



**2012-KAMU PERSONELİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI**  
(İlkbahar Dönemi)  
**İNGİLİZCE**  
**20 MAYIS 2012 PAZAR**

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI :

SOYADI :

SALON NO. :

SIRA NO.:

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

**SORU KİTAPÇIK  
NUMARASI :**

**TEMEL SORU  
KİTAPÇIĞI**

Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.

**DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.**

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

**Adayın imzası:**

Soru kitapçık numarasını doğru kodladım.

**Salon görevlisinin imzası:**

Adayın soru kitapçık numarasını cevap kâğıdına doğru kodladığını onaylıyorum.

## AÇIKLAMA

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

ÖSYM

## 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 gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılöçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.**
  - 2.** Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamaı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.**
  - 3. Sınav salonundan ayrılan 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 sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- 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 salon görevlisinin atacağı imzalar hariç, 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. Sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.
- Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.
- Soru kitapçığı üzerindeki Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve salon görevlisinin, kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden hem soru kitapçığınızıdaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon görevlisi imzasını tükenmez kalemle atmalıdır.**
- 9.** Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
  - 10.** Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, sorumluluk size aittir.
  - 11.** Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
  - 12.** Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
  - 13.** 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.*

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Forgery is the act of making, reproducing, altering or signing a false document or other instrument with the ---- of defrauding others.  
 A) development B) exception  
 C) intention D) determination  
 E) prediction
2. The sense of smell, which has not been fully understood yet, is much more ---- than the sense of taste.  
 A) attainable B) dedicated  
 C) suitable D) sophisticated  
 E) endurable
3. The full stop is probably the most used form of punctuation, partly because almost everyone knows how to use it ----.  
 A) considerably B) redundantly  
 C) dominantly D) appropriately  
 E) profoundly
4. The European System of Central Banks, which ---- a single monetary policy for the euro zone, consists of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt together with 15 national central banks.  
 A) regulates B) signifies  
 C) expresses D) provokes  
 E) acquires
5. Leaders with different political styles have launched daring projects to take Japan out of the economic recession, but in the long run, they may ---- colliding with each other.  
 A) make out B) give in  
 C) act out D) fight off  
 E) end up
6. Unlike broadcast television, an interactive TV service provider ---- customers to choose which service to use at any given time, whether it ---- shopping, watching a film or playing games.  
 A) has allowed / might have been  
 B) allows / is  
 C) allowed / would be  
 D) would allow / should have been  
 E) is allowing / was
7. The tradition of sculpting in clay ---- as early as AD 800, and ultimately it ---- as the point of departure for related works that were cast in metal.  
 A) should have developed / has served  
 B) has developed / had served  
 C) may have developed / served  
 D) would have developed / will serve  
 E) could have developed / will have served



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

8. The degree ---- age-related wrinkling varies considerably ---- person to person, partly due to the amount of exposure to the sun.

A) of / from                      B) for / between  
C) to / among                  D) about / by  
E) towards / with

9. When Sarpsborg was burned down ---- the Nordic Seven-Year War, Frederick II gave permission for the inhabitants to move ---- a place near the Glomma River.

A) after / away                  B) at / by  
C) in / over                      D) during / to  
E) through / from

10. Crystals are created ---- cooling and crystallization take place at an appropriate depth and with sufficient time.

A) until                      B) though                  C) so  
D) before                      E) when

11. ---- schools encourage children to read printed books more often, the library, in its traditional form, will eventually disappear.

A) Whenever                  B) Whereas                  C) Since  
D) However                      E) Unless

12. Some popular diet books have misled consumers with deceptive claims; ----, they fail to provide an assessment of the results of their treatment plans for obesity.

A) furthermore                  B) nevertheless  
C) even so                      D) otherwise  
E) on the contrary

13. The social sciences are a range of disciplines within the arts and humanities ---- principal concerns are the study of various aspects of society.

A) what                      B) whose                  C) that  
D) how                      E) when

14. Generally, social media platforms can be thought of as virtual meeting places which function to encourage the exchange of media content among users who are ---- producers ---- consumers.

A) both / and                  B) more / than  
C) just / like                      D) so / that  
E) such / as

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

Not long ago, Thomas Cook was examining the strange and mysterious crop circles that had been cut into his farm in Lincolnshire, England. His first thoughts were that they had been created (15)---- aliens. (16)---- trying to explore the origin of these unusual shapes, he made a discovery that was much more down-to-earth. He discovered a pile of Roman Empire coins in a buried earthenware pot dating to 270 AD. He did not find (17)---- evidence of a UFO, but he did find an amazing archaeological site. In accordance with English antiquities law, the coins (18)---- to the British Museum. They were studied and catalogued in the archives and given what is now (19)---- referred to as a full "treasure trove inquest" by the museum.

15.

- A) of B) in C) by  
D) over E) during

16.

- A) Until B) Whenever C) Once  
D) Since E) While

17.

- A) so B) any C) that  
D) little E) no

18.

