



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI
(YDS)**

İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)

5 NİSAN 2015

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.

AÇIKLAMA

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

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. For years, information systems experts have faced the ---- of convincing business managers of the value they provide to the organizations.
A) challenge B) appreciation C) consciousness
D) assurance E) designation
2. Although including children with special needs in learning environments with their typical peers presents many obstacles, the rewards, benefits and teamwork make it ----.
A) worthwhile B) legitimate C) obligatory
D) questionable E) implicit
3. Herbal treatment administered in a medical context has been shown to induce relief from symptoms in an ---- wide range of illnesses including allergies, asthma, cancer, depression, diabetes and migraine.
A) impressively B) accurately C) eventually
D) unbearably E) exclusively
4. Total world population seems to have ---- around a level of approximately half a billion people until the modern period, when it began to climb steadily.
A) appeared B) expired C) qualified
D) fluctuated E) weakened

5. By 2008, the UK had begun to return to nuclear power by ---- the construction of new reactors.
A) calling for B) turning over C) putting off
D) taking apart E) pulling up
6. From the ancient pyramids to today's hi-tech skyscrapers, powerful people have always ---- their status through impressive buildings.
A) put on B) laid out C) shown off
D) given in E) passed over

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. It ---- fourteen years since his last feature film, *Ryan's Daughter*, when David Lean ---- to filmmaking with his 1984 adaptation of E. M. Forster's celebrated novel, *A Passage to India*.

- A) had been / returned
- B) has been / had returned
- C) was / returns
- D) will be / would return
- E) is / has returned

8. Behind every architectural masterpiece ---- a brand new technology without which these structures ---- a few years ago.

- A) has been / did not have to be built
- B) is / could not have been built
- C) had been / would not have been built
- D) was / need not have been built
- E) will be / should not have been built

9. Philosophy did not play a large part in Roman culture, other than Stoicism, which ---- by the Romans for its emphasis on virtuous conduct and ---- one's duty.

- A) is to be admired / to have done
- B) is admired / to do
- C) had been admired / having done
- D) was admired / doing
- E) could be admired / being done

10. As a young officer, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was critical ---- the government of the Ottoman Empire and became involved ---- the Committee of Union and Progress.

- A) to / for
- B) of / with
- C) at / upon
- D) from / in
- E) toward / under

11. The ultimate goal ---- medical profession is not to replace whole organs but to repair damaged organs ---- healthy cells.

- A) of / over
- B) to / on
- C) for / with
- D) against / into
- E) behind / towards

12. Digital media communication differs significantly from conventional marketing communication ---- digital media enable new forms of interaction and new models for information exchange.

- A) although B) since C) only if
D) in case E) even if

13. The mouth is the first part of the digestive system, where food is broken and chewed ---- it can easily be swallowed.

- A) so that B) since C) just as
D) as long as E) once

14. Fire was essential for the growth of human civilization ---- people used it to cook their food, warm their homes, clear woodland for cultivation, make pottery, and eventually melt metals for ores.

- A) unless B) even if C) whenever
D) as E) in case

15. Japan is enormously centralized, and Tokyo, the capital city, hosts ---- the national government ---- the stock market and the world's largest companies.

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

16. Prejudice may be expressed by people who have developed generally negative personalities, perhaps ---- being raised in harsh and restrictive families.

- A) as a result of B) in terms of C) rather than
D) in contrast with E) in place of

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The right side of the brain is not actually related to being more creative. At least, not in the popular sense that creative people are more 'right-brained' than logical or analytical people are. A study that scanned the brains of 1,000 people (17)---- no such differences. It is true that different brain areas are specialised (18)---- different tasks, including vision, hearing, touch and the control of movement. And the (19)---- language areas are in the left hemisphere in 95 percent of right-handers. (20)----, both hemispheres work together in almost everything we do and creativity is a whole-brain process. Painters and sculptors may draw on mathematical and logical ideas (21)---- visual imagery and words, just as scientists inventing a new theory may do the reverse.

17.

- A) was finding B) finds C) had found
D) found E) will find

18.

- A) off B) for C) from D) away E) upon

19.

- A) sensitive B) immense
C) total D) genetic
E) main

20.

- A) However B) In addition
C) Thus D) For instance
E) Accordingly

21.

