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YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)
(Sonbahar Dönemi)
İNGİLİZCE
SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ
7 EKİM 2012

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI	:																		
ADI	:																		
SOYADI	:																		
SALON NO.	:											SIRA NO.:							
Soru kitapçık numarasının cevap kâğıdına kodlanmamasının veya yanlış kodlanmasının sorumluluğu adaya aittir.																			
SORU KİTAPÇIK NUMARASI :	TEMEL SORU KİTAPÇIĞI										Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.								

DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

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

Adayın imzası:

Soru kitapçık numarasını doğru kodladım.

Salon görevlisinin imzası:

Adayın soru kitapçık numarasını cevap kâğıdına doğru kodladığını onaylıyorum.

AÇIKLAMA

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

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Countries need to utilize the full scope of appropriate policies to maintain financial stability in the face of shocks to avoid abrupt economic ----.
- A) provisions B) similarities
C) opportunities D) fluctuations
E) precautions
2. The brain allows you to cope masterfully with your everyday environment and is also capable of producing breathtaking athletic feats and ---- scientific insights.
- A) hostile B) naive
C) obscure D) notorious
E) profound
3. Public health strategies regarding nutrition are based largely on a biomedical model of diet that requires individual consumers to comply ---- with dietary advice.
- A) regretfully B) anxiously
C) voluntarily D) adversely
E) coincidentally
4. Whatever your age and your circumstances are, the best way to minimize any health risks is to ---- healthy habits.
- A) adopt B) consume
C) withdraw D) relieve
E) illustrate
5. In a 'chemical reaction' operation, different chemical elements ---- changes to one another to produce new compounds.
- A) call off B) bring about
C) put out D) turn over
E) throw away
6. More than 40 percent of men show signs of baldness between the ages of 20 and 49, but studies on genomes of this group have failed to ---- a potential cure.
- A) look up to B) run out of
C) do away with D) cut down on
E) come up with

7. The word 'acupuncture' ---- from a Dutch physician, William Ten Rhyne, who ---- in Japan during the latter part of the 17th century.

- A) was originating / lived
- B) originates / has been living
- C) originated / had been living
- D) had originated / could have lived
- E) is originating / was living

8. In general, the political ideas of classical liberalism ---- rapidly in the nations of Western Europe, whereas Eastern Europe ---- by autocratic monarchies.

- A) advanced / was dominated
- B) had advanced / has been dominated
- C) advance / must be dominated
- D) were advancing / is dominated
- E) have advanced / could be dominated

9. The first known idea of the stars ---- to a sphere, or hemisphere, rotating around us ---- to Anaximenes of Miletus in the 6th century BC.

- A) to fix / had been attributed
- B) being fixed / is attributed
- C) fixing / has been attributed
- D) to be fixed / will be attributed
- E) having fixed / was attributed

10. - 17. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

10. Recent research on the psychology of infants has made a compelling case ---- the view that newborns come into the world already equipped ---- a lot of innate knowledge.

- A) of / from
- B) towards / by
- C) on / through
- D) for / with
- E) about / in

11. Dental Public Health is the non-clinical specialty of preventing and controlling dental diseases, delivered ---- a target population or a community ---- a regional or national basis.

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

12. None of the agricultural developments of the 20th century is ---- more significance than the rapid advance ---- the use of engines.

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

13. The introduction of the new ideas that led to the Renaissance in the late 15th century sparked a change of mindset ---- people began to look more towards reason than faith to find answers.

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

14. ---- commonly associated with hot and dry environments, reptiles are found in a wide range of habitats and climates around the world.

- A) Although B) Now that C) When
D) Since E) Just as

15. Many teenagers suffer from acne, which is triggered by hormonal changes at puberty, ---- it usually clears up as they reach their 20s.

- A) thereby B) but C) if
D) because E) once

16. Several studies have recently shown that, ---- popular stereotypes, most grandparents do not wish to take on a parental role toward their grandchildren.

- A) by means of B) owing to
C) contrary to D) for the sake of
E) in addition to

17. Human beings will always be smart enough to manipulate their environment ---- adapting to it.

- A) because of B) in terms of C) in spite of
D) rather than E) such as

18. - 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The attempts, first by British warships and then troops, to force the Dardanelles in 1915 (18)---- one of the most fascinating and controversial campaigns of World War I. The Allies hoped to pass through the Dardanelles, drive Turkey out of the war and provide assistance through the warm water ports of the Black Sea (19)---- a hard-pressed Russia. Winston Churchill insisted on war, (20)---- his senior naval colleagues objected. It was the first major amphibious operation in modern warfare, using aircraft and photography (21)---- radio communications and submarines. Its lessons, positive as well as negative, (22)---- by the British planners for Normandy and even in the Falklands conflict of 1982.

18.

- A) intend B) surrender C) destroy
D) submit E) constitute

19.

- A) to B) upon C) within
D) about E) at

20.

- A) unless B) though C) moreover
D) since E) thus

21.

