



İNGİLİZCE

**2011 Kamu Personeli Yabancı Dil Bilgisi Seviye
Tespit Sınavı (İlkbahar Dönemi)
22 Mayıs 2011 Pazar**

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI :

SOYADI

MASTER KOPYA

ADAYIN İMZASI :

**Kitapçık numarasının cevap kağıdına kodlanmamasının veya yanlış
kodlanmasının sorumluluğu adaya aittir.**

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI NUMARASI

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Bu numarayı cevap kağıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.

Adayın imzası:
Soru kitapçığını
doğru kodladım

Salon görevlisinin imzası:
Kodlamanın doğru
yapıldığını onaylıyorum

DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C Kimlik Numaranızı Soru Kitapçığı üzerindeki ilgili alanlara yazarak imzalayınız. Salon görevlisinin, hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kağıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzalamasını temin ediniz.
2. Soru kitapçığı numaranız yukarıda verilmiştir. Bu numarayı cevap kağıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız. Bu kodlamayı cevap kağıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test **80** sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. Testteki her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
4. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
5. Değiştirmek istediğiniz bir cevabı, size verilen silgiyle, cevap kâğıdını örselemeden, temizce siliniz ve yeni cevabınızı işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
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 bırakmanız yararınıza olacaktır.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

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, açıölçer, 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, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşyayla 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 Salon Sınav Tutanağına 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, kapağında bulunan ilgili alanlara kimlik bilgilerinizi yazınız ve imzalayınız, 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 Numarası" 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.

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

1. The central government has called for tighter regulations on coastal development and is launching an --- to remove illegal beach homes and hotels.
- A) observation B) initiative C) investment
D) entitlement E) attachment
2. Classifying is a fundamental cognitive process that refers to the sorting of objects, events, living things, and phenomena into clusters according to their --- characteristics.
- A) additional B) relative C) common
D) ultimate E) necessary
3. In Spanish literature, *a la divino* is the recasting of a secular work as a religious work, or more ---, a treatment of a secular theme in religious terms through the use of allegory, symbolism, and metaphor.
- A) externally B) respectively
C) primarily D) decisively
E) generally
4. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska is a German-born American physician who founded the New England Hospital for Women and Children and --- greatly to the acceptance of women as medical professionals.
- A) pertained B) attributed C) owed
D) contributed E) applied
5. European Union foreign ministers have urged the Serb authorities to --- the two fugitives by the end of March.
- A) set out B) tidy up C) step down
D) take off E) turn over
6. Conger eels, which --- any large marine eels of the family Congridae, --- in shallow water, hiding in crevices during the day and are active by night, feeding on fish and crabs.
- A) were to be / used to live
B) used to be / will live
C) are to be / might have lived
D) are / live
E) could be / have lived

7. In general, the body --- nutrients best from foods in which the nutrients are diluted and dispersed among other ingredients that --- their absorption.

- A) can absorb / would have facilitated
 B) absorbs / may facilitate
 C) were to absorb / would facilitate
 D) has absorbed / used to facilitate
 E) might absorb / must have facilitated

8. In feudal Japan, the za were any --- the mercantile or craft associations that flourished --- 1100 and 1590.

- A) in / up to
 B) at / through
 C) of / between
 D) over / before
 E) under / from

9. The Cirrus SR20 was an attractive plane --- people interested in learning to fly, and it could also serve effectively as an air taxi --- short-haul routes.

- A) between / over
 B) to / at
 C) towards / in
 D) among / under
 E) for / on

10. Geochronology is the branch --- geology that deals with the dating --- the Earth by studying its rocks and contained fossils.

- A) in / from
 B) of / of
 C) within / through
 D) among / in
 E) about / inside

11. Presumably they will find the terms acceptable, but --- they raise any objections, we need to listen to them.

- A) in case
 B) as if
 C) until
 D) while
 E) since

12. Highlights of the Great Wisconsin Cheese Festival include cheesecake contests and cheese-carving, --- sculptors transform 18 kg blocks of cheddar cheese into objects of beauty.

- A) from that
 B) how
 C) what
 D) in which
 E) whatever

13. --- other areas of policy analysis, foreign policy analysis also starts with a number of central questions about the nature of what is to be studied.

- A) In place of
 B) By means of
 C) As opposed to
 D) Instead of
 E) As in

14. The Atatürk Dam, which is --- the largest dams in the world, is capable of generating 8.9 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually from the run-off of the vast lake --- its construction created.

- A) such as / of which
 B) one of / that
 C) more than / which
 D) other than / some of
 E) between / where

15. - 19. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A generation ago, few parents would have thought that teaching their baby to read was a possibility. But over the past decade or so, many parents have become convinced that they **(15)**---- their children for a life-time of success by tutoring them **(16)**---- infancy in reading, math, computer skills, and the like. Books and articles offering advice on such matters as teaching babies to read, and even getting them to pass entrance exams for exclusive preschools have proliferated. Do parents who follow all this advice **(17)**---- a smarter child? **(18)**---- some educators think so, many are doubtful. For example, there is no evidence that a child who learns to read unusually early goes on to experience more success than children who learn to read at a **(19)**---- normal age.