- A) are handed over  
B) would have been handed over  
C) were handed over  
D) could be handed over  
E) had been handed over

19.

- A) commonly B) relentlessly  
C) dramatically D) endlessly  
E) deliberately

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

Teacher involvement in play has been a controversial subject for many years. A longstanding tradition (20)---- early childhood education dictates that teachers should not interfere in children's play. This tradition (21)---- the psychoanalytic view that play's main function is to enable children to work out their inner conflicts. (22)---- this view, the teacher's role was to set the stage for play and to observe children. The teachers could then (23)---- monitor their play for clues about their emotional adjustment. However, teachers were cautioned never to interfere with children's play (24)---- such interference might disrupt play, inhibit children from revealing their true feelings and reduce play's therapeutic benefits.

20.

- A) by                      B) to                      C) at  
D) in                      E) for

21.

- A) had originated from  
B) would originate from  
C) originates from  
D) is to originate from  
E) can originate from

22.

- A) As opposed to                      B) In spite of  
C) Similar to                      D) In place of  
E) According to

23.

- A) notably                      B) forcefully  
C) abruptly                      D) closely  
E) generously

24.

- A) as                      B) provided that  
C) but                      D) after  
E) even if



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

**25. Even if we have a lot of work, ----.**

- A) we have some difficulties in making our future plans clear
- B) we do not usually complain about being busy
- C) there are various conditions that affect our behaviour
- D) we never tend to pay attention to relationships
- E) some details can remind us of our early experiences

**26. ----, while the early pioneers of intelligence testing were mostly interested in theoretical questions about the nature of intelligence.**

- A) IQ tests initially ignored the development of intelligence
- B) Determining what intelligence is and how it changes has not been easy
- C) Theoretical issues in intelligence testing tradition have overshadowed practical ones
- D) Any approach to intelligence must have confronted the question of its structure
- E) The pragmatic origins and uses of IQ tests have recently been emphasized

**27. When employees lack skill and interest, ----.**

- A) performing a job well means people should also help manage it
- B) expecting them to lead a project successfully is unrealistic
- C) the goal would be to increase communication in a unit
- D) unnecessary interference and distractions will cease
- E) too much appraisal will make it tough for people to concentrate

**28. If they are striving to do their work ethically, ----.**

- A) history teachers will need to discuss the moral implications of events with their students
- B) no one can effectively teach children how people should behave in a conflict
- C) citizens' worldviews are often related to the realities of their daily lives
- D) there will be aspects of human rights that underpin society
- E) how processes are described in a society is very important

**29. Although plays were being written as early as 300 BC, ----.**

- A) the Greek audience's view of the stage was framed by the landscape and sky
- B) Roman theatres included large amphitheatres for the audience which could be built into hills
- C) the action of the play took place on a raised stage or *pulpitum*
- D) the first permanent theatres where they could be staged properly were not built until much later
- E) the function and proportion of theatrical elements changed significantly

**30. A 10% increase in the cost of hospital services would cause poorer households to cut back their hospital care by 4.7%, ----.**

- A) in spite of the fact that many developing nations subsidize medical care by about 5%
- B) thus the difference between poor and wealthy households is even larger
- C) whereas the wealthy would have to do the same by only 2.9%
- D) because the higher price of medical care would not affect the wealthy at all
- E) but the same pattern occurs in the demand for medical services in poorer households

31. Some firms provide special services for frequent buyers such as encouraging repeat business with discounts ----.

- A) because their previous experience may not be relevant
- B) so that making purchases from them becomes a part of the customer's routine
- C) although this practice is similar to the process of problem solving
- D) when consumers face a really new concept
- E) as it does not confirm how long this offer will be valid

32. Enthusiasts in some countries had been building small rockets and thinking about space travel for many years, ----.

- A) which went on to launch the first astronauts on the Redstone rocket in 1961
- B) therefore most of this work involved building large rockets for actual space travel
- C) whereas a Russian teacher worked out many of the principles of rocket science 50 years ago
- D) but it was a team of scientists and engineers in Germany that finally made the dream a reality
- E) even though they had been fascinated by the idea of space travel since their childhood

33. ----, London has decided to transform its poorest neighbourhood into a display of what the Olympic Games can mean beyond medals.

- A) Since the athletes are competing to win gold, silver and bronze medals
- B) Because many people question the value of hosting the Olympic Games
- C) Whenever the idea of hosting the Olympic Games emerges
- D) Though the political support would be dependent on being chosen to host the Olympic Games
- E) If hosting international events is considered to be a valuable experience

34. In general, copyright law takes the view that computer programs are not patentable ----.

- A) when an antivirus program is recommended for safe computer use
- B) if checking e-mails on a daily basis has become a habit
- C) now that lengthy court battles benefit neither party
- D) even though some programs have simply undergone a digital transformation
- E) unless they are genuine innovations with industrial applications