- A) as well as B) because of
C) contrary to D) in case of
E) for the sake of

22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Along with prosperity and peace, the European Union has brought its citizens unprecedented opportunities and freedom to study, work, travel and trade (22)---- Europe's borders. The EU has helped strengthen democracy, human rights and legal reforms in many member states and aspiring candidate countries (23)---- continuing its original role as a mechanism for peace. But the EU's founding rules and institutions (24)---- for a far smaller union and it now risks suffocation under its own weight and becoming one large dysfunctional family. Replacing the old constitutional norms or creating a new treaty to (25)---- the complex 28-member union will be an imperative. Furthermore, future enlargement will remain a contentious issue (26)---- the EU absorbs its newest members and the next wave of candidates fuels the ongoing debate about who can join and where the ultimate boundaries of Europe lie.

22.

- A) within B) under C) among
D) alongside E) into

23.

- A) in spite of B) as opposed to C) except for
D) in addition to E) such as

24.

- A) can be designed B) were designed
C) are being designed D) would be designed
E) are to be designed

25.

- A) deal with B) rely on C) agree upon
D) hand over E) hold up

26.

- A) as B) even if C) if only
D) unless E) although

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

27. **Established originally in the 18th century to make medicinal chocolates, ----.**

- A) chocolate factories were to remain small-scale and conventional small industries for two centuries
- B) other inventive methods were busily engaged in revolutionizing the chocolate industry
- C) chocolate was introduced to Switzerland by Italian merchants in 1750
- D) milk chocolate was born in Switzerland, earning worldwide fame for the country
- E) fashionable beverage consumption was the latest trend in the chocolate houses of London

28. **While you can easily rent a car and drive around Morocco, ----.**

- A) the road regulations can be quite confusing
- B) the local drivers are often courteous
- C) even the exploration of cities on foot is easier
- D) the land and culture offer exciting experiences
- E) they charge a fixed rate and a small commission

29. **---- unless they are heading back to their birthplace.**

- A) Money is an important aspect when migrants decide to leave their home country
- B) There are now more humanitarian groups providing assistance around the world
- C) People usually do not move to lower-income countries
- D) Governments should do something to stop massive immigration
- E) Highly-skilled people are always in great demand and attract foreign aid

30. **Even though reason is insufficient for being the source of morality, ----.**

- A) morality consists solely in the relation of actions to the rule of right
- B) it plays an essential role in justifying moral decisions
- C) what exists in the nature of things is the equality of our judgement
- D) no one reasons concerning another's beauty, but the justice or injustice of his actions
- E) moral relations are determined by the comparison of an action to a rule

31. **Although the pearl collection industry collapsed as a result of the economic change in the early 1930s, ----.**

- A) the natural resources lost their attraction centre
- B) many of its characteristic features and practices survive
- C) pearl is still found in many oyster beds in open seas
- D) other developments worsened this change
- E) the unknown pearl areas may just be discovered by underwater historians

32. **Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, is one of the greatest threats to human health, ----.**

- A) so mosquitoes find their victims easily thanks to their excellent sense of smell
- B) although there is hardly any chance of surviving a severe attack of malaria without drugs
- C) as deaths from malaria have fallen more than 25 percent over the last decade
- D) but a mosquito can transfer hundreds of parasites with a bite
- E) and scientists are struggling to defeat it by finding new ways to fight mosquitoes

33. **Within the following years, satellites capable of monitoring what people are doing will be coming online ----.**

- A) so that polluters will easily be spotted from space and penalized
- B) because it is vital to come up with big ideas about small satellites
- C) in spite of the fact that there is a team of researchers working on detecting carbon dioxide levels from space
- D) although penalties for adding pollution to the atmosphere have become more strict
- E) even if the goal of developing a better understanding of what causes pollution most is achieved

34. **Aristophanes, who is a popular ancient Greek comic playwright, is believed to have written thirty plays, ----.**

- A) though his work is still very influential in the development of Western comedy
- B) but only less than half of them survive, of which *Lysistrata*, written in 411 BC, is the most famous
- C) given that his plays generally deal with an antiwar theme
- D) even though many of his plays took their name from different themes
- E) because comic authors in general do not have a high status in society

35. **----, other changes such as habitat destruction and hunting threaten individual species.**