15.

- A) were to prepare
- B) used to prepare
- C) had prepared
- D) should be preparing
- E) would have prepared

16.

- A) between
- B) to
- C) from
- D) along with
- E) onto

17.

- A) get along with
- B) stand up to
- C) get through
- D) stand against
- E) end up with

18.

- A) Although
- B) Now that
- C) Whenever
- D) As long as
- E) Provided that

19.

- A) such
- B) more
- C) least
- D) as much
- E) few

20. - 24. sorularda, aşığıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşün sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Mercantilism has been advocated (20)---- some eminent politicians and economists, including Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. In the 1840s, Friedrich List developed a theory of "productive power" which stressed that the ability to produce is (21)---- important than the result of producing. In other words, the prosperity of a state (22)---- not primarily on its store of wealth, but on the extent to which it has developed its "powers of production". A nation capable of developing its power to manufacture, (23)---- it makes use of its system of production, thus (24)---- quite in the same spirit as the landed proprietor who, by the sacrifice of some material wealth, allows some of his children to learn a production trade.

20.

- A) by B) from C) through
D) in E) with

21.

- A) most B) as C) the more
D) more E) the most

22.

- A) carries B) depends C) shows
D) decides E) agrees

23.

- A) which B) that C) what
D) how E) if

24.

- A) had acted B) acts
C) used to act D) were to act
E) shall act

25. - 34. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

25. He says that if any such evidence existed, ---.

- A) they will conduct the experiment under controlled conditions
- B) he is most probably wrong in interpreting the evidence
- C) it would have been published in a scientific journal
- D) there can be some counter claims regarding the sample
- E) you might as well follow the advice from the researchers

26. Just as nobody could have predicted the impact of the steam engine in 1750, ---.

- A) 3D printers were used for photocopying for many years
- B) 3D technology is likely to disrupt every field it touches
- C) it is unclear whether 3D printing requires additional material and effort
- D) technological change is profound enough to reset the economics of 3D printing
- E) it is impossible to foresee the long-term influence of 3D printing

27. Although obsession with the latest clothes and gadgets is common among teenagers, ---.

- A) materialism actually peaks during pre-teen years when it is directly linked to self-esteem
- B) praise from peers about their clothing diminishes their self-esteem
- C) higher levels of materialism can also lead to obsession
- D) boosting teenagers' self esteem can help improve their performance at school
- E) the "must have" mentality is significant in shaping one's personality

28. --- since he speaks English, French and Italian fluently.

- A) They asked him to teach Turkish on many occasions
- B) He is having to take lessons in order to learn English
- C) He seems qualified to be in charge of the department of multilingualism
- D) There is talk of splitting the large internal-market portfolio
- E) It is hard to see him dealing with the French delegates

29. — before calm can resume and a stable new order can emerge.

- A) The country has a long way to go
- B) Mobile phones continue to spread news
- C) Liberal voters wish to win an electoral victory
- D) The latest unrest may die down
- E) No one can be sure of a new order

30. — they would probably do well, perhaps even win.

- A) Had they been informed in advance
- B) Provided they are ready
- C) Unless a general election is called
- D) If there were fair elections
- E) Should there be a cancellation of elections

31. Some politicians were asked to describe the emotions their own demise would arouse and what would happen after they died, ---.

- A) therefore all groups gave highly favourable opinions on the measures that were taken by the government
- B) while others were given the rather less difficult task of answering questions about their TV viewing habits
- C) when the study showed a politician can be a charismatic leader advocating home security measures
- D) whereas a politician usually faced an uphill battle to win the approval of voters in an impending election
- E) even if you could imagine an unscrupulous politician having a quiet word in the ear of an intelligence officer

32. With satellite digital radio, good reception is guaranteed, ---.

- A) before your receiver has been installed by the mechanic
- B) if you pay too much money for the digital radio
- C) after you sign up for a monthly payment
- D) as long as you point your receiver at the satellite
- E) unless you purchase a good satellite digital radio

33. —, scientists are entirely dependent on their instruments to hear the *toothed whales*' clicks.

