

A

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ

İNGİLİZCE

22 Mart 2009

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

GENEL AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığı Fen Bilimleri, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Sosyal Bilimler olmak üzere üç ayrı alandaki İngilizce testlerini içermektedir. Testlerin cevap anahtarları birbirinden farklıdır. Bu testlerden başvurunuza uygun olanını seçerek cevaplayınız.
Bu testlerin başladıkları sayfalar şöyledir:
Fen Bilimleri Testi 1
Sağlık Bilimleri Testi 19
Sosyal Bilimler Testi 36
2. Bu soru kitapçığının türü **A**'dır. Bunu cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız.
Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
3. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
4. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
5. Test kitapçığındaki her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
6. Bu kitapçıktaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
7. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsiz soru bırakmamanız yararınıza olacaktır.
8. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

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

A

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

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

1. A team of scientists at the California Institute of Technology has developed a lensless microscope which is the size of a coin and can quickly and cheaply scan blood ---- for tumour cells and parasites.

- A) features
B) variations
C) maladies
D) samples
E) assessments

2. For the past 40 years, the ---- view about the formation of our universe has been that it began about 14 billion years ago in a cosmic fireball known as the "Big Bang."

- A) complete
B) common
C) profound
D) bearable
E) vulnerable

3. For those obsessed with punctuality, new-generation clocks, which tune into the nearest official time transmitter to keep time ----, have been developed.

- A) sensibly
B) accurately
C) adequately
D) irreversibly
E) inevitably

4. Studies of the negative effects of plastic on the human body show that the plastic products we use every day ---- with our hormone systems.

- A) restrict
B) associate
C) dismay
D) unite
E) interfere

5. A Japanese information technologies company has produced an amazing mirror that enables customers to ---- clothes that shops don't have in stock.

- A) hold onto
B) put out
C) try on
D) count on
E) draw out

6. The sun ---- electromagnetic radiation that ranges from infrared to ultraviolet.

- A) throws into
B) gives off
C) breaks down
D) brings up
E) makes up for

7. It is hoped that the construction of the world's tallest residential building, the Chicago Spire, which ---- at the end of last year, ---- by late 2010.

- A) was commenced / will have been completed
B) commences / will complete
C) has been commenced / would be completed
D) has commenced / has been completed
E) had commenced / is to be completed

8. Humanity ---- an unusual period of food surplus since the Green Revolution ---- in the mid-1960s.

- A) enjoyed / was beginning
B) was enjoying / had begun
C) has enjoyed / began
D) has been enjoying / has begun
E) is enjoying / would begin

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A

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9. Scientists ---- the common cold as ---- by a family of over 200 viruses.

- A) were regarded / having been caused
- B) are regarded / having caused
- C) regard / being caused
- D) have regarded / to have caused
- E) regarded / to have been caused

10. If Australian conservationists ---- an extensive preservation campaign back in the 1960s, the population of saltwater crocodiles of the north ---- even less than the present number of 100.

- A) have not implemented / is
- B) would not implement / would have been
- C) weren't implementing / will have been
- D) weren't implemented / will be
- E) had not implemented / would be

11. Scientists are worried that the use of biofuels instead of fossil fuels ---- little to reduce carbon emissions, although this ---- a widespread assumption until quite recently.

- A) does / will be
- B) will do / was
- C) had done / has been
- D) will have done / had been
- E) would have done / would be

12. Today, spam mail constitutes more than 90 per cent ---- all e-mail traffic all ---- the world.

- A) with / through
- B) to / across
- C) at / around
- D) by / within
- E) of / over

13. Some types of microscopic organisms, called hyperthermophilic bacteria, can survive ---- extremely high temperatures, sometimes even ---- 100°C.

- A) under / for
- B) on / with
- C) in / by
- D) at / above
- E) within / as

14. In less-developed parts of the world, there are few modern urban water networks, ---- the people living in these areas do not have access to safe drinking water.

- A) so
- B) even if
- C) because
- D) while
- E) though

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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15. Every year, more than 15,000 scuba dives are performed off the coral reefs of Cayman Islands, ---- these sites can actually support only 5,000 dives per year without any damage to the reefs.

- A) since B) but C) if
D) just as E) in case

16. What you say about the problem may be true in theory, ---- in practice it does not contribute to the solution of the problem.

- A) when B) so that
C) although D) for
E) because

17. Thanks to a newly developed battery-charging device called "the Chargepod," we will no longer have to use different chargers ---- recharge different mobile gadgets, like cell phones and iPods.

- A) with reference to B) due to
C) in order to D) with regard to
E) according to

18. Scientists recently completed the largest-ever astronomical survey of the sky, during ---- they retained images that are expected to help them understand the origins of galaxies.

- A) whose B) that C) when
D) whom E) which

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

Probably every literate person is familiar with the famous relativity equation: $E=mc^2$. (19) ---- by Albert Einstein in 1905, this equation has been used by many scientists. In fact, it is (20) ---- formula in modern physics. (21) ---- no new theory has as yet invalidated this fundamental equation, though physicists are (22) ---- testing its validity by means of experiments. The latest one of (23) ---- experiments was conducted last year at the Institut Laue-Langevin.

