelin* beforehand
- B) researchers intentionally increased the level of *ghrelin* of the participants with a slice of cake
- C) participants who had eaten a piece of cake did not want as many binder clips as those who had not
- D) the aim was to find out the effect of hunger on purchasing food items
- E) some of the participants wanted to have more binder clips rather than a piece of cake because they were not feeling hungry

**60. For the real-life part of the experiment, ----.**

- A) 81 hungry people were asked to shop at a department store
- B) the receipts of the customers were checked to see the effect of hunger on purchasing
- C) the research team reached contrasting findings for the lab participants and the department store customers
- D) all customers who shopped at the department store were equally hungry
- E) 64 percent of the department store customers purchased non-food items

**61. It can be concluded from both experiments that ----.**

- A) shopping leads the stomach to release *ghrelin* more
- B) food alone is not enough to motivate hungry people
- C) spending money is not associated with extreme hunger
- D) purchasing is rewarding for people who are not hungry
- E) the effect of *ghrelin* is not restricted to food

**62. The study may make people aware that ----.**

- A) it is usually the needs that play a key role in how much money people spend when shopping
- B) non-food goods do not attract people when they are hungry
- C) taking part in lab experiments may change their previous shopping tendencies
- D) shopping on an empty stomach might result in spending more money than intended
- E) consumption of unnecessary calories may be demotivating to do shopping

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Defne:

- Why have you been stirring your tea for so long? You've cooled it off faster.

Beren:

— ----

Defne:

- When you stir it, the molecules move faster. So, you quicken the heat loss.

Beren:

- Okay, next time I won't stir my tea a lot.

- A) What do you think can be done to reduce the heat loss?
- B) What are you trying to say? I can't see any relation between them.
- C) As far as I know, the purpose of stirring drinks is to help the sugar dissolve in it.
- D) I agree that it's much more related to evaporation than to stirring.
- E) Do you say the spoon takes away some of the heat during the stirring?

64. Cahit:

- It says here in the newspaper that although a woman's core body temperature is generally higher than a man's, her hands are usually a few degrees colder.

Ayşe:

— ----

Cahit:

- It must be about women's hormone levels and relatively smaller muscle mass.

Ayşe:

- That's interesting! I'd never have thought of it that way.

A) Does this happen even in mildly cold situations?

B) What's the explanation for this?

C) Are there any situations where a man's hands get colder?

D) Don't the blood vessels constrict when temperatures drop?

E) Have you also read anything about the contribution of blood circulation?



65. Okan:

- Recently, I've been sleeping far less than I normally do. Do you think this could be related to stress?

Sinan:

- Well, we all have stress but how it affects us differs from one person to another.

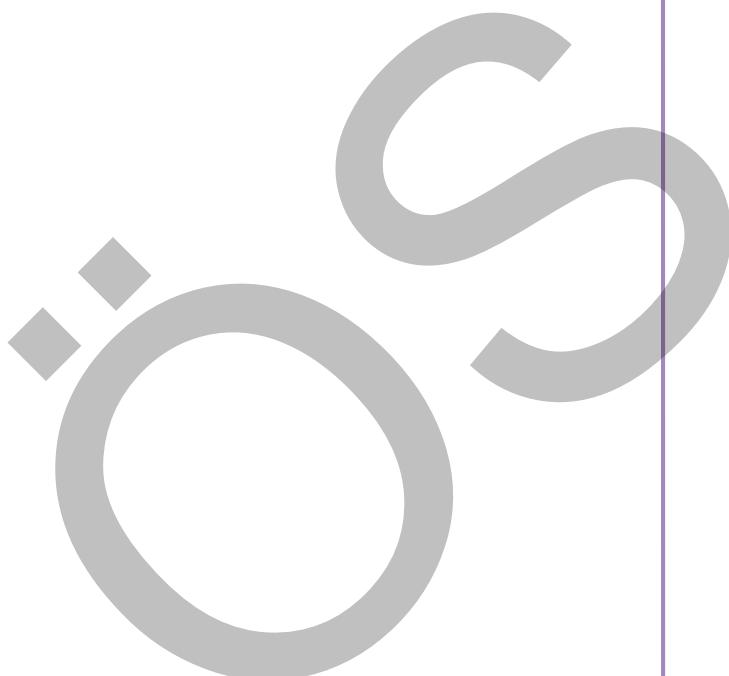
Okan:

— ---

Sinan:

- Probably. But I also know people who suffer from eating disorders due to their stress levels.

- A) I think I'm one of those whose sleeping patterns are dramatically disturbed.
- B) However, my body needs more sleep than many people because I work at night.
- C) These days, I also have poor appetite since I can't get sufficient sleep.
- D) Do you mean lack of sleep has both biological and psychological reasons?
- E) I agree. People who are self-employed tend to have less stress-related problems.



66. Pınar:

- I'm just back from the hospital. The doctor changed my medication and suggested more rest.

Hazal:

- OK. But why do you look so depressed? It's probably a good thing, right?

Pınar:

— ---

Hazal:

- So, you're worried that your manager won't be very happy with the news.

- A) I guess so, but every type of medication has its side effects along with benefits.
- B) No, it's bad news because the new medication is not covered by my health insurance.
- C) I don't think so because I'm supposed to exercise more after work in the evenings.
- D) I'm not sure. That means I'll have to take more days off, so I'll fall behind with my work.
- E) It might work better, but I'm afraid it's going to provide temporary relief.

67. Student:

— ----

Professor:

- They're fixed three months before you're born.  
You can leave a mark on them with a cut,  
abrasion or acid, but they'll grow back within a  
month.

Student:

- What about aging?

Professor:

- It doesn't have such an effect, but it gets harder to  
scan your fingers or take a print from them.

- A) Do all people throughout the world have different fingerprints?
- B) How do they treat finger injuries without damaging  
one's fingerprints?
- C) Are fingerprints utilized in any fields other than  
forensics?
- D) What's the role of fingerprints in upcoming  
technological advances?
- E) Do fingerprints change during our lifetime?

**68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

68. The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is more confident than ever that most of the warming of the past 60 years is humanity's fault.

- A) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change underestimated the role of humankind over the warming that occurred during the last 60 years.
- B) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most convincing one up to now, proving man's responsibility for the warming that has taken place over the past 60 years.
- C) The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confidently proclaimed that humankind is partially to blame for the warming of the planet over the past 60 years.
- D) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has confidently demonstrated that humanity must take responsibility for the warming of the planet in the last 60 years.
- E) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most confident one so far to assert that mankind has been responsible for most of the warming over the last 60 years.

69. One should visit the theater not merely for the purpose of entertainment, but rather draw lessons from the play performed on stage.

- A) The purpose of visiting the theatre is to be entertained rather than draw lessons from the play performed on stage.
- B) Instead of entertainment, which is not the only intention of a play, one must acquire knowledge with the help of the play acted on stage.
- C) Paying a visit to the theater must not be for entertaining ourselves; instead, we should understand the messages passed on by the actors.
- D) Theaters should not be visited with the aim of entertainment alone; instead, one should learn lessons from the play acted on stage.
- E) Drawing lessons from the play acted on stage rather than being entertained must be the sole reason for visiting the theater.

**70. Scientists are struggling to understand the strange biology of *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, in case it disappears from the jungle.**

- A) It is a well-known fact that *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, will vanish from the jungle soon, which makes scientists interested in understanding its biology.
- B) One of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia* has started to disappear from the jungle; therefore, scientists are rushing to study the biology of this large flower.
- C) There is a possibility that one of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia*, may become extinct from the jungle, so scientists are working hard to comprehend its unusual biology.
- D) Scientists have difficulty in understanding the complex biology of *Rafflesia*, which is one of the world's largest flowers, as it is about to disappear.
- E) It is strange that although *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, is vanishing from the jungle, scientists are still trying to understand its biology.

**71. The notion that we might one day be able to communicate by thought alone has preoccupied scientists and science-fiction writers for decades.**

- A) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been trying to demonstrate that people can actually interact by thought alone.
- B) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been thinking that one day people will be able to transmit their ideas not only by words, but also by thought.
- C) Not only scientists but also science-fiction writers have long been endeavouring to find an answer to the problem regarding thought communication.
- D) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been considering the idea that one day it will be possible for people to transmit messages via thought only.
- E) Scientists have already proven that people can communicate by thought alone, which has also been a popular theme for science-fiction writers for a long time.

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

**72. There are a lot of doubts and questions about how effective antidepressants are. Many professionals in the field of psychology claim that for drugs to work, we need 'precision medication'. The aim of precision medication is to develop strategies that are best suited to each patient's biological, psychological, and social profile. ---- For example, if you have a job, you may be more likely to respond to a specific type of antidepressants.**

- A) Studies of antidepressant response prediction continue with millions of dollars and generate data derived from neurophysiology and genetics.
- B) Doctors can now use new technologies in neuroimaging to improve treatment that can produce better results.
- C) Certain characteristics, such as socioeconomic factors, can predict how someone will respond to a drug.
- D) We can understand from large clinical trials that antidepressants do not work as much as we expect them to on average.
- E) We do not need big data studies on antidepressant response, as even finding out the complaints of a patient can provide doctors with sufficient information.

73. Ethnic groups can differ greatly in appearance, dress codes, cultural practices, and religious beliefs. ---- For instance, the Welsh and the English in the UK are most distinctive in terms of their accent and language. Speech style, then, is an important and often central stereotypical or normative property of group membership.
- A) Therefore, communities that live in well-defined boundaries exhibit uniformity in the way they use language orally.
- B) Yet, communication involves spoken and written languages and a rich mix of expressions which are contextualized by ethnicity and nationality.
- C) Nevertheless, language or speech style is often regarded as one of the most distinct and clear markers of ethnic identity.
- D) Besides, the nature of the power and status relations between ethnic groups in society is influenced by self-respect and pride.
- E) In addition, ethnic groups that are high on status and have respectful jobs have high ethno-linguistic value.

74. Sons look to their fathers for support and example. They need to be instructed and inspired, but sometimes fathers cannot meet these needs of their sons. For example, Abraham Lincoln had little to learn from his father, Thomas. Abraham Lincoln and his father differed in almost every way. While Thomas could not understand reading as a passion, Abraham read every book he could get hold of. ---- Unlike his son Abraham, Thomas was unambitious and stubborn. Thus, when Abraham was a young adult, he turned to the heroes of the past generation for inspiration.
- A) When fathers cannot inspire their children, they often search for father figures among their favourite teachers.
- B) Abraham was not content with his life; therefore, at the age of 21, he left his parents' home and rarely saw his father again.
- C) Thomas was a good father, as he always supported Abraham to read different kinds of books to gain different perspectives.
- D) In addition to their intellectual differences, Thomas and Abraham were emotionally incompatible, too.
- E) Besides, it was hard for Abraham to hide his reactions to the political and social events that occurred when he was young.

75. There are some 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, with about 100 billion stars in each of these galaxies. ---- In fact, there are more planets in the universe than there are sand grains on all the beaches of all the coastlines of all the continents. Yet, in all this immensity, there is only one place where we know there is life – the tiny, fragile blue dot we call Earth.
- A) The reality is that finding life in remote planets will be very difficult and it will take quite a lot of time.
- B) Many scientists are trying to explain the origin of the disparate bodies in the solar system.
- C) Since one of Saturn's moons has been found to have ice fountains, we should be looking more widely for alive bodies.
- D) In recent years, we have discovered that there are probably more planets than there are stars.
- E) It is possible to find some kind of life in space, but whether we can talk to it is a matter of debate.

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

76. (I) Decision-making theories assume that individuals evaluate the costs and benefits of various actions and pick the best alternatives in a fairly logical, reasonable way. (II) Judgements and decisions do not always follow strict rationality. (III) They choose the alternative that gives them the greatest rewards at the least cost. (IV) Decision-making involves weighing the advantages and disadvantages of possible alternatives and then adopting the best one. (V) In other words, the relative strengths of the advantages and disadvantages determine the final decision.

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

77. (I) Some people choose not to consume meat as they think it comes from animals having consciousness just as we do. (II) Quite a few people wonder whether plants have a form of consciousness. (III) It is not really possible as plants do not have nerve cells, let alone a brain. (IV) Some plants can signal to each other, and to insects, using chemical messenger compounds, but that is quite different. (V) Human concepts such as emotion and self-awareness simply do not apply to plants.

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

78. (I) By the 12<sup>th</sup> century an aristocratic class of warriors had begun to exercise great power throughout Japan. (II) Their original center, the military government of Minamoto, was located at the coastal town of Kamakura, near modern Tokyo. (III) Known as the Samurai, they dominated Japanese society for nearly 700 years. (IV) However, as power shifted from civil aristocracy to a new bureaucratic regime based on these provincial warriors, the Samurai became famous for offering security through military talent. (V) The ritual where the defeated warrior committed suicide with his own sword was also portrayed in the film *The Last Samurai*.

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

79. (I) Bats live in caves to avoid danger and save energy. (II) Some species spend their daytime in caves while others hibernate there for the winter because caves provide optimal humidity, a stable low temperature, and few disturbances from light or noise. (III) Temperature is important because bats are warm-blooded but very small. (IV) Hibernation is a deep state of inactivity in which the animals' body temperature decreases. (V) Unlike many other mammals, bats let their internal temperature drop when they are resting, going into a state of decreased activity to conserve energy.

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

80. (I) Although it was only in recent years that the 3D printing technology became good enough to produce more than prototypes, the very idea of printing in 3D is not new. (II) The 3D printing technology development has been so rapid and quick. (III) Nevertheless, 3D printers will hardly out-compete existing technologies, when it comes to the production of large quantities of consumer goods and machine parts. (IV) For a long time to come, the technology will probably be more suitable for customized goods, spare parts, minor quantity production, and products difficult to make in a conventional way. (V) But experts have no doubt that 3D printers will be increasingly used in many industries.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kuruluna geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, kûpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 150 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olsun, tekrar sınava alınmeyecektir.**
- 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 uymanız bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uymayı anıların 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.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitaplığını alır almadan kapağından bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağından basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa 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 üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler.** Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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 değildir,** bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yapıştırın ve kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayın.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla 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 gereklî cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ (27 MART 2016)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. D

2. A

3. E

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. C

8. D

9. A

10. E

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. B

15. E

16. D

17. A

18. E

19. B

20. E

21. C

22. C

23. E

24. A

25. D

26. B

27. C

28. A

29. A

30. C

31. D

32. A

33. C

34. E

35. B

36. B

37. A

38. B

39. E

40. B

41. D

42. C

43. D

44. C

45. E

46. D

47. E

48. B

49. D

50. C

51. E

52. B

53. C

54. E

55. B

56. B

57. D

58. B

59. C

60. B

61. E

62. D

63. B

64. B

65. A

66. D

67. E

68. E

69. D

70. C

71. D

72. C

73. C

74. D

75. D

76. B

77. A

78. E

79. D

80. A



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

**(Sonbahar Dönemi)**

**4 EYLÜL 2016**

## ADAYIN DİKKATİNE!

Aşağıdaki metni seçili alana yazınız.