- A) Since humans can hear only sounds between 20 and 20,000 hertz
- B) As the vessel has made both acoustic and visual observations of whales
- C) While other whales use sound to hunt, orient themselves, and communicate
- D) Given that sound travels easily through air and water
- E) Because the *blue whale*'s vocalizations are very easy to recognize

34. Warsaw is rich in museums and historic sights ---.

- A) where the streets are less crowded than most European cities
- B) because the inhabitants of the city are proud of their history
- C) although most of them were damaged during World War II
- D) when it finally became the capital city of Poland in 1596
- E) because Warsaw is visited by thousands of tourists every year

35. - 38. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An Australian historian proposed that the key to understanding Australia was "the tyranny of distance". Australians were far removed from their British ancestors, far from the centres of power in Europe and North America and far from each other – with the major cities separated by distances of some 800 km. Time, however, has broken down that sense of distance. Australians today do not see London or New York as the centre of the world. The proximity to Asian economies like China is an economic strength. Transportation and communications links have taken away the sense of remoteness felt by past generations. However, the technology that truly promises to end the tyranny of distance is high-speed broadband, whose benefits we are still only beginning to understand though it has already been a decade since the frenzied dotcom era. That is why the Australian government is rolling out the world's most ambitious broadband project – a national network that will bring fibre to homes in more than 1,000 cities and towns covering 93% of residences. Next generation wireless and satellite technologies will cover the other 7%. The network will operate at lightning speeds and involve an estimated investment of \$40 billion through an independent state-owned enterprise in partnership with the private sector.

35. As indicated in the passage, the Australian government's decision to install the world's most ambitious broadband project ----.

- A) has been unprecedented in Australia's history of extensive road transportation
- B) reflects the mood among the world's countries that broadband will produce new benefits
- C) is likely to bring Australia closer to Europe and North America through enhanced economic ties
- D) promises to start a dotcom era that will transform the benefits of the broadband technology
- E) is based on the idea that this technology will truly bring an end to "the tyranny of distance"

36. It is clear in the passage that the proposed national broadband network ----.

- A) will operate at slightly less than lightning speeds and cost a couple of billion dollars
- B) is expected to cover 7% of the cities and towns across the vast landmass
- C) will be considered complete when 93% of homes and businesses are connected
- D) requires about \$40 billion worth of investment to be shared between the public and private sectors
- E) is to be replaced by the next-generation wireless and satellite technologies

37. As indicated in the passage, to be able to understand Australia ----.

- A) one needs to know how difficult it is to live removed from one's ancestors
- B) an Australian historian proposed a key plan years ago
- C) Australians have had to live in cities that are separated by great distances
- D) the centres of power in Europe and North America have had to benefit
- E) the challenges brought about by great distances in Australia have to be appreciated

38. According to the passage, the sense of remoteness in the Australian context ----.

- A) has incidentally brought Australia and China closer through the established economic ties, which were once unthinkable
- B) affected the past generations so much so that Australians began to think of China as the centre of their world
- C) has remained the same despite the passage of time and the great advances which took place in communications
- D) has changed considerably owing to the ease of transportation and the development of communication links
- E) is still being felt by new generations, as was the case with the past generations, who originally came from Europe

39. - 42. soruları aşığıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Not long after the Euro came into being in January 1999, Germany was mocked as being the sick man of Europe, its economic fortunes in sharp contrast to the fast-growing countries at the geographical borders of the new currency zone. More than a decade on, however, the tables have turned. Even as the peripheral economies of Spain, Greece and Ireland continue to struggle, 2012 will be the year in which Germany puts a firm stamp on the Euro zone. This will be felt in three related spheres: in Germany's new-found economic strength, in its preference for, and insistence on greater honesty in public finances and in its growing influence on the European Central Bank. Europe's economy is set to slow in 2012 as governments address their increasing budget deficits. Germany will enjoy faster gross domestic product growth than the average in the richer parts of the currency zone (whose membership keeps on increasing). Germany is less burdened by household debt and has a smaller budget deficit than almost all its peers – and so has less need to raise taxes or curb public spending. The country is also better placed to benefit from the boom in emerging markets.

39. As indicated in the passage, Germany's influence ---.

- A) will be as equally effective as that of Spain, Greece and Ireland
- B) will be felt strongly across the countries in the Euro zone
- C) will be mocked by the peripheral economies of Europe
- D) on the European Central Bank will be challenged by Ireland, Spain and Greece
- E) is set to be limited to the principle of honesty in public financing

40. According to the passage, shortly after the Euro was accepted as the currency in Europe ----.

- A) Germany's economic fortunes appeared to be among the worst in Europe
- B) the fast-growing countries of Europe agreed to provide financial aid to Germany
- C) countries at the geographical borders were sceptical of the benefits of the Euro
- D) Germany's prospects for growth were much better than the fast-growing countries
- E) Germany was officially declared in the European Council as the sick man of Europe

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

- A) average gross domestic product growth in the richer countries will be greater than in Germany
- B) the policies of the European Central Bank have been influential in creating new jobs in Europe
- C) the slow-down in the European economies will soon end with the recovery in Germany
- D) Germany has been performing much better than anticipated and has good prospects
- E) increasing Euro zone membership might make it more difficult to manage financial challenges