**35. - 38. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Deception gains a slight edge over deception detection when the interactions are few in number and are among strangers. If you spend enough time with the people you interact with, they may leak their true intent through their behaviour. However, when interactions are anonymous or infrequent, behavioural cues cannot be read against a background of known behaviour, so more general attributes must be used. Because of the negative consequences of being detected, people are expected to be nervous when lying. In response to concern over appearing nervous, people may exert control, trying to suppress behaviour, with possible side effects detectable by the listener such as a planned, rehearsed impression. Lying is also cognitively demanding. You must suppress the truth and construct a falsehood that is plausible, then tell it in a convincing way and remember the story. Cognitive load appears to play the biggest role. When lies are not well-rehearsed, people have to think too hard, and this causes several effects, including overcontrol that leads to blinking and fidgeting less and using fewer hand gestures, longer pauses and higher-pitched voices. Of course, if self-deception is involved, you are less likely to give off the normal cues of lying that others might perceive.

**35. The author is of the opinion that ----.**

- A) anyone can become a good liar as long as a rehearsal process is involved
- B) lying makes people feel relaxed if they know the lie will not be detected
- C) people show fewer signs of lying if they believe the lies themselves
- D) lies are impossible to detect unless you know a person well
- E) lying is an almost effortless process for many people

**36. According to the passage, deception becomes easier than detecting deception when ----.**

- A) people involved do not know each other well
- B) the person telling lies shows signs of nervousness
- C) the listener is cognitively challenged by the discussion
- D) people in a conversation do not have common attributes
- E) the listener has a general view about the people they are interacting with

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

- A) deceiving people with whom you have problematic relationships requires more effort
- B) the possible negative results of being caught do not bother people
- C) establishing control over behaviours has side effects that cannot be detected by man or machine
- D) lying involves a lot of mental processing leading to observable side effects
- E) deception requires memorizing a very detailed and elaborate lie

**38. The author's main purpose is to ----.**

- A) give practical advice to people who are required to detect deception as part of their occupations
- B) describe the nature, manifestations and mental aspects of deception
- C) present conflicting views on deception, deception detection and self-deception
- D) inform readers about the possible consequences of lying if the lie is not planned in advance
- E) present the challenges of deception as well as the ways to overcome these challenges

**39. - 42. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

A behavioural pattern is considered to be innate when it is essential for survival and already present at birth, as it is predetermined by the genetic make-up of the organism. A reflex is the simplest form of an innate behaviour. It is a programmed reaction to an outside stimulus that is carried out unconsciously. For example, the eyelids close automatically as soon as a draft of air stimulates the surface of the eye and the pupils of a cat will contract as soon as it looks into bright light. These are reflexes that an organism does not have to learn; they are referred to as unconditioned reflexes. An unconditioned reflex is always an unconscious response, and therefore it is impossible to suppress it at will. Such a reflex always requires a stimulus that triggers a certain behaviour. Many unconditioned reflexes exist in order to protect the organism, for example coughing, nausea, or the draw back reflex of the body part that touches a hot object. Anatomically, a reflex is based on a chain of stimulus and reaction, which is referred to as a reflex arc. A well-known example is the knee jerk or patellar reflex in humans, which is triggered by a light hit to the patellar tendon in the knee. The knee jerk reflex is often used in medicine to test the function of the spinal cord and associated nerves. The real purpose of this reflex is to protect humans from injury when tripping.

**39. It is understood from the passage that reflexes ----.**

- A) can cause damage to an organism if they are not strictly controlled
- B) represent series of behaviours present only in human-like organisms
- C) are passed on through an organism's genetic structure
- D) are learned by an organism as it struggles to survive
- E) are difficult to differentiate from voluntary movements

**40. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) there is no conscious control over unconditioned reflexes
- B) it is useful to suppress certain unconditioned reflexes such as nausea
- C) unconditioned reflexes are learned responses to certain stimuli
- D) the purpose of some unconditioned reflexes is unknown
- E) unconditioned reflexes are activated even when there is no stimulus present

**41. We can understand from the passage that unconditioned reflexes are behaviours that ----.**

- A) can frequently be observed in animals but rarely in humans
- B) display great complexity in both humans and animals
- C) help an organism to protect itself against outside dangers
- D) are limited to organs such as the eye and the legs
- E) can vary substantially among individuals in some circumstances

**42. According to the passage, the knee jerk reflex is ----.**

- A) necessary to protect an organism from a hot object
- B) a very rare reaction to a physical stimulus
- C) useless in terms of helping a person to survive
- D) used to assess certain anatomic functions
- E) a reaction that indicates a severe spinal cord injury

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

Relatively few people enjoy the opportunity to travel to other countries. By far the most common form of travel is that by residents of a country within that country. International travel, although given high priority by segments of the populations of industrialized nations, is still a minority activity. As a very rough guide, we estimate that expenditure worldwide on domestic tourism may be worth up to ten times that amount on international tourism. Ironically, there are relatively few countries that collect domestic travel and tourism statistics, while much more information is available on international tourism. Why is this? First of all, international travel involves, by definition, the crossing of a frontier. It is therefore easier to observe and monitor. Domestic tourism involves movement internally and is therefore more difficult to research. Countries that only make use of registration forms at hotels miss out on all aspects of domestic tourism that involve staying in other accommodation establishments or with friends or relatives. A number of countries do not even try to measure domestic tourism due to its very nature. For example, in many developing countries, very little domestic movement involves staying in paid accommodation, and so it does not compete with demand from international visitors.

