

A

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI

(SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ)

İNGİLİZCE

4 Ekim 2009

ADI	:
SOYADI	:
T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI	:
SALON NUMARASI	:

GENEL AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı Fen Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilimler olmak üzere üç ayrı alandaki İngilizce testlerini içermektedir. Testlerin cevap anahtarları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu testlerden başvurunuza uygun olanını seçerek cevaplayınız.

Bu testlerin başladıkları sayfalar şöyledir:

Fen Bilimleri Testi	1
Sağlık Bilimleri Testi	18
Sosyal Bilimler Testi	36

2. Bu soru kitapçığının türü **A**'dır. Bunu cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız.

Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.

3. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
4. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.

5. Test kitapçığındaki her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.

6. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.

7. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olacaktır.

8. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testin 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.

A

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

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1. – 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The cells of all living organisms have the ---- to harvest energy from the breakdown of organic fuel molecules.

- A) amount
B) clarity
C) performance
D) reliance
E) ability

2. Bacteria are truly remarkable in terms of their adaptations to extreme environments and their abilities to survive in parts of Earth that are ---- to other forms of life.

- A) distasteful
B) cordial
C) inhospitable
D) persuasive
E) discreet

3. In December 1831, at the age of 22, Darwin began a round-the-world sea voyage that ---- influenced his thinking.

- A) obscurely
B) legitimately
C) hopefully
D) respectfully
E) profoundly

4. All organisms have some capacity to adapt to environmental changes, but the extent of this adaptive capacity ---- greatly.

- A) executes
B) varies
C) discards
D) abolishes
E) merges

5. The geological history of the Grand Canyon region ---- to be a lot more complex than previously thought when scientists examined the area in more detail.

- A) put off
B) gave up
C) brought about
D) turned out
E) set out

6. Most space rockets plunge into the oceans or become space litter when they are ---- completely.

- A) taken up
B) fallen out
C) given out
D) made up
E) used up

7. Scientists ---- that by the year 2050, robot brains based on computers that have the ability to execute 100 trillion instructions per second ---- rivalling human intelligence.

- A) are predicting / are starting
B) have predicted / would start
C) predicted / would have started
D) predict / will start
E) would predict / will have started

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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8. NASA ---- experiments on the surface of the moon for eight years when they ---- them down in 1977 for financial reasons.

- A) conducted / would have to shut
- B) has been conducting / have to shut
- C) had been conducting / had to shut
- D) was conducting / have had to shut
- E) would have conducted / would have had to shut

9. It is predicted that the world's fossil fuel sources ---- completely by the turn of the century unless strict policies to use them wisely ---- at present, before it is too late.

- A) will have been exhausted / are implemented
- B) will be exhausted / would be implemented
- C) would be exhausted / would have been implemented
- D) would have been exhausted / were implemented
- E) were exhausted / were to be implemented

10. If microchips ---- back in the late 1950s, computer technology ---- as advanced as it is today.

- A) weren't developed / isn't
- B) hadn't been developed / wouldn't be
- C) wouldn't have been developed / weren't
- D) wouldn't be developed / wouldn't be
- E) weren't being developed / won't be

11. It is hoped that alternative forms of energy, such as wind energy and geothermal energy, ---- more widely used in the near future, once technical problems ---- completely resolved.

- A) become / had been
- B) are becoming / will be
- C) will become / are
- D) have become / were
- E) would have become / have been

12. Insects that live in colonies, such as ants, bees, wasps, and termites, have long fascinated everyone, ---- naturalists ---- artists.

- A) among / with
- B) about / between
- C) in / of
- D) between / above
- E) from / to

13. A gene giving humans a preference ---- sweet foods was recently identified ---- researchers.

- A) over / among
- B) on / with
- C) to / at
- D) for / by
- E) into / within

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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14. The existence of galaxies was not recognized until the early 20th century, ---- since then galaxies have become one of the focal points of astronomical investigation.

- A) even B) because C) but
D) if E) whether

15. A gemstone used in the making of jewellery must be durable, ---- it cannot withstand the process of being handled or shaped.

- A) thus B) even if C) although
D) or else E) while

16. ---- it has a great potential for creating new organisms, experimental recombination of genes is viewed by some scientists as dangerous and unethical.

- A) As long as B) Unless
C) Just as D) Before
E) Because

17. ---- does geology provide a better understanding of the Earth's evolution and its present features, but it also serves society in a variety of practical ways.

- A) Either B) So C) Not only
D) So long as E) Not once

18. Geometry, ---- name is derived from Greek words meaning "earth measurement," is one of the oldest branches of mathematics.

- A) as B) which C) that
D) whose E) its

19. – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Air pollution is one of the major challenges that most major cities face. The task of cleaning up air pollution, (19)---- difficult, is not believed to be insurmountable. Use of fuels that are low in pollutants, such as low-sulphur forms of petroleum; more complete burning of fossil fuels, often in (20)---- with a recycling of the pollutants; and the shift to less polluting forms of power generation, such as solar energy (21)---- place of fossil fuels – all are methods that can be used for controlling pollution. Over the past few decades, the example of London as well as of some other cities (22)---- that 10 years or less is enough to control this problem to a certain extent. In fact, this period is (23)---- enough to achieve major improvements in air quality.

19.

- A) though B) as if C) unless
D) whether E) in case

20.

- A) discrimination B) combination
C) purification D) authorization
E) utilization

21.

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

22.

- A) had shown
B) would have shown
C) will have shown
D) has shown
E) was showing

23.

- A) nor B) either C) as well as
D) neither E) also

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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24. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. Whereas ordinary solids have a definite size and shape, ----.

- A) most liquids do, too
- B) gases have none
- C) their volumes are definite, as well
- D) liquids don't take the form of the container
- E) gases consist of a vast number of molecules

25. Although rain forests occupy a very small percentage of the land surface on Earth, ----.

- A) it is true that, in addition to high rainfall and humidity, mild winters are good for them
- B) most governments have introduced severe measures to stop and eliminate environmental pollution
- C) they contain a very large variety of plant and animal species that are mostly rare
- D) many species living in those areas are faced with the threat of extinction
- E) the Brazilian government has long-term plans to open up the Amazon basin for mining

26. ----, but a significant part of this land is unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation.

- A) China's first nature reserve was established in the 1950s
- B) China is located in Far East Asia
- C) The population of China has been increasing dramatically
- D) One of China's major problems is environmental pollution
- E) China covers a vast area in Asia

27. Experts fear that, unless significantly higher yields are achieved with genetically modified (GM) crops, ----.

- A) genetic engineers are determined to continue to work on crops that can grow in a shorter period of time
- B) these trends led to economic development and a significant reduction in global hunger and poverty
- C) certain circles are concerned about the possible negative effects of GM crops on human health
- D) massive environmental degradation will be the inevitable result of trying to feed the world's increasing population
- E) the impacts of climate change on agriculture will not be fully understood in the years ahead

28. ----, which, in turn, makes animal husbandry more profitable than it used to be in the past.

- A) People with rising incomes consume more meat and livestock products
- B) The world's poor have been getting poorer and less able to produce food
- C) Much of the world's starving population lives in the sub-Saharan region, where farming is poor
- D) Debate continues over whether climate change will further reduce the world's ability to feed itself
- E) Most countries in Africa need to invest more in their agriculture sectors

29. Physicists have established that, before the universe existed in its present form, ----.

- A) the Milky Way is one of billions of galaxies in the universe
- B) astronomy attracted many high school students to study it in depth
- C) all of its matter was concentrated in one mass
- D) they knew what to look for
- E) their existence would not have been questionable

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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30. Experts differ greatly in their estimates of the number of plant and animal species, ----.

- A) since the exact number of these species has only recently been identified
- B) but they all agree that the distribution of these species is highly uneven
- C) in case many of the currently endangered species go extinct in the near future
- D) unless they focus their attention on those species that have increased in number
- E) despite the fact that the populations of certain species have soared dramatically

31. Atoms have several properties ----.

- A) in case they have different numbers of protons and electrons
- B) in which they are the smallest particles of all matter
- C) that help distinguish one type of atom from another
- D) because physicists have split the atom into many subatomic particles
- E) while the electrons in an atom are very much smaller than the protons and neutrons

32. Quantum theory specifies new rules for describing the universe, ----.

- A) although efforts to explore it are continuing
- B) as it is considered an ancient science
- C) unless the universe cannot be described with the help of its principles
- D) just as it has introduced new ways of thinking about matter and energy
- E) for it has not been proven or validated scientifically

33. Climatologists are not certain about the number of hurricanes that occurred worldwide before 1970, ----.

- A) although the historical data are too inconsistent to allow firm conclusions
- B) given that sea-surface temperatures are a key driver of hurricane formation
- C) since an unprecedented four hurricanes hit Florida in the summer of 2004
- D) which global warming has led to more intense storms
- E) when satellite observations became routine

34. Some of the world's natural resources, such as natural vegetation and solar energy, are renewable, ----.

- A) which cannot be renewed easily at a low cost
- B) while others like fossil fuels are non-renewable
- C) since they are not reliable sources of energy
- D) if conserving them is not possible
- E) some of which are non-renewable

35. New bioplastics are a lot less hazardous to our planet and our natural resources, ----.

- A) even though their reserves are gradually shrinking due to increasing use by industries
- B) as plastics cannot be degraded biologically like organic materials
- C) since they require less oil and energy to produce than traditional plastics
- D) so traditional plastics are used in a wide range of industries, including textiles and packaging
- E) for the damaging effects of plastic waste on the environment are undeniable

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

36. – 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. According to some physicists, the universe is just a little lighter than a black hole of the same size.

- A) Bazı fizikçilere göre, bir kara delik, aynı boyuttaki evrenden sadece biraz daha ağırdır.
- B) Bazı fizikçiler, evrenin, aynı büyüklükteki bir kara delikten, sadece biraz daha hafif olduğunu öne sürmektedirler.
- C) Bazı fizikçiler, evrenin, aynı boyuttaki bir kara delik kadar hafif olduğunu varsaymaktadırlar.
- D) Bazı fizikçilere göre, evrenin ağırlığı, aynı boyuttaki bir kara deliğin ağırlığını geçmemektedir.
- E) Bazı fizikçilere göre, evren, aynı boyuttaki bir kara delikten yalnızca biraz daha hafiftir.

37. The discovery in Japan of a 130-million-year-old lizard fossil may re-determine the date when flowering plants are believed to have emerged on Earth.

- A) Çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığı tarihin yeniden belirlenmesi, Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfiyle gerçekleşmiştir.
- B) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosili keşfedildikten sonra, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarih yeniden belirlenmiştir.
- C) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfi, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarihi yeniden belirleyebilir.
- D) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfedilmesinden önce, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde daha yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıktığına inanılıyordu.
- E) Japonya'da 130 milyon yaşında bir kertenkele fosilinin keşfedilmesiyle, çiçekli bitkilerin yeryüzünde ortaya çıktığına inanılan tarih yeniden belirlenmiştir.

38. With an estimated 200,000 species of plants and animals, Madagascar is among the top five most biologically diverse countries in the world.

- A) Aşağı yukarı 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüne sahip olan Madagaskar, biyolojik çeşitliliği en fazla olan dünyadaki ilk beş ülkeden biridir.
- B) Biyolojik çeşitlilik bakımından dünyanın en önemli beş ülkesinden biri olan Madagaskar, tahminî olarak 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüne sahiptir.
- C) Madagaskar'ın sahip olduğu bitki ve hayvan türü 200.000 civarındadır ve böylece dünyada biyolojik çeşitliliği en zengin olan ilk beş ülke arasındadır.
- D) Madagaskar, gerek zengin biyolojik çeşitliliği ve gerek sahip olduğu 200.000 civarındaki bitki ve hayvan türüyle, dünyanın ilk beş ülkesi arasında yer almaktadır.
- E) Tahminî 200.000 bitki ve hayvan türüyle, Madagaskar, dünyada, biyolojik olarak en çok çeşitliliğe sahip, ilk beş ülke arasındadır.

39. – 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. X-ışını görüntüleme yöntemleri, kırıkların tanınmasını bir yüzyıldan fazla zamandır daha kolay kılmıştır, ancak X-ışınları, her zaman daha ince ayrıntıların saptanmasında yardımcı olamaz.

- A) Although the diagnosis of fractures has been easier for over a century, thanks to X-ray imaging methods, X-rays do not always help to detect the finer details.
- B) X-ray imaging methods have made diagnosing fractures easier for more than a century, but X-rays cannot always help to detect the finer details.
- C) For over a century, it has been much easier to diagnose fractures thanks to X-ray imaging methods, even though X-rays fail to detect the intricate parts.
- D) X-rays have helped to detect the inner parts of fractures, and, therefore, the diagnosis of fractures has been much easier for over a century.
- E) Thanks to X-ray imaging methods, the diagnosis of fractures has been possible for more than a century, but the details of fractures cannot always be detected fully.

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40. Her element, diğer bir elementin atomlarından farklı, tek tip atomdan oluşur.

- A) An element contains only one type of atom, entirely different from other atoms.
- B) The kind of atom that makes up an element is usually different from the atoms of other elements.
- C) Each element consists of one kind of atom, which is different from the atoms of any other element.
- D) The atoms that each element has are completely different from those of other elements.
- E) Each element has one set of atoms which are very different from the atoms of all the other elements.

41. Çin'deki sanayileşme, öyle büyük çevresel değişikliklere yol açmıştır ki fabrikaların yarattığı kirlilik dağlık alanlardaki yağışı, yüzde 50'ye varan miktarda düşürmüştür.

- A) Industrialization in China has brought about such massive environmental changes that pollution created by factories has reduced the rainfall in mountainous areas by as much as 50 per cent.
- B) Massive environmental changes in China have resulted from industrialization, and, consequently, the rainfall in mountainous areas has dropped as much as 50 per cent due to the pollution caused by factories.
- C) The amount of the rainfall in the mountainous areas in China has fallen by as much as 50 per cent because of the pollution caused by factories, as massive industrialization led to environmental changes.
- D) Industrialization in China has caused so much environmental change that the amount of the rainfall in the country's mountainous areas has fallen 50 per cent due to the pollution brought about by factories.
- E) China's industrialization has led to extensive environmental changes – so much so that, because of the pollution caused by factories, the rainfall in mountainous areas has dropped to 50 per cent.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. **Photosynthesis, the process by which green plants and certain other organisms use the energy of light to convert carbon dioxide and water into simple sugar glucose, occurs in green plants, seaweeds, algae, and certain bacteria. These organisms are veritable sugar factories, producing millions of new glucose molecules per second. ---- Some plants produce more glucose than they use, however, and they store it in the form of starch and other carbohydrates in their roots, stems, and leaves.**

- A) The sugar we use in our everyday lives is derived from plants like sugar cane and is processed in factories.
- B) An extremely important by-product of photosynthesis is oxygen, on which most organisms depend.
- C) Being unable to produce it, humans and other animals rely on the glucose produced by these organisms.
- D) Plants use much of this glucose as an energy source to build leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds.
- E) In plants, photosynthesis occurs in leaves and green stems within specialized cell structures called "chloroplasts".