42. As indicated in the passage, ----.

- A) Germany's level of public spending is sustainable due to exports to emerging markets
- B) an increase in Euro zone membership is likely to improve the German economy
- C) Germany's current tax system is sufficient and the government has money to spend
- D) emerging markets will eventually assist Germany to curb public spending
- E) its smaller budget deficit is enough to make Germany a good trading partner

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1993, Frances Rauscher and her team published a scientific paper that changed the world. She had taken a number of students and randomly divided them into three groups. One group listened to Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*, the second group heard a standard relaxation tape, and the third sat in silence. Everyone then completed a standard test of spatial intelligence. Those who had listened to Mozart scored far higher than those in the other two groups. Journalists reported the findings, with some exaggerating the results, declaring just a few minutes of Mozart led to a substantial, long-term increase in intelligence. The idea spread, some reporting that even babies became brighter after listening to Mozart. But when other scientists tried to replicate Rauscher's results, they concluded that the effect, if it existed, was much smaller than was first thought. For instance, Glenn Schellenberg had children learn keyboard skills, have voice training, take drama classes or, as a control, do nothing. Clear IQ improvements were observed in children who were taught keyboard skills or given voice lessons, whereas those given drama lessons were no different from the control group. It seems that the focused attention and memorization required in certain tasks, not just listening to Mozart, helps children's self-discipline and thinking.

43. In the passage, in view of the results of Glenn Schellenberg's experiment, if children get taught keyboard skills and voice skills ----.

- A) they are likely to perform better in their drama lessons at school
- B) they may experience an improvement in their intelligence
- C) their self-discipline and thinking will suffer greatly
- D) their need for musical training and practice will be met
- E) they will require more focused attention and memorization

44. As explained in the passage, listening to Mozart ----.

- A) was a favourite activity of journalists in order to overcome their work stress
- B) and sitting in silence equally contributed to a substantial increase in intelligence
- C) was as effective as the relaxation tape in the test of spatial intelligence
- D) made babies so bright that mothers began to play Mozart music to their children
- E) appeared to improve intelligence but this finding was not supported by other research

45. As stated in the passage, some journalists' reports of the findings of Rauscher and her team's experiment ----.

- A) indicated the journalists' love for Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*
- B) were inaccurate as the study was not conducted on babies
- C) were exaggerated so much so that journalists thought they were the most intelligent
- D) were accurate in revealing the true purpose of the experiment
- E) were influenced by the view that listening to Mozart helped journalists perform better

46. It can be understood from the passage that in 1993 Frances Rauscher and her team ----.

- A) changed the world of music with a scientific paper, the findings of which are still accepted by most academics
- B) used *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major* in their experiment to prove Mozart was a unique composer
- C) managed to produce a standard relaxation tape for the use of the general public to increase their spatial intelligence
- D) worked with journalists who were interested in promoting Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major*
- E) published a paper that stimulated an unprecedented interest in the use of music for intelligence enhancement

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The idea that American Indians could have built something resembling a city was so foreign to European settlers that when they encountered the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois in Midwest America, they thought they must have been the work of a foreign civilization: either the Phoenicians or the Vikings. Even today the idea of an Indian city runs so contrary to American notions of Indian life that no Anglo-Saxon American can absorb it. The first person to write an account of the Cahokia Mounds, the earliest and finest city built by Indians, was Henry Brackenbridge in 1811. When he reported his discovery, likening it to Egyptian pyramids, newspapers widely ignored it. He complained of this to his friend, former president Thomas Jefferson, and the word of "Cahokia" did eventually get around. Unfortunately, most Americans were not very interested. The United States was trying to get the Indians out of the way, not appreciate their history. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 which ordered the relocation of eastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi was based on the assumption that Indians were nomadic savages with no ability to make good use of land. Evidence of an ancient city, close to the size of Washington, D.C. at that time, would have spoiled the story line.

47. It can be understood from the passage that during the 1800s —.

- A) the general tendency in American society towards the historic cities built by the Indians was one of acceptance
- B) eastern American Indians were forced to relocate to places to the east of the Mississippi River
- C) most Americans including journalists and presidents were not interested in hearing anything positive regarding American Indians
- D) American Indians were unable to make good use of the land as they were nomads and considered to be savages
- E) most Americans, journalists as well as presidents saw American Indians as an obstacle to urban land development

48. It can be inferred from the passage that, if news of the discovery of a big Indian city had spread throughout America —.

- A) the newspapers would have been eager to publicize the beauty of the Cahokia Mounds
- B) journalists across America would have wanted to interview the discoverer, Henry Brackenbridge
- C) ordinary people would have had difficulty endorsing the Indian Removal Act of 1830
- D) the government may not have been able to remove the Indians from their land so easily
- E) most Americans would have respected the American Indians for their civilized attitude

49. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) there were times in the history of America that European settlers noticed and protected the Cahokia Mounds
- B) Americans have continually failed to appreciate the American Indians' capacity to build something worthy of praise
- C) American presidents as well as newspapers were fearful of a discovery of an American Indian city
- D) European settlers and their descendents tended to interpret the past great works of civilization in America as belonging to the Indians
- E) Americans generally worked hard, both socially and politically to protect the history and welfare of the American Indians

50. In the passage, the fact that the descendants of the European settlers cannot come to terms with the accomplishments of the American Indians shows that —.