- A) because of B) just as C) in terms of
D) along with E) in spite of

22.

- A) are studied B) may be studied
C) were studied D) must be studied
E) have been studied

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Water recycling is reusing wastewater to save both energy and the environment. Landscape irrigation, cooling processes in oil refineries and dust control are (23)---- the most common non-potable (not for drinking) purposes. Recycled water can meet most water demands (24)---- it is adequately treated to ensure water quality. In situations where people are overly (25)---- to recycled water, they are more likely to contract diseases. However, no documented cases of human health problems (26)---- contact with recycled water have been reported. As such, demand for recycled water is increasing very rapidly, and with no doubt, it (27)---- many recycling projects across the world in following decades.

23.

- A) upon B) over C) with
D) about E) among

24.

- A) so that B) as long as C) even though
D) as if E) whereas

25.

- A) exposed B) objected C) devoted
D) sentenced E) entitled

26.

- A) as well as B) rather than C) as opposed to
D) instead of E) due to

27.

- A) has been prompting B) is prompting
C) will be prompting D) was prompting
E) had been prompting

28. - 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28. No matter which approach scientists use to develop vaccines, ----.

- A) some diseases respond perfectly well to early treatment
- B) more and more infants are being vaccinated against measles throughout the world
- C) the vaccine against yellow fever is one of the most effective ever produced
- D) they must start by conducting basic research on a range of experimental formulas
- E) vaccines are also recommended for those who are food handlers or international travellers

29. Although creativity has long been considered a gift of a select minority, ----.

- A) psychologists are now revealing its seeds in mental processes that all of us undergo such as decision-making
- B) journalists in particular can come up with effective techniques that break down people's established viewpoints
- C) idea generation is indeed the first important stage of originality, which helps in the workplace a lot
- D) the contributions of creative thought can directly translate into career advancement as well as financial rewards
- E) researchers have recently discovered the mysteries of exceptional creativity exhibited by the artists of the Age of Enlightenment

30. Once the immune system has weakened, ----.

- A) it is not clear why some people get recurring infections
- B) a virus can overcome the body's primary defences and cause colds and flu
- C) antibiotics will only be suggested if there is another bacterial infection
- D) taking painkillers will probably ease the early symptoms of the disease
- E) one can use menthol products to help clear a runny nose

31. If galaxies pass near each other or converge, ----.

- A) they would have surely caused a great cosmic collision
- B) the proximity between them is not always stable due to movements in space
- C) the process was usually accompanied by other phenomena
- D) they can be reshaped by each other's gravitational forces
- E) the Milky Way Galaxy has existed for millions of light-years

32. When asked who they really are, ----.

- A) many ideas about the mind are derived from scholastic principles
- B) contemporary philosophers see people as the embodiment of their minds
- C) most people will try to describe their behavioural characteristics or ways of thinking
- D) it might be thought that self-esteem is totally responsible for one's rational decisions
- E) the soul is defined as the cognitive and immortal self of a person by psychologists

33. Eczema is an allergic skin reaction to a wide range of external and internal irritants, ----.

- A) whether fish oil is an effective therapy for this condition requires more research
- B) although studies show that ill people suffer from higher levels of anxiety
- C) however it can be difficult to identify the exact cause in some cases
- D) whereas it commonly appears on the hands, arms, elbows and knees
- E) if patients are encouraged to learn how to resist the urge to scratch

34. ----, Pythagoras developed both scientific and eccentric theories about the physical universe.

- A) Even if new inventions had replaced the tools that were used in prehistoric times
- B) Since he was favoured neither by the public nor by any influential government authorities
- C) Despite having computed the distance between the Sun and the Moon
- D) Because Greece was threatened by an invading army
- E) In addition to figuring out useful things related to triangles

35. Stress and worry are common triggers for insomnia, ----.

- A) if it contributes to daytime tiredness which could be responsible for accidents
- B) thus people who are struggling with difficult issues are particularly vulnerable to it
- C) while attempts to restore a normal sleep pattern through exercise may fail
- D) as sufferers try to follow a routine by going to sleep and getting up at the same time
- E) but it is doubtless that it affects many children and their parents as well

36. ----, there are some species of tortoises that have probably never encountered any open bodies of water in their lifetimes.

- A) Even though most of them live both on land and in water
- B) Since our planet hosts many land animals with differing characteristics
- C) Just as crocodilians lay eggs in nests near the water
- D) Whereas deep-sea fish live in a world with no light whatsoever
- E) When it is difficult to distinguish seals from sea lions

37. Many scientists maintain that susceptibility to autism is inherited, ----.

- A) as certain autistic individuals display incredible talents in very specific domains
- B) whether there is a connection between the illness and newly discovered class of nerve cells
- C) so an autistic child prefers to be alone and resists change
- D) whereas environmental risk factors also seem to play a role in the development of the disease
- E) once physicians have developed better ways to diagnose and successfully treat the disorder

38. - 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

38. Specialists suggest that patients who complain about joint pains stemming from calcification should take short walks regularly or apply to alternative medicine methods like hydrotherapy.