**43. It is directly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) according to statistics, people spend much of their income on international tourism
- B) spending on international tourism is about one tenth of the amount spent on domestic tourism
- C) the measurement of domestic tourism demand covers similar areas to that of international demand
- D) domestic and national travel surveys are based on knowledge of the resident population
- E) many countries promote themselves strongly to their own residents as holiday destinations

**44. According to the passage, the primary challenge of measuring domestic tourism is that ----.**

- A) there is competition among countries to attract tourists
- B) most people travelling within their own countries cannot afford to stay in hotels
- C) people do not necessarily stay in hotels when travelling in their own countries
- D) the numbers involved are insignificant to track accurately
- E) expenditure statistics are very difficult to collect from suppliers of tourism services

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

- A) international tourism statistics are not always based on reliable data
- B) if there were no border crossings, international tourism statistics would be less comprehensive
- C) surveys given to foreign tourists are a useful way of collecting information on international tourism
- D) domestic tourism in developing countries will continue to increase
- E) developing countries are beginning to place more importance on domestic tourism

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

- A) people from developed countries prefer to travel to developing countries
- B) some developing countries think it is too costly to measure domestic tourism
- C) only developed countries have the necessary resources to measure domestic tourism efficiently
- D) it is not worthwhile to produce statistics on domestic tourism in some countries
- E) international tourism is becoming a high priority for people in developing countries



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

During the 1990s, the country that was viewed by American leaders and many others in the West as the most important challenge for a transition to democracy was Russia. The Clinton administration emphasized that one of its high priorities in foreign policy was the success of the movement to democracy and a market economy in the states of the former Soviet Union, in particular Russia. A senior official asserted that "helping the Russian people to build a free society and market economy is the greatest strategic challenge of our time," and that "Russia was the single most important foreign policy priority" of the Clinton administration. Russia was by far the largest of the former republics of the Soviet Union in both population and land area. In addition, its geographical location gave it influence on issues in several regions in which the US was interested, and it had greater strategic military capability than any other country except the US. On a deeper level, Russia represented what remained of the former geopolitical and ideological rival of the US. If the state that had been the core of the superpower which was considered to be the main adversary of the US and of democracy could, within a relatively short time, be changed into an ideological soul mate of the US, the symbolic implications would be profound.

**47. According to the passage, the Clinton administration ----.**

- A) considered Russia's transition to democracy and a market economy very important
- B) was convinced that Russia's attempts at democratization and developing a market economy would ultimately fail
- C) thought that the institutionalization of democracy would be welcomed by the Russians
- D) realized that Russia's distinctive historical background and geographical boundaries limited the success of future democracy
- E) warned the Russian leaders against moving away from the traditional market economy

**48. It is clearly stated in the passage that in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, ----.**

- A) a market economy model was successfully adopted by the emerging states of the former Soviet Union
- B) American and European leaders were disappointed by Russia's reluctance to adopt democracy
- C) US and European leaders were expecting a comfortable transition to democracy in Russia
- D) the authoritarian regimes were replaced in the states of the former Soviet Union
- E) the US interest in Russia partly stemmed from Russia's strategic geographical location

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

- A) a free society and market economy could reverse the socio-economic problems in the former Soviet states
- B) the newly-emerging states of the former Soviet Union were forced to adopt democracy to compete with the US
- C) a democratic Russia with a strategic military capability could pose threats to American interests
- D) the US was not in a position to ignore the political developments taking place in its former adversary
- E) the greatest strategic challenge for the US was to contain the extensive influence of Russia in Central Asia

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

- A) a free society and market economy developed in Russia without much intervention
- B) Russia wanted to achieve democratization without the guidance of the West
- C) Russia's transition to democracy would please the US
- D) the Clinton administration negatively influenced Russia's democratization process
- E) Russia is no longer considered an important force in geographical terms



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

Species diversity provides the foundation for individual ecosystems and thus is the prerequisite for the functioning of the biosphere. It is an immeasurable source of food and medicinal products, and an irreplaceable resource as a gene pool. Due to the increasing destruction and pollution of natural habitats, over-fishing and hunting, humans are destroying the biological multitude of life, and with that, the basis of their own well-being. The public is concerned when a well-known species like the tiger, whale, or mountain gorilla becomes endangered; however, the majority of other cases are hardly ever noticed by the public. Apart from the decline of species diversity within habitats, loss of genetic diversity within individual species has also been observed. The destruction of individual populations leads to a reduction in genetic regeneration capacity within a species. For instance, selective deforestation reduces the quality of the genetic material of affected tree species, since only strong, healthy trees are logged and the weaker ones are left behind. Humankind's intentional or unintentional introduction of exotic animal and plant species to new habitats plays an important role as well. These so-called "neozic species" can become a threat to local species and lead to their complete extinction. For instance, the flightless Kiwi bird in New Zealand is threatened with extinction by introduced rats and feral cats.