43. **Insects are often regarded as pests because some bite, sting, spread diseases, or compete with humans over crop plants. ---- Without insects to pollinate flowers, the human race would soon run out of food because many of the crop plants that we rely on would not be able to reproduce. In addition, insects themselves are valued as food in many parts of the world. Also, they help to recycle organic matter by feeding on wastes and on dead plants and animals.**

- A) Therefore, humans use chemicals to get rid of harmful plants growing among agricultural crops.
- B) Scientists have so far been able to identify about one million species of insects.
- C) Nevertheless, they are of undeniably great value to nature and to humans.
- D) Pollination is the process by which most plants reproduce, but there are exceptions.
- E) While some insects protect themselves with their poison, others use camouflage.

44. **---- As a residential fuel, it is burned in furnaces, water heaters, cooking stoves, and clothes dryers. As an industrial fuel, it is burned in special furnaces to bake bricks and ceramic tiles and to produce cement. In addition to its use as a fuel, natural gas serves as a raw material for creating petrochemicals, which are used as a base product for fertilizers, detergents, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and numerous other goods.**

- A) Historical records show that natural gas was burned as a fuel as early as 250 A.D. in China.
- B) There is a growing concern among developed nations about the future availability of energy sources.
- C) Among the most common residential fuels are natural gas, coal, and bottled butane and propane.
- D) Natural gas is used both as a fuel and as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals.
- E) The use of fossil fuels is generally regarded as harmful to the environment, since it is a major cause of global warming.

45. **Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals to their physical and biological environment. The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere. The biological environment includes organisms of the same kind as well as other plants and animals. ---- For this reason, it draws upon such fields as climatology, hydrology, oceanography, physics, chemistry, geology, and soil analysis as well as animal behaviour, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.**

- A) Different kinds of organisms often share the same environment, which makes the relationship between them significant.
- B) However, due to the climate and other natural factors, physical and biological environments show great diversity in the world.
- C) An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word.
- D) Our understanding of environmental problems has increased by a very large extent over the last few decades.
- E) Although the field is a distinct scientific discipline, it has a close relationship with other disciplines.

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46. The principle of all the sciences, including physics, is generally considered to be the ordering of the complex appearances detected by our senses. In other words, this is the ordering of what we often refer to as the "world around us". In fact, many people think of science as a mechanical process of collecting facts. ---- Essentially, science is a creative activity that in many respects resembles other creative activities of the human mind.

- A) This is not the case at all.
- B) Aristotle believed that the natural state of an object is to be at rest.
- C) It was Galileo who founded our modern view of motion.
- D) As a result of Einstein's theory of relativity, our concepts of space and time have been completely altered.
- E) The list of ways in which physics, for example, relates to other fields is extensive.

47. – 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Joseph:
- I read that Taiwanese researchers have developed a motorcycle that runs on compressed air.

Maria:
- **So, what's so special about it?**

Joseph:
- ----

Maria:
- **Oh, then it really is a significant invention.**

- A) The prototype has not aroused much interest among the public yet.
- B) It requires electricity to compress the air.
- C) Well, it could help to solve the problem of pollution.
- D) Actually, they have been working on it for quite some time.
- E) Well, they might soon start mass producing them.

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48. Customer:

- I'd like to buy a good camera for a reasonable price. What would you recommend?

Shop assistant:

- Well, we have this professional series, with which you can get extra high-resolution images and at least three types of lenses. Their prices start from \$3,000.

Customer:

- ----

Shop assistant:

- Then, maybe you'd consider one from this series, which comes with only the standard lens, but can be upgraded when necessary. Plus, they provide equally high-resolution images.

- A) Oh, I didn't expect that they would be so simple.
- B) Actually, photography has been a major interest of mine for a long time.
- C) I can see you are very informed about cameras.
- D) Oh, I don't think I want something so professional.
- E) Well, that really is a good value.

49. Thomas:

- Did you know that *e. coli*, the bacteria that upsets stomachs and kills people, can actually be useful?

Julie:

- How so?

Thomas:

- ----

Julie:

- Wow! That means it is going to serve as an alternative energy source.

- A) You know, it is actually present in the intestines.
- B) Well, scientists have genetically engineered it to excrete biodiesel.
- C) It obtains the energy it needs from the intestinal flora.
- D) The new method involves mixing the bacteria with sugar cane.
- E) The newly-developed biodiesel is not as efficient as a fossil fuel.

50. Jeffrey:

- The swine flu outbreak seems to have emerged without warning, don't you think?

Nathan:

- Yes, you have a point. But I think the virus existed for some time before it was discovered.

Jeffrey:

- ----

Nathan:

- The answer is likely "yes", if more attention had been paid to the human-animal interactions that enable new viruses to emerge.

- A) Do you think governments have taken the necessary measures against it?
- B) Could there be a more effective way of monitoring the course of the disease?
- C) Do you think the world faces more pandemics like this one?
- D) Couldn't it have been detected and the spread of it prevented?
- E) Do you think vaccination against such pandemics would solve the problem?

51. Peter:

- Weren't you thinking of getting a new job as a laboratory assistant? Well, here is an advertisement.

Joanna:

- Oh, I have already seen that one, but I'm not the one they are looking for.

Peter:

- ----

Joanna:

- Yes, all but a very important one. I'm not a British citizen.

- A) Don't you want to work in Britain?
- B) But why? You meet all the requirements.
- C) Why? Don't you have a licence to work as a lab assistant?
- D) Are they looking for better qualified people?
- E) You're wrong; I'm sure they don't care about citizenship.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

52. – 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

52. (I) The Anacostia River, which flows through the heart of Washington, DC, is just one of dozens of severely polluted rivers in the US. (II) It is contaminated with the molecular remnants of dyes, plastics, asphalt, and pesticides. (III) Recent tests have shown that up to 68% of the river's brown bullhead catfish suffer from liver cancer. (IV) Water pollution comes from many sources, such as wastewater from textile and pulp mills, agricultural waste, and residential sewage. (V) Wildlife officials recommend that anyone who catches the river's fish toss them back uneaten, and swimming has been banned.

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

53. (I) Weight, lift, thrust, and drag are the four primary sources acting upon an airplane. (II) Since the 1950s, aircraft technology has developed at an amazing speed, making especially great advances in thrust. (III) Weight, which is the force caused by gravity, is also the force that offsets lift, which is the upward force on the plane, because it acts in the opposite direction. (IV) Thrust, which is provided by a propeller or a jet engine, or a combination of the two, is the force that pushes the airplane forward in the air. (V) The fourth force, drag, is created by the friction that the airplane produces when moving through the air.

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

54. (I) Volcanic eruptions in populated regions are a significant threat to people, property, and agriculture. (II) The danger is mostly from fast-moving hot flows of explosively erupted materials, falling ash, and highly destructive flows of lava and volcanic debris. (III) On the contrary, they can also be rich in natural resources, especially with the materials that they erupt. (IV) In addition, explosive eruptions, even from volcanoes in unpopulated regions, can eject ash high into the atmosphere, posing a danger to distant populations. (V) Such explosions also create drifting volcanic ash clouds that represent a serious hazard to airplanes.

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

55. (I) Water vapour is the most common greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, accounting for about 60 to 70 per cent of the natural greenhouse effect. (II) Humans do not have a direct effect on water vapour levels in the atmosphere. (III) But human activities do increase the concentration of other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, producing warmer temperatures. (IV) Indeed, global warming has now become one of the most passionately argued issues of our time. (V) This results in an increase in the evaporation of oceans, lakes, and rivers, raising the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

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

56. (I) For a long time, science was more or less a united whole known as "natural philosophy," and wasn't that far removed from art. (II) Then, in the 18th century, the distinctions between the scientific fields began to appear. (III) Later, in the 19th century, to take two examples, physics and chemistry went their separate ways. (IV) Actually, several physicists in the 1930s and 1940s tried to apply their knowledge to microbiology. (V) So, the sharp border that we now see between the arts and sciences is but only a few centuries old.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Palaeontology was once limited to digging up fossils and trying to deduce their age with inaccurate methods. However, fossil analysis improved dramatically in the 1960s, with the advent and refinement of two techniques: radiometric dating and stratigraphy. The first radiometric method was also known as carbon-14 dating, and it was usable for specimens younger than 50,000 years. Later, potassium-argon dating revolutionized the field by enabling scientists to detect the radioactive decay of elements found naturally in rocks and soil surrounding much older fossils. Stratigraphy, which is the study of rock layering, actually was developed well before the 1960s, but that was the decade scientists began to better understand how geological conditions, earthen layers, and fossil records all relate. The resulting refinement of biostratigraphy, i.e., the study of the complete life of a stratum of earth, allowed scientists to determine the environment and lifestyle of human ancestors based on fossilized flora and fauna found within the same layer as the hominine fossils. Since the 1960s, DNA testing has come to be used widely. As all living organisms have the same genetic code, scientists can use DNA variations as a molecular clock. After splitting with a common ancestor, each generation develops a constant rate of genetic mutations. The molecular clock allows scientists to calculate how long ago the split occurred based on the number of differences between species. The method is now helping scientists map the routes that humans took out of Africa.

57. It can be understood from the passage that the carbon-14 method ----.

- A) involves the use of radioactivity to make fossils decay
- B) can be used to date fossils of any age
- C) revolutionized potassium-argon dating
- D) was no longer practiced after the 1960s
- E) was the earliest form of radiometric dating

58. It is clearly stressed in the passage that, before the development of different dating methods, ----.

- A) the molecular clock was used by scientists to determine the age of fossils
- B) the age of fossils could not be determined reliably
- C) palaeontology was regarded as a field of study that was only concerned with the excavation of fossils
- D) it was impossible to know whether Africa was the home of the first human beings
- E) only the age of fossils which were older than 50,000 years could be determined accurately

59. According to the passage, stratigraphy ----.

- A) helped scientists to understand the relationship among only fossil records
- B) deals mainly with vegetative life in a given region
- C) started to be used in the study of fossils long after its emergence as a science
- D) later established the basis for DNA dating
- E) allowed scientists to refine the methods of biostratigraphy

60. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the advanced methods palaeontologists use to date fossils
- B) how palaeontology came to be recognized as a field of science
- C) recent advances made in the study of genetic mutations
- D) the development of DNA testing and its use in deciphering the genetic code
- E) the relationship between humans and the environment they live in

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Baleen whales and toothed whales each have a unique way of vocalizing. Only baleen whales produce long sequences of deep sounds known as whale songs. They have a larynx, an organ at the top of the trachea, which may be involved in sound production. Researchers are unclear about the organ's role in the songs as whale larynxes are unlike those of humans, which have vocal chords. Toothed whales, on the other hand, rely on sequences of high-pitched clicks and whistles for both echo location and communication with their mates. Their phonic lips, a structure analogous to human nasal passages, press together when air is forced through them, vibrating the surrounding tissue. The sound waves then penetrate an oily organ in the whale's head, called the "melon", where they are focused into a beam of sound. When this beam strikes a fish, the seabed, or another object, the sound is reflected back to the whale as an echo. Toothed whales can thus locate prey and navigate in total darkness. However, during their long, deep dives, toothed whales cannot inhale air every time they want to produce a sound. So they collect it in a sac at the back of their head and reuse it.

61. It is pointed out in the passage that there is some uncertainty as to ----.

- A) why both baleen and toothed whales use sounds in order to find their ways
- B) whether toothed whales can travel long distances in the sea without inhaling fresh air
- C) how a baleen whale's phonic lips function in the production of sound
- D) how baleen whales produce sound
- E) how far whale songs travel in the sea when whales communicate with their mates

62. According to the passage, baleen whales are different from toothed whales because they ----.

- A) use their trachea to produce sounds
- B) communicate with other whales through whistles
- C) can dive to immeasurable depths and find their ways in full darkness
- D) are much more efficient in locating feeding areas in the sea
- E) produce what is called the "whale song"

63. It is clear from the passage that toothed whales ----.

- A) can hardly find where their prey is located
- B) navigate through the echoes of the sounds they make
- C) often come up to the sea surface to inhale enough air
- D) generally swim close to the seabed while they are hunting
- E) are better hunters than baleen whales, especially in deep waters

64. The passage ----.

- A) doesn't explain clearly how toothed whales vocalize
- B) gives a full account of the study researchers have made of baleen whales
- C) focuses more on toothed whales than on baleen whales
- D) points out the similarities of sound production in whales and human beings
- E) describes in detail how toothed whales hunt in total darkness

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The human population continues to grow by more than 75 million people annually. Since the first Earth Day in 1970, emission rates have remained steady at about 1.2 metric tons of carbon per person per year. Unfortunately, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol has had little measurable effect on these per-capita emissions, even in the countries that have agreed to national targets. More than any other factor, population growth drives rising carbon emissions, and the US Census Bureau and United Nations both project that the global population, currently 6.6 billion, will surpass 9 billion before 2050. The implication is that one of the best strategies for reducing future greenhouse gas emissions is population stabilization, as quickly as can be achieved by noncoercive means.

65. It is suggested in the passage that one feasible way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the future ----.

- A) may be through the control of population growth
- B) is through the enlargement of the measures included in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol
- C) will be through the assignment of more responsibility to the United Nations
- D) can best be found through cooperation among all the countries in the world
- E) depends to a large extent on the revision of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol

66. One understands from the passage that the 1997 Kyoto Protocol ----.

- A) was originally inspired by the celebration of Earth Day in 1970
- B) can be considered a major achievement by the United Nations and the United States
- C) does contain a set of extremely harsh sanctions on gas emissions
- D) has been most effective in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- E) has been largely disregarded by the countries that have signed it

67. It is emphasized in the passage that annual population growth in the world ----.

- A) can be reduced effectively through the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol
- B) has the effect of raising the amount of carbon emissions
- C) plays no role in the increase in greenhouse gas emissions
- D) is constantly watched by the US Census Bureau so that it can be kept stable
- E) has alarmed many countries and forced them to take measures to prevent it

68. As claimed in the passage, by 2050, the world's population will ----.

- A) increase by more than half
- B) definitely reach a stable level
- C) cease to have any effect on gas emissions
- D) have a much lower growth rate
- E) decrease by 75 million people per year

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists are exploring ways of producing spider silk artificially, a process difficult to repeat effectively. A spider's silk gland is a very efficient chemical factory. Inside its gland, the spider stores a mixture of liquid proteins, which it is able to transform into light, strong fibres. Artificial spider silk could have many applications, from lightweight and durable packing materials to parachutes, surgical sutures, and even bullet-proof vests. Producing it synthetically is a two-part process: scientists must first manufacture the proteins and then find a way to form them into superfine threads. They have had success with the first part, by producing proteins through genetic modification. Binding proteins into fibres as thin and strong as spider silk, however, has proved to be a challenge. Recently, however, a group of German scientists have attempted to solve that problem by using a device modelled on a spider's glands. Like the arachnid method, the proteins are mixed with potassium phosphate, and then the pH is lowered before pressure is applied as the mixture flows through tiny channels, hardening and binding the proteins. So far, researchers have been able to make fibres of only a fraction of an inch long, but they hope to be able to produce longer, stronger fibres in the future.