"Bu kitapçıkta yer alan tüm kuralları okudum ve bu kurallara uymayı taahhüt ediyorum. Aksi takdirde sınavımın geçersiz sayılmasını kabul ediyorum."

Aşağıda verilen harfleri/rakamları/sembollerı, bunların alt kısmında yer alan kutucuklara eksiksiz olarak yazınız. Bu alanları kesinlikle doldurunuz.

A	B	C	Ç	D	E	F	G	Ğ	H	I	İ	J	K	L	M	N	O	Ö	P	R	S	Ş	T	U	Ü	V	Y	Z
a	b	c	ç	d	e	f	g	ğ	h	i	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	ö	p	r	s	ş	t	u	ü	v	y	z
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	.	,	:	+	-	/	( )	!	=	?									

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. **Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
3. İstenen alanları doldurmadiğiniz veya yanlış doldurduğunuz takdirde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
4. Cevaplama istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Her sorunun altında o soru için ayrılmış cevap kodlama kutucuklarına o soru ile ilgili cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın.
5. **Soru seçeneklerine işaretlenen cevaplar kesinlikle değerlendirilmeye alınmayacaktır. Yalnızca cevap kutucuklarındaki kodlamalar değerlendirilecektir.**
6. **Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.**
7. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, kitapçığınızı örselemeden, temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın.
8. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
9. Kitapçığınızın boş sayfalarını müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
10. Her sorunun altında kodlamış olduğunuz cevaplarınızı elektronik ortama aktarılacağından, kitapçıklarının yırtılmamasına ve buruşmamasına dikkat ediniz.
11. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arkası kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu teste 80 soru vardır.

1.-6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. There is new ---- that dinosaurs were warm-blooded like birds and mammals rather than cold-blooded like reptiles.

- A) compulsion      B) frustration  
C) evidence      D) significance  
E) fulfillment

2. The tendency towards increasingly bitter chocolate has its origins in the ---- fall in cocoa prices in the 1980s.

- A) dramatic      B) permanent  
C) empirical      D) subtle  
E) hectic

3. An understanding of the physiology of stress does not ---- clarify its meaning, thus several models have been constructed in an attempt to better define and explain it.

- A) arguably      B) jointly  
C) eventually      D) completely  
E) desperately

4. That we have the ability to detect and ---- minute differences in the fat content of food suggests that this ability must have had considerable evolutionary importance.

- A) discriminate      B) hinder  
C) undermine      D) tackle  
E) protect

5. Children who are securely attached to their mother by the time they enter their second year of life are better equipped to ---- new experiences and relationships.

- A) depend on      B) turn down  
C) refrain from      D) cope with  
E) carry out

6. The success of advertising ultimately ---- whether it influences consumer behaviour.

- A) breaks in      B) disposes of  
C) gives away      D) rests on  
E) tears apart

**7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**7. Although Immanuel Kant, one of the greatest thinkers in the history of philosophy, ---- many pieces of technical terminology to articulate the themes of his critical philosophy, perhaps none ---- more pervasive than *a priori*.**

- A) was introducing / was
- B) introduced / is
- C) had introduced / had been
- D) used to introduce / has been
- E) had been introducing / would be

**8. In cultures that ---- up to more recent times, we ---- further clues to past beliefs.**

- A) will survive / need to find
- B) had survived / could find
- C) survived / would find
- D) survive / used to find
- E) have survived / may find

**9. The Internet provides a platform which enables new products ---- more rapidly since it is possible ---- new ideas and concepts through online research.**

- A) being developed / testing
- B) to develop / to have tested
- C) developing / to be tested
- D) to be developed / to test
- E) having developed / being tested

**10. Education plays an important role ---- improving people's health, and educated people are more likely to be informed consumers of health care, gathering information ---- diseases and potential treatments.**

- A) to / upon
- B) in / on
- C) at / about
- D) with / from
- E) for / over

**11. Excluding minor skin cancers, breast cancer is the single most common type of cancer ---- women based ---- American Cancer Society data.**

- A) in / from
- B) with / for
- C) among / upon
- D) within / about
- E) on / of

12. ---- some people produce irresistibly scented sweat that insects can detect from 30 m away, they are especially attractive to mosquitoes.

- A) Until
- B) As
- C) Whereas
- D) Whether
- E) Before

13. ---- using renewable energy is potentially a means of combating global warming, renewable energy facilities can be very expensive to establish.

- A) Unless
- B) Although
- C) Just as
- D) Until
- E) When

14. Standard Mail Transfer Protocol employs an elaborate letter-and-number code that tells each computer station what it must do with a message ---- it can reach its destination.

- A) as though
- B) in case
- C) so that
- D) even if
- E) now that

15. Leonardo da Vinci's drawings for machines are ---- accurate ---- it has been possible for modern engineers to build some of them.

- A) so / that
- B) as / as
- C) either / or
- D) more / than
- E) neither / nor

16. ---- the promising prospects that carbon capture and storage technology offers to prevent air pollution, it is still a rather new technique requiring much more research before it can be utilized on a large scale.

- A) Owing to
- B) Rather than
- C) In spite of
- D) Similar to
- E) Except for

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Great Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It led the world in (17)---- new sources of energy for making textiles and concentrating the process in factories. This was the Industrial Revolution. In New England, America, small factories first appeared in the 1790s. Thereafter, the proportion of manufacturing carried out in northern factories steadily rose (18)---- individual and primitive ways of production. By 1850, Americans were pioneering ways (19)---- clocks and firearms using interchangeable, machine-made parts. Goods poured out of New England and midwestern factories, and they spread (20)---- the world. Industrialization fell behind in the South, (21)---- it was not unknown.

**17.**

- A) accelerating
- B) utilising
- C) challenging
- D) eliminating
- E) recruiting

**18.**

- A) as a result of
- B) such as
- C) by means of
- D) due to
- E) as opposed to

**19.**

- A) to mass-produce
- B) to have mass-produced
- C) having mass-produced
- D) to be mass-produced
- E) mass-produce

**20.**

- A) on
- B) beyond
- C) across
- D) against
- E) towards

**21.**

- A) as if
- B) though
- C) in case
- D) only if
- E) just as

**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Reading does not come naturally; it is a difficult skill that must be acquired painfully. (22)--- learnt, however, it is rarely, if ever, forgotten. So, we do not have to worry about forgetting how to read because the skill is (23)--- established in our long-term memory banks. (24)--- the retention of the reading skill in permanent memory, an entirely different type of memory is required during the active process of reading itself. While reading, we must retain a 'short-term working memory' for what has just been read. Some of the information acquired while reading (25)--- to long-term memory but much is remembered for just long enough to enable you to understand the text. Memories must somehow be represented physically in the brain. Brain chemistry and structure is altered by experience, and the stability of these physiochemical changes can be associated (26)--- the retention duration of memory.

**22.**

- A) Unless      B) Once      C) Until  
D) Before      E) Though

**23.**

- A) coincidentally      B) scarcely  
C) firmly      D) moderately  
E) severely

**24.**

- A) Thanks to      B) In terms of  
C) On behalf of      D) Despite  
E) According to

**25.**

- A) may be committed      B) used to be committed  
C) would be committed      D) had better be committed  
E) must be committed

**26.**

- A) at      B) for      C) into  
D) with      E) upon

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. Some estimates indicate that sea levels could rise globally by at least one metre by 2080 ----.

- A) if municipalities immediately take preventive measures
- B) though this anticipation is uniform around the world
- C) unless a sudden rise in sea levels threatens most cities
- D) since glaciers melt and warmer seas expand
- E) as coastal areas at extremely low elevations are the most prone to disaster

28. The world's cities are home to more than half of the global population ----.

- A) so they are facing unprecedented pressure and demand for investment in infrastructure and urban development
- B) until they gain recognition as one of the fastest developing regional players in the local sector
- C) since firms around the world are trying hard to sign a contract to get involved in cities' recreation process
- D) so that new industrial projects can be designed to deal with the problems resulting from overpopulation
- E) but governments hope that public transportation systems will encourage people to get out of their cars

29. When someone feels upset about a life event, telling them to cheer up actually makes them feel worse, ----.

- A) although pain and sadness are complicated and unpredictable emotions
- B) since emotional support in stressful situations has positive consequences
- C) because it simply reminds them that their emotions do not conform to societal expectations
- D) for it is not easy to get it right, but we should all try
- E) but we all have unique coping strategies and individual preferences

30. Parts of Antarctica are claimed by seven nations: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, ----.

- A) given that Antarctica is generally described as having two parts, West Antarctica and East Antarctica
- B) but Antarctica is located in the far south, and is extremely cold, even during the summer
- C) therefore, it ranks fifth in size among the world's continents, being larger than Australia or Europe
- D) for example, about 98 percent of the land area is permanently covered with ice
- E) however, their territories are not recognized by the international community

**31. Children learn that some types of lying are permissible and encouraged; ----.**

- A) for example, they can pretend to be happy with a gift they dislike to avoid hurting the giver's feelings
- B) however, lying to protect oneself from punishment is a behaviour that appears in very young children
- C) therefore, lying to others is most often seen as an interpersonal failure because it damages trust
- D) on the contrary, it may seem reasonable to assume that the maintenance of social interaction can require lying
- E) as a result, parents are generally upset about their children's lying since it is considered socially unacceptable

**32. Although there is no standard definition for a smartphone, ----.**

- A) it is a mobile phone with advanced functions in its basic sense
- B) the first smartphone had a calendar, a calculator, and fax capabilities
- C) its applications are not often included when you buy it
- D) whether the smartphone will simply be a computer in the future is not certain
- E) the number of people using smartphones is increasing day by day

**33. Although the first railroads date back to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century used by horsedrawn mining vehicles, ----.**

- A) in 1916, the world's longest continuous rail line was completed – the 5,600-mile Trans-Siberian railroad took 25 years to build
- B) railroads continue to dominate as freight carriers in the US and in the rest of the industrialised world
- C) it was in the early 1800s when they began to really proliferate and push the Industrial Revolution into high gear
- D) trains still rank higher than most other means of transportation as efficient carriers of freight and passengers
- E) rail lines crisscrossing South America in the late 1800s helped strengthen the Latin American economy

**34. While some hunter-gatherer communities exist even today ----.**

- A) hunter-gatherer communities lived by searching out food and other things they needed rather than growing or manufacturing them
- B) the era of hunter-gatherers ended about ten thousand years ago with the appearance of the first agricultural societies
- C) all hunter-gatherers lived during what is called the 'Palaeolithic Era', which means the era of 'Old Stone Age'
- D) many gathered the resources they needed for food, for shelter and clothing, and for ritual activities and other purposes
- E) scholars usually study the physical remains from hunter-gatherer communities in the absence of written evidence

35. It is not an easy decision for company founders to sell their businesses ----.
- A) no matter how much wealth a good sales deal promises to bring to the owner
  - B) as long as successful entrepreneurs can build companies with great values
  - C) even though some employees feel betrayed after a company has been sold
  - D) thanks to being really optimistic about the bright future of their company
  - E) since whether to sell relies partly on the attitudes of their new customers

36. After securing political and economic stability and overcoming severe flooding, ----.

- A) about half of Thailand's workforce is employed in the agriculture sector
- B) the Thai economy depends mainly on automotive and electronics manufacturing
- C) Thailand is now becoming attractive to foreign investors with its ability to recover
- D) the majority of the population in Thailand are ethnic Thais besides a large ethnic Chinese minority
- E) Thailand also exports processed foods like frozen shrimp and canned pineapple

37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. James Hansen, a climatologist at Columbia University, critically expressed that as long as fossil fuels are the cheapest fuels in the market, they will continue to be used.

- A) James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade ettiğinde Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimciydi.
- B) İklim bilimci James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.
- C) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etmiştir.
- D) Fosil yakıtların, piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece, kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade eden, Kolombiya Üniversitesi'ndeki iklim bilimci James Hansen'dı.
- E) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar oldukları için kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.

**38. There are over 100 trillion bacteria in our body, most of which are in the guts, and they support essential functions like digestion, immunity and mental health.**

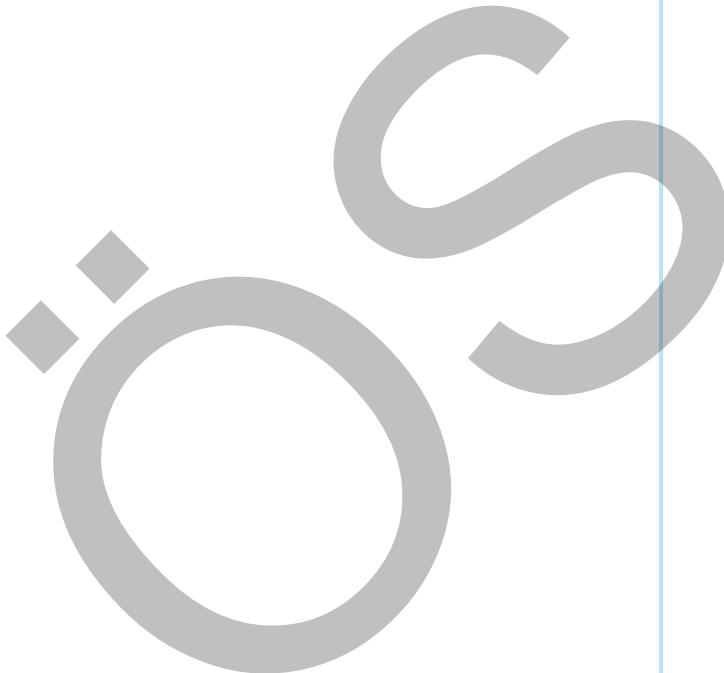
- A) Sindirim, bağıışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen ve vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır.
- B) Vücutumuzdaki 100 trilyondan fazla bakterinin çoğu bağırsaklardadır ve bunlar sindirim, bağıışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
- C) Vücutumuzda bulunan 100 trilyonu aşkın bakterinin çoğu bağırsaklarda yaşar ve sindirim, bağıışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekler.
- D) Vücutumuzda çoğu bağırsaklarda olan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır ve bunlar sindirim, bağıışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
- E) Sindirim, bağıışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen 100 trilyonu aşkın bakteri, vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunmaktadır.