19.

- A) To be formulated B) To formulate
C) Formulating D) Formulated
E) Having formulated

20.

- A) more famous than B) the most famous
C) most famous D) more famous
E) famous

21.

- A) However B) Although
C) Nevertheless D) Still
E) Moreover

22.

- A) effortlessly B) continually
C) recklessly D) fundamentally
E) strongly

23.

- A) most B) any C) whose
D) such E) as such

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

24. **Though wind power certainly has the advantage of being a clean source of energy, ----.**

- A) it was increasingly used in many countries with relatively stable weather patterns
- B) it can hardly be a reliable one as weather conditions are so changeable
- C) many governments are investing in wind power projects in greater amounts
- D) wind turbines are not too costly to produce
- E) changes in weather can be predicted, which makes it possible to take timely precautions

25. **If the global desertification process continues at its current rate, ----.**

- A) the effects of the environmental changes of the past few decades have been dramatic
- B) more than 60,000 square kilometres of productive land is being lost every year
- C) the world will lose much of its arable land to barren desert
- D) 26% of the Earth's land surface is classified as severely degraded
- E) reforestation programs are being initiated by governments in a number of countries

26. **----, yet there are also rare penguin species that inhabit warmer regions of the Earth.**

- A) Most penguins are black on the back and white in front and seldom have any other colour
- B) Most penguins are flightless birds that live in the cold waters of the Southern Hemisphere
- C) Penguins live in crowded colonies with populations ranging from hundreds of thousands to several million
- D) In the 19th and 20th centuries, penguins were threatened by hunters and the penguin oil industry
- E) The features of the life cycle vary with the body size of the specific penguin species

27. **Whereas life forms in the world's cold and icy lands are scarce, ----.**

- A) the ice sheet of Antarctica contains about 30 million cubic kilometres of ice
- B) Antarctica supports only a few species of cold-adapted land plants and animals
- C) marine life in the seas surrounding Antarctica is rich and diverse
- D) Antarctica is fifth in size among the world's continents
- E) the geologic evolution of Antarctica has followed a course similar to those of the other southern continents

28. **Home to more than 400 types of coral, over 1,500 fish species, and 200 types of birds, ----.**

- A) they are known to constitute the fauna of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia
- B) climate change and environmental pollution pose a serious threat to the Great Barrier Reef
- C) the Australian government spends huge amounts of money on preserving the Great Barrier Reef
- D) oceanographers are still trying to map the currents in the Great Barrier Reef
- E) Australia's Great Barrier Reef accommodates an astonishing diversity of life

29. **----, but now scientists know that some cells in the eye can detect light even when the eyes are closed.**

- A) Until recently, little was known about why sleeping people feel alert in brightly-lit rooms
- B) Sleep has always been a mysterious state of mind for psychologists
- C) Hormonal imbalances are known to cause sleep disorders
- D) Light travels faster than sound in both the atmosphere and in water
- E) The eye is a complex structure enabling the organism to visually perceive its surroundings

A

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Fen Bil.

30. **Swedish researchers have found that most white horses, which are actually born coloured, carry a mutation called “greying with age,” ----.**
- A) despite the fact that their tendency to age more quickly is observable
 - B) as if the greying of these animals were similar to the greying of human hair
 - C) in case they are more prone to skin cancer than other horses
 - D) and this makes them rapidly turn grey and then completely white within eight years
 - E) so that the changes in colour do not always indicate poor health
31. ----, **it is believed that the effect is intensified artificially by the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere as a result of human activity.**
- A) Although the greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring phenomenon
 - B) Since the atmosphere includes different types of gases
 - C) Despite the fact that human activity is one of the causes of global warming
 - D) Even if the Earth’s climate changes due to the high rate of greenhouse gas emissions
 - E) As the emission of carbon dioxide is partly related to the use of fossil fuels
32. **Climate change commands the most attention as the major factor causing the disintegration of the Earth’s ice shelves, ----.**
- A) since scientists are trying to find ways to control climate change
 - B) still, the other causes of the breaking up of the ice should not be ignored
 - C) for global warming is the major cause of a variety of environmental problems
 - D) in case the ecological balance of the planet has been disturbed by it
 - E) so climate change has been the result of a myriad of factors
33. **For centuries, mapmakers noted that the Earth’s continents seemed to fit together like giant puzzle pieces, ----.**
- A) and they were able to discover new continents
 - B) because they are far from one another
 - C) yet they explained in detail how continental movements occur
 - D) as if they had once been joined together
 - E) for they believed that continents could not move
34. **A laptop on board the International Space Station was infected last month with a virus that was later discovered to have been harmless, ----.**
- A) since cosmonauts did not know where the virus might have come from
 - B) if it had been quarantined instantly by the security software
 - C) unless they lose important data because of it
 - D) however, it was understood that cosmonauts had updated it recently
 - E) nevertheless, cosmonauts updated their virus protection systems immediately
35. **Weather patterns are notoriously complex, ----.**
- A) since there are currently over 150 weather modification projects
 - B) in place of which a broad range of instruments is used while studying them
 - C) which is why they are so hard to predict
 - D) so that new methods of predicting sudden changes can be developed
 - E) owing to the technological advances that have helped scientists to understand them

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

36. According to some experts, rebuilding efforts commenced in southwestern China following the May 12 earthquake could damage the pandas' largest remaining natural habitat.

