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SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI
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İNGİLİZCE

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T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI

MASTER KİTAPÇIK

SOYADI :

SALON NO. :

SIRA NO.

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

SORU KİTAPÇIK
NUMARASI

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Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.

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AÇIKLAMA

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

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. In cases involving children's injuries, the most effective ---- are directed at parents.

- A) benefits
B) exceptions
C) purposes
D) disturbances
E) interventions

2. With a bit of adaptation, ---- technology could help us to eventually establish a colony on Mars.

- A) explicit
B) impartial
C) reserved
D) current
E) supplementary

3. Despite dramatic increases in trade worldwide, countries still differ ---- in the extent to which they engage in trade.

- A) reluctantly
B) substantially
C) attentively
D) pleasingly
E) incidentally

4. Generally considered to be the greatest composer of the 20th century, Igor Stravinsky's long life ---- continents, cultures and eras.

- A) fetched
B) reversed
C) spanned
D) magnified
E) acquired

5. Geology, the science of the Earth, is ---- several branches including mineralogy, petrology, stratigraphy, palaeontology and tectonics.

- A) divided into
B) designed for
C) troubled by
D) brought upon
E) settled into

6. Modern humans, Homo sapiens, ---- in Africa around 200,000 years ago and by about 30,000 years ago they ---- all other forms of early humans, such as Neanderthals and Homo erectus.

- A) have been evolving / replaced
B) would evolve / are replacing
C) were evolving / have replaced
D) evolved / had replaced
E) had evolved / had been replacing

7. Tablet computers ---- some advantages for form-filling or updating your status on a social network, but you ---- it hard to get any real work done.

- A) are offering / must find
B) have been offering / should find
C) can offer / will have to find
D) had offered / would have found
E) might offer / could find

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

8. The official Lincoln Heritage Trail passes ---- west-central and southern Illinois ---- about 1,100 miles, visiting many of the major sites in Abraham Lincoln's life along the way.

- A) down / beneath B) by / below
C) through / for D) into / upon
E) along / at

9. In addition to its preoccupation ---- the legacy of neorealism, Italian cinema also shifted ---- internationalism during the 1970s.

- A) with / towards B) to / over
C) for / at D) of / in
E) about / by

10. The food industry is vulnerable to the charge that it contributes to mortality ---- actively seeking to increase consumption of unhealthy foods ---- which profits depend.

- A) at / for B) by / on
C) against / into D) with / from
E) in / at

11. Geopolitics provides various ways of looking at the world and is highly visual, readily embracing maps, tables, and photographs ----.

- A) from now on B) as a consequence
C) at most D) instead
E) sooner

12. *Little Caesar*, often called the grandfather of the gangster movie, was produced at the beginning of the sound era, and ---- it shows its age in some areas, it is still an effective thriller.

- A) even B) because C) while
D) so E) besides

13. ---- the role of the school in developing students' civic values, most proponents of citizenship education agree that it should involve a range of democratic values such as the sense of public responsibility.

- A) At least B) In spite of
C) In comparison to D) With regard to
E) Rather than

14. Lead was used for centuries to make the pipes ---- water flowed from reservoirs to houses and public buildings such as baths.

- A) through which B) with which
C) on which D) at which
E) of which

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

Many architects saw a building as a total work of art. They argued that the architect should design everything in a building, and this (15)---- not just fittings but also furniture. (16)----, many modern architects made striking furniture designs for use in their buildings, and these items also became (17)---- widely used. Mies's metal-and-leather Barcelona Chair, (18)---- made for the German Pavilion at the Barcelona Exposition and then widely copied, is the most famous example. Gerrit Rietveld's Red-Blue Chair, a structure of planes and lines like a three-dimensional Mondrian painting, symbolizes De Stijl (19)---- many people.

15.

- A) has been included B) must be included
C) was included D) had been included
E) included

16.

- A) On the other hand B) However
C) Otherwise D) As a result
E) Even so

17.

- A) just B) more C) as
D) most E) such

18.

- A) commonly B) readily
C) originally D) positively
E) equally

19.

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

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

Jean Piaget's training included heavy doses of both biology and philosophy. From philosophy came (20)---- of the content of his work. Piaget's goal (21)---- his career was to use the study of children to answer basic philosophical questions about the nature and origins of knowledge. His research (22)---- shows a consistent focus on what have long been central topics in philosophy: the child's understanding of space, time, and causality, of number and quantity, of classes and relations, of invariance and change. Undoubtedly, one reason Piaget's studies (23)---- so much attention up till now is that they identify such basic and important forms of knowledge. Another reason is Piaget's surprising, and controversial, claim that these basic forms of knowledge often take a long time to (24)----.

20.

- A) few B) that C) many
D) much E) several

21.

- A) against B) at C) throughout
D) besides E) over

22.

- A) thus B) quite C) rather
D) although E) instead

23.