- A) they have had a fixed, predetermined and prejudiced attitude towards the American Indians
- B) the Anglo-Saxon approach to the Indians is complex and unbiased in nature
- C) people living in Midwestern America think in a way that resembles those of Europeans
- D) no civilization other than the Phoenicians and the Vikings could construct big cities like Cahokia
- E) the way the American Indians had lived for centuries has little to offer to European Americans

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Women seem to be particularly vulnerable to depression during their reproductive years: Rates of the disorder are highest in females between the ages of 25 and 45. New data indicate that the incidence of depression in females rises after giving birth. In 2007 Patricia Dietz reported that 10.4% of 4,398 mothers had been depressed in the nine months following childbirth compared with 8.7% in the nine months before pregnancy and 6.9% during pregnancy. More than half of the women with post natal depression had also been depressed during or before pregnancy suggesting that a previous occurrence of depression may be the biggest risk factor for acquiring the illness *postpartum* depression. But the hormonal changes that occur in a new mother's body are also thought to contribute to *postpartum* depression. During pregnancy, a woman experiences a surge in blood levels of oestrogen and progesterone. Then, in the first 48 hours after childbirth, the amount of these two hormones falls suddenly, almost back to normal levels. This chemical instability could contribute to depression. Of course, hormonal flux does not fully explain *postpartum* depression. After all, this biochemical fluctuation occurs in all new mothers and yet only a relatively small proportion of them become depressed.

51. It is understood from the passage that one of the causes of *postpartum* depression could be ---.

- A) the hormonal changes that are similar to those in the absence of pregnancy
- B) the sudden decrease in the amount of oestrogen and progesterone following childbirth
- C) the chemical stability in the blood levels during the first 48 hours after childbirth
- D) a biochemical fluctuation taking place before pregnancy begins
- E) that some mothers are not psychologically ready to care for a baby

52. According to the study by Patricia Dietz, ---.

- A) the level of depression among women was particularly high in 2007
- B) the incidence of depression in females rises just before giving birth
- C) the highest level of depression is seen during pregnancy
- D) the majority of the women had all suffered from depression
- E) women are depressed most in the nine months following childbirth

53. As pointed out in the passage, besides biological factors, another factor suggested for the emergence of *postpartum* depression is ---.

- A) chemical instability after pregnancy
- B) a surge and flux in blood levels
- C) a previous experience of depression
- D) a 50-fold drop of oestrogen and progesterone
- E) hormonal changes in the mother's body

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

- A) *postpartum* depression is seen in women who give birth to more than one child
- B) the most important factor in explaining *postpartum* depression is the vulnerability of women when pregnant
- C) Patricia Dietz has failed to determine the causes of depression despite her extensive studies
- D) pregnant women appear to be more vulnerable to depression than men whose wives are pregnant
- E) factors other than chemical instability can also be responsible for *postpartum* depression among women in their reproductive years

55. - 58. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

55. Peter:

- I've just been to the European Festival *Science on Stage*.

Alison:

- Yes, I heard about it. There was a lot of talk about young people, wasn't there?

Peter:

- There was, especially on how to ensure that in the future we have enough scientists.

Alison:

- ---

Peter:

- That's exactly what I think too. Children are our future.

- A) There's no problem. We'll always have enough people who want to be scientists.
- B) Personally, I don't think it has anything to do with age.
- C) There has really been a decrease in the number of young scientists.
- D) Yes, it's all to do with education. Science teachers need to inspire young people.
- E) I think scientists are really lucky. They're doing a job that they love.

56. Sue:

- The latest scientific findings suggest that a huge comet hit North America about 13,000 years ago.

Paul:

- Isn't that around the time when mammoths became extinct?

Sue:

- ---

Paul:

- Sounds like a good explanation to me.

- A) That's right. North America was full of mammoths at that time.
- B) Yes, that probably explains why they no longer exist. The impact must have killed them all.
- C) Yes, so all the mammoths had to leave their natural habitat and move to South America.
- D) No, I think they died out much later than what people think.
- E) Exactly, so it seems that they have finally come up with a reasonable theory.

57. Jack:
– I never knew you were an urban explorer. Is that what you were doing at the weekend?

Sam:
– Yes, I've been doing it for about a year now.

Jack:
– —

Sam:
– I just love the thrill of exploring, especially in the abandoned tunnels under the streets.

- A) It sounds like a thrilling experience. Is it scary?
B) How long have you been exploring such places?
C) Is it just something to do at the weekend?
D) In your opinion, which is the best city to go urban exploring?
E) So you explore old forgotten places in our cities. Why do you do it?