- A) Bazı uzmanlar, pandaların geriye kalan en geniş doğal yaşam alanının 12 Mayıs'ta güneybatı Çin'de meydana gelen depremin ardından başlayan yeniden inşa çalışmalarının sonucunda zarar görmesinden endişe duymaktadır.
- B) Bazı uzmanlar, güneybatı Çin'de 12 Mayıs'ta meydana gelen depremin ardından başlatılan yeniden inşa çalışmalarının pandaların kalan en geniş doğal yaşam alanının zarar görmesine sebep olabileceğini düşünmektedir.
- C) Güneybatı Çin'de 12 Mayıs depreminden bu yana sürdürülen yeniden inşa çalışmalarını gözlemleyen bazı uzmanlar, pandaların kalan en geniş doğal yaşam alanlarının bu yüzden zarar görmesinden endişe etmektedir.
- D) Güneybatı Çin'i 12 Mayıs'ta vuran depremin ardından başlatılan yeniden inşa çalışmaları bazı uzmanlara göre, pandaların kalan en geniş doğal yaşam alanlarını yok edebilirdi.
- E) Bazı uzmanlara göre, güneybatı Çin'de 12 Mayıs depreminin ardından başlatılan yeniden inşa çalışmaları pandaların geriye kalan en geniş doğal yaşam alanına zarar verebilir.

37. Human contamination of the atmosphere, which has been happening since mankind first began to use fire for heating and cooking, occurs in a variety of forms.

- A) İnsanoğlu ateşi ısınmak ve yemek pişirmek için kullanmaya başladığından beri atmosferin kirlenmesi farklı şekillerde devam etmektedir.
- B) İnsanoğlunun ateşi ısınmak ve yemek pişirmek için kullanmaya başlamasından bu yana süregelen bir durum olan atmosferin insan tarafından kirlenmesi, farklı şekillerde gerçekleşir.
- C) Atmosferin kirlenmesi, insanoğlunun ateşi ısınma ve yemek pişirme gibi farklı şekillerde kullanmasıyla başlamıştır.
- D) İnsanoğlu, ateşi ısınma ve yemek pişirme amacıyla kullanmaya başladığından beri atmosferi farklı şekillerde kirlenmiştir.
- E) Atmosferin insan tarafından kirlenmesi, insanoğlunun ateşi ısınma ve yemek pişirme gibi farklı amaçlarla kullanmaya başlamasından bu yana çeşitli şekillerde süregelen bir durumdur.

38. A significant outcome of air pollution is the high cost of pollution cleanup and prevention, an example of which is the global effort to control emissions of CO₂, a gas produced from the combustion of fossil fuels such as coal or oil, or of other organic materials like wood.

- A) Hava kirliliğinin önemli bir sonucu olan kirlilik giderme ve önlemenin yüksek maliyetini düşürmek için küresel çapta yapılan en önemli girişim, kömür ve petrol gibi fosil yakıtların veya odun gibi diğer organik maddelerin yanması sonucu ortaya çıkan CO₂ salımının kontrolünü sağlamaya yönelik çabadır.
- B) Kömür ve petrol gibi fosil yakıtların veya odun gibi diğer organik maddelerin yanması sonucu ortaya çıkan CO₂ salımının kontrolüne yönelik küresel girişim, hava kirliliğinin önemli bir sonucu olan kirlilik giderme ve önlemenin yüksek maliyetini düşürmeye yöneliktir.
- C) Hava kirliliğinin önemli bir sonucu kirlilik giderme ve önlemenin yüksek maliyetidir ki bunun örneklerinden biri kömür ve petrol gibi fosil yakıtların veya odun gibi diğer organik maddelerin yanması sonucu ortaya çıkan CO₂ salımının kontrolüne yönelik küresel girişimdir.
- D) CO₂ salımı kömür ve petrol gibi fosil yakıtların veya odun gibi diğer organik maddelerin yanması sonucu ortaya çıkmakta, bunun kontrolüne yönelik küresel girişim ise hava kirliliğinin önemli bir sonucu olan kirlilik giderme ve önlemenin yüksek maliyetini düşürmeye yönelik olarak yapılmaktadır.
- E) Kirlilik giderme ve önlemenin yüksek maliyeti hava kirliliğinin en önemli sonucu olup, bunu düşürmeye yönelik en önemli küresel girişim kömür ve petrol gibi fosil yakıtların veya odun gibi diğer organik maddelerin yanması sonucu ortaya çıkan CO₂ salımının kontrolünü sağlamaktır.

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

39. Her ne kadar 43 000 yıllık Neandertal fosillerinden elde edilen DNA örneklerinin modern insanların ile aynı mutasyonlara sahip olduğu bulunmuş olsa da, bu atalarımızın konuşabildiği anlamına gelmemektedir.