- A) Uzmanlar, planlı bir şekilde kısa yürüyüşler yapmanın veya su tedavisi gibi alternatif tıp yöntemlerine başvurmanın, hastaların kireçlenme yüzünden yakındıkları eklem ağrılarını ortadan kaldırdığını dile getiriyor.
- B) Uzmanlar, hastalar kireçlenmenin yol açtığı eklem ağrılarında yakındıklarında onlara sık sık kısa yürüyüşler yapmalarını veya su tedavisi gibi alternatif tıp yöntemlerine başvurmalarını tavsiye ediyor.
- C) Uzmanların, kireçlenmenin neden olduğu eklem ağrılarında yakınlara tavsiye ettikleri şey, belirli aralıklarla kısa yürüyüşler yapmaları veya su tedavisi gibi alternatif tıp yöntemlerine başvurmalarıdır.
- D) Uzmanlar, kireçlenmeden dolayı eklem ağrıları olan hastalara, bu ağrılardan daha fazla yakınmalarını için sık sık kısa yürüyüşler yapmalarını veya su tedavisi gibi alternatif tıp yöntemlerine başvurmalarını tavsiye ediyor.
- E) Uzmanlar, kireçlenmeden kaynaklanan eklem ağrılarında yakınlara, düzenli olarak kısa yürüyüşler yapmalarını veya su tedavisi gibi alternatif tıp yöntemlerine başvurmalarını tavsiye ediyor.

39. While laptops are mostly used for personal activities, large computers are used by corporations and government agencies as central computers that can be simultaneously accessed by many users.

- A) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar çoğunlukla kişisel uğraşlar için kullanılmasına rağmen, büyük bilgisayarlar gibi aynı anda birçok kullanıcı tarafından erişilen merkezî bilgisayarlar olarak şirketler ve resmî daireler tarafından da kullanılabilir.
- B) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar çoğunlukla kişisel faaliyetler için kullanılırken, büyük bilgisayarlar, birçok kullanıcının eş zamanda ulaşabildiği merkezî bilgisayarlar olarak şirketler ve resmî daireler tarafından kullanılır.
- C) Büyük bilgisayarlar genellikle şirketler ve resmî dairelerde birçok kişinin aynı anda ulaşabildiği merkezî bilgisayarlar olarak kullanılır, dizüstü bilgisayarlar ise daha çok kişisel faaliyetler için tercih edilmektedir.
- D) Dizüstü bilgisayarlar kişisel kullanımlar için tasarlanmış olsa da şirketlerde ve resmî dairelerde birçok kullanıcının aynı anda erişebildiği merkezî bilgisayarlar olarak da çalışabilir.
- E) Dizüstü bilgisayarları büyük bilgisayarlardan ayıran özellik, hem kişisel işler için hem de şirketler ve devlet daireleri tarafından aynı zamanda birçok kullanıcının erişebildiği merkezî bilgisayarlar olarak kullanılabilmesidir.

40. Batı'yla karşılaştırıldığında Asya ülkeleri, yaşlı ve hasta akrabalara ailenin bakacağı varsayımına dayanarak emekli maaşlarına ve sosyal güvenlik sistemlerine daha az yatırım yapmıştır.

- A) Thinking that the family will look after their elderly and ill relatives, Asian countries have hardly made investment in pensions and social security systems, compared with the West.
- B) When compared with the West, Asian countries have invested less in pensions and social security systems, but they believe the family will look after the old and ill relatives.
- C) Asian countries, compared with the West, have invested less in pensions and social security systems, on the assumption that the family will look after the elderly and ill relatives.
- D) In comparison with the West, Asian countries assume that the family will look after the elderly and ill relatives, thus they invest less in pensions and social security systems.
- E) As Asian countries, unlike the West, think that the family will be able to look after the old and ill relatives, they invest less in pensions and social security systems.

41. Vücudun kendini önemli ölçüde yenilemesini sağlayan öğle uykusu, özellikle Arjantin ve Filipinler gibi sıcak ülkelerde uygulanan yaygın bir gelenektir.

- A) In hot countries like Argentina and the Philippines, siesta is a common tradition which is particularly practised in order to help the body renew itself remarkably.
- B) Generally practised in hot countries like Argentina and the Philippines, siesta is a popular tradition that helps the body renew itself with ease.
- C) Siesta helps the body renew itself substantially, and it is a common tradition mostly practised in hot countries such as Argentina and the Philippines.
- D) Siesta, which helps the body renew itself considerably, is a widespread tradition especially practised in hot countries such as Argentina and the Philippines.
- E) In addition to being a widespread tradition mainly practised in hot countries like Argentina and the Philippines, siesta helps the body renew itself to a great extent.

