



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

İNGİLİZCE

(İlkbahar Dönemi)
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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 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.
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.

This test consists of 80 questions.

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

1. Gender studies is a multifaceted field of inquiry into social structures and social relations that has important ---- for the study of violence, peace and conflict.
- A) challenges B) divisions
C) implications D) drawbacks
E) requirements
2. Nano-tech products can potentially save lives as well as give us hundreds of new conveniences from enhanced drug delivery and disease ---- to fabric that will not stain.
- A) progression B) manipulation
C) detection D) transmission
E) inheritance
3. The thin, invisible layer of gas surrounding the Earth, which is called the atmosphere, shields us from the vacuum of space and protects us from ---- solar radiation.
- A) delicate B) excessive
C) vigorous D) elaborate
E) swift
4. Architectural analysis is not only a ---- academic pursuit, done for its own sake, but it can be informative and entertaining as well.
- A) mutually B) convincingly
C) drastically D) purely
E) deniably
5. Childcare is a broad term that ---- services which protect the health, safety, and well-being of children who require custodial care by adults other than their own parents for a temporary period of time.
- A) hinders B) encompasses
C) creates D) eliminates
E) suspends
6. Taking a break, and distracting your mind for a while, not only gives you the spare time to be creative, but it can also give your brain the space it needs to ---- creative solutions to problems you have been struggling with.
- A) make up for B) get away from
C) fight back against D) look up to
E) come up with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17.

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

18.

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

19.

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

20.

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

21.

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

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

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

22.

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

23.

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

24.

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

25.

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

26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) Hane fertleri, tarım dönemi boyunca yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurarak yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmişlerdir.
- B) Hane fertlerinin yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurması tarım dönemine denk gelmiştir ve bu dönemde yeni kurallardan, yapılardan ve beklentilerden etkilenmişlerdir.
- C) Tarım döneminde hane fertlerinin yabancılarla çeşitli ilişkiler kurmasının sebebi; yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmiş olmalarıdır.
- D) Tarım döneminde hane fertleri yabancılarla karmaşık ilişkiler kurdukça yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmişlerdir.
- E) Yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına giren hane fertleri, tarım döneminde yabancılarla daha karmaşık ilişkiler kurmuşlardır.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

46. What is the main purpose of the author?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. What can be understood about Humperdinck?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

63. Reporter:

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

Dietician:

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

Reporter:

– ----

Dietician:

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

Reporter:

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

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

64. Researcher:

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

Documentarist:

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

Reporter:

– ----

Documentarist:

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

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

65. Journalist:

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

Geophysicist:

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

Journalist:

– ----

Geophysicist:

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

A) What key questions do you hope to answer?

B) What kind of rocks do you expect to find?

C) How will you determine how old the rocks are?

D) What methods are you going to use to collect all these samples?

E) What other things may this study help us understand?

66. Professor:

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

Student:

– ----

Professor:

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

Student:

- **How significant characteristics it has!**

A) Do the sounds he makes differ or does he use the same kind of sounds?

B) How do the partners react to these sounds when they hear them?

C) Is it really difficult for the *little devil* frog to find a partner?

D) But doesn't it make him noticeable and vulnerable to being attacked?

E) Is it only males, or do females also produce such sounds before mating?

67. Matthew:

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

Judy:

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

Matthew:

– ----

Judy:

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

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

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

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

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

69. Delicately carved from mammoth tusk, the *Lady of Brassempouy* was discovered in southwest France in 1894 and is among the oldest representations of a human face.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

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/mechanik 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, açölçer, 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 tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135 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 sürele aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden 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 bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle 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 hiçbir sınavı başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmecek 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 ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIS'TIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞ'TİR" 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 kûlfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

TEST OF ENGLISH

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. E
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. E
16. E
17. E
18. C
19. D
20. C
21. A
22. B
23. E
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. D
28. D
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. A
36. B
37. B
38. D
39. D
40. D
41. A
42. A
43. A
44. D
45. E
46. D
47. B

TEST OF ENGLISH

48. A
49. A
50. C
51. A
52. D
53. E
54. B
55. D
56. D
57. D
58. B
59. B
60. C
61. C
62. D
63. A
64. D
65. E
66. D
67. B
68. D
69. C
70. D
71. E
72. E
73. B
74. D
75. D
76. C
77. D
78. A
79. D
80. B