69. As stressed in the passage, with regard to the production of artificial spider silk, the main problem is ----.

- A) the difficulty in mixing proteins with potassium phosphate
- B) that scientists are not seriously interested in it
- C) how to make fibres as fine and long as natural spider silk
- D) whether the material can be used for various purposes
- E) whether it can be commercially and technologically viable

70. According to the passage, artificial spider silk ----.

- A) could have various uses in industry
- B) is produced only in chemical factories
- C) is commonly known as a very profitable product
- D) is a material that has already had a wide range of applications
- E) is currently being produced in threads longer than an inch

71. It is clear from the passage that natural spider silk is produced ----.

- A) in large quantities for use in the production of various materials
- B) only when the spider's silk gland has stored enough liquid proteins
- C) shortly before the spider's silk gland undergoes a chemical reaction
- D) through the transformation in the spider's silk gland of liquid proteins into fibres
- E) even though the spider's silk gland fails to have an adequate amount of liquid protein mixture

72. It is pointed out in the passage that, in making synthetic silk, scientists have so far been successful in ----.

- A) imitating the entire natural process of silk production
- B) producing fibres suitable for parachutes and bullet-proof vests
- C) understanding the importance of proteins
- D) producing artificial fibres about an inch in thickness
- E) obtaining the necessary proteins through genetic modification

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An organism discovered deep in the ground has taken astrobiologists by surprise. The organism's unique ability to live in complete isolation from other species, or even light or oxygen, suggests it could be the key to life on other planets. It was discovered in fluid-filled cracks in a South African gold mine, nearly three kilometres beneath the Earth's surface. When US scientists analyzed the fluid, they expected to find genes from a mix of species. Instead, they found that 99.9 per cent of the DNA belonged to just one bacterium, a previously unknown species. Such a self-sufficient organism is virtually unheard of. It means that this organism extracts everything it needs from an otherwise dead environment. Almost all other known organisms on the Earth that do not use sunlight directly do use some product of photosynthesis. However, this newly-found organism gets its energy from the radioactive decay of uranium in the surrounding rocks. It also has genes to extract carbon and nitrogen from its environment, both of which are essential for making proteins. Scientists believe that this organism is just the type that could survive on a planet other than the Earth.

73. As suggested in the passage, for scientists, the newly-discovered organism ----.

- A) can be useful in preventing environmental deformation
- B) is unique only to Africa's ecosystem
- C) can provide clues about life on other planets
- D) seems to reveal the beginnings of life on the Earth
- E) can survive only in an environment where there is plenty of protein

74. According to the passage, upon the analysis of the fluid found in a South African gold mine, scientists have learned that ----.

- A) proteins discovered in it were made through carbon and nitrogen
- B) it contained only one type of organism, unlike any of those already known
- C) the Earth and other planets have similar environmental conditions
- D) the radioactive effects of uranium can be seen very deep down in the Earth
- E) all kinds of organisms can be found not only on the Earth but also on other planets

75. It is clear from the passage that what makes the newly-found organism unique is that it ----.

- A) lives in an environment that lacks any kind of organic life
- B) can survive only through photosynthesis
- C) feeds on the remains of dead organisms
- D) does not have to produce proteins
- E) exists only in the depths of the Earth

76. One understands from the passage that astrobiologists ----.

- A) have focused all their efforts on the search for life on other planets
- B) regard organisms as indispensable for the solution of environmental problems
- C) were astonished by the discovery of so unusual an organism in the depths of the Earth
- D) have now shifted their attention to the study of organisms deep in the Earth
- E) have been particularly interested in the DNA structure of a large variety of organisms

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A scientific view of something is always an intimate mixture of theories and observed facts. The theories are broad, general ideas together with arguments based on them. The arguments are designed to show that, if the general ideas are accepted, then this or the other thing ought to be observed. If this, that, or the other actually is observed, then the theory is a good one; if not, then the theoreticians have to think again. Thus, theoretical ideas and arguments are continually subjected to the severe test of comparison with the facts, and scientists are proud of the strictness with which this is done. On the other hand, theories often suggest new things to look for; in other words, they lead to predictions. These predictions are frequently successful, and scientists are entitled to be proud of that, too. But it follows that no theory is immutable; any scientific view of any subject may, in principle, be invalidated at any time by the discovery of new facts.

77. The point made in the passage is that theories are subject to revision or may lose their validity ----.

- A) if and when new facts are brought to light
- B) so long as they are not supported through arguments
- C) because the arguments about them are not based on facts
- D) even though they have been tested and compared with facts
- E) due to the fact that most of the observations they are based on cannot be tested

78. It is asserted in the passage that, when something is understood scientifically, ----.

- A) it shows how essentially the theory rather than the observation is important
- B) this involves not only the relevant theory but also an observation of facts themselves
- C) this means the rejection of the arguments put forward against it
- D) the predictions made so far lose their significance and are not taken into consideration
- E) this is because new facts have not been discovered yet

79. It is clear from the passage that theories ----.

- A) usually provide guidelines for new discoveries
- B) always arouse a great deal of controversy among scientists
- C) sometimes exist separately from observed facts
- D) can be maintained unless they are validated by new facts
- E) are specific formulations that are taken for granted by many scientists

80. According to the passage, the validity of a theory ----.

- A) can seldom be rejected once all the theoreticians share a common view
- B) is always hard to maintain, since scientists usually come up with contrary views
- C) can only be established after a series of arguments put forward by various theoreticians
- D) is determined through the test of its comparison with observed facts
- E) always makes scientists proud of their work for the progress of science

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

A

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

2009-ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sağ. Bil.

1. – 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The ---- of potassium in the human body is dramatically demonstrated when too much or too little of it is secreted.

- A) comparison B) attribution
C) significance D) marginality
E) demand

2. In the past decade, technology has become ---- to freeze human embryos and then successfully transplant them into host mothers, thereby giving some young women the option of postponing childbirth.

- A) appropriate B) negligible
C) potential D) degraded
E) available

3. Most multiple-sclerosis patients suffer weakness and visual problems, and they become ---- more disabled.

- A) hardly B) progressively C) absolutely
D) solely E) plausibly

4. Traditionally, medicine has taken a paternalistic stance towards patients, with the all-knowing physician ---- wisdom from on high, but that is becoming increasingly unacceptable.

- A) informing B) withdrawing C) requesting
D) providing E) commenting

5. Short-term memory records the information in front of us right now, though a portion of this seems to evaporate soon afterward; the remainder ---- a process in the brain called consolidation, which makes it permanent.

- A) goes through B) gives off
C) gets away with D) puts off
E) comes up with

6. More than 350,000 people in the UK (25,000 of them children) suffer from Type I diabetes, an auto-immune condition that is ---- by a variety of largely unknown genetic and environmental factors.

- A) taken part in B) brought about
C) cut down on D) done away with
E) got over

7. For a long time, scientists ---- by the fact that the French ---- to eat fatty diets rich in red meat but to live as long as those on lean and vegetarian diets.

- A) had been intrigued / are tending
B) were intrigued / would have tended
C) would be intrigued / have been tending
D) will have been intrigued / would tend
E) have been intrigued / tend

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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8. Although people ---- with both “good” brown fat cells and normal white fat cells, usually the former ---- after infancy.

- A) have been born / lose
- B) were born / will lose
- C) are born / are lost
- D) had been born / had lost
- E) are to be born / had been lost

9. As part of an effort by the UK government to track down people at risk of a heart attack, British doctors ---- to investigate the family history of those of their patients who ---- high cholesterol.

- A) had been told / are having
- B) are telling / have had
- C) would be told / will have
- D) have been told / have
- E) had told / had had

10. The latest research finding that older adults are generally happier than younger ones ---- superficially at odds with many studies that ---- older people are at higher risk for depression and other mental health problems.

- A) seems / have found
- B) seemed / will find
- C) has seemed / would find
- D) had seemed / have been finding
- E) could have seemed / would have found

11. In Britain, the highest-level medical jobs continue to be dominated by men of 55 or more, but these distinguished consultants and professors ---- within the next ten years, and this ---- more women to reach the top tier.

- A) will have been retiring / is allowing
- B) have retired / allowed
- C) would have retired / will be allowing
- D) had been retiring / has allowed
- E) will be retiring / will allow

12. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, 85,000 baby teeth were collected ---- children in the Midwestern US as part of a study of a possible link ---- the testing of atomic bombs and human health.

- A) around / beside
- B) with / from
- C) inside / throughout
- D) from / between
- E) under / among

13. Evidence clearly shows there is a preventive effect ---- aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs ---- colorectal cancer.

- A) after / with
- B) on / to
- C) of / on
- D) without / by
- E) between / beside

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

14. ---- the so-called swine flu turns out to be less frightening than first feared, it is only a matter of time before a deadlier one comes along.

- A) Unless B) Even if C) Whether
D) While E) When

15. All efforts by the Chinese government to eliminate the most widespread parasitic infection in the country failed, ---- a new drug arrived in the 1980s that was said to be highly effective in controlling the disease.

- A) just as B) so that C) in case
D) even after E) whereby

16. After Hurricane Katrina hit the US city of New Orleans in 2005 and left it without electricity for many weeks, mold and spores easily grew in the still-habitable houses, ---- respiratory and skin problems are still widespread.

- A) because B) so C) although
D) yet E) whenever

17. Many surgeons believe that a patient ---- face bears a calm expression immediately before an operation is likely to require less anaesthesia during the procedure.

- A) what B) which C) whatever
D) that E) whose

18. In the developing world, the public-sector health care infrastructure is typically overwhelmed, which is not surprising considering ---- national governments spend on health as a share of national income.

- A) how little B) few C) so much
D) just as much E) how many

19. – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Ultraviolet (UV) light from the sun is classified into three types: ultraviolet A (UVA), ultraviolet B (UVB), and ultraviolet C (UVC), depending on its wavelength. UV light in small amounts is (19)----, as it helps the body produce Vitamin D. (20)----, larger amounts of UV light damage DNA (the body's genetic material) and alter the amounts and kinds of chemicals (21)---- the skin cells make. UV light also (22)---- folic acid, sometimes resulting in deficiency of that essential vitamin in fair-skinned individuals. Although UVA penetrates deeper (23)---- the skin, UVB is responsible for at least three quarters of the damaging effects of UV light, including tanning, burning, premature skin aging, wrinkling, and skin cancer.

19.

- A) neutral B) beneficial
C) indeterminate D) minimal
E) economical

20.

- A) Additionally B) Similarly
C) However D) Indeed
E) Otherwise

21.

- A) that B) what C) where
D) whatever E) wherever

22.

- A) should break down
B) must break down
C) broke down
D) might have broken down
E) may break down

23.

- A) with B) from C) into
D) without E) beside

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

24. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. **Since the response to a cholera outbreak is often led by medical professionals, ----.**

- A) epidemics can easily escalate into pandemics when medications are scarce
- B) another disease should be chosen by those in charge
- C) doctors and nurses must learn to cooperate in emergency and non-emergency situations alike
- D) other aspects, such as environmental or communication issues, might tend to be neglected
- E) cholera often results in severe dehydration and even death

25. **---- that is often associated with extreme tiredness.**

- A) Medical investigators decided to study the biochemical clock that keeps bodies running parallel with the sun
- B) Molecular biologists are feverishly at work on a new research project
- C) Most disorders requiring surgery during pregnancy centre on the abdominal region
- D) Occupational safety regulations issued by the US government have resulted in an industry record
- E) Rheumatoid arthritis is one example of a disease

26. **If it is proven to be successful in clinical studies, ----.**

- A) significant results in scar reduction have already been reported by the University of Manchester
- B) an experimental drug has been designed to reduce certain types of scarring
- C) this new preparation comes after decades of research into its anti-scarring properties
- D) the new treatment could be used in the early management of wounds from surgery and injury
- E) patients are being told not to get their hopes up of the treatment being available soon

27. **Although it has a shameful history of sabotaging the many attempts to bring universal health care to the American people, ----.**

- A) the medical-insurance industry now accepts the need for radical changes in this area
- B) political leaders are increasingly unhappy about the opposition of the insurance industry
- C) a typical insurance company does not want to see such a model introduced in the US
- D) many politicians agree with the position traditionally taken by these companies
- E) a majority of the population is frightened of the government interfering in their relationships with their insurers

28. **Although it is not an automatic correlation, ----.**

- A) shock-absorbing shoes with cushioned soles have long been considered better for runners
- B) there are two types of diabetes, Type I and Type II
- C) people who have a family history of cancer may be at greater risk for the disease
- D) cholesterol-lowering drugs are covered by the more comprehensive medical-insurance plans
- E) one's doctor should inspire a feeling of trust, not fear

29. **Ever since scientists learned how to manipulate genes, ----.**

- A) doctors and patients have pinned their hopes on this knowledge being transmuted into readily available medical procedures
- B) advances in gene therapy are expected to be announced by research teams in Japan and Argentina in the near future
- C) all gene therapy rests on the idea that the patient's genes can be manipulated in such a way that the organism fixes itself
- D) various other therapies, such as bone-marrow transplants, have proved inadequate in making headway against the rare disorder of severe combined immuno-deficiency
- E) no clinical trial expects to get ultimate approval in the near future by health authorities in the US and Europe

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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30. Laser light usually passes easily through bone, ----.

- A) except in cases where its use has been ruled out
- B) unless the diagnosis is incorrect
- C) as will many orthopaedic surgeons
- D) whereas bone seldom displays resistance to it
- E) but sound does not

31. ----, he was one of three people awarded the 2008 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

- A) Only if Harald zur Hausen's earlier work with retroviruses is excluded
- B) Unless scientists other than Harald zur Hausen had not received credit for their discoveries
- C) Unlike the medical breakthroughs achieved by other men that had been honoured previously
- D) Because Harald zur Hausen had discovered that human papilloma viruses cause cervical cancer
- E) Now that human papilloma viruses are known to cause cervical cancer

32. ----, many women will welcome the opportunity to take some preventive action against bone thinning.