42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although Aeschylus is considered to be the first great innovator of Western drama, it is sometimes difficult to judge the full extent of the innovations he introduced, since no plays by his predecessor, Thespis, have been preserved. What we know about Greek drama before Aeschylus suggests that it had developed gradually out of choral lyrics, occasionally interrupted by short dialogues between the chorus and a single speaker or singer representing an individual character. Aeschylus took the decisive step of introducing a second actor, thus enabling for the first time a dialogue or conflict between two individuals to take place on the stage and in front of an audience. The innovations made possible by Aeschylus's introduction of a second character are very significant. In addition, an actor could leave the stage and reappear in the guise of another character, thus permitting an increase in the overall number of persons represented. In his later plays, Aeschylus used three actors, allowing him to feature a large number of characters, as in *The Libation Bearers*, the second play of the *Oresteia* trilogy.

42. According to the passage, it is difficult to grasp the importance of Aeschylus's innovations, because ----.

- A) he, as his successor, parodied Thespis's elevated style
- B) they are believed to have come into being rather quickly
- C) the plays of his antecedents have not been retained
- D) his surviving trilogy was singled out in terms of its content
- E) his plays expressed the confidence and authority of an emerging empire

43. As indicated in the passage, prior to Aeschylus, drama ----.

- A) had choral lyrics in which short dialogues between chorus and characters intervened
- B) primarily focused on the conflicts between different characters
- C) was dominated by long and continuous choral lyrics
- D) had been specifically performed for the audience
- E) was confined to a single character represented by a speaker or a singer

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

- A) Aeschylus's dramatic poetry is hard to comprehend, as he depicted sophisticated characters
- B) the audience of the time objected to the idea that a second actor caused chaos on stage
- C) Aeschylus was inspired by Thespis in his attempts to introduce a second character into his plays
- D) with Aeschylus's initiation, a conversation or a clash was realized by the acts of two actors on stage
- E) most Greek tragedies had at least three actors on stage or in the chorus

45. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Aeschylus's last play, *Oresteia*, was a trilogy where numerous kinds of legends were expressed
- B) in order to raise the number of characters on stage, performers in Aeschylus's plays changed costumes and played other parts
- C) a heroic image was depicted throughout the plays by the actors representing different characters
- D) developments in drama brought by Aeschylus had been controversial for a long time
- E) Aeschylus was a man of the stage who even acted in his own plays in disguise with other actors

46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Outside forces have played a major part in the birth and development of Middle Eastern states as well as in shaping the environment in which these states have operated. Since Napoleon's intervention in Egypt in the late 18th century, European powers have been an important part of the Middle East's make-up – its politics, socio-economic development and external orientation. It was the European powers who took control of significant areas of the region from the 19th century, and they gave rise to the downfall of the Ottoman Empire and shared its spoils in the early 20th century. It was the same set of European powers that formed new states from territories under their control. But in the second half of the 20th century, the nature of outside intervention changed somewhat. As a penetrated regional system, the Middle East, for all its active internal dynamics (nationalism, the Arab-Israeli War, etc.), was by the 1950s subject to the influence of strategically-driven calculations made by the world's two superpowers: the US and the USSR. The superpowers' calculations not only directly affected politics of the region, but also the environment where the local forces were taking shape. For over a generation, the Cold War between superpowers was the framework of the Middle East's regional system, from North Africa in the west to the borders of the Soviet Caucasus and Central Asia.

46. During the second half of the 20th century, ----.

- A) the Cold War between superpowers forced the Middle Eastern countries to rethink their calculations
- B) active internal dynamics in the Middle East shaped the region's prospects
- C) the two superpowers began to take active involvement in the Middle East
- D) local forces in the Middle East were against the dominance of two superpowers
- E) the Middle East was a completely different region from the Soviet Caucasus and Central Asia

47. The author's attitude towards the developments in the Middle East is ----.

- A) supportive B) realistic C) sarcastic
- D) modest E) satirizing

48. One can understand from the passage that the European powers disintegrated the Ottoman Empire so that they could ----.

- A) accelerate the political and economic developments in the Middle East
- B) continue the conquests of Napoleon in Egypt
- C) liberate Egypt from the Ottoman domination
- D) benefit economically and extend their political influence
- E) respond to the call of local people for independence

49. It can be inferred from the passage that the fate of the Middle Eastern states ----.

- A) was decided first by the European powers and then the two superpowers
- B) depended exclusively on the policies of imperial European powers of the time
- C) was directly linked to the survival of the Ottoman Empire that controlled the region
- D) was similar in many ways to the states in North Africa and the Central Asia
- E) was in the hands of their elected rulers for centuries

50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Recent research suggests that not only can children differentiate between two languages at an early age, but also show cognitive benefits from being exposed to a second language starting as early as infancy. In a study in 2009 of 'crib bilinguals', cognitive psychologists Agnes Kovács and Jacques Mehler used a visual test to measure cognitive flexibility in preverbal seven-month-olds. Kovács and Mehler wanted to see how quickly the infants could adapt to changing rules. They taught the infants a pattern consisting of speech-like sounds. At the end of the sequence, a visual reward in the form of a puppet would appear in one part of a computer screen. The infants were expected to learn that a given sound pattern predicated the appearance of the puppet in that location. Both bilingual and monolingual infants showed that they associated the sound sequence with the puppet's location equally well by looking in the right place for the puppet to appear. But when Kovács and Mehler modified the sequence – and moved the puppet – the bilingual infants adjusted, switching their anticipatory gaze to the new location. The monolingual infants, however, continued to look for the puppet in the original location.