- A) Although volcanoes erupt and meteorites hit the Earth
- B) While global warming, acid rain and holes in the ozone layer can affect the entire life on the planet
- C) Because life first appeared on the Earth more than 3,5 billion years ago
- D) As soon as atmospheric gases become part of the water cycle and are carried by the wind
- E) Though it is difficult to adapt to the harmful materials released into the environment

36. **In academic fields such as literature, music and art, the emphasis is frequently on individual tests, personal opinions and other subjective judgments ----.**

- A) whereas the emphasis is on objectivity in psychology and other natural sciences
- B) only if natural sciences focus on objectivity and social interaction
- C) unless the target of academic inquiry necessitates the researcher to repeat the experiment
- D) so that professors spend more time on testing hypotheses
- E) as though natural sciences involve neither subjectivity nor objectivity

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

37. Since the reality reflected in documentaries is not natural, documentary filmmakers are aware that their choices shape the meaning they want to convey.

- A) Belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal olmadığı için belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin farkındadırlar.
- B) Belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin ve bu yüzden belgesellerde ortaya konan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkındadırlar.
- C) Belgesel film yapımcılarının tercihleri ve vermek istedikleri anlamla şekillenen belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal değildir.
- D) Belgesel film yapımcılarının vermek istedikleri anlam, tercihlerini şekillendirdiğinde belgesellerde sunulan gerçeklik doğal olmaktan uzaklaşır.
- E) Belgesel film yapımcıları, belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkında oldukları için tercihlerini vermek istedikleri anlama göre şekillendirirler.

38. Though international security and global economics constitute the two major traditional issue areas in world politics, some academics now claim that the environment has emerged as the third major issue area.

- A) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonominin dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun olduğu düşünülse de, bazı akademisyenler tarafından çevrenin de üçüncü büyük sorun olarak ortaya çıktığı iddia edilmektedir.
- B) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde geleneksel olarak iki önemli sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenlere göre çevre, artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir.
- C) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenler çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanı olarak ortaya çıktığını iddia etmektedirler.
- D) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinin iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir ancak bazı akademisyenlerce çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil ettiği iddia edilmektedir.
- E) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanı olsa da, bazı akademisyenler üçüncü büyük sorun alanının da çevre olduğunu iddia etmektedirler.

39. Bacteria are an essential part of the life cycle because they feed on dead matter, decomposing it and recycling many of the chemical constituents.

- A) Bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırarak ve kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek bu maddelerle beslendiklerinden yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- B) Yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürür ve bu maddelerle beslenir.
- C) Beslenmek için ölü maddelerin kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürüp bu maddeleri ayrıştırdıklarından bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası durumundadır.
- D) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek beslenen bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- E) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştıran ve kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştüren bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bu maddelerle beslenir.

40. Kişilik testlerinin, gelecekteki kariyer başarısını tahmin etmede tavsiye mektuplarından, mülakatlardan ve eğitim sertifikalarından daha iyi olduğuna yaygın olarak inanılıyor.

- A) It is widely believed that personality tests are better predictors of future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.
- B) People widely believe that personality tests better predict future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates do.
- C) It is widely believed that personality tests will replace letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates in terms of predicting future career success.
- D) People widely believe that personality tests can better predict future career success, so there is no need to use letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates any more.
- E) In predicting future career success people widely believe personality tests are better tools than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.

41. Mısırlılar, sadece gökyüzünün haritasını çıkarmakla kalmayıp gözlemledikleri yıldızların bazılarını isim de veren ilk antik uygarlıklardan biriydi.

- A) The Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to not only map the sky but to name some of the stars they observed.
- B) It was the ancient Egypt culture that both mapped the sky and named some of the stars they observed.
- C) The culture of ancient Egypt was sophisticated enough to map the sky and name some of the stars they observed.
- D) Having named some of the stars they observed, the Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to map the sky.
- E) If Egyptians had mapped the sky, they would have become one of the first ancient cultures to name some of the stars they observed.

42. Otoyollardan hızlı trenlere varıncaya kadar şehirler arasındaki ulaşım bağlantıları ticari kuruluşların ülke çapında başarı elde etmesine imkân sağlar.