- A) will attract B) have attracted
C) were attracting D) had attracted
E) are attracting

24.

- A) claim B) succeed
C) ensure D) predict
E) develop

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

25. **Whether you are interested in the ancient, medieval, or modern world, ----.**

- A) the Cities of the Dead are cemeteries in Cairo that have become home to thousands of the city's poorest
- B) you can visit the Old City of Jerusalem, which is home to countless Jewish, Christian, and Muslim sacred sites, such as the Wailing Wall
- C) you can see the ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan dating back to 3000 BC that are still under excavation
- D) you can find art and architecture from each time period anywhere people resided in the Middle East
- E) the Egyptian Museum in Cairo is a treasure chest of mummies, statues, and thousands of other items of historic value

26. **----, while larger sailing cruisers are used for long-distance racing.**

- A) Smaller sail boats are used for weekend and holiday cruising
- B) Many different types of smaller sailing dinghies have gone on the market
- C) Fibreglass has helped extend the use of smaller boats to more people
- D) The yacht *Maiden* was used to compete in a long race with the first female crew
- E) The kayak is the most popular type of canoe in Europe

27. **Because social relations are so crucial for human life, ----.**

- A) young adults often devote long hours to work, leaving little time for other activities
- B) relationships that cut across both racial and ethnic lines are nothing new
- C) it is not surprising that loneliness and personal rejection are major sources of distress
- D) loneliness can take many forms and cannot be detected simply by looking at someone
- E) it is possible to experience one type of loneliness but not the others

28. **----, but it is easy to see proof of major market failures there as well.**

- A) It is possible for trade policy to ignore national welfare altogether
- B) Domestic market failure calls for domestic policy changes based on cost-benefit analysis
- C) Most deviations from free trade result in market failure
- D) We need to realize that economic theory does not provide a dogmatic defence of free trade
- E) The evidence that markets perform poorly is a little less obvious in advanced countries

29. **Although young children are certainly sensitive to other people's facial expressions, ----.**

- A) they find it difficult to learn that something is bad for them
- B) their brains are not capable of fully understanding the emotions that cause them
- C) it is still not a good idea to send them to school at a very early age
- D) they generally want things that they cannot have
- E) it is hard for them to deal with being separated from their caregivers

30. The language game is similar to other games in that it is structured by rules ----.

- A) upon which certain notions have not yet been defined clearly by linguists
- B) which provide a picture of a world without laws
- C) so that individuals are initiated into their own society and culture by their parents
- D) which speakers learn simply by belonging to a particular speech community
- E) and these are completely irrelevant to the actual users of the language

31. There are hundreds of mental or cognitive ability tests available worldwide, ----.

- A) while aptitude tests are typically used to predict future performance
- B) therefore new applicants are assumed to be more successful in such tests
- C) so people need to study very hard if they want to get a good score
- D) though people have to be careful and make sure they know their mental ability
- E) yet the number of people who value their results remains very low

32. A glacier is an enormous ice mass ----.

- A) since a mountain valley carved out by a river is usually steep
- B) as long as the surrounding rock is scoured by the ice and sediment
- C) that results from more snow falling and accumulating in winter than melts in the summer
- D) while the sun rays are not as strong during these times
- E) which shows that our mild climate is only an interval between ice ages

33. People lose one of the most obvious ways in which they can identify their place in society ----.

- A) when they leave the workforce permanently
- B) so they need to gain a lot of work experience
- C) because they generally love to socialize
- D) as their retirement is a reward for years of hard work
- E) despite their failure to change their habits

34. You will feel right at home with Florida's outrageous broadcasts ----.

- A) whereas analogue sound has higher fidelity than digital sound
- B) if you are accustomed to the sensationalism of cheap daily newspapers
- C) although they give you direct access to many TV channels
- D) whether you have to choose from a wide variety of radio channels
- E) as though your favourite song was on air all day long

35. - 38. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Americans tend to think that varieties of English are more determined by region than by any other factor, such as age, ethnicity, gender and social class. The linguist Henry Smith, for instance, maintained that each region of American English is highly distinctive. Scholars who have investigated the matter have been influenced by the theory of dialect geography formulated in the 19th century by European dialectologists. As a result, investigations have presumed the idea of long-settled and stable regions – an idea appropriate for Europe but less suitable to the more recent and fluid settlement patterns of the US. Even so, American English dialects are conventionally treated under four headings: North, Coastal South, Midland, and West. The Northern dialect stretches from New England to New York and was shaped by migration from the 17th century colonial settlements. The Coastal Southern dialect centres on the Atlantic port cities of the states of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, formed in a time of plantation and ranch agriculture. The Midland dialect is spoken between North and South Midlands according to some dialectologists while others emphasize its affiliation with its neighbours and describe it as *Lower North* and *Upper South*. Finally, the Western dialect is used in the area that covers California and the Pacific Northwest.