**51. It can be inferred from the passage that the destruction of species ----.**

- A) is a process that can lead to disaster for mankind's future prospects
- B) can help man search for better living conditions
- C) is a part of the natural cycle of life and death on Earth
- D) is a necessity in terms of the well-being of the planet and mankind
- E) has been exaggerated and a more balanced view needs to be taken

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

- A) biological diversity is a luxury when people are in need of food and medical products
- B) hunting and fishing, unlike other environmentally harmful activities, are necessary for human survival
- C) most cases of biological destruction remain unknown to the public
- D) the public should be more concerned about the possible loss of species like the tiger
- E) biological diversity is more important for some individual ecosystems than others

**53. One can understand from the passage that biological destruction ----.**

- A) affects those who make the wilderness a basis for their livelihoods
- B) comes about mostly from natural catastrophes rather than human activity
- C) is most common in temperate areas such as New Zealand, which includes many species
- D) helps local species to reproduce and multiply
- E) impacts the capacity of a species to produce genetically healthy offspring

**54. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the Kiwi bird ----.**

- A) was introduced into New Zealand along with animals such as rats and feral cats
- B) has become a symbol for conservation throughout New Zealand
- C) has never been able to adapt to the harsh environment of New Zealand
- D) is under threat because of other animals that were introduced into its habitat
- E) is a prime example of what is called a "neozic species"

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

55. Richard:

- I've tried really hard to enjoy black and white movies, yet I still don't see what people find in them.

Stacy:

– ----

Richard:

- Do you mean that people should watch a movie for what it is and not for how it is seen to the eye?

Stacy:

- Yes, that's exactly what I mean.

A) It's obvious that current technology has contributed a lot to the visual quality of movies.

B) I suppose it's more about the content of the movie than the way it is presented to the audience.

C) High definition movies are so realistic that it feels as if you were actually taking part in the movie.

D) But it's the harmony of different colours in movies that make them seem more appealing.

E) I don't pay much attention to when a movie was produced, but it is the cast that usually captivates me.

56. Dave:

- What can you tell me about camping in Australia's Walkabout Park? It says here that you are surrounded by 180 different species of animals. Isn't that dangerous?

Travel Agent:

- Not at all. The animals are quite used to people, and at night you sleep in special animal-proof tents.

Dave:

– ----

Travel Agent:

- Oh, there's a lot to do. There are evening barbecues, and during the day you can visit ancient Aboriginal sites.

A) So apart from the animals, what else is special about the park?

B) Maybe that isn't such a good idea. My wife is afraid of animals.

C) Sounds interesting. When is the best time to visit?

D) What about showers and cooking facilities? My wife is fussy about things like that.

E) We'd actually prefer to visit an area that offers more shopping and dining possibilities.

57. Steve:

- How come this new employee gets a raise in salary and I don't?

David:

- He might be new, but he's already outperformed you in every area. That's why.

Steve:

- OK! What am I supposed to do to get a raise, then?

David:

– ----

- A) I promise you'll get a promotion if you keep up the good work.
- B) He only received a small raise last month.
- C) Employees are expected to work very hard.
- D) You may lack the necessary skills, but you put a lot of effort into your work.
- E) Well, work as hard as he does and then you might get one too.

58. Jane:

- A study I've recently read about claims that 65% of mothers and 70% of fathers exhibited a preference for one of their children. You've got two. Which one is your favourite?

Anna:

- I don't have a favourite child! And I don't think any parent could say they have a favourite.

Jane:

– ----

Anna:

- That's ridiculous! Don't believe everything you read in magazines.

- A) But do you treat your older child differently than your younger one?
- B) I suppose you're right. I've got only one daughter, so I can't really say.
- C) So you're saying that you love your son more than your daughter. Any reason why?
- D) You're doing exactly what the study claims. You're refusing to admit you favour one child over the other.
- E) What about you? I suppose you have a favourite child. Is it your son or your daughter?

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

59. There has never been a better time to be a virus researcher, thanks in part to inexpensive genetic sequencing that allows scientists to rapidly isolate disease-causing microorganisms.

- A) It is the best time for virus researchers as they now have cheap techniques such as genetic sequencing that helps them quickly recognize disease-causing microorganisms.
- B) Partly because of cheap genetic sequencing techniques which enable scientists to separate disease-causing microorganisms quickly, it is now a perfect time to be a virus researcher.
- C) Thanks to cheap genetic sequencing, virus researchers have never had a better opportunity to distinguish between disease-causing microorganisms.
- D) Inexpensive genetic sequencing, which makes it possible for scientists to quickly separate microorganisms into classes, has made the lives of virus researchers easy.
- E) Due to innovative genetic sequencing, virus researchers are now having a great time partly because they can easily distinguish disease-causing microorganisms.