- A) DNA samples from 43,000-year-old Neanderthal fossils are found to have had the same mutations as those of modern humans, but no one can claim that our ancestors could talk.
- B) No matter how similar DNA samples from 43,000-year-old Neanderthal fossils and modern humans are in terms of mutations, this does not mean that our ancestors could talk.
- C) Despite mutational similarities between DNA samples from 43,000-year-old Neanderthal fossils and those of modern humans, our forefathers cannot be said to have had the ability to talk.
- D) Although DNA samples from 43,000-year-old Neanderthal fossils are found to have had the same mutations as those of modern humans, this does not mean that our forefathers were able to talk.
- E) While DNA samples from 43,000-year-old Neanderthal fossils suggest that they had the same mutations as those of modern humans, this is not an indication of their ability to talk.

40. İnsan vücudundaki en sert madde olan diş minesi kayba uğradığında yenilenemez.

- A) Tooth enamel, which is the hardest substance in the human body, cannot be replaced if lost.
- B) If it is lost, tooth enamel cannot be replaced as it is the hardest substance in the human body.
- C) Tooth enamel, which cannot be replaced if lost, is the hardest substance in the human body.
- D) Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in the human body and it cannot be replaced if it is lost.
- E) In the human body, tooth enamel is the hardest substance and it cannot be replaced if it is lost.

41. Astronotlara daha rahat bir uçuş sağlamak için NASA'nın yeni nesil roketleri çok emicilere sahip olacak.

- A) In NASA's new-generation rockets, shock absorbers have ensured a more comfortable flight for the astronauts.
- B) NASA has used more shock absorbers in its new-generation rockets so as to provide astronauts with a comfortable flight.
- C) In order to ensure a more comfortable flight for the astronauts, NASA's new-generation rockets will have shock absorbers.
- D) To ensure that astronauts have a comfortable flight, NASA will fit its new-generation rockets with shock absorbers.
- E) In NASA's new-generation rockets, shock absorbers have been used with the purpose of providing astronauts with a more comfortable flight.

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

42. In physics, a force is a push or pull on an object. There are four fundamental forces, three of which are involved in keeping stable atoms in one piece and determining how unstable atoms will decay. ----. The electromagnetic force keeps electrons attached to their atom; the strong force holds the protons and the neutrons together in the nucleus; and the weak force governs how atoms decay when they have too many protons or neutrons. The fourth fundamental force, gravity, only becomes apparent with objects much larger than subatomic particles.

- A) These are the electromagnetic force, the strong force, and the weak force
- B) There is a fourth fundamental force, which scientists have not yet been able to identify
- C) Decay of unstable atoms is a phenomenon that has been discovered recently
- D) To describe in detail how atoms behave, scientists have developed the quantum theory
- E) Under certain conditions, unstable atoms are affected by other forces

43. The Internet is a computer-based global information system. ----. Each of these networks may link tens, hundreds, or even thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with one another. The Internet, in this sense, has made it possible for people all over the world to communicate with one another effectively and inexpensively.

- A) It does not have a centralized distribution system as do radio and television
- B) It is composed of many interconnected computer networks
- C) It has become increasingly common, especially over the past two decades
- D) Anyone who has access to the Internet can reach a vast source of information
- E) Many individuals use the Internet for communication and research

44. Astronomy is the study of the universe and the celestial bodies, gas, and dust within it. Astronomy includes observations and theories about the solar system, the stars, the galaxies, and the general structure of space. People who study astronomy are called astronomers. ----. These methods usually involve ideas related to the laws of physics, so most astronomers are, at the same time, astrophysicists.

- A) A wide range of astronomical objects are accessible to astronomers
- B) Astronomy is the oldest science, dating back thousands of years
- C) Using a variety of equipment, they analyze the objects in the sky
- D) They use a wide variety of methods while performing their research
- E) The astronomers' field of study is distinct from that of the astrophysicists

45. Geneticists seek to understand how the information encoded in genes is used and controlled by cells, and how the smallest differences in genes can disrupt an organism's development. Increasingly, modern genetics involves genetic engineering, a technique used by scientists to manipulate genes. Genetic engineering has led to many advances in medicine and industry. ----.

- A) Nevertheless, there has been less misconduct than was once predicted
- B) For instance, there are controversies over the possible unethical use of this technique
- C) In fact, much of the controversy over the use of genetic engineering has nothing to do with recreating life
- D) As a result, there has been much unethical use of genetic engineering
- E) However, the potential for abuse of this technique has also provoked many ethical and legal controversies

46. Weather forecasting involves predicting how the present state of the atmosphere will change. Present weather conditions are obtained by ground observations, observations from sea and aircraft, Doppler radars, and satellites. ----. These charts, maps, and graphs are then sent electronically to forecast offices, where local and regional weather forecasts are made. In addition, these offices prepare weather advisories and warnings of severe weather.