35. As it is clearly stated in the passage, there is an assumption that ----.

- A) the Midland dialect cannot be classified
- B) the four-way division of American English is made according to occupational considerations
- C) social factors such as ethnicity hardly ever contribute to the classification of dialects
- D) Americans classify dialects according to regional factors
- E) the Coastal Southern dialect is affiliated with *Upper South* and *Lower North*

36. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

- A) believes that dialectology as a science has not fully developed despite scholarly efforts
- B) believes in the advantages of the theory of dialect geography originally developed for Europe
- C) has doubts about the applicability of the European view of dialects for the US
- D) offers the settlement histories as the best explanation for the emergence of dialects
- E) strongly believes in the idea that American English can best be classified in terms of regions

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

- A) the popular ideas of most Americans on the subject of dialects are not shared by mainstream linguists
- B) linguists who have carried out research on American dialects have been educated in Europe
- C) factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, and social class seldom play a role in dialectal differences
- D) geography has little bearing on dialect boundaries because of migration
- E) Henry Smith thinks that the relatively new and mobile settlement patterns in the US are a great influence on dialects

38. According to the passage, ----.

- A) scholars have a unified theory of dialect geography
- B) European settlement patterns do not share the same history as those in the US
- C) there is a need to compare the various regions in the US in terms of dialect differences
- D) the critics who assert that social factors are equally valid are mistaken
- E) the Western dialect is no longer in use in its Native California

39. - 42. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To succeed in school, children must master three skills – reading, writing and arithmetic – but not all students readily grasp these basic skills. Among English-speaking children, an estimated 2 to 15% have trouble with reading or spelling, broadly classified as *dyslexia*. From 1 to 7% struggle to do math, a disability known as *dyscalculia*. Statistics vary but *dyslexia* appears to be more common among English speakers than among speakers of highly phonetic languages such as Turkish and Italian. It is believed that at least one child in most elementary school classes in the US suffers from *dyslexia*. Both *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* defy easy explanation. Neither disorder is the result of faulty eyesight or hearing, both of which can also delay language acquisition but are easily corrected. Instead, children with *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* have working sensory organs, apparently normal sensory and motor development and, sometimes, above-average intelligence. After more than 15 years of research, investigators now believe these conditions frequently involve so-called partial functional deficits of the senses: In affected children, the eyes and ears accurately register sights and sounds, letters, numbers and spoken syllables, but that information is misinterpreted as it is processed in the brain.

39. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the disorder *dyslexia* ----.

- A) is easily observed in phonetic languages like Turkish and Italian
- B) occurs in people who have *dyscalculia*
- C) is unheard of in the history of US education
- D) could have something to do with the type of language children are acquiring
- E) has not been documented for highly phonetic languages

40. According to the passage, physical disabilities ----.

- A) seem to play no role in the emergence of *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia*
- B) are the main causes for children's inability to read and calculate
- C) are contributing factors responsible for *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia*
- D) can delay language acquisition in an estimated 2 to 15% of children
- E) are observed in at least one child in elementary school classes in the US

41. According to the passage, ----.

- A) children with *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* may have difficulty in speaking their native language
- B) children with *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* do not have normal sensory and motor development
- C) researchers often tend to confuse *dyslexia* with *dyscalculia*
- D) people with *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* are often below average intelligence
- E) partial functional deficits could be to blame for *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia*

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

- A) *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* are the least important issues in the US
- B) reading, writing and arithmetic are areas crucial to academic success
- C) if it were not for *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia*, American education would be free of problems
- D) *dyslexia* and *dyscalculia* are the learning disabilities most easily solved by educationalists
- E) *dyscalculia* appears to be more widespread than *dyslexia* in elementary school classes

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The First World War could be called the War of the Ottoman Succession. It was, in part, a struggle between Austria and Russia for domination in the areas in the Balkans once ruled by the Ottoman Empire. Its first shots were fired in the former Ottoman city of Sarajevo. Throughout the summer and autumn of 1914, as the European powers were locked in battle, the Ottoman government hesitated. Finally, at the end of October, against the wishes of his colleagues, Enver Pasha decided to attack Russian targets with the new warships in the Black Sea. His decision led to war across Europe, the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the end of stability in the Middle East. Initially, the alliance between the Ottoman Empire and the Central Powers worked well. In the first half of the 20th century, Germany was not the source of horror that it later became. Britain, France and Russia were the enemies to be feared and resented. By comparison, Germany appeared friendly. The Ottoman government calculated that its alliance with the Central Powers would restore the glory of the empire, help it recover some of the islands lost to Greece in 1913, and perhaps lead to an extension of territory in Turkish-speaking central Asia.