**39. Although sleep disorder has negative effects on almost all of the occupations throughout the world, it is a particular source of concern for those who work the night shift.**

- A) Gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı olan uykuproblemi, artık tüm dünyada hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratmaktadır.
- B) Uykuproblemi, gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluşturursa da dünya çapındaki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahiptir.
- C) Uykuproblemi, tüm dünyada neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olmasına rağmen, en çok gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluşturmaktadır.
- D) Uykuproblemi, dünya genelindeki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturmaktadır ancak gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.
- E) Uykuproblemi, dünya çapında neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olsa da gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.

**40. Albert Einstein, ışığın sürekli bir dalgadan ziyade küçük enerji parçacıklarından, diğer bir deyişle fotonlardan oluştuğunu düşünülebileceği fikrini ortaya koyduğu için 1921'de fizik dalında Nobel Ödülü'ünü kazanmıştır.**

- A) Albert Einstein's winning the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 is due to his idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
- B) Albert Einstein proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of small particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave, and he won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
- C) Albert Einstein put forward the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave, and therefore won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
- D) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 when he proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of little particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
- E) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 for introducing the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.

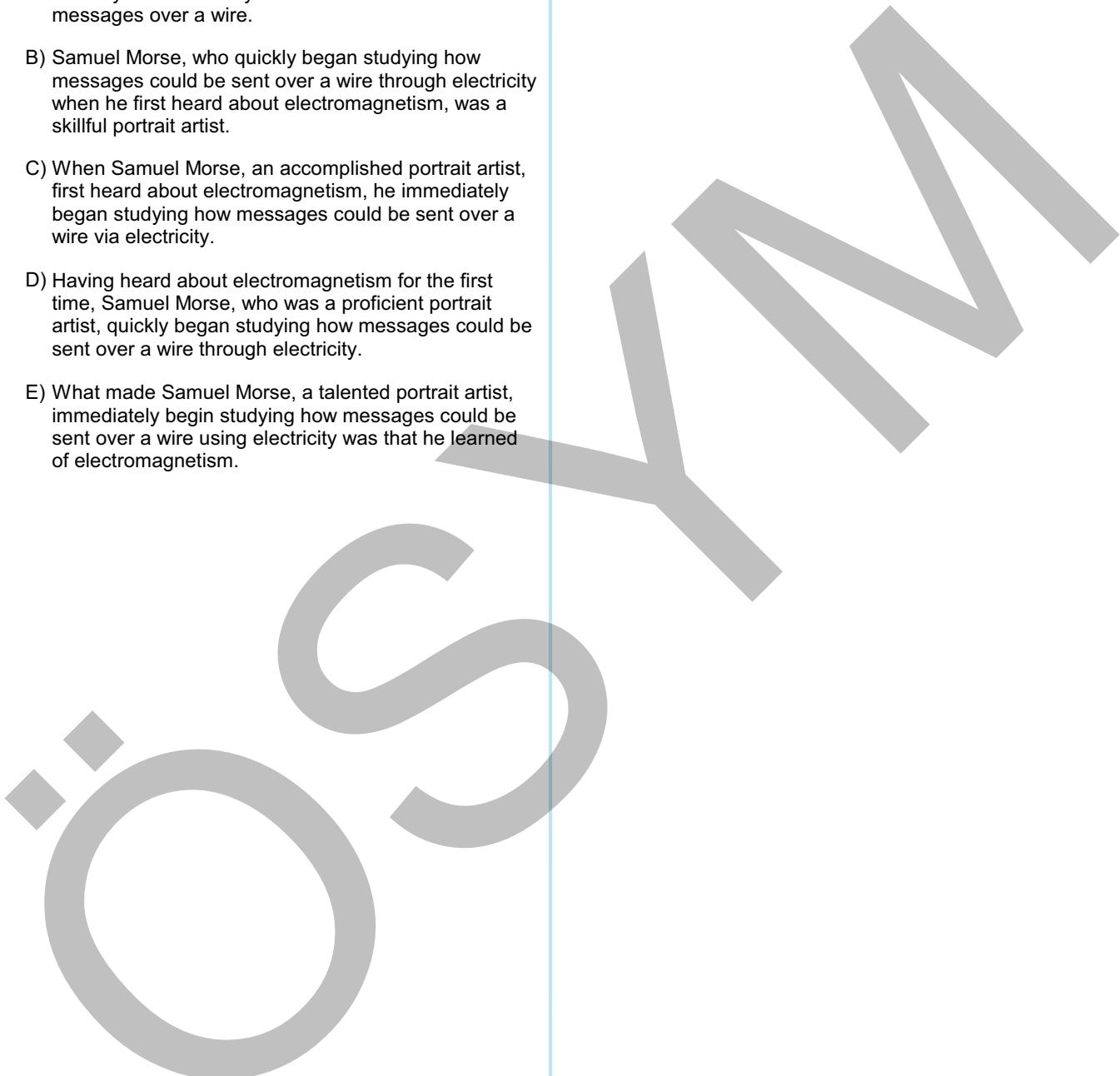


**41. Rüzgar basit tabirle yüksek basınç bölgelerinden daha alçak basınç bölgelerine hava akışı anlamına gelir ve sıvılarla aynı fizik kanunlarına tabidir.**

- A) What is simply meant by wind is that it is the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
- B) The meaning of wind is simply the flow of air from high pressure areas to the areas of lower pressure in addition to following the same physics laws just as fluids do.
- C) Wind simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
- D) Because wind obeys the same laws of physics as fluids, it simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure.
- E) Wind flows from high pressure areas to lower pressure areas, which simply means that it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.

42. Başarılı bir portre ressami olan Samuel Morse elektromanyetizmayı ilk duyduğunda mesajların bir kablo üzerinden elektrik aracılığıyla nasıl gönderilebileceği üzerine hemen çalışmaya başlamıştır.

- A) As soon as Samuel Morse, a brilliant portrait artist, had heard about electromagnetism, he at once started to study how electricity could be used to send messages over a wire.
- B) Samuel Morse, who quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity when he first heard about electromagnetism, was a skillful portrait artist.
- C) When Samuel Morse, an accomplished portrait artist, first heard about electromagnetism, he immediately began studying how messages could be sent over a wire via electricity.
- D) Having heard about electromagnetism for the first time, Samuel Morse, who was a proficient portrait artist, quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity.
- E) What made Samuel Morse, a talented portrait artist, immediately begin studying how messages could be sent over a wire using electricity was that he learned of electromagnetism.



**43. - 46. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Who is the greatest genius of all time? As a scientist, I believe that we should first define what genius is to answer that question. Traditionally, it is the ability to be more creative and skilled than anyone else, or the first to glimpse new shores of knowledge. The history of science and technology is rich with great minds, but who is the greatest? For me, it is close between Einstein and Newton, but in Newton's time, there were not many people doing science. However, at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when Einstein was working, there were lots of other great scientists such as Paul Dirac, Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr and several others. Even amongst them, Einstein was considered special. Some people may say this is a lazy choice, but I have thought long about it, and I feel it is right. The three theories that he published in four papers are some of the greatest ideas ever to come out of the human mind – he proved that atoms exist with his paper on Brownian motion, discovered the fact that light is made up of packets of energy, and the whole field of cosmology and most of modern astronomy were born from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. He changed forever the way we understand our Universe. Even now, when we talk about the possibility of a big idea changing science, we say "we need another Einstein".

**43. It is clear from the passage that in order to be a genius, one needs to ----.**

- A) have the necessary traits that allow him or her to be more innovative and talented than others
- B) come up with papers which can lead to remarkable scientific breakthroughs
- C) be the one with the highest level of understanding of a scientific subject
- D) follow the footsteps of Einstein or Newton, two of the greatest minds in the history of science
- E) become knowledgeable in multiple fields of science during his or her career

**44. Why does the author nominate Einstein instead of Newton as the greatest genius of all time?**

- A) Newton failed to make a difference when compared to other scientists of his time no matter how significant his works and findings were.
- B) Einstein earned a reputation as the most special one of the great geniuses of his time while Newton did not have many competitors.
- C) Einstein had the privilege of collaborating with some of the most successful scientists of his period, including Dirac, Heisenberg and Bohr.
- D) Einstein seems to have been more industrious with the theories he developed while Newton was not very inventive.
- E) Einstein, with his papers, contributed a lot more to the way we see the Universe than Newton.

**45. Scientists say "we need another Einstein" when ----.**

- A) they talk about the existence of atoms, as it was proved by one of the theories proposed by Einstein
- B) they make reference to one of the ideas presented in the General Theory of Relativity
- C) there is a need for some vision that is supposed to make a substantial change in science
- D) they want to underline the fact that Einstein can be considered as the father of cosmology and modern astronomy
- E) there is a need to establish the relationship between the light and energy

**46. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Einstein?**

- A) indifferent      B) satirical      C) impartial
- D) appreciating      E) disappointed

**47. - 50. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Growing state intervention in education has been, in part at least, a response to globalization. Increasing global integration has at least partially demolished the walls around national economies and made it more difficult for governments to protect industries against foreign competition. One of the few ways in which governments can increase the international competitiveness is through investment in humans by putting resources into education and training. This particularly applies to the old industrial societies. Their traditional manufacturing industries cannot compete with those of developing countries where labour costs are far lower. This also applies to clerical work and data processing. The industrial societies can compete only by upgrading their skills and improving their knowledge and experience. This also means that it is the more highly educated members of these societies who will flourish. According to a study, those who can only do routine production and service work will lose out, while it is the highly educated 'symbolic analysts' — scientists, consultants, engineers, financial experts, and all those who can manipulate oral and visible symbols — whose skills and knowledge are in global demand. The implication is that inequality will be more related to the level of education than ever before.

**47. Why do governments invest more in education and training?**

- A) To take the education system under control
- B) To provide a healthy integration of the society with the rest of the world
- C) To be able to compete with other nations
- D) To help stop the globalization process
- E) To avoid the impact of successful companies from rival countries

**48. The old industrial societies find it hard to battle with the developing countries because ----.**

- A) it is cost-effective to hire labour there
- B) their manufacturing industries are outdated
- C) developing countries have a higher level of state intervention in education
- D) they have been exposed to more foreign influence than developing countries
- E) they have only focused on the service sector

**49. It can be understood from the study mentioned in the passage that ----.**

- A) manual workers will become the most important ring of the labour chain for the first time
- B) more and more state intervention in education is going to be needed
- C) the level of education has never been more important than now in terms of inequality
- D) clerical work and data processing will be paid more attention in the coming years
- E) globalization has actually not been so influential in blurring the walls around national economies

**50. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) State Intervention in Education
- B) Education and Globalization
- C) Industrialization for Globalization
- D) Education in Developing Countries
- E) Future of Education in Industrial Societies

**51. - 54. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Australia experienced the worst and most consistent period of drought in its recorded history over much of the past decade. The Murray River failed to reach the sea for the first time ever in 2002. Fires swept much of the country, and dust storms covered major cities for days. Australia's sheep population dropped by 50 percent, and rice and cotton production collapsed in some years. The drought ended in 2010 with heavy rains and flooding. Australia's Millennium Drought is a wake-up call for residents of the drought-plagued southwestern US where droughts have devastating consequences to the region and to the nation. The US can avoid the worst, however, if they pay attention to Australia's experience and learn the right lesson. Both Australia and the US have dry regions where thirsty cities and irrigated agriculture are exhausting water supplies and damaging ecosystems. The Colorado River no longer flows to the sea in most years. Changing global climate in both countries increases the risk of drought. As the climate continues to change, smart water planning may help ease the impacts of unexpected and severe droughts in the US that now appear inevitable.

**51. As a result of Australia's Millennium Drought, ----.**

- A) people were not able to cope with heavy rains and flooding
- B) more people began to utilize the Murray River
- C) the government came up with plans to restore water
- D) fires and dust storms triggered the climate change
- E) there was a sharp decline in livestock and agricultural production

**52. It is clear from the passage that the southwestern US ----.**

- A) has already taken some precautions for the anticipated drought
- B) bears certain resemblance to some parts of Australia in their proneness to climatic devastation
- C) is likely to experience a more severe drought when compared to Australia
- D) is luckier than Australia in terms of geographical characteristics
- E) tries to make the Colorado River flow to the sea again

**53. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) The US inevitably experiences the impacts of a drought despite their smart water planning systems.
- B) If the US does not collaborate with Australia, it may not recover from the approaching drought.
- C) The US seems to be ignorant of the warnings concerning a possible drought.
- D) The US should produce effective solutions to drought since its climate is more threatening than that of Australia.
- E) One positive outcome of the Millennium Drought is that it can call public attention to climate change.

**54. What is the main purpose of the passage?**

- A) Revealing the basic similarities between the Murray River and the Colorado River
- B) Criticising the reluctance of the US to take action to prevent a possible drought
- C) Pointing to the need for the US to take lessons from the drought in Australia
- D) Emphasizing the disastrous effects of the drought experienced in Australia
- E) Explaining how to save limited water supplies and ecosystems destroyed in both Australia and the US

**55. - 58. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Greenland faces a great risk of losing substantial amounts of its glaciers, which could result in more sea level rise. One of these immense glaciers that drain the vast Greenland ice sheet has recently begun to retreat. It could eventually contribute half a metre to sea level rise. Some of Greenland's glaciers rest in deep fjords, and as the water warms, their leading edges melt. The ice within them is also moving towards the sea faster — so more is being dumped in the sea. The process began with the vast Jakobshavn glacier in the west, followed by the Petermann and Humboldt in the north. Recently, it has been announced that the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier in the north-east began to retreat in 2012 and its flow towards the sea has also accelerated. "Now it's unstable and it's going to retreat even more," says Jeremie Mouginot of the University of California. The next glacier to the north, Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden, could follow suit. The floating ice shelf that protects it is thinning and could soon be lost. Most of the ice shelves in the seas around Greenland have already disappeared. "The melt will add millimetres to sea levels over the coming decades," says Mouginot.