- A) Electronically transmitted observations are generally used instead of charts, maps, and graphs
- B) Forecast offices send charts, maps, and graphs to satellites and other sources of information
- C) This information is sent to meteorological centres, where data are collected, analyzed, and made into charts, maps, and graphs
- D) Such equipment is controlled electronically by charts, maps, and graphs in forecast offices
- E) Weather advisories and warnings of severe weather help meteorologists to prepare charts, maps, and graphs

A

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Fen Bil.

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

47. Jerry :
- **Have you heard that South Korean scientists recently cloned a pit bull terrier for its American owner?**

Sarah :
- **Yes, and the owner paid \$25,000 for five genetically identical copies.**

Jerry :
- ----

Sarah :
- **Never, even if it were for free!**

- A) Would you be willing to pay that much money for cloned copies of your pet?
B) Have you ever seen a cloned animal?
C) Would you consider having your cat cloned, if you had the chance?
D) Have you ever thought about the ethical implications of cloning animals?
E) Do you regard the cloning of animals for research purposes as acceptable?

48. Harry :
- **The government may soon be able to access everyone's phone calls and e-mails.**

Sally :
- ----

Harry :
- **Yes, and that is the main concern about it. But the purpose of the proposed regulation is to counteract terrorism.**

Sally :
- **Still, officials should make sure that civil liberties are not infringed.**

- A) It could be an effective way of preventing terrorism.
B) Wouldn't that be a violation of privacy?
C) Has the government approved of the proposed regulation?
D) Are you concerned about its implications?
E) Would you want your communications to be accessed by the government?

49. Peter :
- **Are you still using the old version of your Internet browser?**

Susan :
- **Yes, and I'm quite happy with it.**

Peter :
- ----

Susan :
- **Oh, I didn't know about that. I'll take your advice, for I really don't want to be hacked.**

- A) Do you know the cost of updating your browser?
B) I've been attacked by hackers myself!
C) When was the last time you updated that browser?
D) You should have had your computer upgraded a long time ago; then you wouldn't have lost all your important data.
E) You should use the new version, which was developed after a major security vulnerability was discovered in the old one.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Fen Bil.

50. Brenda :
- **I want to buy a good telescope for my son. Do you have any suggestions?**
- Shop Assistant :
- **You should check out this new amateur device. It is handheld, so there is no need for a tripod, it is easy to use, and it is quite inexpensive.**
- Brenda :
- ----
- Shop Assistant :
- **Then you should be prepared to spend a little more.**
- A) But he already has something amateurish. I want to get him something more sophisticated.
- B) The price tag on it confirms that.
- C) I want my son to decide which to get.
- D) I heard that not all expensive telescopes are necessarily good in performance and quality.
- E) I can't afford to get a professional instrument, and this handheld one seems quite convenient.

51. Sharon :
- **I need a memory card that is compatible with my laptop.**
- Shop Assistant :
- ----
- Sharon :
- **I think two gigabytes will be enough to store all my files.**
- Shop Assistant :
- **Then I suggest this one. It has the memory volume you want, and it is quite user-friendly.**
- A) Do you have enough money for a two-gigabyte card?
- B) What is the operating system on your laptop?
- C) How much memory capacity do you need?
- D) Where do you store your files?
- E) What do you think about this memory card?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

52. (I) Volcanic eruptions in populated regions are a significant threat to people, property, and agriculture. (II) Most volcanoes have steep sides, but some can be gently sloping mountains or even flat tablelands, plateaus, or plains. (III) The volcanoes above sea level are the best known, but the vast majority of the world's volcanoes lie beneath the sea, formed along the global oceanic ridge systems. (IV) More than 1,500 above-sea volcanoes have been active during the past 10,000 years, 539 of them erupting one or more times in recorded history. (V) On average, 50 to 60 above-sea volcanoes worldwide are active in any given year; about half of these are continuations of eruptions from previous years, and the rest are new.

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

53. (I) We benefit from the results of mathematical research every day. (II) The fibre-optic network carrying our telephone conversations, for example, was designed with the help of mathematical research. (III) Our computers are the result of millions of hours of mathematical analysis. (IV) Mathematics is a basic component of the primary and secondary education curricula. (V) Weather prediction, the design of fuel-efficient automobiles and airplanes, traffic control, and medical imaging all depend upon mathematical analysis.

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

54. (I) Any given place may have several different ecosystems that vary in size and complexity. (II) Humans benefit from these smoothly-functioning ecosystems in many ways. (III) A tropical island, for example, may have a rain forest ecosystem that covers hundreds of square miles, a swamp ecosystem along the coast, and an underwater coral reef ecosystem. (IV) No matter how the size or complexity of an ecosystem is characterized, all ecosystems exhibit a constant exchange of matter and energy between the living and non-living elements. (V) This constant exchange between these elements makes ecosystems highly interconnected.

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

55. (I) Photosynthesis is a very complex process that plant biologists divide into two stages. (II) In the first stage, the light-dependent reaction, the chloroplast traps light energy and converts it into chemical energy. (III) In the second stage, called the light-independent reaction, glucose is formed and synthesized. (IV) These two stages reflect the literal meaning of the term photosynthesis, to build with light. (V) Most plants, therefore, produce more glucose than they use during photosynthesis.