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

- A) Austria and Russia's struggle for domination in the Balkans was largely ignored by the Ottoman Empire
- B) having lost the Balkans, the Ottoman Empire looked to join forces with central Asia to attack Russia
- C) the Ottoman Empire was looking for ways to recover its former glory through its alliance with Germany and Austria
- D) the Ottoman Empire's decision to ally itself with Germany was very unpopular with Austria
- E) Enver Pasha's decision to enter into war against Russia was based on his desire to free the city of Sarajevo

44. According to the passage, ----.

- A) most people feared Germany more than France, Russia and Britain at that time
- B) the Central Powers did everything possible to help the Ottoman Empire recapture territory in the east
- C) the Ottoman government sought assistance from the Turkish-speaking peoples of central Asia
- D) the Ottoman government's decision to form an alliance with Germany was partly based on the hope of regaining some Greek islands
- E) Germany was disliked in Europe for the role it played in attacking Russian targets

45. According to the passage, Enver Pasha ----.

- A) was determined to side with the Central Powers despite the initial uncertainty of his colleagues
- B) continued to remain neutral in the face of the challenges he faced
- C) could have avoided the conflict between Austria and Russia
- D) submitted to the wishes of his colleagues in sending the warships to attack Russia
- E) thought Russia would not fight back if it was attacked

46. The main focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) the contribution of the Central Powers to the Ottoman attempts to remain a major power
- B) the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and the ineffective efforts to stop it
- C) the conditions under which Germany became the most powerful nation in Europe
- D) how the European powers wanted to control weaker peoples and nations
- E) the tactics the Ottoman government used to prevent the war

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Dead Sea is a place of mystery: the lowest surface on earth, the purported sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, a supposed font of curative waters and, despite its name, a treasure trove of unusual microbial life. Yet its future is anything but a mystery. After centuries of stability – owing to a delicate equilibrium between freshwater supply from the Jordan River and evaporation under the relentless Middle Eastern sun – the sea is now disappearing. Jordanians to the east, Israelis to the west and Syrians and Lebanese to the north are pumping so much freshwater from the river catchment that almost none reaches the sea. Israel and Jordan are also siphoning water from the Dead Sea to extract valuable minerals, hastening the decline. Thousands of sinkholes have formed in the receding sea's wake, curtailing tourism and development along the border because no one can predict where the next gaping hole will suddenly open, potentially swallowing buildings, roads or people. Concerned over losing a valuable natural and cultural resource, officials from Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authorities have proposed an enormous conveyor system that would steadily refill the Dead Sea with water from the Red Sea to the south. Scientists are testing how the mixing of the waters might affect the lake's chemistry and biology.

47. According to the passage, the Dead Sea ----.

- A) receives a lot of freshwater from neighbouring rivers
- B) still enjoys stability thanks to the presence of regular water addition and evaporation
- C) has led to the development of a touristic site along the borders of Israel and Jordan
- D) is currently under serious threat of vanishing completely
- E) has become so contaminated that cleansing it will be impossible

48. The main reason why the Dead Sea is about to disappear is that ----.

- A) the Jordan River has overflowed into the sea
- B) thousands of sinkholes have formed in it
- C) its water source is being used up by tourists looking for miracle cures
- D) the microbial life existing in it has multiplied
- E) the natural balance between its water gain and loss has been destroyed

49. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) its curative waters are the only incentive for preserving the Dead Sea
- B) it is easy to predict where the next sinkhole will occur
- C) there are many good reasons for bringing the Dead Sea back to life
- D) the sun no longer affects the waters of the Middle Eastern regions
- E) the Palestinian Authority is the sole official mechanism concerned about the Dead Sea

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

- A) although its name indicates otherwise, the Dead Sea actually hosts many living organisms
- B) the water transferred from the Red Sea will restore the Dead Sea to its original state
- C) despite the fact that Israel and Jordan are pumping water from the sea, the loss of water is minimal
- D) the Jordan River only exists today because of the waters from the Dead Sea
- E) the gaping holes have had little effect on the Dead Sea's touristic value

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For some people, living in an affluent area can actually be a health hazard. This is the provocative conclusion of a study of the death records of more than 8,000 people living in four major US cities. The ill effects of being poor or living in economically disadvantaged areas have been demonstrated before, but it is unusual to consider that poor people living in richer areas may be no better off. Marilyn Winkleby, a researcher at Stanford University in California, decided to look into this and was surprised to find that the death rates in four Californian cities were actually highest for poor people living in the richest neighbourhoods. Her study offers two possible explanations: Poorer people living in rich areas may have to pay proportionally more for housing, intensifying the effect of poverty; alternatively, their health may suffer from the stress caused by continually being reminded that they are at the bottom of the pile. Another researcher, Richard Wilkinson, from the University of Nottingham in the UK, also suspects that stress is largely to blame. He reviewed more than 150 studies and concluded that health is generally poorer when differences in income are larger.

