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(İlkbahar Dönemi)
İNGİLİZCE
Fen Bilimleri Testi

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SORU KİTAPÇIĞI NUMARASI:

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(Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.)

	ADI	
	SOYADI	
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SALON SIRA
NUMARASI

DİKKAT!

SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Adınız, soyadınız, T.C. Kimlik Numaranız ve sınav salon numaranız yukarıdakilerden farklı ve kitapçık üzerine basılı olan fotoğraf size ait değilse bunu salon başkanına belirterek size ait soru kitapçığının verilmesini sağlayınız.
2. Soru kitapçığı numaranız yukarıda verilmiştir. Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınızda ve soru kitapçığının üzerinde basılı olan soru kitapçığı numarasıyla cevap kâğıdı üzerindeki numara birbiriyle uyuşmadığında cevap kâğıdınız değerlendirilemez.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı **Fen Bilimleri** alanındaki **İngilizce** testini içermektedir.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
6. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olabilir.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

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

1. Psychologists say that there is a genetic — to willpower, but that upbringing may also have an effect.

A) description B) attachment C) component
D) reaction E) selection

2. The lead from exhaust fumes enters the atmosphere, mostly as simple lead compounds, which are poisonous to children's — nervous systems.

A) exclusive B) increasing
C) repeating D) developing
E) domestic

3. Einstein's theory of relativity gives predictions that differ very little from the older theories of Galileo and Newton in — all everyday situations.

A) flexibly B) nearly C) externally
D) usefully E) identically

4. Expressionist artists in painting, sculpture, and literature — to distort or exaggerate natural appearance in order to create a reflection of the inner world.

A) pretended B) expected
C) tended D) offered
E) persuaded

5. It takes great courage for adopted children to — their biological parents, as they do not know the real reason why they were given up.

A) search for B) put back C) run up
D) look out E) confess to

6. Some historians believe that human destiny is mostly shaped by the efforts of people to — climate change, migration, disease, etc.

A) go over B) make up C) lay down
D) cope with E) hand in

7. Investigators — various methods over the years to search for genes that — to intelligence, which is a so-called quantitative trait.

A) are using / should contribute
B) have used / might contribute
C) use / will contribute
D) may use / contributed
E) would use / are going to contribute

8. New animal trials — hope that a cure based on transplanting stem cells — a reality for patients with Parkinson's in the future.

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

9. Researchers in the 1890s ---- the atom as a homogeneous sphere of positive charge inside of which there ---- tiny negatively charged electrons.

- A) visualized / were
B) have visualized / had been
C) had visualized / have been
D) will visualize / are
E) were visualizing / would have been

10. In the future, there will probably be so many people with the power to send signals ---- space that it will not be possible to control communication ---- galaxies.

- A) within / over
B) upon / through
C) into / between
D) along / for
E) in / by

11. The 2010 Nobel Prize ---- chemistry was awarded ---- three chemists all studying carbon compounds.

- A) of / among
B) for / to
C) in / by
D) about / from
E) on / for

12. The exosphere, which is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere, is an ill-defined zone beginning somewhere ---- the thermosphere, and fading off ---- the vacuum of space.

- A) between / from
B) on / away
C) under / between
D) above / into
E) about / by

13. ---- electric cars are a welcome development, they are neither as useful nor as green as their supporters claim.

- A) Since
B) Just as
C) Before
D) Because
E) Although

14. Our memory for emotions is highly selective, and we tend to remember how good the good times were, ---- the memories of the bad times fade more quickly.

- A) whenever
B) whereas
C) as if
D) even
E) likewise

15. The assumption that mental functions are at their sharpest ---- our brains mature in our early 20s has been questioned by a new research study.

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

16. Ankara University was established in 1925, and many faculties, institutes and schools have since been set up within it, the first of ---- was the Faculty of Law.

- A) it
B) which
C) those
D) that
E) some

17. Having the support of a friend can change our perception of ---- difficult an obstacle is to overcome.

- A) how
B) what
C) whatever
D) when
E) whichever

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

The health risks of artificial feeding of infants in the industrialized world are now (18)——. Breastfed infants receive protection (19)—— many illnesses including gastroenteritis, respiratory infections, and otitis media, and have a lower risk of atopic disease and insulin-dependent diabetes in childhood, (20)—— women who breastfeed may have less risk of some cancers and hip fractures in later life. In addition to the health benefits, there are also significant cost implications. The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that a minimum of \$3.6 billion per year (21)—— if breastfeeding rates were increased from current levels to (22)—— recommended by the United States Surgeon General.