- A) As they enter middle age
- B) Despite the fact that their emotional outbursts are seldom justified
- C) Knowing that sports injuries are almost inevitable in the highly active
- D) Unless they are told to do so by their doctors
- E) When doctors forget to advise their patients

33. The waiting lists for organ transplants in the Western countries are becoming longer and longer ----.

- A) so that desperate people in developing countries try to sell their own kidneys
- B) as more of the ageing populations there develop life-threatening conditions
- C) although China and India, for example, are trying to stop the illegal trade in organs
- D) in case people hoping to receive a new liver or heart don't die prematurely
- E) even if a greater number of surgeons could be persuaded to perform such operations

34. Common bacterial infections have evolved to become a nightmare for hospitals worldwide ----.

- A) because they have developed resistance to overused antibiotics
- B) despite the fact that hygiene levels are not as high as they should be
- C) if the staff within them don't continue to follow proper sterilization procedures
- D) that are struggling with ever-increasing surgical and administrative costs
- E) before antibiotics came into widespread use after the Second World War

35. The British Medical Association is coming under pressure to support compulsory childhood vaccinations, ----.

- A) when such interventions are insisted on by the parents
- B) whereas there are several diseases for which there are no vaccinations
- C) after a false scare about autism led to a drop in vaccinations and a big jump in measles cases
- D) most of which were of no value after a certain age
- E) but this fails to take into account the views of the general public

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

36. – 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. **Certain kidney disorders are diagnosed by injecting a radioactive chemical into the patient's blood and then measuring the amount of radioactive material passed in the urine.**

- A) Bazı böbrek bozuklukları, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasal zerk edilerek ve sonra idrara geçen radyoaktif maddenin miktarı ölçülerek teşhis edilir.
- B) Bazı böbrek bozukluklarını teşhis etmek için, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasal zerk edildikten sonra, bu radyoaktif maddenin idrara ne miktarda geçtiği ölçülür.
- C) Hastanın kanına zerk edilen radyoaktif bir kimyasalın, radyoaktif madde olarak ne miktarda idrara karıştığı ölçülerek belli bazı böbrek bozukluklarının teşhisi yapılır.
- D) Belli başlı böbrek bozukluklarının teşhisi, hastanın kanına radyoaktif bir kimyasalın zerk edilerek idrara karışan radyoaktif maddenin miktarının ölçülmesi ile gerçekleştirilir.
- E) Böbrek bozukluklarından bazılarının teşhisi edilmesi, radyoaktif bir kimyasalın, hastanın kanına zerk edildikten sonra, idrara geçen radyoaktif madde ölçülerek gerçekleştirilir.

37. **Milk and other dairy products have long been recognized as highly nutritious foods, rich in protein and minerals necessary for good teeth and strong bones.**

- A) Protein ve mineraller bakımından zengin olan süt ve çeşitli süt ürünlerinin, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için önemli derecede yararlı gıdalar olduğu her zaman kabul görmüştür.
- B) Eskiden beri kabul edildiği üzere, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içeren süt ve süt ürünleri, oldukça besleyici gıdalardır.
- C) Sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içeren süt ve süt ürünlerinin, çok yararlı gıdalar olduğu eskiden de kabul edilirdi.
- D) Süt ve diğer süt ürünleri, eskiden beri, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için gerekli olan protein ve mineraller bakımından zengin, son derece besleyici gıdalar olarak kabul edilmektedir.
- E) Süt ve çeşitli süt ürünleri, sağlam diş ve kuvvetli kemikler için zengin protein ve mineraller içerirler ve bu bakımdan her zaman son derece yararlı gıdalar olarak kabul edilirler.

38. **Almost all the molecules a cell makes are composed of carbon atoms bonded to one another and to atoms of other elements.**

- A) Hem birbirine hem de diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarından oluşan moleküllerin tümü, hücrelerce üretilir.
- B) Bir hücrenin ürettiği moleküllerin hemen hemen tümü, birbirine ve diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarından oluşmaktadır.
- C) Moleküllerin tümü, gerek birbirlerine gerek diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomları olup, hücrelerde oluşur.
- D) Hemen hemen bütün moleküller, hücrelerde üretilerek, birbirlerine ve ayrıca diğer elementlerin atomlarına bağlı karbon atomlarını içerirler.
- E) Birbirlerine olduğu kadar diğer elementlerin atomlarına da bağlı karbon atomlarının oluşturduğu moleküllerin neredeyse tümü, hücrelerde üretilir.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

39. – 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. **Kemoterapinin yan etkileri, ilaçların, hızla bölünen normal hücreler üzerindeki etkilerinden ileri gelmektedir.**

- A) It is the adverse effects drugs have on rapidly-divided normal cells that lead to the side effects of chemotherapy.
- B) Since drugs have adverse effects on normal cells that divide very fast, this leads to the side effects of chemotherapy.
- C) The side effects of chemotherapy are closely related to the effects that drugs have on rapidly-divided normal cells.
- D) The side effects of chemotherapy are due to the drugs' effects on normal cells that rapidly divide.
- E) Due to the rapid division of normal cells, brought about by the effects of drugs, chemotherapy has side effects.

40. **Bazı kanser türlerine bağlı ölüm oranları son yıllarda düşmüştür, ancak kanserin yol açtığı ölümlerin genel oranı, endişe verici bir şekilde artmaktadır.**

- A) In recent years, death rates connected with some kinds of cancer have fallen dramatically, while the number of deaths caused by other types of cancer has shown much increase.
- B) There has been a noticeable decrease in recent years in certain cancer death rates even though the average rate of deaths related to cancer in general has been increasing seriously.
- C) In recent years, a remarkable decrease of deaths related to various types of cancer has been noticed, although there is a worrying increase in the number of deaths due to cancer in general.
- D) Some types of cancer have a low rate of death, but in recent years there has been a worrying increase in the overall rate of deaths due to cancer in general.
- E) Death rates due to some types of cancer have decreased in recent years, but the overall rate of deaths caused by cancer is alarmingly on the rise.

41. **Egzersiz, kalp hastalığı riskini yarıya indirebilir, ancak çoğu yetişkin, tavsiye edilen egzersizleri yapmayı ihmal etmektedir.**

- A) Adults in general neglect the kind of exercises they have been advised to do even though they are aware that exercise reduces the risk of heart disease by half.
- B) The risk of heart disease can be reduced by half through exercise, although a great majority of adults are indifferent to the exercises they have been advised to do.
- C) Exercise can cut the risk of heart disease in half, but most adults neglect to do the exercises recommended.
- D) Since many adults fail to do the recommended exercises, they always face the risk of heart disease that can be cut down in half through exercise.
- E) Exercise is indispensable in order to reduce the risk of heart disease by half, but a growing number of adults refuse to do their recommended exercises.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Down's syndrome, muscular dystrophy, and haemophilia may be among the best-known genetic diseases, but they are most certainly not alone. Several thousand human genes are linked, when they fail to work properly, to more than 4,000 heritable genetic diseases. Moreover, only a handful of these diseases are treatable. ----

- A) Deactivating such genes during embryonic development does not kill the embryo, which suggests that disease-related genes are recently evolved.
- B) Researchers have found that the majority of disease-causing genes were originally present in single-celled organisms and that most of the rest arose much later.
- C) Haemophilia, for example, achieved widespread visibility among the European public when it afflicted several generations of royal families on the Continent.
- D) The incidence of juvenile diabetes, another heritable disorder, is on the rise in the US, much to the alarm of public-health authorities.
- E) Any way of systematizing knowledge about them would thus be welcome, starting with features that the genes that cause diseases have in common.

43. In 1572, Michel de Montaigne, a French philosopher, observed that "there are men on whom the mere sight of medicine is operative." Over the centuries, all manner of sugar pills and bitter tonics have been given to patients in the belief that they might do some good and probably will do no harm. ---- While some consider this a virtuous lie, others argue it is unethical.

- A) The problem is that doctors have usually prescribed such placebos while telling patients that they are sure to make them feel better.
- B) An added benefit of this approach is that the prescribed items are available at much lower cost than standard pharmaceuticals, thus relieving families financially.
- C) Fortunately, the American Medical Association advised its members in 2006 to use a placebo for diagnosis or treatment only if the patient is so informed and agrees to it.
- D) Similarly, so-called faith healing carried out by unconventional religious leaders has hundreds of thousands of believers worldwide.
- E) There are two explanations for the apparent popularity of placebos: they do, in fact, work; and they are used by overworked doctors to deal with troublesome patients.

44. Like many other activities, global health has fashions. ---- Recently, though, the focus has shifted to malaria. This tropical disease kills a million people a year, most of them children, and debilitates hundreds of millions more. That is why researchers are racing against one another to be the first to devise an effective vaccine.

- A) However, not all developing countries are struggling with health-related issues.
- B) Before Jonas Salk came up with his polio vaccine, many parents lived in fear of their children being struck down by the disease.
- C) In Eastern Europe, for example, there has been much concern about illicit drug use since the Cold War ended.
- D) For the past couple of decades, AIDS has captured both the imagination and the research dollars.
- E) In contrast, tropical diseases have not always received the attention they deserve from either national governments or international organizations.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

45. ---- Their findings raise possible health concerns for those working in the manufacture of the materials. Carbon nanotubes are rolled-up sheets of graphite thousands of times thinner than a human hair. Because they are immensely strong and are good electricity conductors, they are poised for use in a wide range of fields, from engineering to medicine. However, their similarity in shape to asbestos fibres, which are known to damage the lungs, is giving rise to fears of their adverse effects on human health.

- A) Carbon nanotubes are unlikely to pose risks to the general public when incorporated into products.
- B) In studies done on mice, inhaling nanotubes affected the function of T-cells, a type of white blood cell that organizes the immune system.
- C) Scientists are trying to determine if the production of carbon nanotubes has any biological after-effect.
- D) Suppression by nanotubes of the immune system in mice has been halted by administering one of the standard anti-inflammatory drugs.
- E) Inhaling carbon nanotubes can suppress the immune system, according to scientists who have just completed a study of this new substance.

46. Infections in the roots of teeth are very difficult to treat. ---- The infected material must then be cleaned out completely and the drilled section filled in. Although the procedure is routine, it is common for some of the bacteria to survive and, therefore, for infections to re-emerge shortly after treatment.

- A) Wound infections bear some similarity to this and can result in gangrene if not treated successfully.
- B) The tooth needs to be drilled into, right down to the bottom of the nerve-carrying canal that runs through the root.
- C) This may help to explain the related mystery of why dentists have one of the highest suicide rates among professions.
- D) Surprisingly, salty foods are just as damaging to the teeth as sweet desserts like candy and cake are.
- E) Unfortunately, most medical-insurance plans do not cover such procedures, even though they are as traumatic to the body as some surgical operations.

47. – 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Robert:

- Like most people, you probably think that the billions of dollars poured by the West into fighting diseases in poor countries have produced only good results.

Tom:

- Of course, I do. For one thing, it's well-known that millions of people are alive today because of the coordinated distribution of HIV drugs in developing countries.

Robert:

- ----

Tom:

- That's a serious issue that needs to be addressed.

- A) The World Health Organization has been overseeing disease-elimination programmes that are making excellent progress.
- B) You're absolutely right. In fact, funding for health support in poor countries has increased enormously in recent years.
- C) That's true; but there's a minus side, too: all that money has undermined some countries' health systems by luring doctors and nurses away from hospitals to work for Western organizations.
- D) What's more, in 2000, there was a worldwide reaction of outrage over the situation in Africa, where many were dying of AIDS because of the unavailability of HIV drugs there.
- E) Don't you know that an investigative report on the impact of all that money on hospitals and clinics in the poorer countries has just been published?

A

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48. Barbara:

- **Isn't your mother taking special herbal medicines for her arthritis?**

Mark:

- **Yes, she decided to go the natural route after reading about possible side effects of conventional medication.**

Barbara:

- ----

Mark:

- **Then I'd better speak to her and urge her to see a specialist.**

- A) If we lived in Britain, she wouldn't have to pay to see an arthritis specialist under the National Health Service there. But here, cost is always a consideration, unfortunately.
- B) I've always confused rheumatoid arthritis with osteoarthritis. Which one does your mother have?
- C) Many people believe they can better benefit from herbs and minerals instead of drugs they perceive to be risky.
- D) Yet, it has now been proved that many herbal medicines and alternative therapies do nothing to help people with arthritis.
- E) What kind of side effects are you referring to? I think your mother has done the right thing.

49. Nancy:

- **Things are getting crazier and crazier in science. Now the US government has approved a new drug that is not made in a factory but in genetically-modified goats!**

Julie:

- ----

Nancy:

- **They secrete the drug in their milk, and it's then used to untangle blood clots in patients.**

Julie:

- **I suppose that's okay, as long as the animals are not harmed in the process.**

- A) Is that a drug that you and I are likely to need in the future?
- B) Won't that lead to unemployment in the drug industry?
- C) Are the goats even aware of what has been done to them?
- D) Why has the government allowed the producers of this drug to go so far beyond what is normal?
- E) What do the goats do that a factory can't?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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50. Doctor:
- **Now that you are receiving chemotherapy, I must warn you against opportunistic infections.**

Patient:
- **What exactly are you talking about?**

Doctor:
- ----

Patient:
- **So that probably means bacteria that are usually harmless can overwhelm my body and cause disease.**

- A) Well, you know chemotherapy weakens your immune system.
B) Perhaps you should bring me your vaccine report, so that we can check what diseases you are immune to.
C) Well, I think it would be best if you avoided close contact with people who have even the common cold.
D) Once your chemotherapy is over, we'll have to check your body functions and infection resistance again.
E) Well, there are infections that affect people of a certain age group.

51. Michael:
- **I have finally decided to quit smoking while I still have my health.**

Dorothy:
- **Good for you! It's hard to believe that cigarette smoking, which is banned inside most places now for health reasons, used to be encouraged by the government.**

Michael:
- **You must be joking!**

Dorothy:
- ----

- A) You know I never joke about social problems and the situation of the poor. There's nothing funny about people going hungry.
B) Smoking has been proven to greatly increase the likelihood of later getting lung cancer, heart disease, and several other terrible conditions.
C) No, I'm serious. In wartime, the generals told the government they needed "tobacco as much as bullets," and the government happily sent both.
D) Yes, actually. Do you want to hear even funnier jokes? I know one about two nurses who worked in a children's hospital.
E) The harmful effects of passive smoking on people who are not themselves smokers are only now becoming known by the general public.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

52. – 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

52. (I) The coming convergence of biology and engineering will be led by information technologies, which in medicine means the digitization of medical records and the establishment of an intelligent network for sharing those records. (II) That essential reform will enable many other big technological changes to be introduced throughout the health-care sector. (III) Just as important, it can make personal medical information available to the patients too, enabling them to make decisions related to their own health. (IV) Technology in general is advancing so quickly that many people believe it will improve the quality of life significantly. (V) However, many doctors, and some patients, believe that patients lack the knowledge to make informed decisions about their own health.