51. The study is referred to as provocative as it ----.

- A) is based on the use of confidential death records
- B) has introduced a new perspective regarding the problem of poverty
- C) blames the rich for some of the worst aspects of poverty
- D) has shown that poverty in the US is far worse than people had imagined
- E) puts forward the claim that poor people create health hazards

52. Winkleby's study is different from other studies of poverty in that she ----.

- A) studied cities that other studies had failed to include
- B) focussed entirely on the state of California, ignoring other states
- C) compared the death records in both rich and poor neighbourhoods
- D) considered income to be the primary variable
- E) looked at an aspect that had previously been ignored

53. The common feature of Winkleby and Wilkinson's studies is that both ----.

- A) concluded that stress is a major factor
- B) reviewed the death records of poor people
- C) blamed the inequalities in society for poverty
- D) agreed that poverty was more noticeable in poor areas
- E) accepted there were two possible explanations

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

- A) California has some of the poorest people in the US
- B) poor people are generally very unhealthy
- C) suffering from health problems is the most detrimental effect of poverty
- D) being constantly made aware of your poverty can be harmful
- E) studies on poverty are a new area of research

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

55. Sue:

– I've just read Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams*. It was really fascinating.

Marion:

– That's a book I've always meant to read. What does Freud say?

Sue:

– ----

Marion:

– So, I should keep a dream diary and try and see what they mean.

- A) Like other psychologists, he believes the dreams themselves are actually meaningless.
- B) He maintains that an average person sleeps six hours a day.
- C) He believes that our dreams are important and can reveal what we unconsciously desire.
- D) That dreams are simply the result of random electrical impulses in the brain.
- E) He suggests that we should not waste our time trying to interpret dreams.

56. Mary:

– More and more people are becoming concerned about the environment. So, how "green" would you say you are?

Tim:

– Well, I try and do some simple things to lessen my impact on the environment.

Mary:

– ----

Tim:

– Let me think, when I go on holiday, I try and choose a hotel that's located near public transportation.

- A) People should use public transport, shouldn't they?
- B) Do you think that will really make any difference?
- C) Can you give me any specific examples?
- D) Have you stopped travelling abroad?
- E) So, don't you travel by plane anymore?

57. Sam:

– ----

Pete:

– **Is that another example of fruit produced by genetic engineering?**

Sam:

– **Actually, it's not. It's a hybrid fruit, produced by crossbreeding – there's a difference between the processes involved.**

Pete:

– **I thought they were basically the same thing.**

- A) Most fruits like bananas have been grown using chemical pesticides.
- B) Genetic engineering is really moving forward these days.
- C) I read that scientists are looking into enhancing the disease-fighting power of oranges.
- D) There are enormous nutritional benefits to eating genetically enhanced fruit.
- E) I've just had an aprium – it's a combination of an apricot and a plum.

58. Adam:

– **Do you agree with the scientists who claim that life on earth will soon come to an end?**

Gail:

– **Yes, I do. We use our resources in such an extravagant way nowadays that it is only a matter of time before they are depleted.**

Adam:

– ----

Gail:

– **Well, only if we are more careful from now on.**

- A) Do you think it is possible for us to extend the time that we have left?
- B) Does that mean we are living our last days on earth?
- C) Shouldn't we pay more attention to what environmentalists say regarding this matter?
- D) The movie *2012* was about the approaching end of the world, wasn't it?
- E) Are we going to be able to use the resources found on other planets in the near future?

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

59. **The word "robot" was popularized in 1921 by Czech playwright Karel Capek, but people have envisioned creating robot-like devices for thousands of years.**

- A) For thousands of years, the notion of creating robot-like devices was a very popular one.
- B) Robots have, in theory, been around for thousands of years, but the first real robot was created by Karel Capek in 1921.
- C) People have had the idea of creating robots for a long time, but it wasn't until 1921 that the term "robot" became widespread through the work of Karel Capek.
- D) Robot-like devices were actually created thousands of years ago, but were not popular until one appeared in a play in 1921.
- E) Karel Capek was the first person who took the idea of creating robot-like devices seriously.

60. **The British are not actually more modest than other nations, but they do have a set of social rules that include maintaining a front of modesty at all times.**

- A) Modesty is maintained by the British through the observation of strict rules that have always been of great importance throughout history.
- B) Although not necessarily more modest than others, the social rules they have show that it is important for British people to appear modest.
- C) Besides the fact that most British people are modest, they also have more social rules than other nations.
- D) Other nations may actually be more modest than the British despite not having a set of social rules.
- E) For the British, it is important that they are viewed as the most modest nation in the world since they have a set of strict social rules.

61. For decades, Latin America's importance in the world has been decreasing – it is not an economic powerhouse, a security threat or a population bomb.