18.

- A) well-connected B) well-preserved
C) well-established D) well-built
E) well-kept

19.

- A) for B) about C) to
D) towards E) against

20.

- A) since B) while C) even if
D) as though E) as if

21.

- A) has been saved B) could save
C) should save D) were to be saved
E) would be saved

22.

- A) whose B) which C) them
D) those E) what

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

Nanotechnology is only the latest of a series of developments in materials science, in which one studies materials with a (23)—— towards developing useful applications. Telecommunications is an example of an area in which the development of new materials has had (24)—— impact, leading to rapid change in the technology. (25)——, telecommunications was restricted to voice communication by telephone using copper wires to carry a message in the form of an electrical signal. Today, it is just as likely that fibres of pure glass, or fibre-optic cables, (26)—— the message in the form of light pulses. An advantage of fibre-optic cable is that it can carry (27)—— more information than a copper-wire cable of similar size.

23.

- A) view B) conviction C) move
D) result E) conclusion

24.

- A) thoughtful B) generous C) similar
D) immense E) sensible

25.

- A) Therefore B) Otherwise
C) Initially D) However
E) Furthermore

26.

- A) carry B) had better carry
C) carried D) was to carry
E) would have carried

27.

- A) less B) much C) too
D) many E) a few

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

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

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

29. As children become more self-critical, ----.

- A) they become more likely to discard their work
B) they would have wanted to criticize others as well
C) their work will deteriorate with each self-criticism
D) they would be more likely to repeat their failed attempts
E) their understanding of the value of criticism will suffer

30. If user demand were the only driving force behind innovation, ----.

- A) the initial stage of stove design would seek to reduce demand
B) the cooking stove will have been designed in a way to minimize heat transfer
C) the cooking stove would be one of the most sophisticated devices in the world
D) three billion people – nearly half the world's population – would use a stove every day
E) research on the development of cooking stoves will be the first priority

31. So long as a villager in an unindustrialized country produced a little more than the family required, ----.

- A) his integration into the larger economy through extra production was finalized
B) he could enjoy almost complete economic independence
C) his dependence on the outside world became complete
D) he wanted to enjoy a lifestyle typical of industrialized countries
E) he found that his economic freedom was at risk

32. Although falling house prices could indeed pull the economy into a harmful downward spiral, ---.

- A) insuring against unemployment can be quite costly
- B) the last reading of consumer spending is surprisingly weak
- C) slower domestic spending might have speeded up a possible downturn
- D) high inflation expectation may keep the house prices very low
- E) the evidence for such an economic disaster is slim

33. A newspaper photographer cannot help but leave traces of his/her personality in his/her work ---.

- A) when s/he is exceptionally calm, patient and thorough
- B) if s/he can capture critical details in a single frame
- C) however objective s/he may try to be
- D) as if s/he can afford to be fully objective
- E) because s/he is only doing a plain and ordinary job

34. Space solar power is still an idea far ahead of its time ---.

- A) therefore a national space programme would be needed to be established first
- B) if more and more effort needs to be put in developing space tourism
- C) so engineers can now work on space shuttles to build orbiting space-stations
- D) but the necessary technology already exists and is gradually falling in cost
- E) because no one would have the technology to develop it further

35. Advocates for reform of the country's political system are now trying to pressurize the government for change, ---.

- A) despite the strong likelihood that they will be unsuccessful again
- B) because they have been encouraged by recent reports of low crime levels in cities
- C) although they are fully aware that a dictatorship would be worse than a democracy
- D) in spite of the possibility that other parties may join them
- E) while their opponents are trying to undermine their credibility to govern the country

36. They did not know that they had been successful ---.

- A) but various aspects of the question have already been answered
- B) so they decided to celebrate the event
- C) even though many claimed the project a failure
- D) until they returned and calculated the measurements
- E) because linguistic diversity is a cultural resource to be preserved

37. ---, in Brook's narrative every piece of information pushes the story forward.

- A) While most novels try to inspire and interest their readers
- B) Although some literary narrative can focus too much on the plot
- C) When the protagonist is tolerant and enlightened and has high-minded convictions
- D) After each page is turned to reveal the remarkable achievement in the story
- E) Whereas much literary fiction struggles to refer backwards

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçesini, Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizcesini bulunuz.