**55. It is clearly stated in the passage that Greenland's glaciers ----.**

- A) have slowed down their movement towards sea
- B) started to melt first with Petermann and Humboldt glaciers
- C) have caused an increase in sea levels because of melting
- D) have begun to melt from the middle to the edges
- E) used to rest in fjords before they moved towards the sea

**56. According to the passage, lately, it has been declared that ----.**

- A) when the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier started to retreat is unknown
- B) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier has already begun to dump all its ice at sea
- C) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier is currently in a steady position
- D) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier will presumably continue retreating
- E) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier stopped melting in the year of 2012

**57. The underlined word "accelerated" is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) evolved
- B) increased
- C) emerged
- D) altered
- E) expired

**58. What does the passage mainly focus on?**

- A) How to prevent Greenland's glaciers from melting
- B) The comparison of Greenland's different glaciers
- C) The consequence of melting in Greenland's glaciers
- D) Research on Greenland's glaciers
- E) The disappearance of ice shelves around Greenland

**59. - 62. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Imagine a world where every child owns a microscope. A clever new method to fold a single sheet of paper to create a microscope may bring that dream closer to reality. In the Foldscope, invented by Stanford University engineers, folded paper creates a structure, which holds a lens and a LED in alignment. As users look, adjust the lens and change the focus, they can magnify objects more than 2,000 times with this simple, affordable and easily portable assembly. This level of magnification is close to what you can achieve with most laboratory microscopes. Leading developer Manu Prakash originally saw the Foldscope as an inexpensive way to diagnose diseases in developing countries. But he soon realized it could also help excite a new generation of scientists. "You learn to appreciate the microscopic world by actually exploring it yourself," he says. The inventors launched a beta test to see how the invention works in real practice. More than 11,000 applicants from 130 countries – ranging from six-year-olds to scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize – volunteered to use the Foldscope for an original research project. They plan to study bee parasites and identify micro-fossils. Reproducing those experiments may inspire students to make their own discoveries. If only every biology book had a Foldscope as the last page because we are not just imparting knowledge, but we are also imparting the tools to gain that knowledge.

**59. It is stated in the passage that the Foldscope ----.**

- A) is an original method to fold paper that children might favour
- B) is a new kind of magnifier that can also work without a lens or a LED
- C) is an easy-to-carry microscope whose primary material is paper
- D) can magnify objects better than many microscopes used in laboratories
- E) can also be created by children as it has quite a simple design

**60. It is clear from the passage that Manu Prakash ----.**

- A) believes that the Foldscope might soon replace the classical microscopes in laboratories
- B) initially considered the Foldscope as a cheap way of detecting diseases
- C) devised the Foldscope to help the new generation of scientists who look for excitement
- D) invented the Foldscope as he was highly interested in microscopic world
- E) thinks that students are inspired by the scientists who are candidates for the Nobel Prize

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

- A) the beta test showed that the Foldscope could work well in real practice
- B) a remarkable variety of people were willing to use the Foldscope in their studies
- C) the Foldscope produces the most reliable results in the study of bee parasites or micro-fossils
- D) scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize helped the six-year-olds to use the Foldscope in the beta test
- E) many similar experiments were reproduced to see the efficiency of the Foldscope

**62. The author is of the opinion that the Foldscope ----.**

- A) needs to be greatly improved to be used in original research projects
- B) should go beyond biology books and used in laboratories to make detailed studies like those on micro-fossils
- C) has become very popular just because the scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize have been using it
- D) was originally designed to be used at schools but now it is being utilized especially for medical purposes
- E) might be a good educational tool that can dramatically foster scientific endeavour

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

63. Radio Presenter:

- So, here we have Dr. Henstridge from the University of Edinburgh who analyses people's brains in his lab. How do you persuade people to agree to donate their brain after death?

Dr. Henstridge:

- These are people who participated in a project 70 years ago in which they had their IQ tested. We then sent them a letter so they had the opportunity to think about it with their family without any pressure.

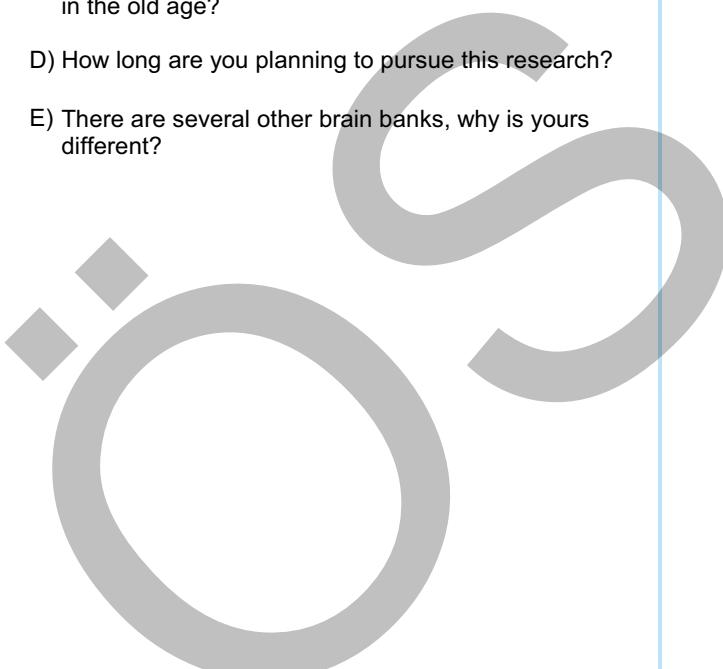
Radio Presenter:

— ----

Dr. Henstridge:

- It is the only one where we have a good idea about their intelligence levels when they were young.

- A) What kind of information is gained in your project by analysing donated brains?
- B) Can you tell us a bit about the profile of those people who donated their brain?
- C) What's the difference between IQ in the childhood and in the old age?
- D) How long are you planning to pursue this research?
- E) There are several other brain banks, why is yours different?



64. Journalist:

- Can you tell us briefly what accounting is?

Accountant:

- Basically, accounting is a body of principles for recording financial information related to a company's resources and its use in meeting the company's goals.

Journalist:

— ----

Accountant:

- Preparation for the field is provided by secondary schools, business schools, or universities.

A) Why is accounting critical to the functioning of companies?

B) Why did you choose to be an accountant?

C) What makes a successful accountant?

D) What does it take to be an accountant?

E) What are the generally-accepted accounting principles?

65. Erkan:

- According to the psychology magazine I was reading yesterday, people love betting on the World Cup, but making predictions about uncertain events actually reduces the enjoyment in them.

Nergis:

- Why is that? I believe that when you bet in favor of a team, you support that team during the game, and it makes the experience more meaningful and fun for you.

Erkan:

- - - -

Nergis:

- It really doesn't make any sense to me. I think the satisfaction one can get from making the right choice can balance that out.

- A) Some people focus on potential gains in life and play to win, while others try to prevent negative outcomes and just want to avoid losing.
- B) Psychologists say the opposite. They say the possibility of being wrong in your prediction hangs over your head, so you can't enjoy the game.
- C) Well, it was mentioned in an article that people's anxiety level increases when they watch sports events and that people with heart problems should stay away from going to stadiums.
- D) You may have a point there, but remember that betting on football matches puts even more pressure on the players in the field.
- E) The authors of the article acknowledge that betting on sports events like football can make a person win huge sums of money as well.

66. Bilge:

- I can't believe there are still some people who think the wealthy have limitless leisure time.

Kerem:

- - - -

Bilge:

- Yes, I do. The well-off people I know work 80 hours per week inventing and producing things.

Kerem:

- It seems they don't really have so much free time after all.

- A) Do you think they'd like to have a lot of leisure time?
- B) Do you feel it is unfair for us to have limited leisure time unlike them?
- C) Do you think they are rich because they have wealthy families?
- D) I don't think having a lot of free time means resting a lot, do you?
- E) I see you disagree with what they say, don't you?

67. Kemal:

- Can you have a look at this headline? It says ear genes are linked to musical talent. What does that mean?

Onur:

- Well, it suggests musical talent may partly be due to genes determining the structure of the inner ear.

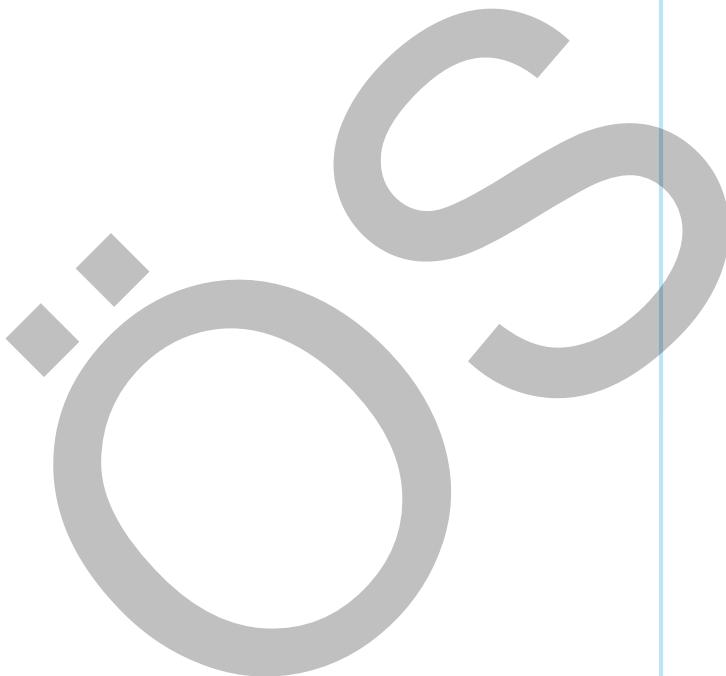
Kemal:

- ----

Onur:

- OK. If you have an excellent inner ear structure, you can play the tunes you hear without looking at the notes.

- A) What do you mean in layman's terms?
- B) Do you think this can change later with new research?
- C) Are you interested in the link between genes and talent?
- D) Do you really believe that genes can have an impact on musical talent?
- E) Doesn't it sound incredible that genes can be that important?



68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Many districts in Arizona are considering the possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 due to the increase in the number of crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.

- A) Many local authorities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 in order to prevent crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.
- B) Crimes committed by those under the age of 14 are becoming more common, and thus many localities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- C) The possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 is being discussed in many regions of Arizona because of the immensely growing number of crimes committed by 14-year-old individuals.
- D) The increasing number of criminals under the age of 14 has led to an agreement in localities in Arizona to lower the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- E) Criminals under the age of 14 are committing more crimes than ever before, which will probably force the authorities in Arizona to consider lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.

**69. Even though there is sufficient water available to cover the demands of the world population, there is a shortage of clean water due to increased pollution.**

- A) We are consuming clean water in order to satisfy our demands but there is increasing contamination all over the world.
- B) It is necessary to have sufficient water to cover the demands of all people as increased pollution causes a shortage of clean water.
- C) Increased contamination leads to a shortage of clean water in spite of the availability of water enough to meet the needs of the world population.
- D) Despite increased pollution and a shortage of water, there should be enough water to satisfy the demands of people.
- E) Because of increased pollution and a shortage of water, we should find enough resources to satisfy our water demand.

**70. Despite the fact that obesity is one of the biggest causes of preventable deaths after smoking and is linked to chronic diseases, obesity rates keep increasing.**

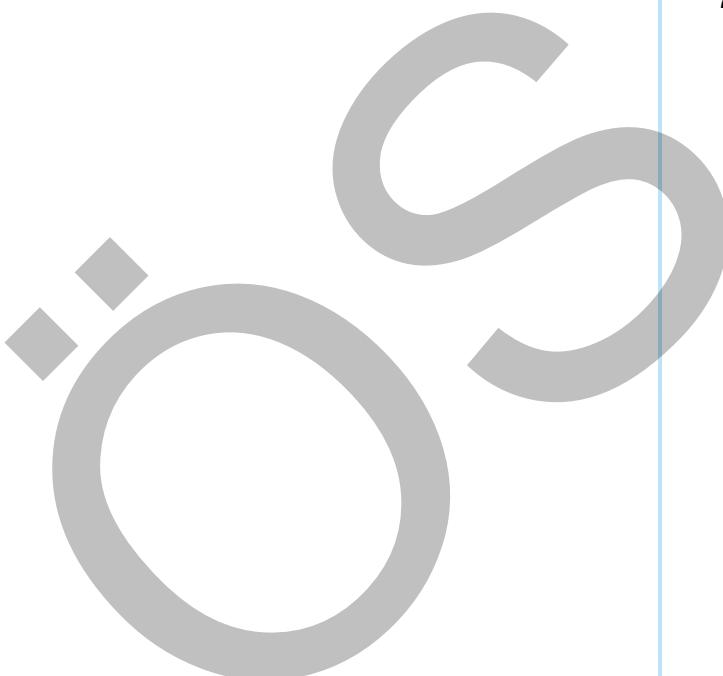
- A) Although chronic diseases that are associated with obesity and smoking can be avoided, the number of people who die of obesity and who become chronically ill goes up.
- B) The number of people who suffer from obesity continues to rise even though, along with smoking, it is one of the major factors that account for avoidable deaths and causes long-term diseases.
- C) In spite of being one of the major causes of deaths that can be avoided and resulting in serious diseases, the number of people who are obese is still higher than the number of people who smoke.
- D) The rate of obesity and the number of people who smoke continue to go up even though they are the main causes of deaths that can be prevented and are connected with chronic diseases.
- E) Obesity and smoking are illnesses that can lead to preventable deaths, and they are associated with chronic diseases; however, people still continue to suffer from obesity and smoking-related diseases.

**71. Like other interventions, hypnotherapy can be regarded as effective only if it proves more powerful than a placebo.**

- A) Hypnotherapy is similar to other practices in that it is considered as effective as a placebo.
- B) Similar to other treatments, hypnotherapy could be influential even if a placebo is actually stronger.
- C) Provided that hypnotherapy becomes stronger than a placebo, it can be considered as effective as other applications.
- D) Even if hypnotherapy acts as a placebo, it may be as effective as many other treatments.
- E) Although it is like other practices, hypnotherapy can be more effective than a placebo.

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

72. Floating and flying above us are not only the usual suspects – birds, bats, insects – but countless microscopic creatures as well. The discipline of aeroecology explores how animals, plants and other organisms live in, move through and interact with the aerosphere. ---- Instruments are now so precise that these technical observations can spot a single bee at about 45 km away.
- A) How animals are sensing, using and adapting to changes in atmospheric conditions is not interesting for some people.
- B) A whole world of invisible creatures inhabit the aerosphere, which contains more than 100,000 living things.
- C) Air, as an environment, can lead to surprising interactions between living and non-living things.
- D) There are still many mysterious organisms that ecologists cannot define.
- E) This science has seen huge gains because of the growing ability to track air movement with radar and telemetry.



73. People strive for success, which motivates them to continuously strive for greater achievements. However, the strength of this motivation can vary greatly from person to person. ---- People lacking self-confidence tend to give up on a task much sooner than people with a strong belief in their own abilities. People's levels of motivation are also connected to their beliefs concerning the causes of events.