- A) Due to the lack of security and the population explosion in Latin America, it can no longer be considered an important player on the world stage.
- B) Latin America has become increasingly less important in the world because its economy is shrinking, its population is exploding and it is no longer a security threat.
- C) Over the past few decades, globally there has been recognition that Latin America is slowly gaining a place in the world economy despite its shrinking population.
- D) For many years now, Latin America has become less important and poses no threat economically, security-wise or in terms of over-population.
- E) Recently, Latin America has lost its global importance in terms of its economic power and population, but it is still a potential security threat.

62. As inhabitants of one of earth's most densely-populated continents, Europeans know well that environmental protection is not a luxury, but rather a necessity.

- A) Living in one of the world's most densely-populated continents, Europeans are well aware that they need to protect the environment.
- B) More people live on the European continent than anywhere else and for this reason they know that they have a duty to protect the environment.
- C) It is necessary for Europeans to stop living in luxury and start taking more responsibility for the protection of the European continent.
- D) Of all the densely-populated continents on earth, Europe is the one that is in most need of environmental protection.
- E) The luxury of protecting the environment can no longer be applied to earth's continents, particularly in the case of Europe.

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

63. You were invited to be a key speaker at a conference and gladly accepted the invitation. However, as the conference draws near, you realize you will not be able to have your presentation ready in time. You feel bad, but you won't be able to do it and so you want to let them know about it without making a fake excuse and you say:

- A) I really must apologize for this but I've been asked to present at another conference on the same day. Sorry about that.
- B) There's just no way that I will be able to speak at the conference because of my health problems. Can you get someone else?
- C) I'm afraid you didn't give me enough time to prepare my presentation, so I'm going to drop out of the conference.
- D) Look, I'm sorry but would it be OK with you if I don't present at the conference?
- E) I realize that I'm letting you down, but unfortunately, my presentation will not be ready and I'm afraid I'll be unable to speak at the conference.

64. You have just boarded the plane and see that an elderly woman is sitting in your seat. You specifically requested a window seat, but when you ask the woman to move, she just ignores you. You don't want to get angry, but you do want your seat. You say:

- A) I'm sorry, you just don't want to understand, but that's my seat.
- B) Please move, you know you're in the wrong seat, don't you?
- C) As I said before, that's my seat. I'm afraid you are going to have to move to your own seat.
- D) Are you deaf? I told you that's my seat you're sitting in.
- E) Look, I've already told you once before, you're sitting in my seat.

65. You are taking part in a panel discussion on nuclear power. All the other panellists disagree with you as you are the only one who is against it. They rarely give you an opportunity to speak. Eventually, you are able to speak and you want to politely express your dissatisfaction with not being able to speak before. You say:

- A) At last! Are you so afraid of what I was going to say that you were not going to let me speak? That's disgraceful!
- B) Thank you for finally allowing me to put across a different perspective, I thought the other side would never be heard.
- C) So now I can speak. I was just about to get up and go. I've never been so badly treated before.
- D) I just have to say that this isn't a panel discussion at all. You all seem to be unaware of what it means to discuss an issue.
- E) Don't any of you realize that it is extremely rude not to allow the other side to be heard?

66. You have been queuing for almost ten minutes to buy a coffee when suddenly someone pushes to the front of the queue, so you politely but firmly say:

- A) Excuse me, that's a really selfish, ignorant thing to do!
- B) Who do you think you are pushing to the front of the queue?
- C) Have you no manners at all? What gives you the right to push in front of others?
- D) Excuse me, we are all waiting patiently, can you please join the queue?
- E) I'm sorry, that kind of behaviour is totally unacceptable. Don't do it again!

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

67. Efforts to identify a single personality profile of the "helpful person" have not been very successful. Rather, it appears that particular personality traits and abilities dispose people to help in specific types of situations. For instance, a study revealed that adults with a high need for approval were more likely to donate money to charity than those individuals who were low in need for social approval, but only when other people were watching them. ----

- A) In contrast, empathy means feelings of sympathy and caring for others, in particular, sharing vicariously or indirectly in the suffering of others.
- B) As expected, the people in the high-empathy condition experienced significantly greater empathy, as reflected in self-ratings of sympathetic and compassionate feelings.
- C) Presumably, this shows that people high in a need for approval are motivated by a desire to win praise from others and so act in a helpful manner only when their good deeds are likely to be noticed.
- D) Further insights into personality and helpfulness come from studies of individuals who regularly donate their services for the sake of being more helpful.
- E) Finally, women are more likely than men to be the primary caregivers for the family, thus making them appear to be more helpful and empathetic.

68. Lance Armstrong had already made one huge comeback: Diagnosed with testicular cancer in 1996, he was given less than a 50% chance of survival. Not only did he make it through, but he got back on his bike, picked up his cycling career and proceeded to win seven Tour de France titles in a row, from 1999 to 2005. ---- But what Armstrong did need was the support of his Astana teammates forced to choose between the veteran Armstrong and a young rival, Spanish star Alberto Contador.