38. Trabzon's Ayasofya Church, which serves as a museum today, was constructed in the time of Manuel Comnenos I (1238-1263), one of the kings of the Trabzon Empire.

- A) Günümüzde müze olarak varlığını sürdüren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesini inşa ettiren, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos' tur (1238-1263).
- B) Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir ve günümüzde müzeye dönüştürülmüştür.
- C) Günümüzde müze olarak hizmet veren Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi, Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiştir.
- D) Trabzon İmparatorluğu kralı 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) zamanında inşa edilmiş olan Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi günümüzde müze olarak hizmet vermektedir.
- E) Trabzon İmparatorluğu krallarından 1. Manuel Comnenos (1238-1263) tarafından inşa ettirilen Trabzon Ayasofya Kilisesi bugün varlığını müze olarak sürdürmektedir.

39. Old Turkish houses are the structural cornerstones of Turkish urban culture which were formed over hundreds of years and are still alive at present.

- A) Günümüzde de varlığını sürdüren eski Türk evleri, yüzlerce yıllık Türk kent kültürünün oluşmasında en önemli rolü üstlenmişlerdir.
- B) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarıdır ve günümüzde hâlâ varlığını sürdürmektedir.
- C) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün en önemli yapıtaşlarından sayılan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de varlığını sürdürmektedir.
- D) Eski Türk evleri yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün, hâlâ varlığını sürdüren temel yapıtaşlarıdır.
- E) Yüzlerce yılda oluşan Türk kent kültürünün temel yapıtaşlarından olan eski Türk evleri, günümüzde de bu özelliğini korumaktadır.

40. Vücut bağışıklığı zayıf olan insanlar genellikle kansere daha yatkındırlar ve bu da bağışıklık sisteminin en azından bazı kanser türlerine karşı koruyucu rol oynadığını gösteren bir gerçektir.

- A) Often people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer and this is supported by the fact that the immune system is able to protect the body against at least some forms of cancer.
- B) Because the body's immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer, people with immune deficiencies are unusually susceptible to cancer.
- C) People with immune deficiencies are often usually susceptible to cancer, and this is a fact suggesting that the immune system plays a protective role against at least some forms of cancer.
- D) Since people having immune deficiencies are usually extremely susceptible to cancer, it is suggested that the immune system guards the body against at least some forms of cancer.
- E) That the immune system plays a protective role against certain forms of cancer is suggested by the fact that cancer is more widespread among people with immune deficiencies.

41. Bilim insanları buz kristalleri içinde saklı doğalgazı çıkarıp sıfır emisyonlu yakıtı dönüştürmenin yollarını arıyorlar ve bunu başarırlarsa "yanan buz" geleceğin yakıtı olabilir.

- A) The attempt of scientists to find ways of making a zero-emission fuel out of the natural gas hidden in ice crystals may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- B) If scientists are able to extract and transform the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.
- C) When scientists succeed in turning the natural gas in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, "burning ice" will become the fuel of the future.
- D) Scientists are trying to get zero-emission fuel by extracting the natural gas in ice crystals which may make "burning ice" the fuel of the future.
- E) Scientists are looking for ways of extracting and transforming the natural gas hidden in ice crystals into a zero-emission fuel, and if they succeed, "burning ice" may become the fuel of the future.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The book by physicist Lee Smolin, *The Trouble with Physics*, is an all-out attack on string theory in theoretical physics. String theory aims to unify the laws governing all physical forces by combining quantum mechanics with general relativity. It is not very intuitive as it posits the existence of 10 space-time. Smolin points out that, not once in its 30 years of existence, has string theory been validated by a test result. Although they acknowledge this weakness, the theory's advocates claim that it helps to clarify a number of concepts and, most important of all, it holds the promise of a grand unification. Smolin's historical account is both brilliant and lively. The most interesting feature of the book is his sociological analysis of the way in which string theory has taken root in academic circles and the mechanisms that allowed it to gain its present almost total dominance. How can a community of like-minded scientists have secured such a powerful position that it is now able to determine the course of research, to monopolize public funding and to decide careers, to the point of abolishing all alternative approaches? Indeed, his analysis is applicable to many other fields and disciplines.