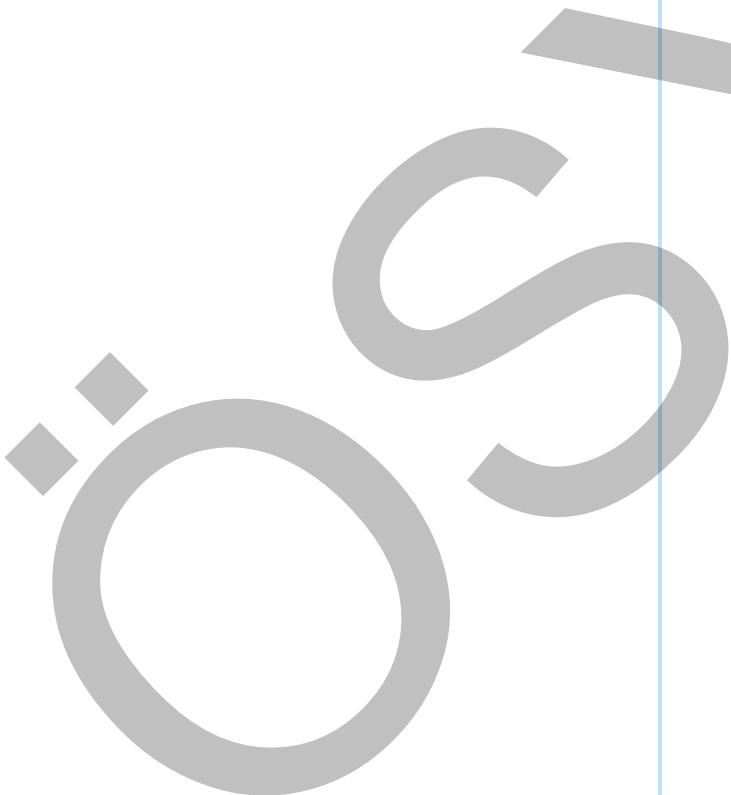
- A) Among other things, it depends on the value an individual places on his or her own performance.
- B) While some sources of motivation are biological and directly promote survival, others are learned.
- C) Because emotions can both trigger and maintain behaviour, they are motivators of human actions.
- D) External incentives also act as a motivator for a certain type of behaviour or action.
- E) The concept of motivation explains why people strive to achieve particular goals.

74. For thousands of years, man and wolf have been together as allies and companions. A natural instinct that bonds them still exists. Drawing on human interactions with wolves, a team of doctors came up with wolf therapy to work towards repairing the empathy and self-esteem deficits among young adults. ---- The progress they make builds their motivation to complete the program and reduces the risk of reverting back to old harmful habits.

- A) Wolves have been rescued from dire circumstances, including abuse, neglect and abandonment.
- B) Treatment centres are technologically advanced and have perfect facilities.
- C) The treatment is designed to ease depression, anxiety and stress among those in the rehabilitation programs.
- D) One of the challenges that therapists face is the difficulty in obtaining permission to capture wild animals.
- E) A wolf has a unique capacity for engaging people's emotions and breaking through their defense mechanisms.

75. The way that interpersonal attraction develops is related partly to how we select a mate. Typically, men prefer women with the classic shapely body figure, probably because it signifies youthfulness, good health and fertility. However, there are cultural and ecological influences. ---- In modern Western societies, where heaviness may indicate ill health, men prefer slimmer women.

- A) In the United States, a woman's physical beauty is considered to be an ultimately important factor in partner-choosing.
- B) In traditional agricultural societies, being thin may mean having a serious disease, so men prefer their women to be heavier.
- C) If a woman lacks fertility in Far Eastern societies, this may deter men from choosing her as a wife.
- D) Youthful appearance, body and facial symmetry have all become points of interest for American men.
- E) Traditional societies have the conception that good genes cannot find their place in heavy bodies, which cause women to lose youthfulness.



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

76. (I) The brain is very good at warning us for threats, and it is also skillful at letting us know when a threat no longer exists. (II) However, sometimes this system fails, and unpleasant associations stick around leading to a malfunction thought to be at the root of post-traumatic stress disorder. (III) New research has identified a neuronal circuit responsible for the brain's ability to get rid of bad memories. (IV) The hunt to find medication that can slow or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease is on. (V) This finding could have implications for treating a broad range of anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder.

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

77. (I) The cuttlefish is brilliant at hiding itself from enemies in water. (II) It can change the colour, pattern and texture of its skin to blend in with almost any environment, making it all but invisible to predators. (III) Now, a team of researchers at Harvard University has moved a step closer to unlocking the secrets of this master of disguise, and potentially creating better camouflage for the military. (IV) The cuttlefish's skin is loaded with neurally-controlled, pigmented organs called *chromatophores*. (V) As well as being used in military camouflage, the team says the findings could also have applications in materials for paints, cosmetics or even consumer electronics.

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

78. (I) A French company has just developed an artificial heart which has been approved for human testing in many countries. (II) This artificial heart weighs 900 g and consists of two chambers separated by a biological layer. (III) The heart is energised by two lithium batteries, providing over 230 million heartbeats, which corresponds to a five-year life. (IV) If the heart is used universally, it could save the lives of more than 100,000 people suffering from various heart diseases that can now only be cured by a donor heart. (V) Previous attempts to produce a similar device have led to a decrease in heart transplants.

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

79. (I) In 1493, when Christopher Columbus started his second voyage to the Americas, he took sugar cane with him. (II) He planted the continent's first sugar cane in Hispaniola, the site, not coincidentally, of a great slave revolt a few hundred years later. (III) Within decades mills producing sugar proliferated in Jamaica and Cuba, where rainforest had been cleared and the native population had been eliminated by disease or war, or enslaved. (IV) Tobacco and cotton were also grown in the 1700s on Barbados Island plantations by the slaves. (V) The Portuguese created an effective but brutal model, making Brazil into an early boom colony, with more than 100,000 slaves producing tons of sugar.

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

80. (I) Most house plants need a period of rest during the year when watering must be reduced. (II) The rest period is brought on by the reduction in available light at certain times of the year. (III) When a plant is not watered enough, the soil in the pot becomes quite dry and compacted. (IV) Giving excess water at this time inevitably encourages plant growth. (V) However, if this is not supported by adequate light, it results in poor growth.

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

## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saatte entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kuruluna geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılıçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınavda kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemeri hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelinmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple 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 uymanızı bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranış bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılarla 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.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle inceleneceler, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır.** Bu alanları doldurunuz. Sınav kitaplığınıza başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılacak her türlü yazida ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kodlama kutucuklarına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza aldıktan sonra kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Sınav giriş belgenizdeki sınava giriş kodunu yazınız ve kodlayınız. Sınav kitaplığınızdaki "Kapak sayfasındaki bilgileri doğru ve eksiksiz olarak doldurdum ve kodladım" kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz ve ilgili alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda sınav kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneceler.** Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfalarını koparmayınız. Sınav kitaplığınıza bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, sınav kitaplığınıza ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayın.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*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 gereklî cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)**

**SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ (4 EYLÜL 2016)**

**İNGİLİZCE**

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. A

5. D

6. D

7. B

8. E

9. D

10. B

11. C

12. B

13. B

14. C

15. A

16. C

17. B

18. E

19. A

20. C

21. B

22. B

23. C

24. D

25. A

26. D

27. D

28. A

29. C

30. E

31. A

32. A

33. C

34. B

35. A

36. C

37. C

38. D

39. E

40. E

41. C

42. C

43. A

44. B

45. C

46. D

47. C

48. A

49. C

50. B

51. E

52. B

53. E

54. C

55. C

56. D

57. B

58. C

59. C

60. B

61. B

62. E

63. E

64. D

65. B

66. E

67. A

68. B

69. C

70. B

71. C

72. E

73. A

74. C

75. B

76. D

77. D

78. E

79. D

80. C



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

# YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

## İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)

2 NİSAN 2017

## ADAYIN DİKKATİNE!

Aşağıdaki metni seçili alana yazınız.

"Bu kitapçıkta yer alan tüm kuralları okudum ve bu kurallara uymayı taahhüt ediyorum. Aksi takdirde sınavımın geçersiz sayılmasını kabul ediyorum."

Aşağıda verilen harfleri/rakamları/sembollerı, bunların alt kısmında yer alan kutucuklara eksiksiz olarak yazınız. Bu alanları kesinlikle doldurunuz.

A	B	C	Ç	D	E	F	G	Ğ	H	I	İ	J	K	L	M	N	O	Ö	P	R	S	Ş	T	U	Ü	V	Y	Z
a	b	c	ç	d	e	f	g	ğ	h	i	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	ö	p	r	s	ş	t	u	ü	v	y	z
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	.	,	:	+	-	/	(	)	!	=	?								

### AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu sınav kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. **Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).**
3. İstenen alanları doldurmadığınız veya yanlış doldurdugunuz takdirde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
4. Cevaplama istedığınız sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Her sorunun altında o soru için ayrılmış cevap kodlama kutucuklarına o soru ile ilgili cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın.
5. **Soru seçeneklerine işaretlenen cevaplar kesinlikle değerlendirmeye alınmayacaktır. Yalnızca cevap kutucuklarındaki kodlamalar değerlendirilecektir.**
6. **Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.**
7. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, kitapçığınızı örselemeden, temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı kodlamayı unutmayın. **Sayfa arasında ve üzerinde silgi kalıntısı bırakmayın.**
8. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
9. Kitapçığınızın boş sayfalarını müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
10. Her sorunun altında kodlanmış olduğunuz cevaplarınız elektronik ortama aktarılacağından, kitapçıklarınızın yırtılmamasına ve buruşmamasına dikkat ediniz.
11. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapısında belirtilmiştir.

This test consists of 80 questions.

**1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.**

1. The ageing of population, also known as 'demographic ageing', is a term used to describe ---- in the age distribution of a population from the young towards people of older ages.

- A) opportunities    B) regulations    C) shifts  
D) assumptions    E) conflicts

2. Large collections of books are often unusable without careful attention to classification, so providing easy access to library materials using such labels as author, title, and subject, is essential for proper ---- of any library.

- A) violation    B) justification    C) abandonment  
D) utilisation    E) elimination

3. During the investigation of a lethal or an easily transmitted disease, the necessary precautions must be taken to protect health staff, because they are ---- to catching the disease in question.

- A) committed    B) adaptable    C) entitled  
D) vulnerable    E) accessible

4. IQ tests are often faulted for ignoring cultural or social biases, particularly with regard to schoolchildren, and critics claim they cannot ---- predict a person's future performance.

- A) initially    B) accurately    C) conventionally  
D) narrowly    E) strictly

5. Parents who are responsive, non-authoritarian, and who manifest empathetic and caring behaviours can ---- the development of empathy in their children.

- A) delay    B) acknowledge    C) relieve  
D) enhance    E) surpass

6. World War II is an important turning point in that it ---- the beginning of the end of colonial empires.

- A) made out    B) handed down    C) brought about  
D) took over    E) put back

**7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).**

7. New research ---- that mother monkeys ---- to other females to help share the burden of raising increasingly dependent offspring.

- A) had suggested / were turning
- B) suggests / had turned
- C) suggested / have turned
- D) has suggested / turn
- E) will suggest / are turning

8. Patients with implants or electronic devices put inside their bodies ---- using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) because the machine's magnet ---- these objects within the body, causing damage.

- A) should not be examined / must move
- B) could not be examined / had to move
- C) may not be examined / used to move
- D) cannot be examined / could move
- E) must not be examined / ought to move

9. In the age of steam, with new railroads ---- across Europe and the US, engineers began ---- even more applications for the steam engine.

- A) to spread / finding
- B) having spread / to have found
- C) spreading / to find
- D) to have spread / find
- E) spread / having found

10. More than 80 percent of the dry land will be affected if temperatures continue to increase ---- the present rate, but ---- very different extents.

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

11. Starting ---- 800 AD, many agricultural communities emerged ---- the Mississippi and in other fertile river valleys in North America.

- A) for / by
- B) over / about
- C) on / with
- D) at / in
- E) around / along

12. 70 percent of the Earth's surface is liquid, ---- water scarcity affects more than a billion people each year.

- A) as if
- B) yet
- C) given that
- D) instead
- E) thus

13. Alphabetic writing systems are easy to learn and maximally efficient for transcribing any human language, ---- they are considered one of the major achievements of civilisation.

- A) otherwise
- B) but
- C) so
- D) whether
- E) as

14. ---- historians cannot agree on when gold was first discovered, there is some evidence to suggest that the Egyptians were the first to mine it.

- A) Now that
- B) Just as
- C) Even though
- D) As long as
- E) In case

15. Wheat, which has been a staple food for centuries, can turn out to be bad for some people ---- because they are allergic to it ---- because they have an autoimmune disorder.

- A) so / that
- B) neither / nor
- C) as / as
- D) the more / the more
- E) either / or

16. ---- its similarities with other Italian cities, it is important to emphasise that Venice's aquatic environment and associations with foreign lands via the sea endowed it with a uniqueness.

- A) Due to
- B) By means of
- C) In terms of
- D) In case of
- E) Despite

**17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

The Atacama Desert in South America is peppered with odd, cushion-like plants known as the llareta, a spongy cousin of parsley. Despite the harsh weather conditions that they have to (17)---, some of these plants are up to 3,000 years old. Though looking like a rock covered by small green plants without flowers, the plant has a tightly packed structure of branches, each adorned (18)--- clusters of tiny leaves. The resulting plant is so strong that you (19)--- on top of it very comfortably. (20)---, this hardness comes at a price: the plants are thought to grow just 1.5 cm a year. According to Catherine Kleier, a researcher from Regis University, Colorado, the llareta became very strong (21)--- a combination of environmental factors (cold at night and hot in the day) and it is compact to trap heat. The more compact the plant, the more successfully it protects itself.

17.

- A) endure
- B) influence
- C) avoid
- D) trigger
- E) improve

18.

- A) on
- B) at
- C) with
- D) for
- E) over

19.

- A) had better stand
- B) may have stood
- C) can stand
- D) used to stand
- E) must stand

20.

- A) For instance
- B) However
- C) Therefore
- D) Similarly
- E) Otherwise

21.

- A) rather than
- B) in addition to
- C) contrary to
- D) except for
- E) because of

**22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.**

Both Mars and Venus have been objects of scientific and popular speculation since at least the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and since the 1960s spacefaring nations have been sending robotic probes to explore these two planets. (22)----, Mars has drawn far more attention. Since 2002 no fewer than two Mars probes have been actively gathering data during any given year. There were actually seven used in 2015 alone. This is (23)---- because Mars is far more hospitable than Venus, where surface temperatures can reach 480 °C, surface pressure is 92 times that of the Earth and the planet is permanently surrounded by thick clouds of sulfuric acid. We have direct evidence that water once flowed and pooled (24)---- Mars. So, it can be assumed that life once existed there and (25)---- at present. Venus is far more Earth-like than Mars in its size, composition and surface gravity, but (26)---- its harsh environment, it could never host life.