50. One can conclude from the passage that bilingual children ----.

- A) are likely to make more verbal mistakes and delay the full acquisition process because of interference between two languages
- B) can differentiate between two languages they are exposed to at an early age, but their cognitive abilities remain indistinguishable from monolinguals
- C) not only develop the same patterns of cognitive flexibility as monolinguals do, but they also respond to verbal stimuli equally well
- D) innately show more creativity than their monolingual peers do, indicating a superior ability to grasp abstract concepts
- E) are capable of both distinguishing between two languages and developing cognitive flexibility at an early age

51. It is obvious from the passage that Kovács and Mehler wanted to ----.

- A) demonstrate the role of visual and non-visual rewards in children's language development
- B) prove monolingual infants complete their cognitive development later than bilinguals
- C) find out whether bilingual and monolingual infants differ in their cognitive abilities
- D) show the role of computers in the acquisition of distinct sound patterns in bilinguals
- E) explore the sound-learning strategies of the monolingual infants

52. Kovács and Mehler's research reveals that both monolingual and bilingual infants ----.

- A) predict how modified sequences of speech-like sounds match with moved objects
- B) fail to associate the sound sequence with the location of the object on the screen
- C) confirm the hypothesis that the brain is preset for only one language
- D) guess the appearance of the puppet in a given location upon a particular sound pattern
- E) have equally sophisticated modes of thinking in the preverbal stage of language acquisition

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

- A) many scientists make use of visual tests to measure the cognitive capacity of bilingual children
- B) monolinguals were unable to guess where the puppet would appear when a sound pattern was given for the first time
- C) growing up bilingually led to verbal delays as psychologists demonstrate today
- D) only bilingual infants adapted to the modified sound sequence and the relocated puppet
- E) bilingual children's adaptation to changing rules was similar to that of monolinguals

54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A credit rating agency measures credit worthiness of institutions from companies to governments and assesses their ability to pay back a loan. The top three credit rating agencies are Standard and Poor's (S&P), Fitch Ratings and Moody's. Each rating agency has developed its own rating system. Fitch Ratings developed its system in 1924, which was later adopted by S&P. Both use a system of letter sliding from the best rating 'AAA' to the lowest 'D' for borrowers already defaulting on payments. In detail, 'AAA' represents the best quality borrowers that are reliable and stable without any foreseeable risk to future payments, while 'D' means the institution has defaulted on payment obligations, having failed to pay back the loans – S&P and Fitch Ratings assert it will keep on doing so. Moody's follows a different rating system. It argues that their ratings have a superior approach that considers not only the likelihood of default, but also the severity of the default. In addition, S&P and Fitch Ratings are only interested in how likely a borrower is to default, whereas Moody's cares how long the default is likely to last. Most importantly, S&P does not care what the recovery value will be – the amount of money that the lender will end up with after the borrower has defaulted. Moody's, by contrast, tries to figure out the expected losses, which makes it more preferable.

54. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) an institution will not be able to take any more loans if it has been downgraded by Moody's
- B) credit ratings provided by agencies determine the financial strength of institutions to meet the payments
- C) the top three rating agencies have shaped their rating systems in cooperation with each other
- D) S&P was the first rating agency to effectively use the rating system of letter sliding from 'AAA' to 'D'
- E) no rating agencies apart from the top three are able to provide accurate credit ratings to institutions

55. One point that differentiates Moody's from other credit rating agencies is that it ----.

- A) puts more emphasis on the probability of default than what will happen when a default occurs
- B) assigns credit ratings to institutions that have already defaulted on payments
- C) gives an opinion about whether an institution has a reliable credit quality or if it is subject to default
- D) measures both how likely it is that there might be a default and the ability of the borrower to return to 'AAA' status
- E) is concerned with the time the institution is likely to remain in default

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

- A) the grade of an institution is not lowered if the default is temporary and will be resolved soon
- B) companies are more prone to default when compared to governments
- C) borrowers turn to Moody's if S&P and Fitch Ratings cannot agree with their credit grades
- D) high grades do not guarantee that the institution is not vulnerable to default on payments
- E) an institution is expected to default over the long term if it has 'D' grade in the rating system of S&P and Fitch Ratings

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

- A) the amount of money that can be refunded after a default increases if an institution has a high grade in S&P's rating system
- B) S&P has been going beyond just rating institutions on the basis of how likely they are to default
- C) payment obligations are considered to be extraneous when Moody's is trying to estimate the possible losses
- D) Moody's seems to be more advantageous, as it takes into account how much could be suffered after a default
- E) how long a default will last can be partially calculated by detecting the recovery value