42. It is clear from the passage that the book by Lee Smolin —.

- A) questions the value of string theory as well as the extensive influence of advocating scientists within the field
- B) sets out to explain string theory in order to show its superiority over alternative theories in accounting for physical laws
- C) opens a debate as to how string theory can be validated by a test result
- D) advocates the string theory as it helps to clarify a number of concepts successfully
- E) supports the attention string theory has received in the academic circles who decide the course of research, funding and future careers

43. As it is pointed out in the passage, string theory —.

- A) suffers from quite a number of weaknesses as its advocates admit
- B) has practical implications for both theoretical physics and sociology
- C) is a theory that is capable of finally explaining 10 space-time
- D) still needs to be confirmed by test results
- E) attempts to combine quantum mechanics with theoretical physics

44. According to the passage, what makes Lee Smolin's book interesting to read —.

- A) is related to the theories a community of like-minded physicists can develop
- B) lies in the examination of how string theory has been adopted and become dominant
- C) is its power in illustrating how science writers can affect decisions on public funding and careers
- D) is that like-minded scholars can agree to approve public funding for alternative approaches
- E) is the historical account it provides for the development of string theory

45. According to the passage, the writer is of the opinion that —.

- A) examining physical issues from a historical and sociological viewpoint is popular among physicists
- B) Lee Smolin went too far in discrediting string theory, which is very popular among physicists
- C) the sociological analysis done for string theory is also valid for disciplines other than physics
- D) it is the academic circles that decide whether string theory should be tested or not
- E) the way string theory has been endorsed in theoretical physics is unique to this discipline

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The sheer scale of European information storage systems and the interoperability of numerous existing databases inevitably raise a string of privacy questions. This explains the public mistrust of these technologies. In France, the Edwige police database for retrieving information on all kinds of activists from age 13 has been met with public outrage. In Germany, the creation of a vast "antiterrorist" database has provoked a wave of protest. The UK is also regularly attacked by ethical questions concerning its database of DNA fingerprints from 4.5 million individuals involved in a major or minor crime. No wonder people have grave concerns. How much trust can be placed in digital data storage tools when, in 2007, a British company simply mislaid the personal data of 25 million individuals or when, in 2008 confidential information on 30 million clients of a German bank appeared on the internet for 48 hours? The biggest danger is not that these tools could be used by officials who are dishonest about civil liberties, but that they are not secure from external intrusion or negligence. The architecture of these security systems ought to be foolproof.

46. It can be understood from the passage that people's concern for privacy ---.

- A) is justified based on the various examples given
- B) has pushed the European authorities to be more careful
- C) can be alleviated through large-scale information storage systems
- D) has received little attention in Germany, France and Britain
- E) was an issue long before electronic databases were used

47. According to the passage, the events of 2007 and 2008 ---.

- A) reveal that digital data storage technologies play a minor role in society
- B) show that digital data storage systems are untrustworthy
- C) involve institutions and companies from the UK, Germany and France
- D) show how badly a German bank treated its customers
- E) are good examples of cooperation between different organizations which share data

48. It can be inferred from the passage that the reason for the public outrage and protests is that ---.

- A) the authorities can put confidential information on the Internet
- B) digital data storage tools are so difficult to access
- C) the personal data of millions of people are collected with their permission
- D) anti-terrorist databases will be of no help to the police to trace terrorists
- E) governments have gone too far by collecting information on almost anyone

49. As it is stated in the passage, the biggest danger of storing information in digital systems is that ---.

- A) civil liberties will be at risk because of insecure data storage
- B) the public will not be able to access their own information easily
- C) corrupt and negligent people could be put in charge of digital data collecting systems
- D) electronic databases are not safe from external intrusion through the Internet
- E) data storage systems can be used by dishonest officials for personal gain

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Are we born with a limited number of heart cells or is the heart able to generate new ones? To this long-debated question, researchers at the Karolinska Institute have come up with an answer: Heart cells are continually replaced. The renewal rate is 1% per year up to age 20 years and decreases over the years, reaching 0.5% in the '70s. Thus, over a lifetime, less than half of the myocardial cells are renewed. The method used by Jonas Frisenna and his team to uncover the heart's ability to produce new cells is totally innovative. They determine the age of heart cells using the carbon-14 dating method. Following the aerial nuclear explosions conducted during the Cold War in the 1950s, large quantities of this radioactive isotope were released into the atmosphere and absorbed by plant, animal and human cells and DNA. But since the Nuclear Test Ban, these quantities of carbon-14 have decreased quite rapidly. Scientists have analyzed the carbon-14 content of the DNA of heart cells of people born before and after the nuclear tests to determine when these cells were generated. The results of this study open new perspectives in the search for therapies to alleviate cell death in myocardial infarction.