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

56. (I) There are two main categories of polluting materials, or pollutants. (II) Biodegradable pollutants are materials, such as sewage, that rapidly decompose by natural processes. (III) Pollution has a dramatic effect on natural resources. (IV) These pollutants become a problem when added to the environment faster than they can decompose. (V) Nondegradable pollutants are materials that either do not decompose or decompose slowly in the natural environment, and when these pollutants contaminate the environment, it is difficult or impossible to remove them.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience. Since the development of the digital computer in the 1940s, it has been demonstrated that computers can be programmed to perform very complex tasks, such as discovering proofs for mathematical theorems or playing chess, with great proficiency. Still, although there are continuing advances in computer-processing speed and memory capacity, there are as yet no programs that can match human flexibility over wider domains or in tasks requiring much everyday knowledge. On the other hand, some extraordinary programs have attained performance levels beyond those of human experts and professionals engaged in certain specific tasks. AI, in this limited sense, is used efficiently and found in applications as diverse as medical diagnosis, computer search engines, and voice or handwriting recognition.

57. It can be understood from the passage that some programs equipped with AI ----.

- A) perform certain tasks much better than humans
- B) have very limited memory capacity
- C) successfully make use of much everyday knowledge
- D) have far more flexibility than is found in human beings
- E) are very limited in scope

58. According to the passage, AI ----.

- A) matches human flexibility over domains wider than ever before
- B) is a term used to refer to certain human-like features associated with intelligence in man-made machines
- C) refers to tasks associated with such intelligent beings as humans
- D) is used to describe humans' ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience
- E) has caused a decline in the overall performance of humans with difficult tasks

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

- A) the flexibility and efficiency of AI has matched and even surpassed that of humans
- B) developing a system that has human-like features will obviously remain an impossibility
- C) humans are still better than computers in such tasks as proving mathematical theorems
- D) despite the continuing advances, computer technology cannot be used efficiently in fields such as voice or handwriting recognition
- E) although a lot has been achieved, AI is as yet in its infancy particularly when there is a need for everyday knowledge

60. According to the passage, some outstanding AI applications ----.

- A) are fully-developed in terms of processing speed and memory capacity
- B) are not as efficient as desired in a number of fields, including medical diagnosis
- C) are soon to be employed in the development of new and diverse systems that reach beyond human flexibility
- D) have surpassed the performance levels of human experts
- E) are still at the stage of safety testing before they can be used in such fields as medicine and computer sciences

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

According to a recent study by the University of Alberta, parasitic sea lice are killing a population of young wild pink salmon along Canada's west coast in alarming numbers. The authors of the study say that the entire wild population may be gone within eight years. With their protective scales, adult salmon can safely harbour the lice, but young salmon do not yet have the protective scales, leaving them prone to deep, infection-prone wounds left by the lice. Juveniles live in coastal waters, which are normally far from parasite-carrying adults living farther out to sea. Now, however, aqua farms are often located in these same waters, destroying the young salmon's safe haven. Scientists argue that fish farms must be relocated or reduced, but so far, no government regulations have been launched to this end.

61. According to the passage, adult pink salmon ----.

- A) live in harbours and coastal waters
- B) often carry parasites, but are not affected by them
- C) suffer greatly from infections caused by sea lice
- D) protect their young from parasites with their scales
- E) become more prone to infection as they grow bigger

62. The researchers at the University of Alberta believe that ----.

- A) pink salmon may not be able to find lice to feed on within eight years
- B) Canada's west coast has not been protected well for eight years
- C) the wild pink salmon population could disappear within eight years
- D) the rate of increase of the pink salmon population is alarming
- E) it takes about eight years for the pink salmon to grow into adults

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

- A) parasitic life forms cannot survive in open sea
- B) the left side of the young pink salmon is more prone to infection
- C) adult pink salmon start to lose their scales after eight years
- D) wild pink salmon are used to cleanse the water of sea lice
- E) aqua farms are a threat to the young pink salmon

64. The young pink salmon ----.

- A) destroy the safe haven of other types of salmon
- B) are bred in aqua farms
- C) live closer to the coast than do the adults
- D) have recently been relocated for safety
- E) are a type of fish protected by law

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Much has been said and written about the declining numbers of and disappointing lack of diversity among college students majoring in engineering. Among the factors cited to explain this paucity are the lack of exposure of high school students to the very idea of engineering and the fact that many have insufficient mathematics and science background to gain entrance to engineering school, even if they identify the profession as a possible career. This is unfortunate, for the ideas of engineering should be integrated into the curricula not only of high schools but also of middle and primary schools. By not being exposed properly throughout their education to engineering activities, children are being done a disservice. After all, even preschool children have the necessary conditions in their play for appreciating exactly what engineering is: design. Indeed, design is practised throughout their school day, even in their before- and after-school activities. It only should be pointed out to them that they are designing something, and, therefore, are future engineers in the making.