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

53. (I) One of the drawbacks of drugs in general is that they have a variety of adverse side effects. (II) Treatment of vertigo can be divided into three general categories: specific, symptomatic, and rehabilitative. (III) In the first category are included antibiotics, anticoagulants, and surgery. (IV) In fact, many different classes of drugs have been found to have antivertiginous properties. (V) However, all of these drugs can cause metabolic complications, so the decision on which drug or combination to use is based on their known properties and on the severity and duration of the vertigo.

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

54. (I) Sutures have a long and bizarre history, dating back to ancient Egypt, where everything from tree bark to hair was used to stitch human flesh back together again. (II) In Egypt's wars with its neighbours, unknown numbers of young men were wounded while fighting. (III) Fifty years ago, a soldier injured on the battlefield would have been sewn up by medics using sheep's gut. (IV) A hundred years earlier, they would have used silk; before that, metal wire. (V) Today, surgeons often prefer plastics such as polypropylene.

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

55. (I) The government of Botswana, knowing that up to a third of its population had HIV or AIDS, announced in 2001 that it would offer free antiretroviral treatment to every citizen with AIDS. (II) It was a major medical step forward for sub-Saharan Africa. (III) By the time the HIV drugs had hit the shelves, just about everybody in Botswana knew of it. (IV) And yet, on the last day of 2003, more than two years after the launch of the programme, only about 15,000 people had come forward for treatment. (V) Due to widespread starvation and disease, the African continent will always be a risky place to raise children.

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

56. (I) Some pathogens are spread from one person to another by direct contact. (II) They leave the first person through body openings, mucous membranes, and skin wounds, and they enter the second person through similar channels. (III) Many pathogens that once meant certain death for people are now dealt with easily by wide-spectrum antibiotics. (IV) Other pathogens involve an intermediary carrier, such as an insect. (V) The malarial parasite, for example, spends part of its life cycle in mosquitoes, then enters a person's bloodstream when the mosquito bites the person.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The brain's capacity for finding new information-processing pathways is thought to explain the success of artificial cochleas, which have been implanted in the ears of approximately 100,000 hearing-impaired people around the world. They typically have an array of electrodes, each of which channels electrical signals toward the auditory nerve. The electrodes can stimulate not just a single neuron in the brain but many simultaneously. When cochlear implants first appeared in the 1980s, many neuroscientists expected them to work poorly, given their primitive design. But the devices work well enough for some deaf people to converse over the telephone, particularly after an adjustment period during which channel settings are fine-tuned to provide the best reception. Patients' brains somehow figure out how to make the most out of the strange signals. The surprising effectiveness of artificial cochleas – together with other evidence of the brain's adaptability – has fuelled optimism about the prospects for brain/machine substitution. A case in point is an ongoing project at the University of Southern California that seeks to create implantable brain chips that can restore or enhance memory.

57. The passage makes clear that cochlear implants ----.

- A) have helped many people with hearing difficulty to hear better
- B) were enthusiastically approved by neuroscientists when they were introduced
- C) can only be used with a specially fine-tuned telephone
- D) will in the future be inserted into the brains of patients
- E) weaken the brain's ability to remember electrical signals

58. According to the passage, artificial cochleas have enabled certain deaf people to ----.

- A) understand the purpose of strange signals
- B) conduct telephone conversations
- C) look forward to future brain/machine cooperation
- D) stimulate the neurons in their brains
- E) hear just as well as normal people

59. We see from the passage that implantable brain chips ----.

- A) are now in use at the University of Southern California
- B) have already managed to improve people's memories
- C) have already been developed to improve the quality of hearing
- D) represent the latest generation of tele-communications technology
- E) may be developed in the future to strengthen memory

60. It is suggested in the passage that the human brain ----.

- A) needs to be adjusted before deaf people can hear with the implants
- B) has a history of entering into relationships with some machines
- C) consists exclusively of neurons dedicated to the sense of hearing
- D) is capable of creating new ways of processing information
- E) always needs to be supported by artificial cochleas

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By six months of age, the infant's capacity to digest and absorb a variety of dietary components as well as to metabolize and excrete the resulting products is near the capacity of the adult. Consideration of the long-term effects of inadequate or excessive intakes during infancy now assumes greater importance. These considerations about delivery of adequate amounts of nutrients are the basis for many of the feeding practices advocated during the second six months of life. Although it is clear that all nutrient needs during this period can be met with reasonable amounts of currently available infant formulas, addition of other foods after four to six months of age is recommended. In contrast, the volume of milk produced by many women may not be adequate to meet all nutrient needs of the breast-fed infant beyond about six months of age, especially iron. Thus, for breast-fed infants, complementary foods are an important source of nutrients. Complementary foods (i.e., the additional foods, including formulas, given to the breast-fed infant) or replacement foods (i.e., food other than formula given to formula-fed infants) should be introduced step by step to both breast-fed and formula-fed infants, beginning between four and six months of age.

61. We see from the passage that breast feeding an infant older than six months of age ----.

- A) carries the possible risk of leaving the child short of needed nutrients
- B) must be replaced altogether by other nutrients
- C) is much better than trying to replace it with formula
- D) meets all the prescribed nutritional requirements of the child
- E) has a long-term effect on inadequate or excessive intake of food

62. It is pointed out in the passage that infant formulas given in a child's first year ----.

- A) bring the digestive efficiency of the infant almost up to the level of an adult
- B) should never be combined with replacement foods
- C) must not be a cause of concern to mothers who are still breast feeding
- D) will interfere with the effectiveness of complementary foods
- E) are a reliable way to provide needed nutrition after the first six months of life

63. According to the passage, six months is the age ----.

- A) from which all future meals until adulthood are decided on
- B) when the greater importance of infancy becomes clear
- C) in which any kind of replacement food is discontinued
- D) when the addition of other foods to the baby's diet is recommended
- E) when breast feeding should be stopped

64. The passage states that complementary foods ----.

- A) are chosen according to how well they match the formula being given
- B) should be mixed with formulas before being fed to infants
- C) must completely replace the mother's breast milk in the diet
- D) should only be given when a mother's milk lacks the necessary iron
- E) are best added to an infant's diet gradually

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Following the growth of biological knowledge in the past few decades, a few researchers now believe extension of the human lifespan might be within reach. Why do organisms – people included – age in the first place? Like machines, people wear out. However, a machine can usually be repaired. A good mechanic with a stock of spare parts can keep it going indefinitely, to the point where no part of the original remains. The question arises, of course, of whether the machine is worth repairing. It is here that people and nature disagree. From the individual's point of view, survival is a must. You cannot reproduce unless you are alive. Since ageing is a sure way of dying, it is no surprise that people want to stop it from advancing. Moreover, even the appearance of ageing can be harmful. It reduces the range of potential partners who find you attractive – since it is a sign that you are not going to be around for a very long time to help bring up the baby – and this, in turn, restricts your ability to reproduce. There is a paradox, however: the individual's evolved desire not to age is opposed by another evolutionary force, the disposable soma. The soma is all of a body's cells apart from the sex cells. Its role is to get the sex cells, and thus the organism's genes, into the next generation. But evolutionary logic seems to require the soma to age and die in order for a species to continue. There is thus a premium on reproducing early rather than conserving resources for a future that may never come.

65. As we can infer from the passage, nature tends to ----.

- A) question whether human bodies can be repaired
- B) favour shorter lifespans for living creatures
- C) limit the number of partners a person can find
- D) make people look old before they become old
- E) oppose the evolutionary force of soma

66. It can be understood from the passage that some researchers ----.

- A) are trying to extend their own lives to the maximum
- B) are unsure if extending the human lifespan is worth doing
- C) now think it may be possible to help people to live longer
- D) are preparing a large supply of spare parts to help people live indefinitely
- E) have the goal of making people like machines

67. The passage indicates that the purpose of the soma is to ----.

- A) oppose a person's desire not to become old
- B) transmit genes to one's child or children
- C) separate itself from the organism's sex cells
- D) persuade the organism to reproduce earlier
- E) prefer to conserve the organism's resources

68. According to the passage, just appearing aged without actually being so ----.

- A) harms the community of potential partners
- B) means you will think fewer people are attractive
- C) shows your real attitude towards babies
- D) affects your body's ability to reproduce
- E) makes it more difficult to have a baby

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Individual “banks” of immune cells taken from pigs might one day be used to boost our own immune systems or to fight HIV and cancer. Our immune system’s T-cells, which play a key role in fighting off diseases, are sharpened during childhood to attack particular pathogens after encountering them. This flexibility diminishes after a child reaches young adulthood, but researchers at a US university have come up with a way to revive it. According to them, if a human’s immune cells are transferred into a young pig, they could be brought up to maximum effectiveness (as in a child’s body), then implanted back into the person they came from. The research team has already had success with experiments where human stem cells were injected into developing pig fetuses; when the piglets were born, the injected cells had multiplied and matured into a diverse range of human T-cells, alongside the pig’s own immune cells, that were shown to be fully functional. The chief researcher envisions this approach eventually being used to make human cells that fight specific diseases. The necessary technology is available now to introduce the technique widely, provided that regulatory authorities can be convinced that it can be safely tested in humans. However, the fear is that dormant pig viruses buried in their DNA could be spread to humans. Another potential danger is that human-derived cells might pick up surface molecules from the pig. This could make the transferred cells themselves targets for immune destruction. The pigs might also produce too few human cells to fight disease.

69. We can understand from the passage that regulatory authorities ----.

- A) are concerned that using pigs to grow human immune cells might be harmful
- B) should first convince the researchers to safely test the technique against specific diseases
- C) are responsible for protecting the health of baby pigs implanted with human cells
- D) are most afraid of the possibility of the pigs’ inability to produce enough human immune cells
- E) have been working closely with the researchers to ensure the experiments were done correctly

70. The passage points out that a human’s immune system ----.

- A) grows gradually stronger as he or she gets older
- B) is exactly the same as a pig’s
- C) functions at peak levels during childhood
- D) eventually declines to zero in old age
- E) consists of many copies of one kind of T-cell

71. According to the passage, the research team’s experiments demonstrated that ----.

- A) humans’ immune systems diminish in power after childhood
- B) immune cells that had been grown in pigs could fight HIV and cancer
- C) human T-cells need to be alongside pig immune cells to be fully functional
- D) piglets that were injected with human stem cells soon produced a variety of human T-cells
- E) pig fetuses could be made to produce human T-cells

72. The passage suggests that the implantation of pig-boosted T-cells back into the original human donor ----.

- A) has not been attempted yet by the researchers
- B) was successful in restoring the person’s immune system to childhood levels
- C) resulted in a new immune system for him or her that was capable of fighting specific diseases
- D) was stopped by the researchers’ discovery of a dormant pig virus in the DNA
- E) was refused by him or her out of fear of the possible dangers it might bring

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Asthma is a life-threatening, allergy-driven lung disease common in wealthy countries. But exactly what causes it is unknown. Researchers at Washington University believe the direct cause of asthma is a chemical distress signal produced in skin that is damaged by another hazard of modern life: eczema. Unlike asthma, it is not dangerous, so people rarely worry about it. Nevertheless, 17% of children in America have it, and similarly high figures are found in Australia, Britain, and New Zealand. What is particularly intriguing is that many people with eczema go on to develop asthma (in America, the figure is 70%). That compares with an asthma prevalence of 4-8% in the general population. The Washington University group theorizes that the link between the two conditions is formed by thymic stromal lympho-poietin (TSLP), a signalling molecule secreted by damaged skin cells that elicits a strong immune response from the body to fight off invaders. Thus, eczema-induced TSLP enters the bloodstream and, when it arrives at the lungs, sensitizes them so that they react to allergens that would not previously have bothered them. In other words, they become asthmatic. Several experiments carried out by the researchers, only on mice, have confirmed that skin damage creates susceptibility to asthma by releasing TSLP.

73. It is clear from the passage that a causative relationship between skin damage and asthma ----.

- A) has been proven only in English-speaking countries
- B) would mean that allergens would no longer play a role in asthma attacks
- C) has been established in mice but not yet in human beings
- D) means over-exposure to the sun may hurt the lungs
- E) does not provide immunity to sufferers of both conditions

74. The passage points out that the prevalence of eczema among children in America ----.

- A) is related to their distress levels
- B) is much higher than it is in other English-speaking countries
- C) may be due to people's failure to worry about it
- D) results from the abundance of TSLP in that country
- E) is much higher than that of asthma in the general population

75. According to the passage, Washington University researchers ----.

- A) have been harshly criticized by their colleagues around the world
- B) are strongly of the opinion that there is a link between eczema and asthma
- C) feel that they still have to carry out new experiments as regards asthma
- D) have already come up with a set of solutions to reduce the rate of eczema among American children
- E) have collaborated with their British, Australian and New Zealander colleagues to study eczema and asthma

76. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that asthma ----.

- A) is most widespread in countries with prosperous populations
- B) always causes serious damage in the lungs, which try to fight it off
- C) has only recently become a serious concern among researchers in English-speaking countries
- D) causes a great deal of TSLP secretion in the body, which leads to skin-allergy
- E) is generally ignored among the people who are not wealthy enough to seek medical aid

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Patients are admitted to critical care units from a variety of settings, including the emergency department, medical or surgical service, or operating room. Most critical care patients are acutely and severely ill, commonly with dysfunction or failure of more than one organ system. The initial assessment must be rapid and focus on real or potentially life-threatening processes that require immediate intervention. An example is the resuscitation of a patient with cardiopulmonary arrest. The pace of resuscitation is necessarily quick; physical examination may be restricted initially to the central nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems, and interventions may be limited to the essential ABCs of airway, breathing, and circulation. Later, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, measurement of blood pressure, and other standard procedures should start. In general, management of the critically ill patient should be based on an understanding of physiology and pathophysiology. Indeed, although the contributions of cell and molecular biology to critical care medicine are substantial, the critical care unit more resembles a physiology laboratory, since the effects of its interventions can be directly observed.