- A) He needed to stop both smoking and drinking if he wanted to get back to his days of glory.
- B) An ugly duel emerged and matters got worse after an opponent went ahead of Armstrong in the Alps and went on to win the race.
- C) Europe is the centre of a wide range of sports such as tennis, volleyball and basketball and competition is fierce there.
- D) Cycling, however, is more commonly practised as a hobby rather than a professional sport throughout the world.
- E) In Europe, claims of drug use had followed the American and he was out to prove that he didn't need drugs for these series of successes.

69. It is difficult to relate skin colour directly to genetic inheritance. Dennis Barber, a white bank manager from Staffordshire, recently discovered that he is the direct descendant of a black African slave who was brought to England in the 18th century. ---- It has been estimated that one in five white British people has a direct black ancestor and that they could presumably pass on their genes to the next generation as well.

- A) Despite his white appearance, Dennis carries genes that could result in his own descendants being born with dark features.
- B) However, Dennis' father decided to settle down in Europe and marry an English woman.
- C) In fact, slavery is the primary reason why there is no agreement about whether genes play a role in one's skin colour.
- D) It is only natural that Dennis had white skin, since there is no evidence in science linking genetics and skin colour.
- E) Biologists can account for the differences between the English and the Africans that they enslaved.

70. Countries engage in international trade because they benefit from doing so. ---- Thus, trade plays a vital role in achieving such an essential task since it frees each country's residents from having to consume goods in the same combination in which the domestic economy can produce them. If the US specialized its production but did not engage in international trade, US residents would have large quantities of wheat and soybeans but no coffee or bananas.

- A) Any country that attempted to achieve self-sufficiency by producing everything consumed would face a difficult task.
- B) We can easily see the benefits from trade along with productive specialization at the individual level.
- C) The gains from trade arise because it allows countries to specialize their production by allocating resources to their most productive uses.
- D) The fact that political boundaries divide the world into nation-states does not alter trade's potential for expanding output.
- E) In market-oriented economies, existing firms make most consumption decisions besides controlling production patterns.

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

71. In southern regions of Iran during the fifth millennium BC, vivid compositions that integrated abstract and figurative elements in a well-balanced scheme were produced in several painted-ceramic traditions.

- A) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeleyerek bütünleştiren canlı eserler, İran'ın güney kısımlarında değişik seramik boyama gelenekleriyle tasarlandı.
- B) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, farklı seramik boyama geleneklerine göre, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri belirgin bir düzen içinde sunan eserler ortaya konuldu.
- C) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, muazzam şekilde dengelenmiş soyut ve sembolik öğeler içeren canlı eserler, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, seramik boyama geleneğiyle yaratıldı.
- D) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, çeşitli seramik boyama gelenekleriyle, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeli bir şekilde kaynaştıran canlı eserler üretildi.
- E) MÖ beşinci binyıl boyunca, İran'ın güney bölgelerinde, soyut ve sembolik öğeleri dengeli bir şekilde bağdaştıran canlı eserler, belirli seramik boyama gelenekleri çerçevesinde yaratıldı.

72. Powerful political leaders have been bitterly complaining about the fact that what they perceive as a display of unfair attitudes and invasions of privacy are being carried out by opponent groups.

- A) Haksız tutumların sergilenmesi ve mahremiyetin ihlali gibi konuların muhalif liderler tarafından ortaya atılması güçlü siyasi liderleri büyük ölçüde rahatsız etmektedir.
- B) Güçlü siyasi liderler, haksız tutumların sergilenmesi ve mahremiyetin ihlali olarak algıladıkları şeylerin muhalif gruplar tarafından gerçekleştirilmesinden şiddetle yakınmaktadırlar.
- C) Güçlü siyasi liderler, muhalif olarak gördükleri grupların haksız tutum sergilemesi ve mahremiyeti ihlal etmesinden oldukça çok şikâyet etmektedirler.
- D) Muhalif grupların haksız tutumları açığa vurması ve mahremiyeti ihlal etmesi, güçlü siyasi liderlerin büyük ölçüde yakındığı durumlardandır.
- E) Güçlü siyasi liderler, muhalif gruplar tarafından gerçekleştirildiğine inandıkları haksız tutumların sergilenmesi dışında mahremiyetin ihlali gibi durumlardan da şiddetle yakınmaktadırlar.

73. NASA has launched a new observing satellite designed to collect more data about solar energy and improve our understanding of how tiny atmospheric particles called aerosols affect the Earth's climate.

- A) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- B) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplayan ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl değiştirdiği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştiren yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- C) NASA, yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve bu bizim güneş enerjisi ile ilgili bilgimizi artırmak ve aerosol olarak bilinen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmek için tasarlandı.
- D) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamayı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirmeyi amaçlayarak yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı.
- E) NASA, güneş enerjisi ile ilgili daha fazla veri toplamak için tasarlanmış yeni bir gözlem uydusu fırlattı ve aerosol adı verilen küçük hava parçacıklarının dünya iklimini nasıl etkilediği hakkındaki anlayışımızı geliştirdi.