58. Sally:
– What did you learn in school today?

Bob:
– Apparently, when the universe was only a few minutes old, the only element was hydrogen.

Sally:
– —

Bob:
– Well, they were formed later.

- A) How can scientists know that?
B) Do you know why?
C) Where did it come from?
D) Really? What about the other elements?
E) That's amazing! What do you think?

59. - 62. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

59. A trait nearly all these teenagers share is a desire to be famous.

- A) All teenagers who want to be famous need to display this trait.
B) The desire to be famous is a trait that is found in some teenagers.
C) Many of these teenagers share the same famous trait.
D) One thing about most of these teenagers is that they are all famous.
E) Most of these teenagers have one thing in common: they want to be famous.

60. Anti-nausea drugs are recommended to prevent the vomiting that sometimes accompanies migraines.

- A) A way to stop the vomiting that may occur when you have a migraine is to use anti-nausea drugs.
B) Migraines can sometimes be prevented by taking anti-nausea drugs.
C) Vomiting is a symptom caused by certain migraine prevention drugs.
D) If you suffer from vomiting during a migraine, stop taking drugs.
E) Anti-nausea drugs can sometimes cause vomiting if you have a migraine.

61. **Helping endangered species to migrate could be the only way to prevent them from being wiped out.**

- A) If animals are not helped to migrate, there will be a reduction in endangered species.
- B) To prevent endangered species from being extinct, they need to be helped to migrate.
- C) Species tend to become endangered when they are not helped during migration.
- D) Endangered species will be prevented from migrating if they are wiped out.
- E) Help must be given to endangered species or they will migrate and die off.

62. **There is a growing body of research that shows that optimism could extend your life.**

- A) Showing that you are an optimist could be a good thing to do.
- B) More research could show a connection between optimism and longevity.
- C) Being optimistic could be a life-saver if you need one.
- D) Extending the human life-span is somewhat optimistic.
- E) Studies reveal that optimists may actually live longer.

63. - 66. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

63. **You are chairing a meeting and one of the participants keeps going off the subject. You need to politely remind him to only make comments related to the topic under discussion. He is in mid-sentence and you say:**

- A) OK, that's enough. We really need to move on.
- B) You have no choice but continue? OK?
- C) I'm afraid that's not relevant to this discussion.
- D) I'm sorry but that's totally absurd. Stop now!
- E) Why do you have to talk so much!

64. **You are being interviewed on television. Before the interview you said you wouldn't answer personal questions. When the interviewer asks about your marriage, you tactfully say:**

- A) That really is none of your business.
- B) Why do you want to know that?
- C) How can you ask such a question?
- D) I'm afraid I'm not married.
- E) I'd rather not comment.

65. A colleague has just been promoted. You are pleased for her, but you feel disappointed it wasn't you. You want to congratulate her, but at the same time in order to let her understand how you feel, you say:

- A) You're so lucky! It could have been me if I had applied.
- B) I'm sorry to say this but I feel disappointed that I didn't get promoted.
- C) That's good. I suppose you do deserve it more than any other candidate.
- D) I heard about your promotion, I am a little disappointed I didn't get it, but good for you.
- E) Well done, you deserve it. No one else could do that job.

66. Your child, John, is being bullied and it has reached the stage where he's afraid to go to school. You have found out that the bully is Charlie, the son of one of your friends. You don't know how to bring up the subject but when you see the mother one day you say:

- A) This may be hard, but could I have a word about Charlie?
- B) Did you know that John was making Charlie very unhappy?
- C) Why are Charlie and John so aggressive?
- D) You know what children are like, they really are hard to understand!
- E) You really ought to speak to Charlie, he's a bully, and everyone knows it!

67. - 70. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

67. The environment, whether it is natural or artificial, is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product. However, as soon as tourism activity takes place, the environment is inevitably changed or modified, either to facilitate tourism or through the tourism production process. --- Such considerations are treated with much greater respect than they were during the first two-thirds of the last century. Relatively little research has been undertaken within a standardized framework to analyze tourism's impact on the environment.

- A) Therefore, the Great Wall of China, and the Taj Mahal have been preserved in such a way that tourism cannot do any harm to them.
- B) Environmental preservation and improvement programmes are now an integral part of many development strategies.
- C) So, it may be questionable as to whether it is wise to spare large amounts of funds on tourism.
- D) Tourism is responsible for high levels of air and noise pollution through the transportation networks and leisure activities.
- E) The problems associated with littering present significant danger to wildlife as well as being unsightly and expensive to clear.

68. --- We can hardly avoid commercial advertising designed to influence us. Interestingly, most people consider that they are less likely to be influenced than others by advertisements. This has been called "the third person effect". For example, if we see an ordinary product being advertised by using attractive models in an unusual setting, we suppose that we (and those like us) are wiser than others to the tricks of the advertising industry. In reality, we are just as susceptible.