77. The passage explains that initial assessment in the critical care unit ----.

- A) aims to resuscitate patients with cardiopulmonary arrest
- B) is only done for patients who are suffering from various diseases
- C) can itself become a life-threatening process if the ABCs are not limited
- D) must be immediate and centre on saving life
- E) determines the ultimate survival of patients suffering from heart disease

78. We learn from the passage that critical care medicine ----.

- A) rests primarily on the underlying disciplines of physiology and pathophysiology
- B) has received the greatest amount of support from emergency departments
- C) often must be based within an actual physiology laboratory
- D) revolves around the essential ABCs of airway, breathing, and circulation
- E) is necessarily concerned with the pace of resuscitation in cardiopulmonary arrest

79. According to the passage, standard procedures in a critical care unit ----.

- A) must be carried out as soon as a patient is admitted
- B) are primarily restricted to patients with cardiopulmonary arrest
- C) can begin only after the immediate initial assessment has been completed
- D) should never be limited even though the patient is receiving immediate intervention
- E) should be clearly defined before the patient's case is fully specified

80. The passage states that critical care units ----.

- A) only deal with patients having multi-organ dysfunction or failure
- B) specialize in resuscitating those with cardiopulmonary arrest
- C) take into consideration the principles of physiology when accepting patients
- D) have benefited financially from cell and molecular biology institutions
- E) accept patients from several different areas within a hospital

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

A

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ

2009-ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

1. – 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Organized youth camps provide young people with not only different forms of outdoor ---- but also training in co-operation, initiative, and resourcefulness.

- A) sustenance B) irresponsibility
C) permanence D) relevance
E) recreation

2. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was a common view that elegant speech was a mark of social prestige in that it was ---- of having come from a good family.

- A) possessive B) perceptive
C) indicative D) inclusive
E) extensive

3. Since many people are unaware of the miseries of poverty and hunger, it is ---- easy for them to feel contented.

- A) painfully B) barely
C) violently D) offensively
E) usually

4. The pattern of world affairs is very complicated, and by no means everything that happens can be ---- to the influence of the super-powers.

- A) attributed B) entitled C) declared
D) sustained E) resolved

5. Historically, the development of capitalism has ---- several phases, following the period of feudal organization of society.

- A) taken after B) called in
C) brought forward D) gone through
E) turned down

6. Rice is by far China's most important agricultural product and ---- over half the total cereal production.

- A) lets in B) accounts for
C) sets forth D) falls through
E) looks after

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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7. Janet Malcolm, who is an admired photographer and ---- pictures since the early 1960s, generally ---- her summers photographing people and places in Africa.
- A) took / has been spending
B) had been taking / will spend
C) has been taking / spends
D) takes / has spent
E) had taken / would spend
8. Upon the completion next month of its renovation and expansion, the museum ---- its exhibition space and added an auditorium ---- for performances and lectures.
- A) will have doubled / to be used
B) doubled / to have used
C) has doubled / to have been used
D) doubles / being used
E) had doubled / to use
9. Without television cameras, the famine now ravaging Ethiopia ---- the attention of the well-fed world that ---- with offers of money and other forms of aid.
- A) won't have caught / will respond
B) did not catch / responded
C) will not catch / had responded
D) would not have caught / has responded
E) is not catching / is responding
10. The finest achievement of Europe's post-1945 leaders was their recognition that, unless Germany ---- into the evolving Western system, insecurity ---- across the continent.
- A) has been integrated / had reigned
B) had been integrated / has reigned
C) is integrated / reigned
D) integrates / will reign
E) was integrated / would reign
11. Our sense of self ---- by the roles and qualities that our peers and teachers ---- to us.
- A) was formed / have assigned
B) is formed / assign
C) is being formed / will be assigning
D) had been formed / assigned
E) will have been formed / would assign
12. The Houston Caribbean Festival brings a feast ---- music and colour ---- the streets of downtown Houston each year.
- A) on / by
B) at / over
C) of / to
D) above / off
E) to / within

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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13. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, the highest mountain ---- Africa, rises 5,895 metres ---- sea level.

- A) over / at B) across / into
C) at / through D) below / to
E) in / above

14. It is assumed ---- an educational programme should emphasize the valid aspects of the cultural and historical past.

- A) whereby B) since C) as
D) that E) in case

15. The most rewarding aspect of taking photographs is to be able to immortalize on your film people's hearts, smiles, and soul ---- you can always feel like you are a part of their world.

- A) while B) as though C) so that
D) whereas E) whenever

16. Painters ---- diverse ---- Goya, Manet, and Picasso were inspired by Titian and other Renaissance painters.

- A) as / as B) both / and
C) not only / but also D) so / that
E) such / as

17. It is generally thought that animals love us ---- who or what we are.

- A) so long as B) no matter
C) provided that D) because of
E) for the sake of

18. If there is one thing that is more astonishing than the ability of the adult human to talk, it is the process ---- he learns to do it.

- A) whichever B) where C) that
D) however E) by which

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

19. – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Despite the American people's growing (19)---- to this policy, more than 100,000 US soldiers remain in Iraq, where they are (20)---- involved in training Iraqi forces to replace them. However, it is understood that they stand ready to intervene directly should the security situation again (21)----. Politically, Iraq is still a troubled country, with major rows among political parties on the one hand and tribal leaders on the other (all of whom are solely interested (22)---- expanding their own power base) being a regular occurrence. In Anbar province, for example, the arguments between the sheikhs and other influential figures (23)---- are competing with one another for power and popularity often turn violent.

19.

- A) approval
B) discrepancy
C) opposition
D) subversion
E) failure

20.

- A) relatively
B) hardly
C) rarely
D) mainly
E) scarcely

21.

- A) increase
B) commence
C) extend
D) emerge
E) deteriorate

22.

- A) at
B) about
C) for
D) in
E) with

23.

- A) which
B) who
C) where
D) when
E) whom

24. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. As families become more fragmented and dispersed, ----.

- A) children tend to turn more to other people for affection
B) ties between mother and father get stronger
C) traditionally, singleness is seen as a mark of immaturity
D) working conditions for young people have improved a great deal
E) the increasing rate of crime in big cities has always been a serious concern

25. Because its habitat is threatened by climate change, ----.

- A) the elephants in Africa have dwindled considerably
B) the survival chances of many species in the Amazon area are getting worse
C) the polar bear has been the first to be granted protection under the Endangered Species Act
D) the Asian tiger's black-striped yellow fur is very attractive
E) there is a very profitable market for elephant tusks

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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26. While children in their early years are learning about the world around them, ----.
- A) they have always been warned by their parents
 - B) he makes use of his previous experiences
 - C) it is obvious that child care ought to be a priority
 - D) there are some diseases that have no effective treatment
 - E) they often confuse the real with the imaginary

28. ----, although most French people believe that this tradition has a much more recent history.

- A) Even France's everyday wines are widely appreciated worldwide
- B) Most of the great wines of France have long been produced in its southern regions
- C) The range, quality, and reputation of the fine wines of Bordeaux have made them world-famous
- D) Each of the wine-producing regions in France has its own traditional identity
- E) Winemaking in France dates back to pre-Roman times

27. After Dali was expelled from art school in Madrid in 1926, ----.

- A) he had been much influenced by the earlier Spanish painters
- B) a number of paintings depict unusual landscapes
- C) especially mentally disturbed people had interested him enormously
- D) he joined a group of painters who called themselves "surrealists"
- E) today his paintings still amaze but also entertain many people

29. ----, until the Europeans began to settle there in the 18th century.

- A) Anthropologists believe that aboriginal people in Australia initially arrived from Asia
- B) In Australia, various aboriginal tribes had inhabited the region now known as South Wales
- C) Australia's leading city, Sydney, has experienced alternating periods of growth and decline
- D) Australia has always been inhabited by the aboriginal people
- E) Sydney is a modern cosmopolitan city that has a distinctive cultural identity

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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30. **Sceptics often claim that reports of unidentified flying objects (UFOs) are examples of shared delusions, ----.**

- A) since many people have seen them in recent years
- B) despite the fact that we never believed it
- C) though that doesn't discourage those who insist on having seen them
- D) now that what UFO enthusiasts say they have seen is taken seriously
- E) until a team of scientists examined some wreckage found in 1947

32. **----, others are more resistant to change and become dysfunctional and fail.**

- A) While most companies quickly adopt new information technologies and thus survive
- B) Because companies differ in their goals and the strategies designed to reach them
- C) That most senior managers do not realize how fragile the ongoing viability of a company can be
- D) Provided that the most flexible companies rapidly acquire new knowledge and apply it quickly
- E) Unless the best companies meet the challenges that typically arise in the business environment

31. **The traditional Middle Eastern diet, which relies heavily on lean meat, salads, vegetables, and fruit, is a healthy one, ----.**

- A) even though it is often served in expensive restaurants
- B) just as one must pay close attention to one's own health
- C) as long as you intend to share it with other people
- D) if one is careful enough to follow it in moderation and not to excess
- E) when more and more Europeans have travelled to the Gulf Area

33. **Taiwan's pink dolphins have been listed as "critically endangered", ----.**

- A) as soon as the extensive fieldwork on these creatures is started
- B) as if the work of scientists and conservationists marked a victory for them
- C) if their losses could be halted and reversed
- D) when the effort to identify them along the western coast started in 2004
- E) since they face the threat of extinction

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

34. ----, all mammals are known today to have some form of emotion.

- A) Despite the fact that there are striking similarities between human beings and animals
- B) Although some scientists long maintained otherwise
- C) Because even birds delight us with their singing
- D) Even if studies suggest that animal behaviour is instinctive
- E) If they know how different species communicate

35. Lethal injection replaced execution by hanging, the gas chamber, and the electric chair, ----.

- A) so some researchers have challenged the efficacy of the drug protocols underlying the practice
- B) in which three poisonous chemicals are administered to the condemned
- C) thus making this method far from foolproof
- D) each of which had at some point been judged to be inhumane and excessively violent
- E) but many US states soon adopted it as their only form of capital punishment

36. – 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. This new collection of cosmetics has been scientifically developed to help correct the visible signs of aging, such as fine lines and wrinkles, enlarged pores, and skin imperfections.

- A) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için bilimsel olarak geliştirilmiştir.
- B) Bu kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için yeni geliştirilmiştir.
- C) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları dahil her türlü yaşlanma belirtisini yok etmeye yardımcı olmak için geliştirilmiştir.
- D) Bu yeni kozmetik serisi, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini bilimsel yollarla düzeltmeye yardımcı olmak için geliştirilmiştir.
- E) Bu yeni kozmetik serisinin bilimsel yollarla geliştirilmesinin amacı, ince çizgiler ve kırışıklar, genişlemiş gözenekler ve cilt bozuklukları gibi gözle görülür yaşlanma belirtilerini düzeltmeye yardımcı olmaktır.

37. Logic suggests that having options allows people to select precisely what makes them happiest, but as studies show, excessive choice often makes for misery.

- A) Mantıksal olarak, çok sayıda seçeneğe sahip olmak insanları en mutlu eden şeydir; oysa çalışmalar çok fazla seçeneğimiz olduğunda genellikle kararsız kaldığımızı göstermektedir.
- B) Mantık, insanların kendilerini tam olarak en mutlu eden şeyi seçmelerini önerir; oysa çalışmaların da gösterdiği gibi, çok sayıdaki seçeneğimiz arasında bizi mutsuz edebilecek şeyler de vardır.
- C) Mantık, seçeneklere sahip olmanın insanlara kendilerini tam anlamıyla en mutlu kılacak olanı seçme imkânı tanıdığını belirtir; ancak, çalışmaların da gösterdiği gibi, gereğinden fazla seçenek çoğu kez mutsuzluğa neden olmaktadır.
- D) İnsanların sunulan seçenekler arasından kendilerini tam olarak en mutlu edecek olanı seçmeleri mantık açısından da önerilir; ancak yapılan çalışmalara göre, genellikle gereğinden fazla seçeneğe sahip olmak insanlarda sıkıntıya yol açmaktadır.
- E) Çok sayıda seçenek genellikle kararsızlık yaratır; ancak, mantık yine de kendilerini en mutlu edecek olanı seçebilmeleri için insanların farklı seçeneklere sahip olmaları gerektiğini belirtir.

38. China's one-child policy, enforced by the authorities through heavy fines, came into force in 1979 after a period of explosive population growth in the country.

- A) Yetkililerce ağır para cezaları koyularak dayatılan Çin'in tek çocuk politikası, ülkede aşırı ölçüde nüfus artışının yaşandığı bir dönemden sonra 1979'da yürürlüğe girmiştir.
- B) Çin'de yetkililerin uymayanlara ağır para cezaları öngördükleri tek çocuk uygulaması, ülkede patlama denilebilecek bir nüfus artışının yaşandığı 1979 yılından sonra güç kazanmıştır.
- C) Çin'de yetkililerin 1979 yılında güç kullanarak ağır para cezaları karşılığında kabul ettirdikleri tek çocuk politikası, aşırı nüfus artışının yaşandığı bir dönemden sonra uygulamaya girmiştir.
- D) Çin'in 1979 yılında yaşanan aşırı nüfus artışından sonra uygulamaya koyduğu tek çocuk politikası, yetkililer tarafından ağır para cezaları sayesinde kabul ettirilmiştir.
- E) Ağır para cezaları konularak halka kabul ettirilen Çin'deki tek çocuk politikası, ülkenin yaşamış olduğu aşırı nüfus artışı döneminden sonra yetkililer tarafından 1979'da yürürlüğe konulmuştur.

39. – 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. Dünyanın en eski ve en büyük çarşısı olan Kapalıçarşı, İstanbul'un fethinden hemen sonra Fatih Sultan Mehmet'in emriyle, Ayasofya'ya gelir sağlamak amacıyla inşa edilmiştir.

- A) The Grand Bazaar, which was built by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror to provide income for St. Sophia right after the conquest of Istanbul, is one of the oldest and largest bazaars in the world.
- B) Being the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, the Grand Bazaar was built soon after the conquest of Istanbul on Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's order to provide income for St. Sophia.
- C) Built upon Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's order to provide income for St. Sophia, the Grand Bazaar has been the oldest and the largest shopping area in the world since the conquest of Istanbul.
- D) The Grand Bazaar, which is the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, was built after the conquest of Istanbul when Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ordered that it should provide income for St. Sophia.
- E) It was soon after the conquest of Istanbul that Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ordered that the Grand Bazaar, the oldest and the largest bazaar in the world, be built so that it could provide income for St. Sophia.

40. Medyadaki şiddet görüntülerini izlemenin daha sonra çocuklarda saldırgan davranışlara yol açtığını kesin biçimde ortaya koymasalar da, aradaki bağlantıyı araştıran çalışmalar şiddet izlenmesi ile sonradan ortaya çıkan saldırganlık arasında dikkate değer bir ilişki kurmaktadır.