- A) It is transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains that enable businesses to be successful across a country.
- B) Transport links between cities, from motorways to high-speed trains, contribute to the success of businesses countrywide.
- C) What makes businesses successful throughout a country is transport links between cities like motorways and high-speed trains.
- D) Businesses can become more successful countrywide thanks to transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains.
- E) From motorways to high-speed trains, transport links between cities allow businesses to achieve success countrywide.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Growing orchids could change your life – forever! It has for many people. No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they are not expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession called the ‘Orchid Bug’ are high. In England, and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. However, as times have changed, orchids have entered the mainstream. They are now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia)! Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they are also much easier to grow. Some bloom more than once a year and others have a pleasant smell. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone’s and everyone’s fancy.

43. According to the passage, ‘Orchid Bug’ ----.

- A) is a type of irrepressible desire people may have when they learn how easy and inexpensive it is to take care of orchids
- B) is experienced by orchid-growing people who have experienced changes in their lives thanks to the plant
- C) dates back to the Victorian era, when it was extremely expensive to have orchids
- D) can be defined as the inability to resist owning an expensive but an easy-to-care-for orchid
- E) is a condition used to describe people who are willing to pay high prices for orchids at auctions in England

44. It is clearly stated in the passage that recently-developed practices ----.

- A) have made it possible to buy a bouquet of flowers inexpensively
- B) are used to increase the popularity of pot plants including poinsettia
- C) have brought down orchid prices considerably, making it obtainable for even ordinary people
- D) are preferred by florists so that flowers can bloom in much shorter times than normal
- E) have earned orchids a variety of new awards for their quality

45. The author mainly aims to ----.

- A) explain the success brought about by the new technique of growing pot plants
- B) give readers some information on the future of orchids
- C) provide readers with a comparison between orchids and other pot plants
- D) describe the life-changing benefits of growing orchids at home
- E) present readers with an insight into what it cost to have orchids during Victorian times

46. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Where Orchids Come From
- B) What Makes an Orchid an Orchid
- C) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life
- D) Understanding How to Grow Orchids
- E) Choosing the Right Orchid

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. They were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sound as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms. Kites flown as hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky, so they fly them to ward off evil spirits. In modern times as well, the kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. An experiment with a kite in the shape of a biplane helped the Wright brothers achieve their dream of making the world's first controlled human flight in 1903. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

47. According to the passage, one reason for the spread of kite use for different functions was that ----.

- A) the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi was the first person interested in constructing a kite
- B) Chinese people needed something to test the direction of the wind
- C) China at that time was engaged in a lot of wars where they needed to use the kite for communication
- D) perfect materials to make a kite were abundantly available in China
- E) people in China had been trying for thousands of years to come up with a method to measure distances

48. According to the passage, as Chinese people think that kites are lucky, they ----.

- A) attach musical instruments to kites so that they make sound as they fly
- B) decorate the kites they make with mythical figures
- C) design their kites not only in rectangular shape but also in a variety of shapes
- D) have special ceremonies where they fly kites as a ritual in their national festivals
- E) fly kites to provide some kind of protection for themselves against bad spirits

49. It is stated in the passage that recently, the kite ----.

- A) has been useful in several modern inventions and discoveries
- B) has been solely used as a leisure time activity
- C) has been flown mainly on national festivals in Asian countries
- D) has found a place for itself mainly in China
- E) has been widely used in measuring distances in many Asian countries

50. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Decoration of Kites in Different Parts of the World
- B) The Development and Use of the Kite Throughout History
- C) The Importance of Kites in Asian Festivals
- D) Chinese Contribution to the Construction of Kite
- E) How We Use Kites in Our Modern World

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An amazing development in keyhole surgery has been the use of remotely-operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery means that the surgeon's hands do not need to be inside the patient – all cuts and stitches are carried out by delicate instruments inserted through the keyhole incisions. This has made it possible for these instruments to be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console that does not necessarily need to be in the same room, the same hospital – or indeed, the same country. In 2000, the US Federal Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called 'da Vinci' for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, the surgeon must stand and transfer his gaze between the instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated – for greater comfort during lengthy procedures. Two endoscopes give full stereoscopic vision, while hand and foot controls are used to operate the instruments simultaneously and with greater range of movement than that permitted by human hand and wrist joints. In the future, a top surgical specialist in the US could operate on an injured soldier on a faraway battlefield.

51. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the US Federal Drug Administration's approval of da Vinci paved the path to robotic surgery
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is different from robotic keyhole surgery in that it takes less time
- C) one advantage of robotic keyhole surgery is that it is more comfortable for the surgeon
- D) conventional keyhole surgery is less tiring to carry out for surgeons since they use less equipment
- E) in conventional keyhole surgery surgeons have to be seated to pay attention to the equipment

52. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.

- A) the surgeon's hands enter the patient's body
- B) incisions are larger than those in robotic surgery
- C) very few instruments are used during operations
- D) surgeons might have a rest during operations
- E) manual movements are much more restricted

53. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) da Vinci is a robotic surgeon that is able to carry out operations on its own
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is highly suitable for lengthy and tiring operations
- C) surgeons have to stand up while carrying out an operation in robotic keyhole surgery
- D) in robotic surgery surgeons can use their four limbs during the operation
- E) the use of remotely operated robots in surgery is a mainstream practice in the US

54. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) thanks to technological developments in medical surgery it is less stressful for surgeons to operate on patients for lengthy periods
- B) new medical technologies will eventually make it possible to carry out operations without any need for medical professionals in the future
- C) the US is making serious investments in developing innovative medical equipment in order to enable surgeons to operate from distant locations
- D) new technological developments in medical operations enable surgeons to do their work more precisely and without restrictions of space
- E) keyhole surgery is so accurate and comfortable that most surgeons will soon carry out operations using such minimally invasive methods

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also require protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him – depriving him of any reward for his work – as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure they have a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers, for a set period of time, against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmacological companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or even to be harmful. Hence, there must be strict regulations regarding both the use and selling of these drugs.

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

- A) upholding invisible copyrights has a potential danger of jeopardizing the health of poor people
- B) copyrights to solid, visible property tend to be observed by the emerging economies in Asia
- C) for an economy to be protected, governments have to simplify their laws on patents and copyrights
- D) neglecting intellectual property rights can discourage innovation and may risk public health
- E) emerging economies are particularly careful about adhering to intellectual copyright laws

56. According to the passage, it is one thing for the public to welcome cheap drugs, it is another to ----.

- A) persuade countries such as China to stop deceiving the consumers
- B) support emerging economies in their actions
- C) discard some of the sanctions on companies making counterfeit drugs
- D) be watchful of the effects and quality of these drugs
- E) tell them that some of these drugs were actually made in the West

57. It can be understood from the passage that the protection of invisible property ----.

- A) has been recently discussed among people such as inventors and writers
- B) deserves more consideration than the protection of visible property
- C) directly increases the complexity with which an economy functions
- D) disturbs a stable system of patent-giving mechanisms
- E) may encourage inventors to produce innovative works

58. It is stated in the passage that the issue of intellectual property rights ----.

- A) has become more important since companies in developing countries gain undeserved profit from the expertise of Western research
- B) inevitably brings up the issue of how willing the emerging economies of China and India are to redefine regulations
- C) has long been respected even in emerging economies of the countries like China and India
- D) is largely on the agenda of Western pharmacological companies which invest in research and development
- E) is more often debated in reference to cheap but trustworthy versions of drugs produced by Indian and Chinese companies

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In February 1997, newspapers around the world reported the birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a lamb named Dolly. Such an event would not normally be considered newsworthy. Even the fact that Dolly had an identical twin would not typically have added much to the story. But the event was truly a landmark in science, because this lamb was not born in the usual way. Rather than being the product of a sperm and an egg from two parents, Dolly came into existence when the genetic material from an adult sheep was transplanted into a cell that developed into an exact copy of that sheep. For the moment, most scientists are talking about relatively non-controversial applications of the technology – such as cloning cows that are especially good milk producers. It is undoubtedly just a matter of time before the technology is in place to create copies of other humans from the DNA in the nucleus of a single cell. Consider the potential benefits to society. We could make perfect, but younger, copies of brilliant scientists, surgeons, or even chefs. Infertile couples could be helped to bear children, and genetic diseases could perhaps be cured or prevented by manipulating the structure of the genes causing them. The extraordinary birth of a lamb named Dolly serves as an appropriate entry into the relatively new and fascinating world of human genetics.