58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Today, the European Union is home to more than 20 million immigrants, who represent about 4 percent of the total EU population and make valuable contributions to European society. These new arrivals fill gaps in the labour market that EU workers cannot or do not wish to fill, helping to address the demographic decline in Europe's working age population. Properly managed, immigration can help contribute to the EU's long-term economic development and competitiveness. At the same time, ensuring the security and prosperity of the EU population remains vital. The key is to streamline and simplify the legal immigration process, enforce measures against illegal immigrants, secure the external borders and support the Member States' efforts to promote the integration of immigrants so they become full participants in EU society. One of the EU's more remarkable achievements is the creation of its single market, where people, goods, services and capital move freely throughout the 27 EU Member States. The flip side of this free movement, however, is that the reduced internal border controls necessitate strengthened external borders. Each border state bears a particular responsibility for defending its portion of the EU's borders and with it, the security of the entire EU.

58. According to the passage, immigrants in the EU are crucial as they ----.

- A) do the jobs that inhabitants are reluctant to perform
- B) contribute to the increase of the overall population
- C) help to increase the competition among other countries
- D) culturally integrate themselves to the country they are working in
- E) obediently fulfill all the tasks they are required to do

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

- A) local workers in EU countries are better educated and thus more competent than the immigrants
- B) in the long run, immigrants may contribute to the management of financial problems of the EU
- C) the problem of the work gap in EU countries can never be totally overcome
- D) working conditions of the immigrants in the EU are worse than in their home countries
- E) the free movement of people and goods throughout Member States is hindered by strong internal borders

60. One of the key points stated in the passage is that ----.

- A) the immigrants should be securely placed in the cities near the external borders
- B) integration of the immigrants is not the concern of Member States
- C) prevention of excessive immigration can best be practised by changing the immigration rules
- D) EU countries should restrict the number of immigrants to avoid a rapid increase in the population
- E) the EU population can be secured by taking measures against unlawful immigration

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

- A) using the same currency within Member States leads to a powerful EU economy
- B) internal borders should be controlled as extensively as the external ones
- C) sharing a single market among EU countries does not necessitate a stronger control over the borders
- D) decreased control over the internal borders may require stricter management of external borders
- E) Member States should frame their immigration processes themselves regarding their socio-economic backgrounds

62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Humans are preoccupied with vitality; that is, a concern with the generation, transmission, continuation and protection of life itself. The obvious social tie formed around this preoccupation is the family. However, numerous individual families of a nation understand themselves to be just that; thus, the continuation of the nation into the future is regarded as entailing the continuation of the families into the future.

Anthropological studies reveal that humans have always formed not only families, but also larger groups of which families are a part. Parents transmit to their own offspring not only their flesh and blood – genetic properties in a broader term – but also their cultural inheritance; the language, traditions, customs and so forth – of the larger group, of the nation. This cultural inheritance is usually viewed by the parents as being quite precious to their existence. This intergenerational transmission of one's culture may be part of the reason for the tendency to view the nation as a form of kinship, because what is being transmitted is a part of one's self to one's descendants.

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

- A) cultural inheritance of a nation lies mainly in its historical background
- B) larger groups are more effective than families while transmitting culture to a new generation
- C) a combination of factors compels people to form groups of families and preserve their principles
- D) anthropologists' efforts to explore into the formation of ancient families are worth praising
- E) cultural properties of a nation will still be conveyed despite structural changes in the family

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

- A) preoccupation with vitality is no longer a relevant concept in the contemporary world
- B) it is not cultural inheritance, but genetic properties that make people a nation
- C) transmission of genetic properties is considered to be the most important task of a family
- D) the majority of people ignore the importance of kinship to form a nation
- E) the way we think or behave is associated with what we have inherited from our parents

64. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) family is an inseparable part of a nation as it contributes greatly to its sustainment
- B) parents tend to have difficulty in conveying their cultural characteristics to children
- C) anthropological studies ignore the role of the family in nation formation
- D) one's genetic properties hardly have an influence on developing his or her cultural traits
- E) families may not remain as transmitters of physical traits in the future

65. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) effects of cultural differences in the transmission of customs and traditions
- B) human nature that needs to regenerate continually for both biological and social reasons
- C) superiority of the older generation over the new in maintaining strong family relationships
- D) improvement of the understanding of being a family and a nation in general
- E) historical and cultural aspects of the relation between family and individuals

66. - 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66. Andrew:

- While surfing on the Internet, I found an article claiming that national anthems were being used by ancient people in primitive times.

Madeline:

- What may have caused them to do so?

Andrew:

- It says they primarily played them to threaten and deter their enemies.

Madeline:

- ----

- A) Actually, most of them mention the geographical properties of a country.
- B) So, anthems written in hard times of a nation sound like one another.
- C) Yet, they're more commonly used in national festivals and sports events in our time.
- D) Undoubtedly, poets who wrote them should be very proud of themselves.
- E) Well, I know there are anthems that don't have any lyrics and are purely instrumental.