- A) However significant the link between observation of violence and later aggression may be, correlational studies cannot claim that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children.
- B) No matter how clearly correlational studies establish a significant link between viewing media depictions of violence and subsequent aggressive behaviours in children, they still cannot demonstrate this unequivocally.
- C) Although correlational studies are unable to establish a significant link between observation of violence and later aggression, they can demonstrate unequivocally that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children.
- D) Despite their inability to demonstrate unequivocally that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children, correlational studies establish a significant link between observation of violence and later aggression.
- E) The fact that viewing media depictions of violence produces subsequent aggressive behaviours in children has been poorly supported by the correlational studies which have established a link between observation of violence and later aggression.

41. İlk kez rihtim bölgesinde çalışan Güney Carolinalı zenciler tarafından yapılan Charleston dansı, George White tarafından Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın hemen sonrasındaki yıllarda tanıtılmış ve 1920'lerin bir özelliği olmuştur.

- A) Launched by George White during the early years following the First World War, the Charleston had originally been danced by negro dockworkers in South Carolina before it became characteristic of the 1920s.
- B) The Charleston, danced by black dockworkers, originated in South Carolina and became the characteristic of the 1920s once George White introduced it soon after the First World War.
- C) The characteristic dance of the 1920s, the Charleston, was first introduced by South Carolina negro dockworkers and became well-known only when George White taught it after the First World War.
- D) Although the Charleston was danced first by black people at the docks in South Carolina, it was not until George White introduced it that it became characteristic of the postwar era in the 1920s.
- E) The Charleston, first danced by the South Carolina negro population working in the dockland area, was launched by George White in the years immediately following the First World War, and it became characteristic of the 1920s.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. The carpet is of eastern origin and in general can be said to differ from tapestry by the technique of its knotted weave. The refined technique and ornate geometrical patterns found on fragments discovered in eastern Turkestan, dating from the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., indicate a long evolution in the history of the carpet. ---- The Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad were also well-known patrons of carpet manufacture: one made for Caliph Hashin early in the 8th century measured 100 yards by 50 yards. The most famous area of production was, however, northwestern Persia.
- A) The large carpets that decorate the mosque of Alaaddin date back to the 13th century.
 - B) The earliest fragment of carpet still existing was found in Russia and is now in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg.
 - C) A change in the composition and decoration of carpets was made in Persia at the end of the 15th century.
 - D) During the Sassanid dynasty in Persia (in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D.), carpets of wool and silk pile were already in great demand.
 - E) The carpet industry in Egypt must have been of great importance at the end of the Middle Ages.

A

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43. **Castes are known in several societies, but the best known and most rigid example developed in India. It may have grown in the first two millennia B.C., chiefly with the object of preserving the pale-skinned Aryan invaders from admixture with the darker-skinned, indigenous Dravidians. ---- However, an increasing subdivision of castes was firmly established by the 5th century B.C., with strict rules of social conduct.**

- A) Since British society was divided by class, the British attempted to equate the Indian caste system to their own social class system.
- B) In Hindu religious terms, the four main castes were of divine origin, having been born from different parts of Brahma.
- C) Caste rules have been considerably relaxed, especially in the last 40 years or so.
- D) The caste system was carried over into Indian Islam by those who converted to this faith.
- E) Distinctions were not particularly rigid in the early stages, and intermarriage was known.

44. ---- In the argument, additional claims are made in support of the claim we are trying to persuade people to accept. But these additional claims may be challenged as well. Recognizing this, authors frequently anticipate the need to supply further support for their arguments.

- A) Recognizing that people generally require reasons to accept a controversial claim, we set forth an argument.
- B) Distractions make it hard, even for reasonable people, to reliably differentiate between reasonable and unreasonable courses of action.
- C) We think of reason as the capacity to use disciplined intelligence to solve problems.
- D) The word "argument" is ambiguous, for one of its senses is the dispute between two people.
- E) There comes a point for most people where it is no longer possible to suspend judgment.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

45. For advertisers, the most important classification of advertisements is by the type of consumer, and they spend huge amounts of money and effort in trying to divide up the public so that it can be more precisely targeted. This process entails endless discussions about whether the best divisions are those of lifestyle, socio-economic class, personality type, or of something else altogether. Then there is the fact that certain products are more often bought by men than by women, by the rich, by a certain age group, and so on. ----

- A) The advertiser must anticipate a prospective customer's preferences and persuade him to buy the product in question.
- B) Advertising has become too widespread geographically and too multifaceted in terms of media for any study to be comprehensive.
- C) Nevertheless, the issue of defining an ad is closely linked to that of defining its categories.
- D) In other words, when an ad appears on a wall or even a shirt, it is not the substance of this environment that matters, but its social meaning.
- E) So a given advertising approach will have far more of an effect on one group than on another.

46. During the 1960s, although Tanzania had adopted Swahili as its national and official language, it was the medium of instruction only until high school, where it was replaced by English. ---- Since then, Swahili has gradually been replacing English as the medium of instruction throughout all levels of the education system.

- A) British colonial education policies, like those of the Germans before them, were seen to be grounded in linguistic imperialism.
- B) Swahili also serves a symbolic function for the country, namely one of nationalism and unification.
- C) This situation lasted until an official change in policy was written into the country's Third Five-Year Plan in 1976.
- D) However, the role of English was central to the shaping of Tanzanians' cultural identities in colonial times.
- E) During the postcolonial 1950s and 1960s, many Third World societies concentrated on their socio-economic needs.

47. – 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Mike:

- Do you know that they are going to start rationing water?

Cindy:

- Yes. I happened to hear it on the news this morning. They said that the reservoir had dipped below half its capacity, and the volume of water entering the reservoir is the smallest in the last ten years.

Mike:

- It's not surprising, actually, because we haven't had as much rain as usual this year.

Cindy:

- Well, if it could rain even a drop, my flowers would certainly come back. The soil has been baked so hard.

Mike:

- ----

- A) From now on, the best thing to do is to water your garden regularly every day.
- B) Forget it. It looks as if it's going to get a lot worse before it gets better.
- C) You know, even before the rationing announcement, they suddenly turned off the water yesterday without a warning.
- D) I don't blame you. Why don't you hire a gardener to help you?
- E) Just remember, I told you to pay the water bills on time.

A

2009-ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

48. Steve:
- **How are things going with you and your roommate?**
- Bob:
- ----
- Steve:
- **Then, why don't you tell him that he should pay you for half of what you spend on food?**
- Bob:
- **I would find that a bit hard to do, considering how he treats me to a good meal in a restaurant every weekend.**
- A) He's such a snob! He wasn't like that before he got that new job.
- B) Actually, I dislike the food he prepares, so I generally eat out.
- C) We get along well, except for the times he practices playing the guitar and singing off-key.
- D) We're supposed to share the grocery shopping, but he ends up eating everything I have put in the fridge without buying any of it himself.
- E) I've got sick and tired of his nagging me all the time. If he refuses to mend his ways, I'll ask him to move out.

49. John:
- **Each time we switch to Daylight Savings Time, I always forget to put the clock forward an hour.**
- Michael:
- **Me, too. I've always had problems with Spring-forward and Fall-back.**
- John:
- **I think adjusting ourselves twice a year is harmful to our long-term health, too.**
- Michael:
- **You know, with modern technology, we could slowly ease into Daylight Savings Time by digitally having clocks add a few seconds a day for three months in the spring and the reverse in the autumn.**
- John:
- ----
- A) Then the change would be imperceptible, provided all clocks moved in the same manner.
- B) I really love that first evening after Daylight Savings Time has taken effect.
- C) It is indeed busywork, and it has caused me to miss important things a couple of times.
- D) My clock makes the changeover automatically, so I have no problem.
- E) What a great idea! But I don't think it will do any good with the traffic situation, do you?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

2009-ÜDS Sonbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

50. Ruth:
- **What do you think of global warming and humans' alleged role in it?**
- Larry:
- **Global warming is a problem that will largely have to be solved through energy conservation, but ----**
- Ruth:
- **What do you really mean?**
- Larry:
- **I mean it's environmental hypocrisy!**
- Ruth:
- **Hypocrisy?**
- Larry:
- **Yes. These people preach clean energy, simple living, and use of mass transportation while doing none of these things themselves.**
- A) people who care about children, born or unborn, should be aware of the lurking environmental dangers.
- B) industrial agriculture has lowered the nutritional value of staple vegetable crops far below what it used to be.
- C) these high-profile environmentalists who talk and talk and do little else are worse than useless.
- D) people must take scientific facts into account when making important life choices.
- E) there may be no solution to the coming nightmare of world overpopulation.

51. Joanne:
- **Hi, Tom! You look worried. What's on your mind?**
- Tom:
- **I really need that job I've interviewed for, but I just found out that there are many younger applicants. I guess my chances are pretty slim now.**
- Joanne:
- **I wouldn't say that! You are older but highly qualified and experienced. I am sure you will get it!**
- Tom:
- **But I still think that any younger applicant has an advantage over me.**
- Joanne:
- ----
- A) Those young guys may only be trying to get their foot in the door so they can move on to better positions later. Most employers know this.
- B) Anyway, face facts: you are eligible for retirement, and that field has moved on without you.
- C) You're right! One of the most difficult things an older jobseeker has to deal with is the younger competition.
- D) Having retirement income, you should start out at an entry-level salary, which should be satisfying for you.
- E) Just use your common sense. Have you ever seen anyone over 40 doing that job? There's a reason for that.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

52. – 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

52. (I) Today's young people in their teens and 20s, who have been dubbed "digital natives", have never known a world without computers, the Internet, and cell phones. (II) Many of these natives rarely enter a library, but instead use Google, Yahoo, and other online search engines for information they need. (III) The neural networks in the brains of these digital natives differ dramatically from those of adults. (IV) Investigators have reported that most of technology exposure, such as watching television and videos or listening to music, is passive. (V) Basic neural networks in most adults are said to have been laid down during a time when direct social action was the norm.

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

53. (I) Various studies have indicated that people exhibit many behaviours in about the same order, even though they have experienced very different environments. (II) We may speak of learning to read as a process and of reading abilities as the products or end results. (III) Learning as a process is of primary importance in deciding the level of the materials of instruction. (IV) What an individual can learn is determined not only by his level of physical and mental maturation but also by what skills, attitudes, interests, tastes, and knowledge he has already developed. (V) If the height of an individual's enjoyment in reading is *Donald Duck*, for example, it would be a mistake to begin with *Lady of the Lake* to advance his literary taste.

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

54. (I) Scientists hoping to show that Chopin died from cystic fibrosis, and not tuberculosis as is widely believed, have been refused permission to prove their theory with tests on the composer's heart. (II) When researchers at Warsaw's Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology asked for access to the heart, which has been preserved in alcohol since his death in 1849, the Polish government said, "No". (III) When Poland emerged from under Soviet domination, the people were expecting a new era of accessible government to begin. (IV) Their goal was to demonstrate that this hereditary disorder need not be a barrier to achieving greatness. (V) But much to their disappointment, Chopin remains unavailable for scientific research, at least for the time being.

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

55. (I) The practice of counting population is, in fact, a very old one. (II) An essential feature of a census is that the enumeration is direct and names each individual person. (III) The Roman census, which was designed primarily as the basis of the taxation system under which citizens were classified into six classes according to their property, also ascertained the number of men available to serve in the army. (IV) The census takers declared publicly the number of persons counted in Rome, and the proportion of orphans and widows. (V) In 5 B.C., the census was extended to the whole of the Roman Empire.

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

56. (I) After the arrival of road and rail links, the commercial importance of Amsterdam's 75 km of canals declined, although barges still ply the waters of the Amstel River. (II) Canals do, however, play a crucial role in the city's tourist industry, as well as providing Amsterdammers with transport routes and a place to live. (III) In 1994, the city council passed laws aimed at reducing pleasure-boat traffic and imposing stricter rules on houseboats. (IV) A rapid increase in population in the latter half of the century caused a demand for housing in the city. (V) In spite of this, the canals can get very clogged in summer, and there are still around 2,500 houseboats officially moored within the city's boundaries.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scottish philosopher and historian David Hume emerged as an economist also with the publication of his *Political Discourses*. The famous Adam Smith was a friend of his and may have been influenced by Hume: they had similar principles, and both were very good at illustrating and supporting these from history. Although Hume did not formulate a complete system of economic theory, as did Smith in his *Wealth of Nations*, he introduced several of the new ideas around which the "classical economics" of the 18th century was built. His economic philosophy can be understood from his main arguments: that wealth consists not of money but of commodities; that the amount of money in circulation should be kept related to the amount of goods in the market; and that poor nations impoverish the rest because they do not produce enough to be able to take much part in trade. Beyond this, he urged society to welcome the shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy, without which civilization could not be achieved.

57. According to Hume, ----.

- A) rich nations should produce more to be able to feed their citizens
- B) rich nations should provide financial help to poorer nations
- C) poor nations have a negative effect on richer nations
- D) poverty can be overcome by increasing the production capacity of rich nations
- E) poor nations can take part in international trade only when rich nations are impoverished

58. According to the text, Adam Smith ----.

- A) was very much under the influence of Hume
- B) formulated a complete system of economic theory
- C) had ideas that conflicted with Hume's
- D) was uncertain about Hume's principles
- E) had a great effect on Hume

59. According to the text, Hume ----.

- A) was against the ideas on which the "classical economics" of the 18th century was based
- B) misunderstood the principles that his friend Adam Smith believed in
- C) was not the only one who excelled at illustrating and supporting his principles from the past
- D) argued that money in circulation had to be barely related to the amount of goods in the market
- E) stated that civilization required advances in both agricultural and industrial production

60. Hume's belief was that poverty was mainly caused by ----.

- A) the amount of money in circulation
- B) the scarcity of produced goods
- C) the abuse of poor nations by rich ones
- D) the lack of a complete economic theory
- E) Adam Smith's poor grasp of economics

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The people of Hong Kong have been experiencing an identity crisis ever since the British returned the colony to China in 1997 and it became a Special Administrative Region with special privileges (for 50 years). Although they are proud of their Chinese ethnicity, culturally they have always felt overwhelmingly Western and therefore much different from their cousins on the mainland. Now they have a new worry: a growing threat to Hong Kong's economic success. The Chinese government recently announced its plan to turn the city of Shanghai into a global financial and shipping centre by 2020, a move that is seen as weakening Hong Kong's traditional and profitable position as international gateway to mainland China. Even worse, China's friendlier relationship with former enemy Taiwan is already reducing transit commerce through Hong Kong. After an economic contraction of almost 8% earlier this year, Hong Kong is feeling real pain, and the jobless rate could approach record levels. So the normally hands-off local government has sprung into action: it has announced two rounds of tax cuts and various handouts to the poor and to businesses. In addition, the city's long-term planners have recommended that Hong Kong's government focus on developing six fields – including education, environmental-related industries, and medical technology – in which Hong Kong already has an edge.