65. The writer believes that ----.

- A) it is unfair to children not to familiarize them with engineering
- B) not all children should participate in engineering activities
- C) it is inappropriate to include engineering in the curricula of middle and primary schools
- D) integrating engineering into the curricula is unfortunate
- E) involving children in engineering activities is a disservice to them

66. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) the idea of engineering seems disappointing to most college students
- B) most schoolchildren do not enjoy the learning activities provided at school
- C) the factors causing the decline in interest in engineering are insufficient
- D) children are not aware that they are actually designing things
- E) engineering students do not write much about how they feel about their field

67. The author explains the decrease in the number of engineering students in colleges by calling attention to ----.

- A) the diversity among college students majoring in engineering
- B) the insufficient mathematics and science backgrounds of many college candidates
- C) the importance of gaining entrance to engineering schools
- D) the enthusiasm for integrating ideas of engineering into the curricula
- E) the identification of engineering as a possible career for college-bound youth

68. It can be understood from the text that ----.

- A) most children are naturally drawn to activities related to design
- B) a school day is not long enough to get children to practice what they learn
- C) the ability to design is a rare skill among pre-school and schoolchildren
- D) it is too early to include engineering activities in primary and middle schools
- E) only specially-talented children are exposed to actual engineering activities

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The magnets that are used most commonly, such as the ones on compasses, those used for fridge decorations, and in many other everyday tools, are called permanent magnets. This type of magnet produces an external magnetic field that attracts or repels iron, and it may lose its strength when mistreated. Inside a magnet are groups of atoms called domains. The magnetizing process, which exposes a material to increasingly strong magnetic fields, aligns these domains in a single direction, where they become locked in a crystalline structure. High heat, radiation, strong electrical currents, or other nearby magnets, though, can damage that structure, nudging the domains out of alignment and diminishing the attractive force. Electromagnets, or non-permanent magnets, a less familiar type, have magnetic fields that rely on an electric current. They, thus, do not lose their strength; instead, the strength of the field can be varied as needed. This makes them appropriate for various applications, such as telephone receivers.

69. Non-permanent magnets are appropriate for a variety of applications ----.

- A) even if they rely on an electric current
- B) although they lose their strength when exposed to high heat or electric current
- C) because the strength of their magnetic fields can be varied
- D) excluding communication devices
- E) and, indeed, are far more versatile than are permanent magnets

70. It can be understood from the passage that permanent magnets ----.

- A) have magnetic fields that can be varied as needed
- B) are not suitable for use in our ordinary, everyday lives
- C) perform better when exposed to radiation or high temperatures
- D) form domains when they are found in groups
- E) may, in certain circumstances, become weakened

71. According to the passage, electromagnets ----.

- A) have magnetic fields that function in accord with an electric current
- B) are more commonly found than permanent magnets
- C) lose their strength when their domains are nudged out of alignment
- D) may damage the structure of such instruments as telephone receivers
- E) have domains that are usually out of alignment

72. It can be understood from the passage that domains in permanent magnets ----.

- A) become stronger in higher levels of heat or radiation
- B) cannot produce a magnetic field when they are locked in a crystalline structure
- C) align the magnetic fields in a single direction
- D) are what give these magnets their attractive force
- E) cannot be altered by outward circumstances

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Glucose, nature's most abundant sugar, may soon be petroleum's fiercest rival. Chemists have long searched for cheap, renewable, and non-polluting alternatives to the 245 million tonnes of petroleum-based plastics produced annually. For years, they have been able to convert sugars into the chemical hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), which can be used to make plastic. But the process, which used acid catalysts to break the sugars down, was costly and complicated by impurities and low yields. Researchers at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNLL) in Washington replaced the acid catalyst with a metal catalyst, chromium chloride, and used it to break down glucose, a sugar found in plant starches and cellulose. The result: HMF yields increased 10 to 70 percent over the old processes and impurities were eliminated. The next step to replacing petroleum is to find a low-impact renewable source for the glucose. Scientists hope to soon obtain glucose from cellulose rather than from plant starches. Cellulose is found in straw and sawdust, two waste products from the agricultural and wood industries that do not require precious farmland to be taken away from food crops.

73. It can be understood from the passage that cellulose ----.

- A) requires an extensive use of farmland
- B) is generally extracted from plant starches
- C) can be derived from any kind of agricultural waste product
- D) is not the first choice of the researchers at PNLL
- E) is a more environmentally friendly option than are plant starches

74. According to the passage, scientists have, for years, used acid catalysts to ----.

- A) get rid of impurities in plastics
- B) convert sugar into HMF
- C) increase yields
- D) extract cellulose from plants
- E) make plastics from petroleum

75. We can understand from the passage that the use of metal catalysts ----.

- A) caused a decline in yield, and an increase in cost
- B) is more expensive than using acid catalysts
- C) is a more efficient way of breaking down glucose than is the use of acid catalysts
- D) resulted in impurities in plastics
- E) involves the use of HMF

76. The passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) a new and efficient way of producing plastic from petroleum
- B) different types of catalysts used in the production of plastics
- C) the environmental advantages of using plastics made from glucose
- D) ways of increasing yield in the production of plastics
- E) a new alternative to petroleum in plastic production

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Contrary to popular belief, underground fires are a surprisingly frequent phenomenon, the fuel being coal and the fire travelling along the seams, or the thin layers of rock or mineral. Such fires travel slowly due to the limited supply of oxygen, but can burn for a very long time: the underground fire at Burning Mountain Nature Reserve in Australia is thought to have been continuing for the past 5,500 years. The number of such subterranean fires worldwide is countless. According to one study, subterranean fires in China alone are consuming some 200 million tonnes of coal a year and pumping into the air as many pollutants as all the cars in the United States. Along with numerous human-related factors, such fires are also contributing substantially to global warming.