50. According to the passage, on the issue of cell generation one can understand that —.

- A) there is a positive correlation between a high rate of cell renewal and old age
- B) the renewal rate in the first 20 year of one's life is three times higher than in later years
- C) as age increases, the renewal rate of heart cells decreases
- D) the replacement of heart cells takes place at a rate of 1% per year over a lifetime
- E) more than half of heart cells are replaced over a lifetime

51. According to the passage, the method developed by the research team —.

- A) can stop cell death in myocardial infarction
- B) involves determining the age of heart cells by using a radioactive isotope
- C) is capable of producing large quantities of nuclear energy
- D) was used in the past to explore the heart's abilities
- E) was put into practice to protect the heart from the radiation of nuclear explosions

52. As it is explained in the passage, carbon-14 is a radio-active isotope that —.

- A) is found naturally in plant, animal and human cells as well as DNA
- B) existed in large quantities in the atmosphere and environment before the Cold War period
- C) can be identified by a method developed by Jonas Frisenna and his colleagues
- D) can damage more than half of the myocardial cells in heart
- E) was released in the 1950s by nuclear explosions during the Cold War

53. As it is stated in the passage, researchers decided to include, in their study, people born before and after the nuclear tests because —.

- A) they wanted to find out when the carbon-14 infected heart cells were produced
- B) they knew that people born before the nuclear tests had a lot of carbon-14 in their heart cells
- C) carbon-14 was having a devastating effect on the population
- D) nuclear tests were responsible for the heavy carbon-14 content of the DNA of heart cells
- E) the results would determine whether carbon-14 was released into the atmosphere

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Stars are believed to begin life as collapsing masses of hydrogen gas, which are called "protostars". As collapsing masses start contracting, they heat up. When the temperature in them reaches 10 million degrees, nuclear fusion begins and forms heavier elements, mainly helium at first. The energy released during these reactions balances the gravitational force, and the young star stabilizes as a main-sequence star. The tremendous brightness of stars comes from the energy released during these thermonuclear reactions. After billions of years, as helium is collected in the core and hydrogen is used up, the core contracts and heats further. The envelope expands and cools, and the star becomes a red giant. The next stage of stellar evolution depends on the mass of the star. Stars of residual mass less than 1.4 solar masses cool further and become white dwarfs, eventually fading and going out altogether. If the star's residual mass is greater than two or three solar masses, it may contract even further and form a black hole, which is so dense that no matter or light can escape from it.

54. As it is pointed out in the passage, stars ----.

- A) expand when they reach temperatures of 10 million degrees
- B) stabilize after they become red giants
- C) come into being as soon as the nuclear fusion begins
- D) take billions of years to turn into what is called "a red giant"
- E) can reach a maximum level of temperature of 10 million degrees

55. According to the passage, when protostars contract, ----.

- A) their temperature begins to rise and keeps rising
- B) they lose their brightness over a short period of time
- C) they lose their ability for nuclear fusion
- D) the amount of hydrogen in them keeps on increasing
- E) their thermonuclear reactions come to an abrupt end

56. As it is clear from the passage, helium ----.

- A) has a lighter mass which is released as a star develops
- B) takes billions of years to form inside of protostars
- C) is a heavy element that eventually collects at the centre of a star
- D) makes up what is called star's outer envelope
- E) plays a minor role in a star's evolution

57. According to the passage, a red giant can eventually turn into a black hole if ----.

- A) its stellar evolution is reversed
- B) its mass is sufficiently great and it continues to contract
- C) it has a mass less than 1.4 solar masses
- D) it continues to expand and cool
- E) it gets caught in the gravitational force of another star

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ozone molecules in the stratosphere absorb incoming solar ultraviolet radiation. With depletion of the ozone layer, more ultraviolet radiation reaches the Earth's surface. Excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation is linked to a number of human health problems. These include cataracts, skin cancer, and a weakened immune system. However, this is not the end of the list. Much scientific evidence also documents crop damage from exposure to high levels of ultraviolet radiation. Moreover, biologists are seriously concerned that the ozone hole over Antarctica could damage plankton that forms the base of the food web for the surrounding ocean. A 1992 study confirmed that increased ultraviolet radiation is penetrating surface waters around Antarctica. This extra amount of ultraviolet radiation is negatively affecting Antarctic phytoplankton. The productivity of Antarctic phytoplankton has declined by at least 6% to 12% as a result. If the productivity of phytoplankton continues to decline, the complex food web of Antarctica, which includes fishes, seals, penguins, whales, and vast populations of birds, will be at risk.