60. The Amazon Rainforest is famous for its breathtaking diversity of plants along with its considerable number of animal species.

- A) The Amazon Rainforest is widely known for the existence of wonderful plants rather than the incredible animal species found there.
- B) It is well known that the Amazon Rainforest contains a high quantity of plants together with an increasing number of animal species.
- C) The Amazon Rainforest is notable to many with its large collection of plants and animal species that cannot be found anywhere else.
- D) Besides having plenty of animal species, the Amazon Rainforest is home to a great number of marvellous plants.
- E) In addition to an abundant number of animal species, the Amazon Rainforest is known for its stunning variety of plants.

61. While the country is prepared for rapid development, the President knows that no amount of economic growth can ever compensate for the degradation of the country's natural resources and rich biodiversity.

- A) Because of the exhaustion of the country's natural resources and rich biodiversity, the President was uncertain whether to continue or halt the rapid development of the country.
- B) Since the country is about to develop quickly, the President is ready to make use of the country's natural resources and abundant biodiversity and he will compensate the people for their loss.
- C) The President thinks that no economic growth can substitute for the loss of the country's natural resources because rapid development would mean that the destruction of the country is finishing them off.
- D) Although the country seems ready to develop, the President is aware that no economic growth could make up for the deterioration of the country's natural resources and abundant biodiversity.
- E) The country is ready for rapid development; however, the government does not realize that abundant resources and biodiversity could be lost as a result of this economic growth.

**62. Not only the general populace, but also those who work in the field of economics find it difficult to understand the differences and the relationships between theory and practice.**

- A) The general population, including those working in the field of economics, can understand the theory, but cannot grasp the practice of economics.
- B) Understanding the differences and the relationships between theory and practice in economics is challenging for those who do not specialize in economics.
- C) Both the general public and the people working in the area of economics fail to fully comprehend how theory and practice differ from and relate to each other.
- D) Ordinary people have difficulty in understanding the theory and practice of economics but the people working in the field can see them clearly.
- E) Specialists understand the differences between theory and practice in the field of economics because they can see how they affect the general populace.

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

**63. Contrary to your agreement with your mechanic, he fails to inform you of the possible cost for the repair of the car. Upon learning the very high bill, you say: ----**

- A) That's a huge amount of money. You should have called me before doing the work.
- B) I'm not prepared to pay such a huge bill because you didn't tell me before that you only accept cash.
- C) I'm sorry, but I won't pay a cent of this bill, because I could have repaired it myself.
- D) You should have left a message when you called and told me what work needed to be done.
- E) Will it be repaired soon? I really need to use the car.

**64. You have an appointment to see a doctor and you have been waiting in the reception area for about an hour. It is clear that the doctor has been very busy, as the waiting area has been very full, but now you are the only one still waiting. You go to the receptionist and say politely: ----**

- A) Do you have any idea when this crowd of people will clear up? It's starting to get depressing.
- B) I've been waiting for an hour to see the doctor. Will I have to wait much longer?
- C) Clearly the doctor doesn't want to see me today. This has been a complete waste of time.
- D) I don't see anyone else waiting. I'll go in and see the doctor now.
- E) I don't think I will be able to come to my appointment next week. Sorry about that.

**65. You are at a meeting and you are giving a presentation on a project you have been working on. Several people have entered the meeting late and you have had to start over three times already, when another colleague enters the room and asks you to start from the beginning. You don't want to start again. So you firmly say: ----**

- A) It is normal for people to be late on Mondays.
- B) I guess it's my duty to start again if I'm told to do so.
- C) I'm sorry, I'm going to continue anyway.
- D) I guess I can do it one more time, but we're falling behind schedule.
- E) I would like to thank everyone for being so alert.

66. You and your friend are worried about her newborn baby's constantly changing behaviour. Because your friend works, she relies on different carers while she is at work. You feel that the baby's problems are due to the frequently changing caregivers. So you say to your friend: ----

- A) I really think you ought to consult a paediatrician as soon as possible because your choice of babysitter is quite an important decision.
- B) Why don't you wait a little? I think everything will be fine in a few months' time and then you can get a new caregiver.
- C) You know, all babies can go through difficult times, but yours is rather different. I guess you should stop working.
- D) Have you ever considered that there may be too many people taking care of the baby? Maybe this is part of the problem.
- E) I think the caregivers must reach an agreement on the reasons for the baby's behaviour.

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

67. Logic as an academic discipline was invented by Aristotle and is concerned with argument, validity, proof, definition and consistency. Undoubtedly, even before formal logic was recognized, people were reasoning in consistent and logical ways. ---- During the Middle Ages, Arabic and European cultures also contributed to the field. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there were numerous developments in mathematical logic.

- A) Aristotle taught many subjects including syllogism, an argument in the form of two premises and a conclusion.
- B) To introduce formal logic to students, it is useful to explain that logic examines how arguments are constructed.
- C) Therefore, Aristotle, the Father of Logic, referred to inductive logic as "a passage from individuals to universals".
- D) There are several kinds of logic, the most common of which are deductive and inductive logic.
- E) Nevertheless, Aristotle was the first philosopher to identify and formalize rules for this branch of philosophy.



68. Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. ---- Previous studies have linked exposure to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problems, but the two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to a heart attack or stroke within as little as a few hours after exposure. Scientists found that people exposed to high levels of pollutants were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure.

- A) This can be reduced, however, if you exercise outside in the fresh air.
- B) Heart disease is reversible if the underlying disease can be treated.
- C) But there is another factor that can trigger heart problems more immediately.
- D) The risks are relatively low for people who "smoke socially" and have lower cholesterol levels.
- E) Strict regulation of pollutants may not only improve air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.

69. Four hundred years after he was born, the 17<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman traveller Evliya Çelebi is making a long-overdue international comeback. Explorer, peace broker, tax collector, war chronicler and mystic, Evliya spent 40 years travelling in the Middle East. His 10-volume *Seyahatname* is an epic travelogue that provides a fascinating account of everyday life in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. ---- UNESCO decreed him Man of the Year in 2011 and the recent publication of *An Ottoman Traveller* allows English-language readers to discover his masterpiece.

- A) Though previously little known outside of Turkey, Evliya is finally going global.
- B) You can still feel the joy of Evliya's journey across Turkey's vast and unspoiled countryside.
- C) This work was also appreciated by foreigners, particularly English speakers.
- D) Evliya loved eating and wrote in detail of the regional specialties he sampled.
- E) One can trace the early stages of Evliya's journey from Istanbul to Mecca.

70. Living in a country with the world's highest murder rate, Hondurans have grown grimly accustomed to untimely deaths. ---- A fire in a prison in Comayagua may have been the world's deadliest prison fire ever. Rescue crews said they had no way to save the prisoners, because they could not find the guards with the keys to release the inmates from the overcrowded prison.

- A) Therefore, the national prison director has admitted the system is failing and needs a lot of investment.
- B) The cause of the disaster has not been determined, but officials suggest it might have been a protesting inmate setting his mattress alight.
- C) Yet even they were shocked on February 15<sup>th</sup> to hear reports of a further cruel consequence of the country's high crime rate.
- D) However, the scale of the tragedy became clear when the Honduran President called it "a day of deep pain".
- E) Honduran inmates suffered from malnutrition, poor sanitation and insufficient medical care, and they had access to weapons.

**71. - 76. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

**71. The real measure of the level of justice in any society is how it treats its minorities, who are generally its most vulnerable citizens.**

- A) Adaletle ilgili kilit nokta, toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşlarından olan azınlıklara genellikle nasıl davranıldığıdır.
- B) Herhangi bir toplumda adalet düzeyinin gerçek ölçüsü, o toplumun genellikle en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davrandığıdır.
- C) Toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, herhangi bir toplumun adalet düzeyinin genellikle gerçek ölçüsüdür.
- D) En korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, söz konusu toplumun adalet düzeyinin kilit noktasıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun adalet düzeyi, genellikle o toplumda en korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara davranış şekliyle ölçülebilir.

**72. Unless international cooperation is ensured to ban the non-essential uses of some chemicals, the depletion of the ozone layer will continue to pose a serious threat to human health.**

- A) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını engellemek için uluslararası bir ortaklık kurulsa bile ozon tabakasının incelmesi, insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehdit etmeye devam edecektir.
- B) Ozon tabakasının incelmesi insan sağlığı için büyük bir tehlike oluşturmaktadır, çünkü birtakım kimyasalların kullanımlarını yasaklayacak uluslararası iş birliği henüz sağlanamamıştır.
- C) Bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını yasaklamak için uluslararası iş birliği sağlanmazsa ozon tabakasının incelmesi, insan sağlığı için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaya devam edecektir.
- D) Ozon tabakasının incelmesi insan sağlığını büyük ölçüde tehlikeye attığı için bazı kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımları uluslararası iş birliği sağlanarak yasaklanmalıdır.
- E) Çeşitli kimyasalların gereksiz kullanımlarını azaltmak için uluslararası iş birliği sağlanmadığı sürece ozon tabakasının incelmesi, insan sağlığı için önemli bir tehdit oluşturmaya sürdürecektir.

**73. While the US and the European Union have enacted legislation designed to prevent the importation of products obtained from endangered plants and animals, this legislation has had little impact in the Third World Countries that are home to many of these species.**

- A) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için bir yasa tasarlanmasını ve bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde de bu yasanın yürürlüğe girmesini sağlamıştır.
- B) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını durdurmak için bir yasa tasarısı hazırlamış ancak bu yasa, birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde etkili olamamıştır.
- C) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvan türlerini korumak için tasarlanan bir yasayı yürürlüğe koyarken, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde tam tersine, bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatında artış görülmüştür.
- D) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önleyecek yasayı hazırlamış ancak birçok türün ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde bu yasayı yürürlüğe koyamamıştır.
- E) ABD ve Avrupa Birliği, soyu tükenmekte olan bitki ve hayvanlardan elde edilen ürünlerin ithalatını önlemek için tasarlanan yasayı yürürlüğe koymasına rağmen, bu türlerin çoğunun ana vatanı olan Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde bu yasanın etkisi az olmuştur.

74. İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, Avrupa Konseyi'ne üye devletlerin, demokratik bir toplumda herkesin yaşama hakkının temel bir değer olduğuna inanmalarının en somut ifadesidir.

- A) The Treaty of Human Rights is the Council of Europe's profound belief that member states and democratic societies have basic human rights and principles.
- B) The Treaty of Human Rights is the most concrete expression by the member states of the Council of Europe of their profound belief that everyone's right to life is a basic value in a democratic society.
- C) The Council of Europe's member states profoundly believe that the Treaty of Human Rights is the most concrete expression of the basic principle in democratic societies that everyone has a right to life.
- D) The Council of Europe's member states and the Treaty of Human Rights state that everyone's right to life is a basic principle and a concrete expression in a democratic society.
- E) The Treaty of Human Rights expresses the Council of Europe's member states' profound belief that concrete expression and everyone's right to life are basic principles in a democratic society.

75. Aynı ağırlıkta bir elma ve patates karşılaştırıldığında; patates, kan şekeri üzerinde belirgin bir şekilde daha fazla etkilidir ki bu, onun daha şişmanlatıcı olduğunun düşünülmesi gerektiğini gösterir.

- A) A potato is considered to be more fattening because it has a greater effect on blood sugar when compared to an apple.
- B) When we are given an apple and a potato of the same weight, the potato will have an effect on blood sugar so it is considered to be more fattening.
- C) If we compare an apple and a potato of the same weight, only the potato will affect our blood sugar and we will therefore put on more weight.
- D) An apple and a potato of the same weight have a great effect on blood sugar but only the potato will fatten people.
- E) When an apple and a potato of the same weight are compared, the potato will have a significantly greater effect on blood sugar, which shows that it should be considered more fattening.

76. Beş Kuzey ülkesi; kadınların iş gücüne, erkeklerin de ailelerine katılımını destekleyen politikalar yoluyla hem işte hem de evde daha iyi bir iş bölümüne sahip olmayı mümkün kılmıştır.

- A) Five Nordic countries have made it possible to have a better division of labour both at work and at home through policies that encourage the participation of women in the labour force and men in their families.
- B) Five Nordic countries had a better division of labour of women at home and men at work by amendments of different laws to encourage the participation of both men and women in the labour force.
- C) All women and men in five Nordic countries demanded new laws that encourage radical changes in their roles within their families, and the governments have made this possible.
- D) Five Nordic countries have changed the roles of women and men in society by developing policies to encourage them to participate in the labour force.
- E) Through policies, five Nordic countries have a better division of labour at work and at home provided that all family members participate in the labour force.

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

77. (I) The name Daphne comes from the Greek, "laurel bay tree", which is a small evergreen tree with shiny leaves. (II) In Greek mythology, Daphne is the goddess of music and poetry. (III) According to the legend, she was approached by Apollo, but she refused to respond to his love. (IV) As she fled from his embrace, she was saved by the earth goddesses who transformed her into a tree. (V) Therefore, the name has been common only in this century.

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

78. (I) When you find a good source of pastured meat, you will want to buy it in quantity and store it for future use. (II) Animals are fed a high energy diet of grain to make them grow quickly. (III) Deep freezers are surprisingly inexpensive to buy and to operate, because they are not opened nearly as often as the one in your refrigerator. (IV) A freezer will also enable you to buy produce in bulk at the height of its season, when it will be most abundant and therefore cheap. (V) Also, freezing does not significantly diminish the nutritional value of the product.

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

79. (I) Galileo attempted to measure the speed of light by trying to measure the time required for light to travel a known distance between two hilltops. (II) Galileo stationed an assistant on one hilltop, and himself on another, and ordered the assistant to lift the cover from a lamp the instant he saw a flash from Galileo's lamp. (III) When the person's head moved to one side, a different bundle of rays would enter the eye from each point. (IV) The time was so short that he concluded it merely represented human reaction time, and that the speed of light must be extremely high. (V) Galileo measured the time between the flash of his lamp and when he received the light from his assistant's lamp.

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

80. (I) In May, 2011, Rupert Murdoch flew to London for a meeting with his top newspaper executives. (II) Afterwards, he arranged a dinner to work out how to handle the phone-hacking scandal that had been hanging over the newspaper for months. (III) A lawsuit filed by actress Sienna Miller charged that a senior editor in the *News of the World* was behind a campaign to hack into her phone. (IV) When it was time to sit down for the meal, everyone took assigned positions, with Murdoch sitting in the middle. (V) The claim sparked a police investigation, producing disclosures about repeated incidents of phone-hacking by the *News of the World* journalists.

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

## İNGİLİZCE

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