61. According to the passage, the Hong Kong government ----.

- A) has been investing heavily in medical-technology companies
- B) views the government of Taiwan as its enemy
- C) supports the plan to make Shanghai a global financial and shipping centre
- D) is planning to bring about a rise in the jobless rate in the city
- E) usually does not interfere in the local economy

62. We can infer from the passage that for many years ----.

- A) Hong Kong has made a lot of money from others' trading with China
- B) Hong Kong has been suffering from severe economic contraction
- C) the Chinese government has pressured the people of Hong Kong to give up their Western ways
- D) China and Taiwan have enjoyed friendly relations
- E) the Hong Kong government has given out money to the poor people of the city

63. The passage points out that Hong Kongers' identity crisis ----.

- A) arises from their having lived under British colonialism in the past
- B) is related to their communications with their families on the mainland
- C) is closely linked with their city's economic downturn
- D) has been made worse with the emergence of Shanghai as a future competitor
- E) did not exist before 1997

64. We learn from the passage that Hong Kong's long-term planners ----.

- A) hope to give the city a natural advantage in education, environmental-related industries, and medical technology
- B) identified six economic areas deserving of government support
- C) advised the government to carry out two rounds of tax cuts
- D) are concerned about how to meet the challenge represented by Taiwan
- E) are planning to boost the city's economy by 2020 in order to be equal to Shanghai

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On July 1, 2009, the US state of California began enforcing a new menu-labelling law that requires chain restaurants to post on their menus the calories contained in their food items. Three other states – Oregon, Maine, and Massachusetts – have already passed similar regulations, as have 11 city and county governments. The trend has gathered strength quickly, mostly because of concern about the nation's expanding waistlines. The next step is to deploy the practice nationally, and the Congress is about to debate such a law. Pressure for this type of move is coming from the obese, who represent more than a third of American adults, and their defenders. Overweight people often struggle to estimate the number of calories they consume when eating out and make mistakes when calculating how much food they should order. Proponents of menu labelling hope that knowing what is in their food may direct people to healthier items. In Los Angeles, for example, officials optimistically predict that menu labelling could prevent nearly 40% of the annual weight gain there. However, the effect of menu labelling on dietary choices remains unclear, and the regulations are too new to produce much evidence. Furthermore, some critics of the trend believe the public-health benefits of the new legislation are irrelevant. For them, the new regulations are welcome as part of a consumer's wide-ranging right to know.

65. The passage indicates that the new menu-labelling law in California has the potential to ----.

- A) force chain restaurants there to offer less food to the public
- B) encourage the habit of overeating in the population at large
- C) persuade other states to consider passing similar laws affecting chain restaurants
- D) help people become more health-conscious
- E) reduce the population in that state by nearly half

66. We can infer from the passage that obese people in the US ----.

- A) want to control the number of calories they are ingesting in chain restaurants
- B) are under attack by other Americans
- C) eat most of their meals at chain restaurants
- D) have difficulty making mathematical calculations
- E) have their own special representatives in the US Congress

67. The passage informs us that menu-labelling laws ----.

- A) were passed in the other US states after California enforced its version of the law
- B) will all be cancelled when the US Congress passes a national requirement
- C) are a sign of the reaction to Americans' getting fatter and fatter
- D) will result in the disappearance of obese Americans in the future
- E) forbid fat people to eat too much in chain restaurants

68. The passage points out that the proponents of menu labelling ----.

- A) don't really know if it will be successful
- B) often have to defend the lifestyle choices of obese Americans
- C) are themselves regular customers of chain restaurants
- D) oppose the tendency of Los Angeles residents to gain weight every year
- E) believe much of the new law is irrelevant

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although an extension of the worldwide ban on ivory exports to discourage the illegal killing of African elephants has been greeted enthusiastically in many places, the rhinoceroses (rhinos) of southern and eastern Africa are still paying with their lives for their horns, which remain prized by the Chinese for their medicinal and aphrodisiac qualities, and by the Yemenis for making dagger handles. According to a group, called Traffic, that monitors the wildlife trade throughout the world, this illegal business is on the rise. Last month, the group called for stronger international cooperation along smuggling routes and for more secure management of legal horn stocks. For its part, Zimbabwe, where there are a lot of illegal killings, has taken a very radical decision: it says it will start dehorning its rhinos. Today only five species of rhino survive in Africa and Asia. In the past, especially in the 19th and 20th centuries, they were slaughtered on a large scale by white hunters. By the 1960s, fewer than 70,000 black rhinos were left in Africa, and, over the next two decades, illegal hunters wiped out 96% of them. But since 1995, thanks to vigorous conservation efforts, the number of black rhinos has gone up again, to around 3,700. The number of white rhinos has nearly doubled over the same period, to over 14,500.

69. As one learns from the passage, black rhinos in Africa ----.

- A) are preferred by the Yemenis over white rhinos for making dagger handles
- B) are so much in demand for medical uses that the government of Zimbabwe is devoting more resources to conserving them
- C) were hunted almost to extinction in the past by Chinese doctors
- D) were almost completely exterminated during the 1970s and 1980s as a result of illegal hunting
- E) and white rhinos in Asia are the only surviving species of rhinoceros in the world

70. As is pointed out in the passage, there is ----.

- A) absolute indifference in the world towards Zimbabwe's decision to dehorn its rhinos
- B) a full international consensus on the ending of the wildlife trade in Zimbabwe
- C) widespread illegal killing of wild animals in Zimbabwe
- D) now wide support for a new policy of limited legal killing of African elephants
- E) today an ongoing fall in the number of African rhinos, especially in Zimbabwe

71. It is clear from the passage that the international prohibition of ivory exports ----.

- A) has been strongly opposed by the government of Zimbabwe
- B) has been totally ignored by the governments of China and Yemen
- C) has been in force throughout Africa since the early 1960s
- D) has completely prevented the illegal hunting of elephants in Africa and Asia
- E) will be continued, and this has been widely welcomed

72. According to the passage, in view of the growth of the illegal wildlife trade, the group Traffic ----.

- A) is concentrating on shutting down the Chinese and Yemeni wildlife markets
- B) has put a great deal of pressure on African countries, especially Zimbabwe, to begin dehorning their rhino populations
- C) has increased its involvement in the campaign to save African elephants from extinction
- D) is urging the international community to step up its efforts to stop the smuggling
- E) aims to have governments legalize what is now the illegal business of wildlife trade

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many governments these days feel that the path to happiness for society as a whole lies through spending on the welfare of its youngest members: their health, education, and general well-being. A recent report from a leading international organization, the OECD, examined these efforts among its 30 member countries in order to learn if the aim was being achieved. Specifically, the researchers investigated 21 variables that were then grouped into six main categories. The results surprisingly showed that while some kinds of spending on children do work, many should be improved or scrapped. Also, total government spending per child was seen to vary considerably, as did outcomes, but the correlation between these was not strong. Moreover, the differences in spending levels among countries were not directly linked to their relative levels of prosperity. For example, rich Sweden is, as expected, kind to its children, but poorish Hungary turns out to be generous, too. Up-and-coming South Korea might be expected to be a bit reluctant to part with so much money, but the stinginess of Switzerland is totally unexpected. Children's lobbies always want more funds, but the OECD report suggests that more money does not reliably yield better results. America has one of the highest levels of spending per child, and among the worst outcomes. In contrast, Australia spends less, with better outcomes.

73. The passage points out that an OECD member country's level of prosperity in relation to other members' ----.

- A) will determine if its child-welfare programmes should be improved or scrapped
- B) is associated with the constant efforts of children's lobbies to obtain more funds
- C) generally convinces it to be more generous in providing for its children
- D) depends on its geographic location
- E) was shown to have almost no connection to its amount of spending on child welfare

74. The passage makes it clear that typical expectations about a country's spending on child welfare ----.

- A) often match the reality found by the researchers
- B) can easily turn out to be wrong
- C) are essentially the same for most of the OECD
- D) cannot be separated from its record in the six main categories
- E) do not take into consideration all the 21 variables studied by the researchers

75. According to the passage, the OECD carried out its investigation of child welfare in its members ----.

- A) to see if their stated goals were being reached
- B) because many governments believe that spending on child welfare leads to societal happiness
- C) in order to learn where government funds directed at child welfare were being wasted
- D) to prove that more spending on child welfare guarantees positive results
- E) despite the fact that a key correlation was weak

76. The passage mentions the case of Australia in order to demonstrate ----.

- A) a contrast with other members of the OECD
- B) the resistance of some OECD members to the pressures coming from children's lobbies
- C) the similarities between it and America in terms of their child-welfare policies
- D) the wisdom of the Swiss government's decisions affecting child welfare in Switzerland
- E) how spending relatively less on child welfare doesn't necessarily produce harmful results

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

He is young, dark, and handsome, with a beautiful light tenor voice, and he swept the Latin Grammy Awards in 2008. But should Juan Esteban Aristizabal, better known as Juanes, perform his songs at an upcoming "peace concert" in the Cuban capital, Havana? The debate over this Colombian rock star, who is based in the US city of Miami, has been raging on that city's Spanish-language radio and television shows. Older Cuban-Americans, who left Cuba in the immediate aftermath of the 1959 revolution there, vehemently oppose the concert. They argue that it is just the latest attempt by the Cuban regime to manipulate public opinion. Traditionally, these older exiles have held all the political power in Miami. But younger ones are pushing back, especially when it comes to the arts. Beyond the overall Cuban-American community, the Juanes concert is seen as a potential great turning point in US-Cuban relations. A successful outcome could smooth the way for a further softening in American policy towards Cuba. Artists other than Juanes have attempted this kind of bridge-building with Cuba before; for example, left-leaning musicians like Bonnie Raitt and The Police appeared there in 1999, but they had an overtly political agenda. However, Juanes himself, who is widely admired for his humanitarian work in his native Colombia, denies having any thought of politics. "My only message is one of peace, of humanitarianism, and of tolerance," he said recently.

77. The passage states that the relationship between the US and Cuban governments ----.

- A) depends on the approval of the older Cuban-American exiles
- B) has been affected by the debate over Juanes taking place in Miami's Spanish-language media
- C) will change now that younger Cuban-Americans are disagreeing with the older generation
- D) may become friendlier if the Juanes concert in Havana goes well
- E) was greatly improved by the appearance in Havana of Bonnie Raitt and The Police

78. We learn from the passage that older Cuban-Americans oppose Juanes's concert because ----.

- A) they believe the Cuban government is using him for propaganda purposes
- B) Miami's Spanish-language radio and television programs have been severely criticizing it
- C) they are disturbed by the younger Cuban-Americans' artistic choices
- D) they left Cuba soon after the 1959 revolution
- E) they never want to see a further softening in American policy towards Cuba

79. In the passage, it is clear that Juanes ----.

- A) wishes he were Cuban instead of Colombian
- B) claims to have no political purpose with his planned concert
- C) has a tense, hostile relationship with the Cuban-American community in Miami
- D) is more concerned with his own career than with helping people in need
- E) was invited to perform in Havana because of the Latin Grammy Awards he had won earlier

80. We can infer from the passage that the overall Cuban-American community ----.

- A) loves pro-Cuban musical artists like Bonnie Raitt and The Police
- B) believes that Juanes is lying about his reasons for performing in Havana
- C) is much more emotional about US-Cuban relations than the wider American public is
- D) does not speak or understand English very well
- E) has almost no interest in the arts

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. 2009-ÜDS Sonbahar Dönemi Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgesinin aslı olmadan sınava girilmesi yasaktır. Bu belgenin fotokopisi veya faksı ile de sınava girilemeyecektir. Bu şekilde sınava giren adayların sınavı iptal edilecektir.
2. Adayların cep telefonu, çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi, cep bilgisayar, saat fonksiyonu dışında fonksiyonu olan saat, hesap makinesi, sözlük, kitap, defter, müsvedde kâğıdı, pergel, açı ölçer, cetvel ve benzeri her türlü araç gereçle sınava girmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
3. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınavın ilk **90** ve son **15** dakikası içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına izin verilmeyecektir. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday her ne sebeple olursa olsun tekrar sınava devam ettirilmecektir. Cevaplamayı süre bitmeden tamamlarsanız, cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Sınav süresinin bittiği ilan edilip cevap kâğıtları ve soru kitapçıkları salon görevlileri tarafından toplanmaya kadar yerlerinizde kalınız.
4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak ve soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları; ayrıca, adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
5. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlikleri, Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye veya vermeye kalkışanları uyararak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu gösterirse, kopya eylemine katılan adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı veya tamamı iptal edilecektir. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Bu durum sizin için son derece önemlidir.

ÖSYM Temsilcisi bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporunda bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren adayların tümünün sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
6. Adaylar, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısını dikkate almak zorundadır. Görevliler, gerektiğinde oturduğunuz yerleri de değiştirebilir. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarıları dikkate almayanların kimlikleri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları eksiksiz doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işlemlerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Tükenez kalem ve dolma kalem kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.

Cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
8. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalı ise değiştirilmesi için derhâl Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.

Soru kitapçığında her sayfanın tepesinde basılı bulunan soru kitapçığı türünün, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçığı türü ile aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Farklı olması durumunda Salon Başkanından yeni bir soru kitapçığı isteyiniz. Soru kitapçığının türünün değişik olduğunu daha sonra fark ederseniz, size o zamana kadar cevaplama yaptığınız türden, hatasız bir soru kitapçığı verilmesi için Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.

Cevap kâğıdınızda, size verilen soru kitapçığının türünü "Soru Kitapçığı Türü" alanındaki ilgili yuvarlağı doldurarak belirtiniz. Cevap kâğıdınızda işaretlediğiniz Soru Kitapçığı Türü salon görevlileri tarafından sınav öncesi kontrol edilerek paraflanacaktır. Sizin işaretlediğiniz ile salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü arasında fark olması hâlinde salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü dikkate alınacaktır.
9. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığının üzerine adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve bu salonun Salon Numarasını yazınız. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
10. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
11. Sınav süresince, görevliler dahil, salonda kimse sigara, pipo, puro vb. şeyleri içmeyecektir.
12. Soruları ve bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve 2009-ÜDS Sonbahar Dönemi Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgenizi salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

4 EKİM 2009

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

4 EKİM 2009

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

4 EKİM 2009

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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