58. According to the passage, the depletion of the ozone layer —.

- A) has destroyed the food web beyond repair in the Antarctic waters
- B) had received little attention from biologists before the 1992 study
- C) has been on the agenda in reference to the fish that live in the Antarctica
- D) is caused by high levels of solar ultraviolet radiation
- E) has an adverse impact on human health as well as crops, and other life forms

59. One learns from the passage that ultraviolet radiation from the sun —.

- A) is kept under control by ozone molecules that make up the ozone layer in the stratosphere
- B) is directed at the waters surrounding Antarctica
- C) has always been regarded as the sole cause of immunodeficiency in humans
- D) seems to have less effect on plankton than other life forms
- E) is constantly fluctuating due to the ongoing expansion of the Antarctic ozone hole

60. One can infer from the passage that —.

- A) precautions must be taken to limit human activity in Antarctica
- B) more scientific evidence is needed to verify ozone depletion in the stratosphere
- C) more research must be carried out on the life cycle of the Antarctic phytoplankton
- D) excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation is destroying the ecosystem in places such as Antarctica
- E) stratospheric conditions need to be further studied by expert scientists before precautions can be taken

61. The increasing size of the hole in the ozone layer in the stratosphere —.

- A) means that more of the Earth's surface is damaged by ultraviolet radiation
- B) has not been a major concern of biologists since 1992
- C) prevents the penetration of ultraviolet radiation into the surface waters of Antarctica
- D) has had a positive effect on the productivity of Antarctic phytoplankton
- E) reduces excessive levels of ultraviolet radiation around Antarctica

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Proteins are of central importance in the chemistry of life. These macromolecules serve as structural components of cells and tissues; growth and repair, as well as maintenance of the organism depend on an adequate supply of these compounds. Many proteins serve as enzymes, molecules that speed up the thousands of different chemical reactions that take place in an organism. The protein constituents of a cell are the clues to its lifestyle. Each cell type has characteristic types, distributions, and amounts of protein that determine what the cell looks like and how it functions. A muscle cell differs from other cell types by virtue of its large content of the proteins myosin and actin, which are largely responsible for its appearance as well as for its ability to contract. The protein haemoglobin, found in red blood cells, is responsible for the specialized function of oxygen transport. Although carbohydrates and lipids tend to have the same structures, among different species, most proteins are species-specific; that is, their structures vary from species to species. The specific proteins present are largely responsible for differences among species.

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

- A) serve as enzymes that speed up the supply of compounds
- B) are macromolecules that repair enzymes
- C) depend on cells for thousands of different chemical reactions
- D) are sufficiently found in both cells and tissues
- E) are structural components of cells and tissues

63. As it is pointed out in the passage, while noting the differences in the structures of proteins, the writer ---.

- A) admits the difficulty of identifying the relationship between proteins and species
- B) mentions that carbohydrates and lipids generally have the same structures
- C) believes in the necessity of classifying proteins
- D) explains that just a few proteins are species-specific
- E) rejects the idea that the structure of proteins varies from species to species

64. The passage is mainly concerned with the ---.

- A) classification of cells in terms of shape
- B) function of protein cells in different parts of the body
- C) importance of proteins and how they determine cell functions
- D) varying effects of proteins on different species of cells
- E) role of proteins in the structure of cells

65. According to the passage, the operation of cells ---.

- A) has a lot to do with the right amount of haemoglobin to transport oxygen
- B) depends heavily on the type of proteins
- C) is largely determined by the amount of myosin and actin in muscle cells
- D) changes as their appearance and ability change
- E) secures a healthy balance of proteins in muscle and red blood cells

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

66. James:

– Is that a new saw that you’re using?

Harry:

– Yes, it is. Do you like it?

James:

– ----

Harry:

– True. But this is a new design, and they are even going to bring out thinner, four-inch blades designed to cut ceramic tiles.

- A) Yes, it's not often that a saw of that size can cut through metal.
- B) Yes, I really need a saw that can cut through metal.
- C) What did you have before?
- D) Is the secret in the motor or the blades?
- E) Yes. With mine you need to use both hands to operate.

67. Larry:

– There seems to be no end to the things scientists can invent!