22.

- A) Accordingly
- B) Nevertheless
- C) Furthermore
- D) That is
- E) At first

23.

- A) coincidental
- B) irreversible
- C) unintentional
- D) preventable
- E) plausible

24.

- A) from
- B) by
- C) toward
- D) on
- E) into

25.

- A) may exist
- B) must have existed
- C) could have existed
- D) would have existed
- E) used to exist

26.

- A) due to
- B) instead of
- C) in comparison to
- D) unlike
- E) such as

**27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.**

**27. Although buying energy-saving light bulbs and riding your bike to work are the correct choices to save the planet, ----.**

- A) we cannot imagine these are going to eradicate the problem
- B) we could save the world by relying on renewable energy sources
- C) that is what we should already be doing to take action
- D) small acts of consumption can be politically activating
- E) it seems that people are in search for a complete solution

**28. Since we now generate more data every year than the entire planet did up until 2003, ----.**

- A) libraries continue to keep records of knowledge in the form of books
- B) it is inconceivable to have effective database management systems
- C) the way we store and preserve that data has to change
- D) it is not possible for data stored on digital platforms to vanish
- E) humanity's cumulative knowledge will not disappear if stored digitally

**29. Even though William Hamilton was not the first person to come up with the idea for a jet boat, ----.**

- A) Greek scholar Archimedes had the concept of a jet boat when he devised his water screw
- B) the maneuverability of the jet boat has long made its design highly marketable
- C) he has been credited with revolutionising the conventional world of boating
- D) Italian inventor Secondo Campani had devised a remarkably similar jet-powered boat
- E) he lived in New Zealand, where his boat was able to power quickly through shallow waters

**30. Although our bones stop growing in length in our late teens, ----.**

- A) there is some evidence that too little or too much protein can reduce bone strength
- B) it is crucial that we get necessary nutrients to keep them strong and healthy right through adulthood
- C) from the first few weeks after pregnancy, our bones grow and develop healthy and strong bone tissues
- D) sources of dairy and non-dairy calcium can help fight even hereditary bone conditions
- E) low bone density disease is largely preventable at any age with the right diet and lifestyle

31. Just as an accomplished writer must help us visualise events rather than plainly tell them, ----.

- A) storytellers are a significant voice of culture, and their storytelling takes many forms
- B) a good storyteller is expected to provide not just a description but an experience
- C) some people make a living as professional storytellers
- D) the intellectual and emotional impacts of effective storytellers are undeniable
- E) the words of storytellers may capture the minds and feelings of listeners

32. The huge improvement in levels of readership in the 1960s largely coincided with the arrival of television, ----.

- A) but there was a dramatic increase in the number of people who spent their time watching TV
- B) thus people began to pay more attention to the best-selling books, especially detective novels
- C) because the production of cheaper pocket editions within reach of a wider range of the population fostered reading
- D) so the habit of book reading came to occupy proportionately less of people's leisure time
- E) while the readership of humour, biography, and history was decreasing among the younger generation

33. In 19<sup>th</sup>-century Europe, women and children were used extensively in factories ----.

- A) although only about 20 percent of workers were employed in factories in 1850
- B) when they became aware of the effects of factory work on their health
- C) since they worked for lower wages and compensated for reluctant male labour
- D) as the factory worker was not characteristic of European labour in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- E) while domestic industry and agriculture engaged most of the population

34. A recent study shows that workers tend to be more committed to their institution ----.

- A) when the managers express their gratitude and make them feel appreciated
- B) even though payments are increased to resolve hot conflicts
- C) until they are provided with little practical direction by their bosses
- D) even if they engage in new, interesting activities together with their colleagues
- E) while supporting each other's attempts to improve relationships is crucial

35. It is more energy efficient for small birds to move by hopping ----.

- A) but they cover much more distance in a single hop than with a step with their short legs
- B) since birds spending most of their time in trees jump from branch to branch
- C) so there is an extra load on the joints of heavier birds leaving one leg on the ground all the time
- D) as almost all birds are capable of both hopping and walking at the same time
- E) because of the fact that their light bodies easily bounce into the air

36. Many of us tend to overlook our mental well-being ----.

- A) so that mental health disorders can be correctly diagnosed through specialised tests
- B) until a serious problem arises and we lose balance in our lives
- C) because we should try to maintain good mental and physical health
- D) now that we may have mental health problems when we experience too much stress
- E) although there are many complex reasons why we develop mental health problems

**37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.**

37. The arrival of the domestic horse in West Africa transformed warfare there and turned the area into a set of kingdoms dependent on the force of cavalry.

- A) Batı Afrika'nın atlı asker gücüne bağlı bir dizi krallığa dönüşmesinin nedeni, evcil atların bölgeye geliş ve oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirmesidir.
- B) Batı Afrika'daki savaş anlayışı evcil atların gelişyle değişti ve bölge atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştü.
- C) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirdi ve bölgeyi atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştürdü.
- D) Evcil atların bölgeye ulaşmasıyla savaş anlayışında değişiklikler yaşanan Batı Afrika, atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallık hâline geldi.
- E) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirek bölgenin atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüşmesine neden oldu.

**38. A study carried out at Weill Cornell Medical College has found out how the brain switches between waking and the unconscious, which is promising for rousing people from an unconscious state.**

- A) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan ve beynin uyanma ve bilincaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığı ortaya çıkan çalışma, insanları bilincsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.
- B) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma ve bilincaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkardığı için insanları bilincsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadediyor.
- C) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde, beynin uyanma ve bilincaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarma ve insanları bilincsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma yapılmıştır.
- D) Beynin uyanma ve bilincaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkan ve insanları bilincsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma, Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılmıştır.
- E) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma ve bilincaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarmıştır, ki bu insanları bilincsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.

**39. Widely regarded as Australia's capital of culture, Melbourne is a vibrant city with various surprises around every corner.**

- A) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne, her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındıran canlı bir kenttir.
- B) Melbourne'ün çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilmesinin sebebi, bu canlı şehrin her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırıyor olmasıdır.
- C) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne, canlı olduğu kadar her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler de barındıran bir kenttir.
- D) Her köşesinde farklı sürprizler barındıran ve canlı bir kent olan Melbourne, çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir.
- E) Melbourne çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir, çünkü bu canlı şehir her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırır.

40. Öğretmenler, öğretim yöntemi seçerken, öğrencilerinin özellikleri ve hâlihazırda kaynakların yanı sıra kendi yeterliliklerini ve bilgilerini de göz önünde bulundurmalarıdır.

- A) What teachers need to do when choosing a teaching method is to take their own capabilities and knowledge into account as well as their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- B) When they follow a teaching method, teachers are expected to consider their own capabilities and knowledge together with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- C) When choosing a teaching method, teachers should take their own capabilities and knowledge into account along with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
- D) When implementing a teaching method, teachers should consider not only their students' characteristics and the resources available but also their own capabilities and knowledge.
- E) Their own capabilities and knowledge besides their students' characteristics and the resources available should be taken into account by teachers when choosing a teaching method.



41. Köpek balıklarının sayısı önemli ölçüde azalıyor ve bu yırtıcı balıklar yavaş gelişikleri ve nadiren üredikleri için nüfuslarının hızlı bir şekilde artması olası görünmüyör.

- A) Given that the number of sharks is falling drastically as these predatory fish slowly mature and seldom reproduce, there is no likelihood that their population will increase quickly.
- B) Because sharks slowly mature and rarely breed, their number is falling greatly, and therefore the population of these predatory fish seems unlikely to increase rapidly.
- C) The number of sharks is falling dramatically, and since these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it seems unlikely that their population will increase quickly.
- D) It seems unlikely that shark population will increase quickly since these predatory fish, whose number is falling considerably, slowly mature and seldom breed.
- E) The number of sharks is falling substantially, and because these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it is not probable that there will be a significant increase in their population.

42. Dünya üzerinde yaşam başladığından bu yana yüz milyonlarca bitki ve hayvan türünün nesli tükendi ve insanlar son 300 yıldır doğal yaşam alanlarını tahrif ederek yok olma sürecini büyük ölçüde hızlandırdı.

- A) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have been threatened with extinction, and over the past 300 years the extinction process has substantially accelerated due to habitat destruction caused by people.
- B) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have been damaging habitats, thus significantly speeding up the extinction process.
- C) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have dramatically speeded up the extinction process by destroying habitats.
- D) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct, and habitats have been damaged by people, which has substantially accelerated the extinction process for the past 300 years.
- E) There are hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals that have faced extinction since life began on Earth, and people who are destroying habitats have dramatically speeded up the extinction process for the past 300 years.

**43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

One day in 1952, John W. Hetrick was driving with his wife and daughter in the front seat when he had to change his direction suddenly and brake quickly to avoid an obstacle. Instinctively, he and his wife put their arms out to protect their daughter in case of a crash. This event inspired him to provide automobiles with airbags to protect people during accidents. Hetrick had been an engineer in the US Navy during World War II. He recalled a compressed-air torpedo accidentally turning itself on, causing its canvas cover to shoot up into the air, 'quicker than a blink of an eye'. In 1952, Hetrick proposed using compressed air to inflate airbags rapidly during car crashes. He received a patent for this invention in 1953, but car manufacturers in the 1950s were more interested in style than safety. Later, consumers became more safety conscious and airbag technology improved. The first airbags were optional, but by the 1990s, they had become standard. Although airbags have saved thousands of lives, they are not always sufficient to prevent death and injury during crashes. Travellers must also wear seat belts, and automobiles must have dashboards made of soft materials and steering columns that can absorb energy during impact from car crashes.

**43. It can be understood from the passage that the airbags were ----.**

- A) widely accepted when they were first introduced in 1952
- B) invented with the fundamental aim of making cars look more attractive
- C) manufactured largely in order to improve automobile marketing and increase the sales
- D) invented by a US engineer while he was launching the canvas cover into the air
- E) designed to work very fast to provide immediate protection for people

**44. It is pointed out in the passage that in the 1950s, car manufacturers ----.**

- A) developed a compressed mechanism which inflated airbags swiftly
- B) benefitted from optional airbags to raise the safety awareness among the customers
- C) paid more attention to the physical appearance of cars rather than their safety
- D) started to produce standard airbags in line with the innovations in airbag technology
- E) were highly concerned with safety requirements imposed on automobile industry

**45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?**

- A) The injuries and deaths in car accidents can be completely prevented with airbags.
- B) As soon as Hetrick patented the airbag, it became obligatory for manufacturers to equip cars with airbags.
- C) The dashboards and steering columns of automobiles should be designed elaborately to increase the efficiency of airbags.
- D) Travellers are expected to fasten their seat belts which enable the airbags to inflate more quickly.
- E) Automobile designs are required to manipulate the energy in a crash in order to save people's lives.

46. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Advances in the Automobile Industry
- B) An Alternative Way to Save Life
- C) Airbags as a Safety Regulation
- D) How to Prevent Car Accidents with Airbags
- E) The Advance of Airbag Technology



**47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

An application to translate chimp language may be available in the near future! Chimpanzees can learn to pronounce 'apple' in two chimp languages – a finding that calls into question how unique our own language ability is. Katie Slocombe of the University of York, UK, and her team recorded vocalisations by a group of adult chimps from the Netherlands before and after their relocation to Edinburgh Zoo. Three years after the move, the Dutch chimps has picked up the pronunciation of their Scottish hosts. The peak frequencies of the Dutch chimps' loud calls fell from 932 to 708 hertz to match closely with the low-toned pronunciations of the Scottish apes. The change was gradual and coincided with the growing friendship of the two groups. This means that, like us, chimps can learn foreign language to fit in with new neighbours. The finding also challenges the prevailing theory that chimp words for objects are fixed because they result from excited, involuntary outbursts. The general assumption was that animals do not have control over the sounds they make, whereas we learn the labels for things socially, which is what separates us from animals, states Slocombe. But this may be wrong, it seems. "It is the first time call structure has been dissociated from emotional outbursts," she says.

**47. It is pointed out in the passage that after being relocated, the Dutch chimps ----.**

- A) changed the pronunciation patterns of their Scottish hosts
- B) had increasing frequencies of loud calls
- C) had a low-toned pronunciation as they did in the Netherlands
- D) began to make sounds in a way similar to that of the Scottish apes
- E) experienced a sudden change in how they pronounced words

**48. Which of the following makes chimpanzees resemble us?**

- A) Their language learning ability to get involved in a foreign environment
- B) The fixed words that they use to refer to objects
- C) The association between their words and emotional outbursts
- D) Their capability to decrease the peak frequencies of their loud calls
- E) The three-year period in which they can learn a foreign language

**49. What does the passage mainly focus on?**

- A) The differences between the Dutch and Scottish apes in Edinburgh Zoo
- B) Why it took three years for the Dutch chimps to establish friendship with the Scottish apes
- C) How chimps differ from humans in their language ability
- D) How chimps can learn to pronounce words through socialising
- E) The importance of emotional outbursts for chimps

50. One can understand from the passage that unlike what is commonly accepted, ----.

- A) chimp words for objects do not vary
- B) chimps can consciously change the sounds they produce
- C) chimp call structure includes involuntary outbursts
- D) chimps are not able to produce sounds that have meanings
- E) chimp words for objects are linked to emotional outbursts

Go on to the next page.

**51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

George Manby is most famous for his invention of the Manby Mortar – a device once used to rescue a lot of people from shipwrecks. He is also known as the father of the modern fire extinguisher, which in itself has also saved thousands of lives. Fire extinguishers actually predate Manby's invention. One of the earliest ones was designed in 1723 by Ambrose Godfrey. Godfrey's device consisted of a fire-extinguishing liquid and a chamber of gunpowder. When the attached fuses were lit, the gunpowder exploded and scattered the liquid. They were not widely used, although there is an account of them being used in a fire in London in 1729. Manby's 1818 invention was more efficient. He was inspired to invent a portable fire extinguisher after witnessing firemen's inability to fight fires on the top floors of buildings because they were difficult to get to. He designed a device containing potassium carbonate with the remaining space taken up by compressed air. When the device was activated, it allowed the air to rush out and spread the potassium carbonate over quite a range. The system could also be used with water, and was portable, allowing firemen to reach otherwise inaccessible areas. Manby's invention was soon replaced by a newer model. However, the use of compressed air formed the premise for new prototypes, with modern extinguishers using carbon dioxide as the pressurising agent in a similar way.