74. Kitle iletişim araçları, sadece haber sunmak ve eğlence sağlamaktan ziyade topluları aydınlatmalı ve onların hem bireysel hem de kültürel özelliklerini şekillendirmelidir.

- A) The media of mass communication should do far more than reporting and entertaining by enlightening the societies and defining both their cultural and individual properties at the same time.
- B) Societies are constantly provided with news and entertainment as well as being shaped in terms of both individual and cultural properties by the media of mass communication.
- C) The media of mass communication should illuminate societies and shape both their individual and cultural properties rather than just report news and provide entertainment.
- D) The principal function of the media of mass communication should be to illuminate societies and reform especially their individual and cultural properties together with reporting news and presenting entertainment.
- E) The media of mass communication should not only inform and shape societies based on their individual and cultural properties but also report news and entertain them.

75. Farklı ekonomik gelişim evrelerindeki birçok ülke evrensel sağlık güvencesine doğru önemli bir gelişme kaydetmenin mümkün olduğunu göstermiştir.

- A) Many countries with varying economic growth rates have recently been making significant progress toward universal health coverage.
- B) It is possible for countries at different stages of economic development to take essential steps toward universal health coverage.
- C) The goal to achieve universal health coverage by many countries at varying stages of economic development has only recently been shown to be possible.
- D) Many countries at varying stages of economic development have shown that it is possible to make substantial progress toward universal health coverage.
- E) It is also possible to see that many countries at different stages of economic development have made important progress toward universal health coverage.

76. Bilgisayar programı, belirli görevleri yerine getirmek üzere bilgisayarı yönlendiren bir programlama dilindeki eksiksiz yapılandırılmış komutlar dizisidir.

- A) It is the complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language that directs a computer programme to carry out specific tasks.
- B) A computer programme carries out specific tasks through a complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language.
- C) Both computer programmes and programming languages are known to carry out specific tasks according to a complete structured sequence of instructions.
- D) A computer programme, which provides a computer with the means necessary to carry out specific tasks, consists of a complete structured sequences of instructions.
- E) A computer programme is a complete structured sequence of instructions in a programming language which directs a computer to carry out specific tasks.

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

77. (I) The rulers in Tehran had thought that perception was more significant than the actual security. (II) Iran is the 21st century equivalent of 1930's Russia – a puzzle wrapped in a mystery. (III) However, the Iranians have not come across with this state coincidentally. (IV) Rather, the Iranian government has a deliberate policy aimed at confusing the outside world about its goals. (V) Given that intent, it is not surprising that Washington has had such a difficult time formulating a successful Iran policy.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
78. (I) In the long march of mankind from the cave to the computer, a central role has always been played by the idea of law. (II) Law is that element which binds the members of the community together in their adherence to recognized values and standards. (III) Every society, whether it is large or small, powerful or weak, has created for itself a framework of principles or rules within which to develop. (IV) And what is termed international law involves nation-states, not individual citizens. (V) What can or cannot be done, permissible acts, forbidden acts, have all been spelt out within the consciousness of that community.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
79. (I) Although there are considerable cultural differences between the various South Asian nationalities that have come to Britain, there are certain underlying similarities. (II) Families from rural areas in South Asia typically take a more extended form. (III) The rebuilding of extended family structures is vital to any community. (IV) They include three generations in the household and are organized through a network of males. (V) They are also strongly bound together by ideas of brotherhood and family loyalty.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
80. (I) Apartheid is the legal and political endorsement or institutionalization of discrimination. (II) Even though South Africa has much to offer investors, its government has come under attack for its foreign policy. (III) It involves the assigning of an individual at birth into a certain class of citizen. (IV) In the case, for example, of the apartheid regime in South Africa, this classification depended on skin colour and four classes existed – white, coloured, Asian, and black. (V) Indeed, in the South African case, this distinction was made before birth, insofar as pregnant women could only be treated by doctors of their own skin colour.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.**
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamaı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.**
3. **Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salondan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
5. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyararak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir.

Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.

7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde Salon görevlisinin atacağı imzalar hariç, kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
8. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanlara kimlik bilgilerinizi yazınız. Sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.

Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.

Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan, testin Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve Salon Görevlisinin, hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon Görevlisi imzasını tükenmez kalemle atmalıdır.

9. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
10. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır. Tarafınızca yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bu bilgilerde eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olduğunda durumunuz Sınav Salon Tutanağında belirtilecektir. Sorumluluk size aittir.
11. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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

2011 KAMU PERSONEL YABANCI D L B LG S SEV YE TESP T SINAVI
(Sonbahar Dönemi)
20 KASIM 2011 PAZAR

NG L ZCE TEST

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