Donald:

– ----

Larry:

– Listen to this. Engineers at a Japanese telecom company have designed a head-mounted camera that allows you to take photographs with the blink of an eye.

Donald:

– If a camera like that gets into the wrong hands, it could cause a great deal of trouble.

- A) Are you reading that article on cyber-warfare?
- B) That's why they say that necessity is the mother of invention.
- C) You know, I'd love to invent something like that.
- D) In your opinion, what is the best thing ever to have been invented?
- E) Well, what have you come across this time?

68. Martin:

– Apparently, vertical farming is the new way forward. Have you heard about it?

Paul:

– Yes, some agronomists in the Netherlands have started experimenting with this and they've been quite successful.

Martin:

– ———

Paul:

– It's basically the science for indoor farming but using tall, glass skyscrapers in the middle of our cities.

A) But what does it actually mean?

B) What do they produce?

C) Do you know anywhere else where this is happening?

D) Is it mainly done in cities?

E) Do you really think it's possible?

69. Daniel:

– Have you read about that interesting NASA landing on Mars in 2004?

Maxine:

– ———

Daniel:

– Exactly, and the results from both sites were very interesting. Actually, contrary to popular belief, water appears to have played only a minor role in the past few billion years.

Maxine:

– Yes, I must admit I found that quite surprising.

A) What was the purpose of the landing? Were they trying to find traces of life?

B) Are you talking about the research that was able to determine the age of the planet?

C) Was that really in 2004? I thought it was much more recent than that.

D) Do you mean the one where they landed two really complex machines at two different sites?

E) Wasn't that the experiment where they were able to prove there was no water on the planet?

70. Steve:

– I was reading an article about fish farms and it sounds as if that is what we need to be investing in for the future.

Harold:

– But I thought they were one of the biggest causes of water pollution.

Steve:

– ———

Harold:

– Do you mean the part of the coast on which they are located?

A) True, but there's no other option if we want to continue eating fish.

B) That's true, but it really depends on where they are situated.

C) Yes, you're right, but things are improving in many countries.

D) I agree, but there are ways of reducing the pollution along the coast.

E) I thought so too, but apparently they're not. It depends on the country.

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

71. Tornadoes are very dangerous whirlwinds that can cause terrible damage when they strike. They often occur in the mid-western states of America on hot humid days where warm, moist air is blowing from different directions. A tornado begins as a funnel-shaped cloud, which stretches down from the base of a huge thundercloud and rotates violently. ---- Powerful tornadoes have been known to lift cars, destroy buildings and overturn trains.
- A) As clouds vary in size and shape, cirrus and cirro-type clouds occur at altitudes above 7.500 metres.
- B) One of the safest places to be in a thunderstorm is a car.
- C) Tornadoes can vary in size from just a few metres to 500 metres across.
- D) When a huge thundercloud is observed, people often panic and leave their homes.
- E) Actually, lightning begins as a small spark in a thundercloud and then travels towards the Earth.

72. Hydroelectric power plants use falling water to turn the turbines of generators. Therefore, no heat engine is needed. They are usually located at the base of a dam. They produce practically no air pollution or noticeable water pollution of any kind. ---- However, they may not always be reliable because of shortage of rainfall, and there are not many good locations remaining in which to build dams.

- A) The fission process is used in all present nuclear power plants, since fusion has not yet been controlled.
- B) Most of the electricity produced in the United States at the present time makes use of a heat engine coupled with an electric generator.
- C) Most electricity-producing power plants today use a heat engine to transform thermal energy into electricity.
- D) Nonetheless, geothermal is a reasonably inexpensive means of electricity production and holds considerable promise.
- E) Furthermore, they are nearly one hundred per cent efficient, since very little waste heat is produced.

73. One of the strongest earthquakes ever recorded ripped through central Chile on February 27, tearing up roads and bridges, reducing buildings and homes including hospitals to dust. --- Describing it as a "catastrophe of unthinkable magnitude", Chile's president Michelle Bachelet promised to explore whether his countries tsunami-warning system had failed.

- A) The government deployed troops to combat crime, to search for survivors and to restore order.
- B) Residents on the country's shoreline survived the quake only to drown shortly afterwards when a tsunami sucked houses into the sea.
- C) Chile is a country that is rich enough to ensure that buildings are constructed to withstand even the biggest quake.
- D) When the earthquake struck Chile, many of its engineers and construction experts were blamed for the destruction.
- E) Although earthquakes can do terrible harm, there is the capacity to neutralize them.