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

- A) the birth of Dolly has been reported in the local newspapers since 1997
- B) the way Dolly was born made the birth quite difficult for her mother
- C) Dolly was different from other lambs as she was a better milk producer
- D) the birth of Dolly was important because of the fact that she had a twin
- E) the birth of Dolly was impressive as she was the first of her kind

60. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) scientists are pessimistic about the chances of cloning cows
- B) the birth of Dolly paves the way for further scientific development
- C) creating Dolly is like science-fiction rather than a scientific success
- D) experiments on human cloning have been conducted recently
- E) society will utilize cloning only when cloning of humans becomes legal

61. According to the passage, one of the advantages of cloning is that ----.

- A) even infertile couples could have babies
- B) cows could produce larger quantities of milk than they do currently
- C) we may not need any other skillful scientists or surgeons
- D) there will not be any diseases related to genes
- E) it may help eliminate the controversial uses of science and technology

62. The author's attitude towards cloning is ----.

- A) neutral
- B) pessimistic
- C) uncertain
- D) sarcastic
- E) favouring

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

63. Cavit:

- I sometimes have difficulty in understanding what genre means in the literary world.

Nuray:

- It depends on where you're positioned in the book world. For a bookseller, it's a shelving and location issue.

Cavit:

- ----

Nuray:

- **With fiction, for example, there will be classics, romance or horror sections.**

A) So it's a pragmatic question of what to put where.

B) I think fiction is always the best-selling line.

C) But even in small bookstores, I get confused.

D) Bookstores say Westerns mostly attract male customers.

E) Then, a genre can have large number of dedicated readers.

64. Sami:

- I've always been fascinated by the idea of the discovery of an Earth-like planet for humans to live on.

Feridun:

- ----

Sami:

- I didn't know about that. Do you think they will be successful in doing so?

Feridun:

- **Yes, but more research is needed. Even if they find an Earth-like planet with water, food might still be an issue if life on that planet were based on a different biochemistry.**

A) Me too, but only a few scientists think it's possible. They're trying to develop alternative life-support systems.

B) So have I, considering how exciting and interesting it would be to be visited by aliens from other planets.

C) I totally agree with you. I think we aren't alone in such thinking as I've read articles by scientists writing on Earth-like planets.

D) I don't understand why you're so interested in this subject while even some astronomers don't believe Earth-like planets exist.

E) I also like dreaming about living on a new planet, as scientists now say the Earth is running out of its resources.

65. Fevzi:

- I've always fancied being a writer and now my dream is coming true thanks to a home-study creative writing course.

Recep:

- ----

Fevzi:

- Why not? I'm going to receive individual, personal tuition from a professional writer.

Recep:

- I'm not really convinced though. He or she may teach you the rules of the publishing world, but not provide the inspiration to produce.

- A) Do you really think you can become a writer through an online course?
- B) Congratulations! Have you finally had the opportunity to realize your goal?
- C) Do you know if there is an age limit for attending the course?
- D) Can't it be also quite rewarding if you're determined to learn everything in detail?
- E) Don't misunderstand me, but shouldn't you be looking for a different career?

66. Zeliha:

- How do you think our media consumption has changed over the last ten years?

Hayri:

- I feel that we've become more reliant on technological tools such as mobile phones and tablets in addition to TV.

Zeliha:

- ----

Hayri:

- Yet, we shouldn't miss the point that we're also becoming enslaved since there's more and more to discover now.

- A) So you mean people should decrease their TV viewing hours.
- B) Yes, we've become so extravagant. Even children have smart phones.
- C) That's why I don't allow my kids to play computer games for long hours.
- D) In fact, it's not completely true for the older generation.
- E) That's right. They give us the freedom to access information anywhere and anytime we want.

67. Emrullah:

- We sometimes use certain polite expressions instead of offensive and unpleasant ones in order to show respect to others.

Cemil:

- Do you mean it's like asking "Would you mind if I opened the window?" instead of saying "I'll open the window."?

Emrullah:

– ----

Cemil:

- Oh, I see. Politicians often do the same thing. For example, 'user fees' is the term they use for 'taxes'.