- A) Advertising can easily change the market conditions.
- B) We cannot keep away from the influences of our friends.
- C) People are not oblivious to the persuasion attempts of advertising.
- D) Education programmes help young people avoid such tricky commercials.
- E) It is generally accepted that people like attractive products.

69. Aboriginal occupation of Australia goes back at least 40,000 years and probably longer. While there are significant differences in aboriginal occupation of space and the meaning they attach to the environment, there are also some common threads. Traditional aboriginal culture is very interesting in that it invests very little meaning in architecture or artificial spatial structures. --- There is a bond between one's "country" and its sacred places which house the spirit of certain species for which one has responsibilities.

- A) Australia was invaded by Britain, initially as a means of banishing what was perceived to be a genetically criminal class.
- B) The majority of the aboriginal paintings that are currently popular on the world art market are landscapes.
- C) Nevertheless, most of the land to which aboriginal people still spiritually belong, legally belongs to someone else.
- D) Aboriginal culture and identity is, however, profoundly rooted in landscape form and natural structures.
- E) However, Ayer's Rock, this enormous and beautiful rock, has become the dominant geographical symbol of Australia.

70. More than 80 renowned German scientists and artists took refuge in Turkey from the Nazi persecution in the 1930s and 1940s. ---- Among them were the Berlin Opera director Carl Ebert, the composer Paul Hindemith, philosophers and orientalist such as Ernst von Aster and Helmut Ritter. Close ties developed amongst various universities in the two countries as a result and these persist today. The German Academic Exchange Service awards various scholarships in Turkey. Professors and students teach and study in both countries.

- A) Germany had always produced scientists who were renowned for their pioneering discoveries.
- B) These were the worst years for those people who suffered immensely under the Nazi regime.
- C) They worked in and also helped to develop and establish Turkish universities.
- D) Turkey was a country that accepted people from Germany during the Nazi persecution.
- E) Many of them visited Istanbul because of its rich history.

71. - 76. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin Türkçesini, Türkçe cümlenin İngilizcesini bulunuz.

71. As the coalition government drew up its detailed plans to cut public spending last autumn, in order to deal with Britain's swollen budget deficit, the economic conditions were unexpectedly favourable.

- A) Koalisyon hükümetinin İngiltere'nin artan bütçe açığını ele almak amacıyla geçen sonbahar ayrıntılı planlar hazırladığı sırada, ekonomik koşullar beklenmedik biçimde olumlu oldu.
- B) İngiltere'deki koalisyon hükümeti büyük sorun olan bütçe açığını ele almak amacıyla geçen sonbaharda ayrıntılı planlar yaparken, ekonomik koşullar iyileşmeye başladı.
- C) İngiltere'nin giderek artan bütçe açığını azaltmak isteyen koalisyon hükümeti geçen sonbaharda ayrıntılı planlar yaparak ekonomik koşulları düzeltti.
- D) İngiltere koalisyon hükümetinin giderek artan bütçe açığını azaltmak için geçen sonbahar ayrıntılı kararlar aldığı sırada, ekonomik koşulların birdenbire iyileştiği fark edildi.
- E) Koalisyon hükümeti İngiltere'nin ciddi boyutlardaki bütçe açığını azaltmak amacıyla ayrıntılı planlar hazırlarken, ekonomik koşulların daha da kötüye gittiği görüldü.

72. The trial of the suspect for an alleged \$7 billion embezzlement was put on hold, following the psychiatric report that he was psychologically unfit for the hearing.

- A) 7 milyar dolar civarında parayı güya zimmetine geçiren şüphelinin yargılanması, duruşma için hazır olamayacağını bildiren psikiyatri raporunun verilmesiyle ertelendi.
- B) Psikolojik olarak duruşmaya hazır olmadığı psikiyatri raporuyla iddia edilen şüphelinin 7 milyar dolarlık zimmet davası ertelendi.
- C) 7 milyar doları zimmetine geçirmesini takiben duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığı psikiyatri raporuyla belirlenen şüphelinin duruşması süresiz olarak ertelendi.
- D) 7 milyar dolarlık zimmet davasının ertelenmesinin ardından şüphelinin duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığı raporu da verildi.
- E) 7 milyar doları zimmetine geçirdiği iddia edilen şüphelinin yargılanması, duruşma için psikolojik olarak hazır olmadığını gösteren psikiyatri raporunun ardından, ertelendi.

73. A court in Ecuador ordered Chevron to pay \$9.5 billion for the environmental and social damage to the Amazon region caused by Texaco.