67. Pelin:

- Although the Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği is on the World Heritage List, it doesn't get the attention it deserves by the media.

Cansu:

- What do you think they can do to increase its recognition both across the country and in the world?

Pelin:

- ----

Cansu:

- I'm sure those ideas would create a great influence.

- A) TV programmers could choose to feature the place in their most-watched programs and the newspapers could mention it.
- B) I don't expect any help from them, because they're generally interested in doing contests for amusement.
- C) I think documentaries about historical places are very boring, that's why nobody wants to watch them.
- D) In our modern world, people who work for hours don't have enough time to watch TV or read newspapers regularly to be aware of such facts.
- E) If I were a famous singer or an actress, I would visit there and thus everybody would hear about it thanks to me.

68. Nicole:

- **According to a study, almost half of the world's billionaires live in the US.**

Claudia:

– ----

Nicole:

- **That's true, but it doesn't mean the whole populace of the country is rich and prosperous.**

Claudia:

- **Yes, we cannot disregard the homeless and needy people who reside in the streets.**

- A) I know. On the other hand, Nigeria with a low economic activity has the poorest citizens.
- B) That didn't surprise me at all, as the financial centre of the world is located there.
- C) I bet Bill Gates is one of them with an enormous income that he gained with the help of his genius.
- D) Thus, the national debt of the US surpassed 10-trillion dollars, bringing the country into the largest national debt in 2008.
- E) That's why people argue about whether globalization has eradicated borders and cultural differences.

69. Mike:

- **I've read an interesting article saying that recounting an experience may enhance our understanding of it, which then dulls our opinion of the incident.**

Elena:

- **That sounds interesting indeed. I can't seem to think of any examples, though. Can you?**

Mike:

– ----

Elena:

- **Excellent! This pretty much sums it up for me.**

- A) Of course. Suppose you visualize in your mind that you're getting a promotion. You're improving your chances of getting it by doing so.
- B) For instance, if you avoid thinking about your last failure, you're more likely to leave your bad memories behind.
- C) Let's say you use different routes every day while driving home. This will make you better at giving directions to it.
- D) If you keep dwelling on past experiences, for example, you can't enjoy the moment.
- E) Well, describing how good a cupcake tastes could make you enjoy it less.

70. Altan:

- **Why do critics have to be so harsh and rigid when they write reviews on newly-released books and movies?**

Kerem:

- ----

Altan:

- **That's what I wanted to say. They influence other people about what to do and make them prejudiced.**

Kerem:

- **We need to remember that it's all a matter of personal taste. No two people get the exact same pleasure from a given book or movie.**
- A) They use their own preferences and biases to affect readers and audiences.
- B) Most of them are living without any contact with society, so how could they know what people like in general?
- C) You're right. It takes a special kind of personality to be so frank and open.
- D) Literature needs this kind of encouragement, but the movie sector can stand on its own without critics.
- E) This not only lowers the productivity of authors and scriptwriters, but also contributes to disappointment and even mild depression.

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

71. While identifying the right behaviours for reinforcement, even managers who use positive reinforcement can get into trouble if they are not careful to identify the right behaviours to reinforce. ---- First, it is crucial for managers to choose behaviours over which subordinates have control; in other words, subordinates must have the freedom and opportunity to perform the behaviours that are being reinforced. Second, these should provide organizational effectiveness.

- A) The managers sometimes stop acting interested in the non-work-related conversations.
- B) No one likes being criticized or threatened in front of other people.
- C) People avoid performing behaviours that lead to outcomes they do not desire.
- D) Doing this is not always as straightforward as it might seem.
- E) Punishment can have some unintended side effects such as loss of self-respect.

72. It is not exactly known when the practice of reading the future in coffee grinds began. But since the urge to decipher the brown marks left by or in the grinds seems so natural, such practices are probably as old as coffee drinking itself. In fact, Turkish coffee, whose method of preparation leads to grinds in the cup, readily lends itself to fortune-telling through explaining the shapes left by the grinds. ---- People would turn their cups over on their saucers to let the grinds slide along the sides of the cup, leaving shapes and patterns that can be described.

- A) In the 19th century, this particular kind of coffee reading or divination by coffee grinds became quite popular.
- B) The first stage in the spread of coffee throughout the world was its crossing of the Red Sea, having travelled from its native Ethiopia and Yemen.
- C) Traditional fortune-tellers vary in methodology, generally using techniques long established in their cultures and thus meeting the cultural expectations of their clients.
- D) For example, a cross would mean that one should look after his health; flames, that one should not trust his initial impressions.
- E) Of course, no artificial coffee flavouring is any match for the real thing like Arabica beans which are grown in Jamaica and Colombia.