- A) However, this all depends on whom you're talking to. We often try to be more polite while communicating with authority figures or our supervisors.
- B) Actually, we use them to refer to taboo topics like disability and death. Do you understand what I mean?
- C) Sure, but over-politeness can also disturb people and make them feel like you want to put a safe distance between you and them.
- D) I especially want to emphasize language change. Some words lose their original meanings and gain new ones depending on the context or tone.
- E) No, it's more related to word choice and the connotations behind language. I'd rather use the term 'government officer' than 'civil servant'.

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

68. Regardless of how we form an impression of another person, we may relatively quickly develop ideas about what the person is like.

- A) No matter how we form an idea about people, we are rather quick in developing thoughts about their personality.
- B) We may be relatively fast in criticizing another person's character concerning how we form impressions of him or her.
- C) The idea we develop about another person has relatively much to do with the ways we form impressions of him or her.
- D) We are generally quick at developing an idea about people's personalities irrespective of the ways we form impressions of them.
- E) Even if we may have formed impressions of others in different ways, they mostly depend on ideas we develop fairly quickly.

69. Since we are both perpetrators and victims of environmental damage, humanity's survival ultimately depends on our ability to preserve the natural world.

- A) The future of humankind is finally to be decided by our resolve to preserve the environment as we are negatively affected when we damage it.
- B) The reason why we destroy the natural world and are afflicted with its damage is that our survival relies on our capability to protect the environment.
- C) If we destroy nature and are badly affected by such devastation, our ability to protect the environment will eventually rely on the survival of humanity.
- D) As we are the ones who both destroy the environment and suffer from this destruction, the existence of humanity finally rests on how well we maintain the natural world.
- E) Given that we both destroy the natural world and suffer from it, our power to protect the environment ultimately fails to save our lives.

70. Throughout the history of mankind, there have been many important innovations, from the first stone tools that enabled people to hunt animals to radio telescopes that can see into deep space.

- A) There were so many developments in history but two of them are very important: the first stone tools that made hunting animals possible and radio telescopes that can see deep space.
- B) Among many innovations in the history of mankind, there have been no greater developments than the preliminary stone tools to hunt animals and radio telescopes that enable man to investigate deep space.
- C) There have been many significant developments since the beginning of history, ranging from the first stone tools used by man for hunting animals to radio telescopes that can be used to observe deep space.
- D) Nothing is as important as the first stone tools and radio telescopes which have been helpful for humanity to hunt animals and see the deep space respectively.
- E) In the history of mankind, there is a great jump from the first stone tools that allowed humans to hunt animals to the radio telescopes that can see deep space.

71. While the trend is toward living in cities, there is still a significant proportion of the population living in the countryside.

- A) People now want to live in cities more than they do in the countryside because this is the latest trend.
- B) Nowadays, many people prefer to live in the city centres but more people are forced to live in the countryside because of the growing population.
- C) In spite of the fact that living in cities is very popular, a large number of people continue to live in the countryside.
- D) Living in the countryside is no longer trendy, and many people want to stay in cities even though the population is growing dramatically.
- E) People who now reside in the countryside outnumber city dwellers because this is the new trend.

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

72. Over the years scientists have hunted for some signal that would allow forecasters to pinpoint exactly where and when an earthquake will hit. After decades spent searching in vain, many seismologists now doubt whether such a signal even exists. ---- Within seconds of an earthquake's first subtle motions, scientists can now predict with some certainty how strong and widespread the shaking will be.

- A) Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.
- B) This would put people out of the harm's way.
- C) This is enough to send shutdown warnings to power plants.
- D) An earthquake early-warning system could provide a 20-second warning to the heart of the region.
- E) The nationwide network issues warnings via most television and radio stations.

73. The brain analyzes the flood of incoming information, decides how to respond, and sends outgoing signals to muscles and other organs, telling them what to do. ---- However, many parts of the nervous system work automatically, controlling your internal organs and reflexes without your conscious awareness.

- A) The nervous system has two main parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
- B) The nervous system in the human body is made up of billions of cells called neurons used for sending and receiving information.
- C) Nerve cells located almost everywhere in your body have long extensions called axons that can stretch to 1 m in length.
- D) Much of your nervous system is under voluntary control, which means you can choose how to react.
- E) While man-made wires carry power, the cells that make up the nervous system carry information.