74. One of the most surprising findings in the field of taste research was published in a well-respected scientific journal last week. It seems that some prominent researchers have recently come up with a ground-breaking discovery. According to these researchers, artistic preferences have a strong genetic component. A study of 3,000 twins, for instance, revealed that whether we enjoy listening to jazz or not is partially heritable. —

- A) Other artistic tastes may, of course, also be influenced by genetics.
- B) Indeed, everyone around the world likes jazz.
- C) In fact, artistic tastes are decided by one's cognitive ability.
- D) Less intelligent people may be less musical.
- E) As a result, taste provides a common reference point.

75. For all the predictable battles over the state of climate science, the truth is that our planet still has the potential to surprise us. On February 26, a team of French and Australian scientists reported news of a huge iceberg's collision with the Mertz Glacier on the eastern coast of Antarctica. ---- Owing in part to warming global temperatures, Antarctica is losing ice all the time – about 24 cu. mi. (100 cu. km.) worth each year, which is clearly alarming.

- A) There are some extraordinary events unfolding all over Antarctica.
- B) Scientists report that ice loss should be happening on the western edge of the continent.
- C) This is a catastrophe that is slowly but steadily raising global sea levels.
- D) A chunk of sea ice approximately the size of Luxembourg had broken free.
- E) While the global-warming wars between scientists continue, the public has to act.

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

76. (I) The crust of the planet Earth consists of many interlocking tectonic plates. (II) They float on the hot, molten interior of the planet. (III) The planet we live on is looking ever more inhospitable due to heavy flooding. (IV) These tectonic plates drift and often collide with one another resulting in often dangerous tectonic activities. (V) The pacific north-west coast is a place of constant tectonic activity because it is located where two plates meet.

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

77. (I) Every day thousand of lorries loaded with dangerous industrial residue travel the roads of Europe to sites that specialize in processing toxic waste. (II) These devices can be tracked by satellite, sending a signal to a central server if a trailer is connected or disconnected. (III) Guaranteeing their safe arrival and preventing illegal dumping are proving to be particularly difficult tasks. (IV) In Italy, a new system has been deployed to automate the surveillance of these delicate shipments. (V) About 200 containers attached to 100 lorries have been fitted with small devices that make it possible to trace their every movement.

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

78. (I) The story of being involved in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project is one of perseverance. (II) When Kaname Ikeda arrived in Cararache in 2007 with a small team, there was almost nothing there. (III) Fortunately, the ITER participants are bound by the belief that they are working on a mission of huge importance to society. (IV) Prefabricated buildings emerged from the earth as the site developed to accommodate the first 100 employees over the next year. (V) Today, that number has increased to 300, still housed in prefabricated buildings while awaiting the permanent ones to be provided.

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

79. (I) A diode is a semiconductor electronic component consisting of two layers of materials between which electrons can flow in one direction only. (II) During this transfer of electrons, and subject to certain conditions, an energy charge is emitted in the form of photons. (III) The properties of light-emitting diodes, commonly known as LEDs, are already very much part of the technological environment. (IV) They are used to illuminate the keys or indicators on countless electronic or electrical devices. (V) This European project is currently bringing together scientists and industrialists from all over the world.

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

80. (I) Between 1876 and 2002, the people of Lead, South Dakota, extracted \$3.5 billion worth of gold from the Homestake mine. (II) When falling prices finally shut it down, no one was sure what to do with the remaining 8,000-foot hole in the ground. (III) Now a team of physicists and former miners has converted Homestake's shipping warehouse into a new surface-level laboratory. (IV) Then, in 2007, the National Science Foundation decided that an 8,000-foot hole would be the perfect place to put its proposed complex. (V) A research complex, called Underground Science Laboratory, it will include the world's deepest underground lab.

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati, her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılöçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar 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 getirebileceklerdir.**
- 2.** Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıktan sonra ilk **135** ve son **15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir.
- 3. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
- 4.** 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.
- 5.** Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 6.** Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir; sorumluluk size aittir.
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir.
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- 7.** 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 gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- 8.** Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçığı numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçığı numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- 9.** Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçığı No" alanına kodlayınız.
- 10.** Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının 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 olamamaktadır. Tarafınızdan yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bu bilgilerde eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olduğunda durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir.
- 12.** Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- 13.** Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- 14.** Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

20 MART 2011

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

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