73. A television rating is simply the number of households tuned into a particular television program at a given point in time. Advertisers especially rely on ratings information to increase the effectiveness of television advertising. When they want a commercial to reach an audience, they need to place it in TV programs that deliver a great number of viewers. The more audience a program delivers, the more the commercial time is worth to advertisers. ----

- A) Furthermore, the ratings are calculated by gathering a sample of households that represent the total television-viewing population and monitoring their viewing behaviours.
- B) If an advertiser spends millions running ads during a program that does not meet its expectations, it would be economically wise to reconsider its placement in that time slot.
- C) For example, most TV stations broadcast news, shows or series during primetime, as they can achieve a higher viewership than other programs, and they are always high-rated.
- D) In fact, advertisements can be harmful for the younger population, who spend hours in front of the TV screen and are exposed to aggressive advertising in between popular shows.
- E) Although user habits are rapidly changing, television has long been considered the most effective mass-market advertising medium and the ultimate platform for targeted advertising.

74. Literature, whether sacred or secular, is the result of individual and collective genius. Shakespeare was a 'dramatic God', a maker of worlds, but he could not be detached from the English culture that had formed him and which he then helped to form. Imitating the literary models of other countries does not contribute to the formation of a national literature. --- Johann Wolfgang Goethe was the man who was capable of that task.

- A) The conflict between the literature of the old and that of the young, it seems, will exist for more than another one hundred years.
- B) Cervantes, Balzac, and even Dostoyevsky, rather than national, were universal writers who attracted many people throughout the world.
- C) Germany, in order to develop a national literature, had to identify and draw on its own resources.
- D) The race between the English and the German for the formation of the best civilization was also felt in literature.
- E) The printing press naturally accelerated the proliferation of the national literature in Germany.

75. Many instructors believe that learning depends on the teacher. The teacher-centred model of education places all of the responsibility for deciding what is taught and how it is taught on the instructor. This model views teachers as active participants in the educational process and learners as passive recipients of knowledge. --- The ultimate aim is to produce educated learners, and teaching is a means to this end. With this view, teachers should place less emphasis on what they know and more on what learners bring to the educational encounter.

- A) Current educational theory, however, argues for a learner-centred rather than a teacher-centred approach.
- B) There is a natural tendency among instructors to teach others in the way they were taught before.
- C) Educators must develop a complete understanding of what goes on in the mind of the learner to improve the quality of education.
- D) The discipline of most colleges and universities is generally framed for the ease of the masters, not for the benefit of the students.
- E) If learning environments become better adapted to the needs of learners, they will emerge with a greater degree of useful connected knowledge.

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

76. (I) Lakes have obviously played an important role in the historical development of communities, and modern life is dependent on the purification facilities and agricultural benefits that lakes provide. (II) As renewable energy becomes increasingly important in the 21st century, so do lakes and the possibilities of hydroelectric power that they present. (III) Major threats to the longevity of lake fertility are pollution, drainage and faulty water-management practices. (IV) Economically, lakes play an integral part in the development of major waterways and travel routes. (V) Fishing and aquaculture, and the jobs their industry represents, are also principle benefits of living in a lake community.

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

77. (I) The European Court of Human Rights is an international court set up in 1959. (II) It rules on individual or state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. (III) Since its foundation, the Court has delivered more than 10,000 judgements. (IV) The Convention, which was signed on 4th November 1950 in Rome, entered into force in 1953. (V) Some of them have led governments to alter their legislation and administrative practice in a wide range of areas.

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

78. (I) For the first time since the 1920s, US cities are growing faster than suburbs. (II) Historically, suburban growth has been fuelled by young urban families leaving the city. (III) But in the tough economy, young adults are opting to stay in city rentals rather than purchase suburban homes. (IV) Meanwhile, the normal influx of job-seeking graduates continues – youths keep moving in, but nobody is moving out. (V) In fact, the 'garden suburb' tradition has recently come to dominate such populous cities as New Orleans and San Francisco.

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

79. (I) In comparison to Britain, industrialization in other regions of Europe took much longer to get started. (II) The Industrial Revolution was a transition from the world of hand-made products to a factory system based on machine-made products. (III) With the exception of Belgium, which began to industrialize in 1806, industrialization on the British model started after 1830. (IV) It needed the combination of several factors for the Industrial Revolution in Britain at all. (V) Investments in new commercial enterprises, a large available workforce and active markets encouraged industrialization in Britain almost a century before the rest of Europe.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) The extraordinary rise of solitary living is the biggest social change that many sociologists neglected to identify. (II) 'Going solo' started out and was most common among male migrant workers, and it was usually a short-lived stage on the road to a more conventional domestic life. (III) A recent study has revealed that people who live alone make up a great majority, and they are tied with childless couples as the most common residential type. (IV) However, there is little evidence that the rise of living alone is making more people lonely. (V) It is also more common than the nuclear family and staying with a roommate.
- 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 salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
5. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların 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 Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve salon görevlisinin, kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon görevlisi imzasını tükenmez kalemle ve siz kodlamayı yaptıktan sonra atmalıdır.
9. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
10. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, sorumluluk size aittir.
11. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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

2012 – ÜNİVERSTELERARASI KURUL
YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS) SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ

İNGİLİZCE
SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ
7 EKİM 2012

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