74. In his renowned theory of relativity, the German-born Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Albert Einstein discarded the now discredited theory of ether and came to a conclusion: the speed of light remains constant, regardless of a light source's motion. ---- For instance, as a rocket accelerates, time passes more slowly for the rocket, and its length shortens. Conversely, from the rocket's point of view, clocks on the Earth advance more quickly.
- A) Instead, space and time are altered in accordance with the object's movement.
- B) Not only is the speed of light always and everywhere the same, it is also the absolute maximum speed limit.
- C) Albert Einstein, a great physicist, transformed our understanding of time and space.
- D) Mathematically, general relativity is much more complicated than special relativity.
- E) Neither special nor general relativity is significant at the speeds achieved by cars, airplanes or high-speed trains.
75. In the early 1980s, Israeli scientist Dan Shechtman discovered that snow crystals could form in structures that are ordered, but that have no repeating pattern. ---- It turns out, he should not have worried as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the work in 2011. The structures, now known as quasicrystals, resemble Moorish mosaics such as those found in the Alhambra in Granada, Spain.
- A) Since Shechtman's publication, hundreds of quasicrystals have been created in the laboratory.
- B) It was 100 years ago when the technique of X-ray diffraction, which Shechtman used a lot in his studies, first allowed the detailed study of crystals.
- C) The idea was so controversial that he did not publish his results for two years, fearing that no one would believe him.
- D) Shechtman's findings were not enough; the world had to wait until 2010 for a natural crystal to be identified.
- E) When he published his findings, Shechtman had to confront a lot of criticism.

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

76. (I) The term 'welfare state' came into wide use in Britain in the 1930s. (II) Though it is largely a twentieth-century phenomenon, its roots reach into the previous century. (III) As the working-class population expanded in 1850s, a number of British theorists began exploring ways to confront the poverty of the working class and the unemployed. (IV) For example, John Stuart Mill was one of those who started the discussion of the need for a welfare state in Britain. (V) In a few countries, the twentieth-century welfare state began taking shape in the decades between World War I and World War II.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
77. (I) Since his first appearance in Action Comics in 1938, *Superman* has adapted to the changing times. (II) After the Second World War, he changed his slogan from fighting for 'truth and justice' to fighting for 'truth, justice and the American way'. (III) Such figures as *Superman* are seen as fulfilling the same societal function as the myths of ancient Greece or Rome. (IV) As the nation grappled with the turmoil of the 1970s and embraced a more diverse culture, 'self-sacrifice' suddenly became part of *Superman's* appeal. (V) As for the *Superman* of the first half of the 21st century, with his alter ego Clark Kent, he is likely to reflect our modern world, which is fearful of a collapse, whether economic or environmental.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
78. (I) It is perfectly normal and sensible for small children to be afraid sometimes. (II) One of the most popular and successful treatments for phobias is to think about that which frightens you most. (III) Children are mainly afraid of losing their parents or of becoming separated from them. (IV) They are also afraid that something big might carry them away, and this was probably a realistic fear for our primitive ancestors. (V) It is wise for parents to help them learn how to deal with fear.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) It used to be believed in longevity studies that the life span of a creature was roughly proportional to its body mass and heart rate. (II) New research, however, presents a more complicated picture. (III) It can be slow to find definitive answers in this field since the studies take a long time to do – a typical Galápagos tortoise, for instance, can outlast a scientist's career. (IV) Bats and birds, for instance, are small but tend to live longer than many larger creatures. (V) Moreover, when scientists look within particular species, size does not correlate well with life span, although fast growth is often associated with reduced longevity.

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

80. (I) A *maglev* train might seem mysterious in action, but the concept is easy to understand. (II) Magnets in the track are activated by the motion of the train and then are deactivated as soon as the train is gone. (III) While the concept has been applied to trains, right now its application to ships is still theoretical. (IV) Magnets on the bottom of the train and magnets on the track repel each other and the train rises a few inches above the track; individual magnetic fields of the guideway propel the train forward. (V) *Maglev* trains travel at nearly twice the speed of conventional trains, use less energy, and cost less to maintain and run – partly because their operating mechanism involves almost no friction.

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarları, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemтираш, müsvetde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılöçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.
3. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerle aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
5. 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.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya 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 üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. 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 değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvetde 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, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

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

YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ (5 NİSAN 2015)

İNGİLİZCE

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