- A) Texaco'nun, Amazon bölgesine verdiği çevresel ve sosyal hasarın giderilmesi için Ekvador'da bir mahkeme Chevron'a 9,5 milyar dolarlık fatura çıkardı.
- B) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, Texaco'nun Amazon bölgesinde verdiği iddia edilen çevresel ve sosyal hasar için Chevron'un yaklaşık 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesine hükmetti.
- C) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, Amazon bölgesinde Texaco'nun sebep olduğu çevresel ve sosyal hasar için Chevron'un 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesine karar verdi.
- D) Texaco'nun Amazon bölgesinde sebep olduğu çevresel ve sosyal felaket için Ekvador'daki bir mahkemede Chevron'a 9,5 milyar dolarlık tazminat davası açıldı.
- E) Ekvador'da bir mahkeme, verdiği hükümlerle, Amazon bölgesinde Texaco ve Chevron'un 9,5 milyar dolar ödemesini gerektirecek bir çevresel ve sosyal felaket olduğunu iddia etti.

74. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu 16. yüzyılın ortasında ihtişamının en yüksek noktasına ulaştıran Kanuni Sultan Süleyman, Türkiye'de yaygın bir şekilde kutsal bir kişi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

- A) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century, for which he was once widely regarded as sacred in Turkey.
- B) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, who had once been widely regarded as a sacred person in Turkey, took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century.
- C) The Ottoman Empire's Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent is regarded as a sacred person in Turkey as he had raised the empire to its highest point in mid-16th century.
- D) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire became widely sacred in Turkey after he took the empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century.
- E) Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, who took the Ottoman Empire to the highest point of its glory in the mid-16th century, is widely regarded as a sacred person in Turkey.

75. Birkaç ay sonra yeniden iş aramaya başladı, ancak sadece yarı zamanlı bir iş bulabildi, o da hemen sona erdi.

- A) When she started working again a few months later, she could only do a part-time job, which soon ended.
- B) When she started to look for work a few months later, she could only find a part-time job for a short time.
- C) She started to look for work again a few months later, but she could find only a part-time job, which soon ended.
- D) She could find only a part-time job, which lasted a few months, after which she started to look for work again.
- E) As soon as she started to look for work again, she could only find a part-time job, which ended in a few months.

76. Büyük miktarda böcek tüketen yarasaların yardımı olmazsa çiftçiler daha fazla böcek ilacı kullanmak zorunda kalabilirler, ki bu da çevre kaygılarını artırır ve sebze-meyve fiyatlarını yükseltir.

- A) Without the help of bats, which consume huge quantities of insects, farmers may have to use more insecticide, raising environmental worries and pushing up food prices.
- B) Farmers will need to use more insecticide, which may or may not raise environmental concerns as well as increase food prices, without the help of bats consuming huge quantities of insects.
- C) Farmers' use of insecticides may double environmental worries as well as food prices without the help of bats that consume huge amounts of insects.
- D) With the help of bats, consuming great amounts of insects, farmers may be forced to use more insecticide, which might raise environmental worries and push up food prices.
- E) If the bats do not help farmers by eating huge quantities of insects, more insecticide can be used to kill the insects, which may eventually raise environmental concerns and food prices.

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

77. (I) Training children to cope with their fear of treatment presents special problems for health psychologists. (II) Paediatric hospitals often offer some type of preparation programme for children. (III) Group tours and discussions are the most common type of preparation, but the effectiveness of such interventions is questionable. (IV) Providing children and parents with information about hospital procedures and equipment is a more effective way to decrease anxiety. (V) Anxiety can be described as a psychological state that causes failure.

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

78. (I) While there is a general tendency for children to conform to the values and attitudes of other members of the peer group, there are wide variations in the strength of this tendency. (II) Girls are more likely to conform to the peer group suggestions than boys, and low status group members are more likely to conform than leaders. (III) The child's contact with his peers also expands greatly during the school years. (IV) Furthermore, individual personality factors may play a role. (V) Dependent and anxious children are more conforming than non-dependent, non-anxious peers.

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

79. (I) In 1537, the Ottoman admiral-in-chief Kheir-ad-Din launched a campaign to annex Venetian possessions around the coasts of Greece. (II) The most famous admiral of his day, Andrea Doria was admired and distrusted equally. (III) He also raided the Italian coast, ravaging the Papal States and the domains of the Spanish Habsburg dynasty. (IV) In desperation the Christian states united to face a common enemy, forming a Holy League under the leadership of Pope Paul III. (V) In the summer of 1538, they assembled a large fleet under the overall command of the Habsburg's admiral, the Genoese Andrea Doria.

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

80. (I) We have moved backwards in the last 50 or so years. (II) An international collaboration similar to the one that gave birth to Concorde is unthinkable under present day conditions. (III) It's not that the technology isn't available or even that a prestigious aircraft wouldn't be financially viable. (IV) The story of Concorde's long and challenging journey to full commercial flight certification is one of the most notable developments in aviation history. (V) It's more that the will and daring that made Concorde possible aren't part of the scene today, in the way they were in the 1960s.

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

**KAMU PERSONELİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (KPDS)**

22 MAYIS 2011

İNGİLİZCE

MASTER KOPYA

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