**51. It is clear from the passage that Manby ----.**

- A) was inspired by different types of fire extinguishers while producing his own type
- B) became famous when he himself rescued a lot of people from a shipwreck
- C) is regarded as the creator of the fire extinguisher although similar types existed before
- D) was the first person to use a fire extinguisher in a fire in London in 1729
- E) collaborated with Godfrey to invent the fire extinguisher

**52. What is the main reason why Manby's invention in 1818 was more efficient?**

- A) It could use various pressurising agents to scatter the extinguishing liquid.
- B) It enabled firemen to deal with fires in places that they had previously been unable to reach.
- C) It proved its convenience when it helped to extinguish a fire in London in 1729.
- D) It contained potassium carbonate which could spread over a large area.
- E) It could save more lives than Godfrey's invention could do.

**53. One can understand from the passage that Manby's fire extinguisher ----.**

- A) was designed with the help of the firemen who wanted to reach inaccessible areas
- B) was not used as widely as Godfrey's device when it was first introduced
- C) was very similar to his another invention called the Manby Mortar
- D) was appropriate for the use of several pressurising agents to spread the potassium carbonate
- E) took more time to activate when compared to Godfrey's device

**54. What is the primary purpose of the author?**

- A) To give examples of the pressurising agents used in fire extinguishers
- B) To make a comparison between Manby's fire extinguisher and Godfrey's device
- C) To inform the reader about the development of the fire extinguisher
- D) To put emphasis on portable fire extinguishers that help firemen to reach inaccessible areas
- E) To describe the benefits and limitations of Manby's fire extinguisher

*Go on to the next page.*

**55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

It might sound like something from a modern-day vampire movie, but transfer of youthful blood can have a reviving effect on the mind, researchers have found. Or at least, it can in mice: a study by Stanford University School of Medicine has discovered that something in the blood of young mice has the ability to restore mental capabilities in older mice. Over the course of three weeks, the scientists gave 18-month-old mice eight infusions of plasma taken from animals that were just three months old, and then put them through a set of experiments to test their spatial memory – memory relating to the position of things and how large or small they are. The mice were seen to perform consistently better in the tests after receiving the young blood. Old mice injected with the blood of other old mice, on the other hand, showed no improvement in the tests. The team found that new connections were also formed in the old mice's hippocampi, which again were not seen in the control group. The hippocampus is a brain region that plays a huge role in memory, particularly in recognising and recalling spatial patterns. It is very sensitive to ageing, showing a natural decline in function as people grow older. In conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, this deterioration is accelerated, leading to an inability to form new memories. It is as yet unclear whether transferring young blood into older individuals would have the same effect in humans.

**55. It is clearly stated in the passage that transfer of blood from young mice into old mice ----.**

- A) has helped old mice boost their performance in spatial-memory tests
- B) was performed with the blood especially obtained from 18-month-old mice
- C) has hardly made a difference in old mice in making connections in their hippocampi
- D) improves their memories and it is evidently going to have the same effect on humans
- E) is one of many similar studies carried out by the Stanford University School of Medicine

**56. A control group is a group in an experiment where the factor being tested is not applied so that it can be compared against another group where the factor is applied.**

**According to this definition, which of the following is referred to with the expression 'the control group' that is underlined in the passage?**

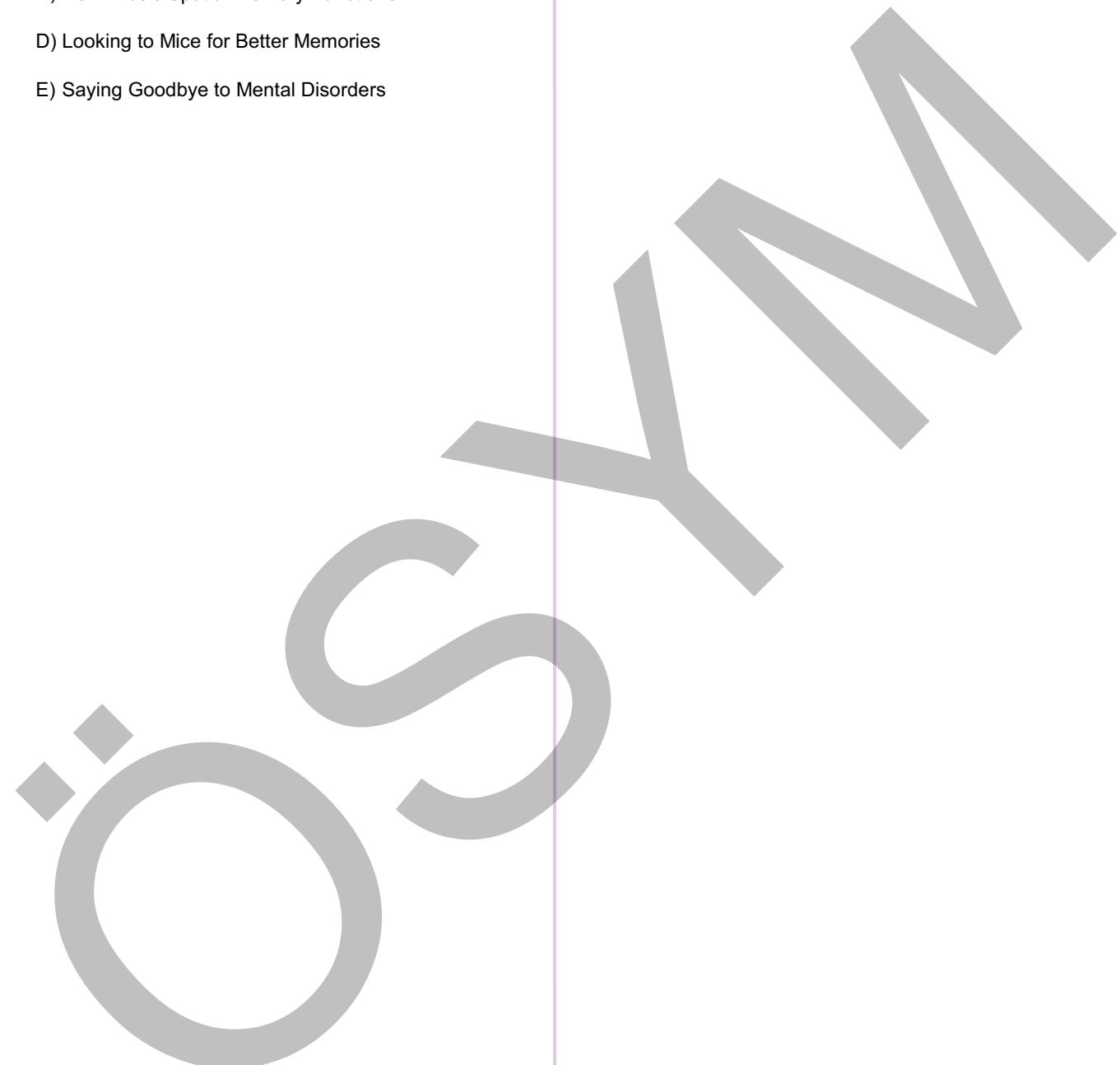
- A) The old mice injected with the blood of young mice
- B) The old mice injected with the blood of other old mice
- C) The old mice with more sophisticated hippocampi
- D) The young mice with less sophisticated hippocampi
- E) The young mice injected with the blood of old mice

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

- A) weakens more quickly in mice than in humans
- B) will perform much better in old people if they receive blood from young ones
- C) provides help in remembering the place and size of things
- D) gets better at remembering as one gets older and his or her spatial awareness develops
- E) stops functioning when someone develops such conditions as Alzheimer's disease

58. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Take Care of Your Hippocampus
- B) The Important Role of the Hippocampus
- C) How Mice's Spatial Memory Functions
- D) Looking to Mice for Better Memories
- E) Saying Goodbye to Mental Disorders



**59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.**

For many years praise was awarded to the US explorer Robert Peary, who claimed to have reached the North Pole on 6 April 1909. Yet even at the time his claim was disputed. Dr Frederick Cook, a rival American explorer, insisted he had reached the pole almost a year earlier. But neither of them could provide definitive proof of their supposed triumph. Cook's own evidence was rejected by an independent commission, while Peary refused to hand over any details at all. In 1989, the US National Geographic Society announced that an analysis of photographs taken by Peary, together with his records of ocean depths and other data, were consistent with his expedition getting within eight kilometres of the true pole. Cook's claim, meanwhile, has always been followed by suspicions of fraud. In the years that followed, the North Pole was reached many times by airborne and submarine expeditions. Surprisingly, the first undisputed expedition to reach the North Pole over the surface did not achieve its goal until 1968, when the American Ralph Plaisted and three companions arrived on snowmobiles. On 6 April the following year, the British explorer Wally Herbert became the first to reach the North Pole the traditional way, on foot.

**59. It is stated in the passage that Robert Peary ----.**

- A) was worried that people would learn he was not the first explorer to reach the North Pole
- B) had been accepted for years as the first person to reach the North Pole although he did not offer conclusive evidence about his expedition
- C) did not want to present the details of his expedition to the independent commission after he learned that Dr Cook was rejected
- D) requested the US National Geographic Society to analyse the photographs and data he gathered during his expedition to prove his claim
- E) was not viewed as the first person to reach the North Pole since Dr Cook was thought to have arrived there earlier

**60. Which of the following was declared by the US National Geographic Society in 1989?**

- A) Dr Cook's expedition was proven to have taken place a year before Peary's journey.
- B) Peary's photographs and records were as controversial and unconvincing as those of Dr Cook.
- C) Dr Cook's claim was suspicious since he did not reveal clear evidence relating to his travel to the North Pole.
- D) The North Pole was discovered several times by airborne and submarine expeditions before Peary's and Dr Cook's expeditions.
- E) The information collected by Peary could describe the real characteristics of the North Pole.

**61. Why did the arrival of Ralph Plaisted and his companions at the North Pole in 1968 cause surprise?**

- A) They succeeded in arriving at the North Pole using snowmobiles.
- B) No one was expecting that a group of people could walk as far as the North Pole.
- C) At that time, their expedition was the only one that was recognised to be true.
- D) Herbert was claimed to have arrived at the North Pole before them on foot.
- E) They provided more accurate data than earlier airborne and submarine expeditions did.

62. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) All of the expeditions to the North Pole were questioned until Herbert reached the pole on foot.
- B) Even though Peary has been accepted as the first explorer to reach the North Pole, it was actually Dr Cook who attained the goal.
- C) The adventurers were strongly supported by the US National Geographic Society during their trip to the North Pole.
- D) Reaching the North Pole has been an objective to be achieved for adventurers, which brings reputation to them.
- E) April is the best time for embarking on an expedition to the North Pole, as both Peary and Herbert did.

**63-67:** For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Christopher:

- I like the idea of Formula E, which is a new racing championship for single-seater cars powered only by electricity.

Albert:

— — —

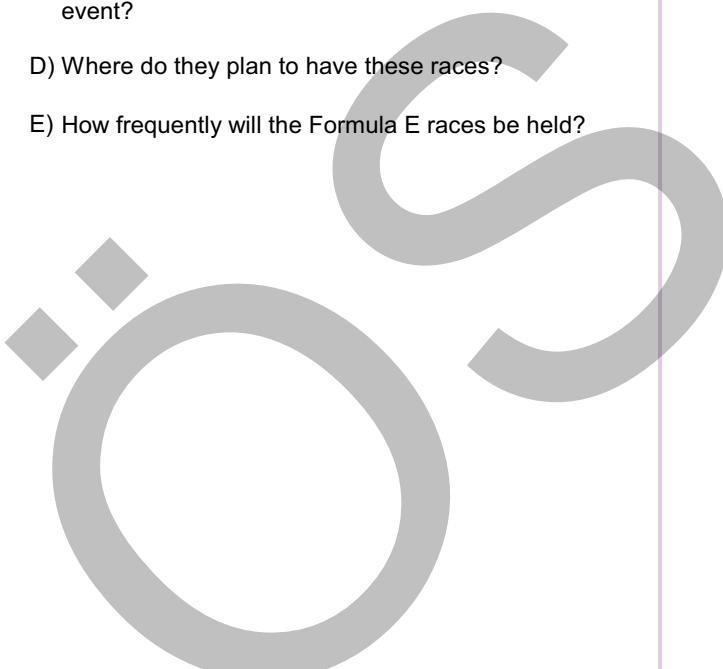
Christopher:

- Well, it is a platform for research to improve electric powerstations and charging systems to make electric cars more feasible and hopefully more popular.

Albert:

- I see, this seems to be a good way to encourage the use of energy-efficient and sustainable transportation.

- A) Why do we need this when there are other races such as Formula 1?
- B) What kind of power do Formula E race cars use?
- C) How do they plan to attract sponsors for such an event?
- D) Where do they plan to have these races?
- E) How frequently will the Formula E races be held?



64. Reporter:

- Antibiotic resistance is on the rise, and we are potentially facing a time when standard antibiotics simply won't work anymore. Why is antibiotic resistance becoming more widespread?

Chemist:

- One reason could be that a type of bacteria has developed molecular mechanisms that actually make an antibiotic drug ineffective.

Reporter:

- Why is the increase in bacterial resistance considered a threatening issue?

Chemist:

— — —

Reporter:

- This sounds horrible!

A) The misuse of antibiotics has certainly contributed to the resistance phenomena. A lot of antibiotics are used in farming, which is practised without complete control.

B) We should prevent them from producing toxins that lead to illness rather than kill them. That kind of intervention can reduce the chances that the bacteria will develop resistance.

C) Whenever any pressure is put on bacteria, it will resist. If such pressure is not created, there will be no evolutionary pressure for the bacteria to develop resistance.

D) If new drugs are not developed against these resistant bacteria, by the year 2050, death from antimicrobial resistant bacteria could actually even surpass death from cancer.

E) I'm encouraged by the fact that there are more than 200 different bacteria species that live in our guts, and the majority of them are actually beneficial to us.

**65.** Daisy:

- I want to take up gardening as a hobby and grow vegetables, but I don't have a garden to plant them in.

Caroline:

- ----

Daisy:

- But they may not grow successfully if they don't get a sufficient amount of sunlight.

Caroline:

- You can grow some vegetables without any sun at all. For example, lettuce and parsley will grow beautifully under artificial light.

A) It's not only the space you should take into account, but sunlight is also important when growing vegetables.

B) Vegetables need to be watered very frequently, and they tend to grow more nicely in sunny areas.

C) Have you ever heard about indoor gardening? You can use your attic, basement, or balcony to grow vegetables.

D) Near a bright window that takes sunlight at high intensity, you can grow cherry tomatoes and cucumbers.

E) I suggest you install a greenhouse. Greenhouses are the most convenient places to grow vegetables, and they vary vastly in size and price.



**66.** Defne:

- I read that remembering the past in a positive way could make us happy in times of crisis.

Beren:

- ----

Defne:

- Can you give me an example?

Beren:

- During a divorce, I'm not sure that it's helpful for a person to focus on all the good times in the marriage. They're likely to experience an even greater sense of loss.

A) Actually, when I'm in a bad mood, I find it more beneficial to think about a prosperous future rather than the better past.

B) Most people believe that looking at old photos showing the good times in the past has a positive influence on mood.

C) I don't agree. Recalling better times when a person is depressed will worsen their problems rather than solve them.

D) I don't think so. Instead of being nostalgic to feel happy, I generally try to find possible ways to overcome my crisis.

E) In such situations, seeking professional help or receiving support from close friends may bring a deep relief.

67. Edward:

- What do you think the difference between the words 'inequality' and 'disparity' is?

William:

- Well, both have negative connotations. And they both imply a lack of something. I guess they are basically synonyms.

Edward:

– ----

William:

- Oh, I see. So, if I say that there is a disparity between you and me, it might not be a bad thing, but inequality would be negative.

- A) That's sort of correct, but we use 'disparity' when we talk about scientific topics and 'inequality' for social issues.
- B) That's basically correct, though 'disparity' tells us that something is unfair, while 'inequality' means some groups have more advantages than others.
- C) They're more or less the same, but in academic circles, the term 'disparity' is an out-of-date expression; the current term is 'inequality'.
- D) They're essentially synonymous, but we can use 'inequality' to express minor differences and 'disparity' for significant levels of difference.
- E) You're right, they're very similar, but 'disparity' can be used to talk about differences neutrally, while 'inequality' suggests a value judgement.

**68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.**

68. Exercise both strengthens our muscles and encourages the production of special chemicals called endorphins, which make us feel good and act to reduce pain.

- A) In addition to having stronger muscles through exercising, we are in a better mood and feel less pain thanks to special chemicals, endorphins, that it activates.
- B) In order for our body to generate more endorphins – the special chemicals that make us happier and reduce pain – and to strengthen our muscles, we should exercise.
- C) Making our muscles stronger with exercise produces special chemicals, such as endorphins, in the body and makes us feel good by relieving pain.
- D) The production of important chemicals like endorphins not only strengthens our muscles but also encourages us to do exercise to feel better and feel less pain.
- E) Endorphins, special chemicals which are produced while exercising, strengthen our muscles as well as making us happier by reducing pain.

**69. Chameleons cannot generate their own body heat so when they want to warm themselves, their colour will darken to absorb more heat from the sun.**

- A) Once their colours darken, chameleons can get more heat from the sun, but to warm themselves much better, they have to produce their own body heat.
- B) When chameleons transform themselves into a dark colour, they take in more heat from the sun and warm themselves easily, which helps them control their own body heat.
- C) Chameleons can warm themselves with the heat from the sun thanks to the dark colours they change into, and that is why they do not need to generate their own body heat.
- D) Because chameleons are not capable of providing their own body heat, their colour gets darker so that more heat is received from the sun, and they can warm themselves.
- E) Chameleons' body heat is linked to dark colours because when they are darker, more heat from the sun can be absorbed, otherwise they cannot warm themselves.



**70. Rome expanded from a small Italian city-state to a world power not just by conquering other societies but also by assimilating them.**

- A) Rome, which was initially a small Italian city-state, evolved into a world power by both assimilating and conquering other societies.
- B) Rome could not have developed into a world power from a small Italian city-state if it had not been able to conquer other societies and assimilate them.
- C) What led Rome to emerge as a world power was the assimilation of various societies it conquered, otherwise it would have remained as a small Italian city-state.
- D) The reason why Rome turned into a world power from a small Italian city-state is that it placed a higher priority on the assimilation of other societies than on their conquest.
- E) Rome, which was a small Italian city-state at the very beginning, conquered and assimilated other societies that had been struggling to become a world power.

**71. English is a mother tongue for many people in the world, who are increasingly outnumbered by those who learn English as a foreign language.**

- A) English, either the mother tongue or foreign language of many people, is being spoken in almost every part of the world.
- B) Although English is being learnt as a foreign language more widely than ever, there are also a large amount of people whose first language is English.
- C) Lots of people around the world are native speakers of English; however, the number of learners of English as a foreign language has far surpassed the number of its native speakers.
- D) Throughout the world, there is a significant gap between people who speak English as their first language and those who learn it as a foreign language.
- E) In the past, the number of English native speakers was greater than those who had been learning English as a foreign language, but now it is not the case.

**72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.**

**72. Almost all of us experience prejudice in one form or another. People make assumptions about us on the basis of our age, ethnicity, race or sex, and we often find ourselves automatically making the same sorts of assumptions about others. Herein lies a paradox: prejudice is socially undesirable; however, it is widespread in society. ---- For example, the system of apartheid in South Africa, where black people were forced to live away from white people, was a classic case of such prejudice, as it was defended publicly as being recognition of and respect for cultural differences.**

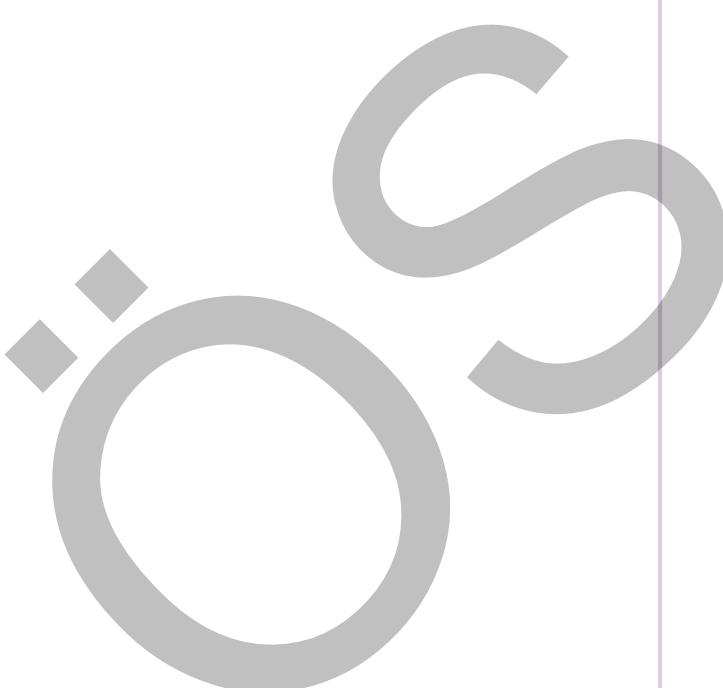
- A) No matter what the majority thinks, the government has to make sure that all citizens are safe regardless of their background.
- B) If public awareness is raised, prejudice may not trigger serious problems in multicultural societies.
- C) Once the influence of certain ideologies becomes commonplace throughout the world, it is not easy to eradicate the core beliefs.
- D) Even in societies where prejudice is institutionalised, sophisticated justifications are often used to excuse or deny its presence.
- E) Only when the necessary precautions are taken, can people feel secure, respected and equal in society.

**73.** When someone we regard as a cherished friend suddenly is not there for us, it can feel like a hurtful betrayal. But before accusing or condemning them, you might want to ask yourself such questions as "Have they disappointed me before?", "Are my expectations too high?", "Have I always behaved perfectly towards them?". ---- Since we are all fallible and could potentially disappoint our friends, it is good to remember that there are two sides to every story.

- A) Exploring these issues honestly will allow you to accept your share of responsibility.
- B) It is common in these situations to start wondering if the person was ever a 'real' friend.
- C) Particularly with social media, many bestow the status of friend on others with surprising speed and ease.
- D) An enduring friendship is based on a similar life experience, and a shared value system.
- E) One reason for ending the friendship or distancing yourself from it is growing apart in terms of interests.

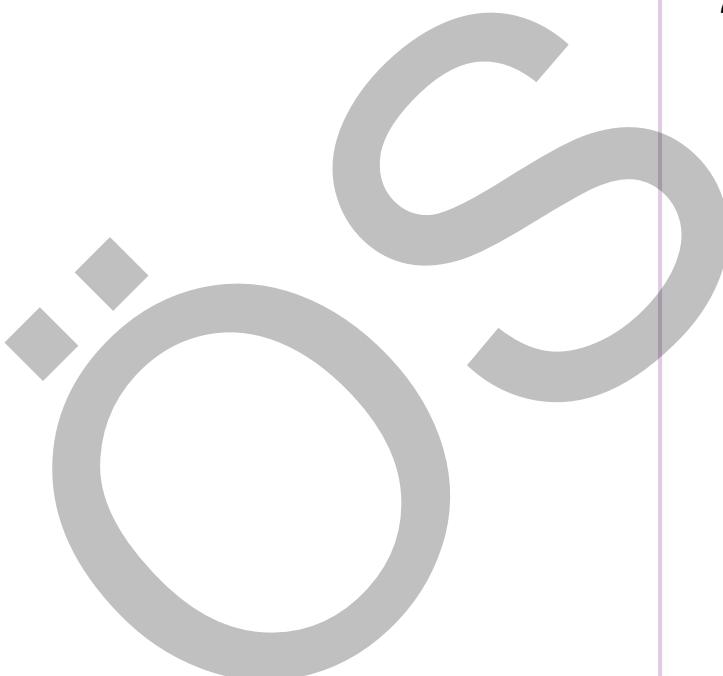
**74.** The origins of the 35 mm camera lie in the increasing availability of motion picture film stock during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 35 mm format was first used in Edison's Kinetoscope, a moving picture viewing device patented in 1891, and was later adopted as the standard film gauge by cinema-makers after 1896. ---- However, as the quality of the film improved, the potential virtues of small size and convenience of handling began to appeal to still camera designers.

- A) Three Spanish inventors took out a British patent for a still camera using 35 mm format as early as 1908.
- B) Unsurprisingly perhaps, the 35 mm camera gained enormous popularity across the world.
- C) Sales of the cameras were limited by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.
- D) The earliest 35 mm film was very slow and not ideal for still camera work.
- E) The first 35 mm camera sold to the public was probably an American model developed in 1913.



**75.** Children who do not master basic reading skills at an early age, specifically the ability to automatically decode new words and build vocabulary that leads to fluency, experience academic failure. ---- In other words, the curriculum focuses much less on teaching students to acquire the basic tools of literacy, and much more on using those tools to learn content, express ideas, and solve problems. At this point, students are likely to be given content textbooks in science and social studies and to read non-fiction for the purpose of gaining new information.

- A) The readiness of children to read, in particular, has recently gained greater attention from educators.
- B) Family environment is as important as the school environment in children's development.
- C) By the third grade, learning to read has become reading to learn.
- D) Children with good phonological awareness skills usually learn to read quickly.
- E) They also need to learn book-handling skills such as orienting a book correctly.



**76-80:** For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

**76.** (I) As evidence has mounted about the threats that the Earth is facing, from rising temperatures and ocean acidification to deforestation and extreme weather, NASA has given priority to missions aimed at coping with the impacts. (II) NASA will be devising new technology to monitor earthquake-prone regions on the Earth via the satellites. (III) One of its newest satellites, a \$916 million observatory called SMAP (for Soil Moisture Active Passive) was launched in January 2015. (IV) It was designed to measure soil moisture both by bouncing a radar beam off the surface and by recording radiation emitted by the soil itself. (V) In July 2015, the active radar stopped transmitting, but the passive radiometer is still doing its job, and its maps will help scientists forecast droughts, floods, and famines.

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

**77.** (I) During the Renaissance, Italy was not a single, unified country. (II) It consisted of a patchwork of small states, each with its own history, government, and traditions. (III) Artistic styles varied significantly from region to region. (IV) The writings of Vasari, a painter and architect from Florence, helped establish the idea that Renaissance art originated in Italy. (V) Although Florence, Rome, and Venice were the main centres of artistic activity, skilled artists produced significant works in other areas as well.

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

**78.** (I) When we listen to music, electrical waves in our brains synchronise to the tempo, but some people's brains are better at synchronising to the beat. (II) Keith Doelling at New York University and his team recorded brainwaves of musicians and non-musicians as they listened to music. (III) While both groups could synchronise their brain waves to the rhythms, non-musicians struggled to synchronise to particularly slow music. (IV) Musical training might also help people with dyslexia – a difficulty with reading and writing caused by the brain's inability to see the difference between some letter shapes. (V) Musicians can do this, not because of their natural talent, but because they have been trained to mentally subdivide music into shorter sections.

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

**79.** (I) While urbanisation has been a notable characteristic of European society for centuries, the trend toward industrialisation and urbanisation has accelerated phenomenally since World War II. (II) London and Paris, for example, have been major urban centres for centuries, but many other European cities have experienced rapid expansion of their populations only since the late 1940s. (III) The clustering of substantial populations into metropolitan regions is a distinctive demographic feature of Europe. (IV) In countries such as Italy and Spain, which were largely agricultural and rural before World War II, we find that many of their cities have now become home to large numbers of people. (V) For example, Madrid and Rome experienced remarkable increases between 1960 and 1990, in comparison with more moderate increases for most cities in the former West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

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

**80.** (I) Although iron is the most common metal, it was the last to be used by people. (II) Humanity made a huge advance when people learned how to use metals. (III) Metal tools were easier to shape than stone ones, and could be mass-produced using molds. (IV) Unlike a stone axe, which was useless when broken, a copper or bronze one could be melted down and recycled. (V) Shiny metals, such as gold and silver, were also perfect materials for jewellery and coins.

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



## SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açıölcer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınavda kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü içnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı, ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelinmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç/gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).** Sınav başladıkten sonra **ilk 135 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkışmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız sınav kitaplığınıza salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.** Bildirilen sürelerde aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna 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 uymanız gereklidir. Kurallara aykırı davranışların ve yapılacak uyarılarla uymayanlar Salon Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.**  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecik, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır.** Bu alanları doldurunuz. Sınav kitaplığınıza başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılacak her türlü yazida ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kodlama kutucuklarına işaretlenmiş olması gereklidir.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza aldıktan sonra kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz.** Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Sınav kitaplığınıza sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalısa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- Sınav giriş belgenizdeki sınava giriş kodunu yazınız ve kodlayınız.** **Sınav kitaplığınızdaki "Kapak sayfasındaki bilgileri doğru ve eksiksiz olarak doldurdum ve kodladım" kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz ve ilgili alanı imzalayınız.**
- Sınav sonunda sınav kitapçıları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de inceleneciktir.** Sınav kitaplığınızin sayfalarını koparmayınız. Sınav kitaplığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav kitaplığınıza yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav kitaplığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.**
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdığınız cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, sınav kitaplığınıza ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
- Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.**

*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 gereklî cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali kulfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

2017-YDS İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ

02-04-2017

TEST OF ENGLISH

TEST OF ENGLISH

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