77. It can be understood from the passage that underground fires ----.

- A) are a direct result of human activities
- B) are a rare phenomenon that is observed solely in Australia and China
- C) play an important role in the process of global warming
- D) could contribute to efforts to prevent climate change resulting from global warming
- E) have not been witnessed for the past 5,500 years

78. According to the passage, one misconception about underground fires is that they ----.

- A) are not common
- B) don't last for a very long time
- C) don't have a limited supply of oxygen
- D) travel fast
- E) contradict the laws of nature

79. Underground fires in China ----.

- A) release about 200 tonnes of pollutants into the air every year
- B) cause as much air pollution as do all the vehicles in the United States
- C) have been burning for more than five millennia
- D) consume as much energy as do all the cars in the United States
- E) are most frequently the result of industrial activity

80. According to the passage, the limited supply of oxygen underground ----.

- A) travels along the thin layers of rock or mineral
- B) is a very frequent phenomenon in Australia and China
- C) prevents underground fires from burning for any length of time
- D) slows down the speed at which underground fires travel
- E) has been contributing to global warming for the past 5,500 years

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

A

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Sağ. Bil.

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

1. The study of the genetic causes of mental disorders involves the statistical analysis of the frequency of a particular disorder's ---- among individuals who share related genes, such as siblings and twins.

- A) occurrence B) falsehood
C) disturbance D) ignorance
E) negligence

2. Most experts agree that developing a 100% safe method of contraception is as ---- as producing a car design that is guaranteed to have no defects.

- A) autonomous B) useful
C) loyal D) respective
E) unlikely

3. If the Achilles tendon, which is the thickest and most powerful tendon in the body, is cut, the use of that leg for running or jumping is lost ----; it can no longer perform these actions.

- A) permanently B) fairly
C) scarcely D) initially
E) partially

4. Genetic techniques are used in medicine to ---- and treat inherited human disorders; for example, knowledge of a family history of cancer may indicate a hereditary tendency to develop this affliction and help to find the right cure.

- A) communicate B) remedy
C) diagnose D) contract
E) induce

5. Artificial sweeteners permit people to ---- their sugar and energy intake, yet still enjoy the delicious sweet tastes of their favourite foods and beverages.

- A) get over B) keep down C) lose out
D) put into E) use up

6. Some studies have suggested that women who take more than a year to conceive, even those who ---- having babies naturally have a greater than normal risk of giving birth prematurely or needing a caesarean section.

- A) give in B) make out C) put off
D) end up E) keep off

7. During the past 40 years, research ---- to support the hypothesis that physical activity ---- with both cardiovascular health and improved psychological functioning.

- A) is accumulating / has been associated
B) accumulates / will be associated
C) accumulated / had been associated
D) has been accumulating / would be associated
E) has accumulated / is associated

8. On long space flights, astronauts' bones ----, much as if they ---- from osteoporosis, at a rate of 1-2% per month.

- A) thin / were suffering
B) will thin / suffer
C) are thinning / have suffered
D) will have thinned / would have suffered
E) have thinned / will suffer

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

2009-ÜDS İikbahar / İNG-Sağ. Bil.

9. When governments finally ---- measures to control the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in March 2003, the infection ---- more than 580 lives in 29 countries.
- A) had taken / has already cost
B) had taken / were already costing
C) were taking / are already costing
D) took / had already cost
E) were taken / already cost
10. If the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.
- A) didn't ban / would suffer
B) had not banned / would have suffered
C) weren't banned / would have been suffered
D) hadn't been banned / suffered
E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered
11. Free radicals ---- the by-products of certain metabolic functions like eating and breathing, and they ---- to accelerate the aging process.
- A) are / are known
B) are being / know
C) were / knew
D) have been / are knowing
E) would be / had known
12. Scientists estimate that an individual bone has a one ---- three per cent lifetime risk of fracture, based on data ---- a variety of species.
- A) by / of
B) for / on
C) to / from
D) from / over
E) of / about
13. The great majority of osteoporotic hip fractures in the US occur in adults ---- 50 and result from minimal ---- moderate trauma, usually a fall from standing height or less.
- A) of / between
B) at / through
C) towards / up to
D) over / to
E) by / out of
14. A survey of 1,449 Finns found that married people and people living with a partner were 50% less likely to develop dementia in later life, ---- single or divorced people had three times the risk.
- A) instead
B) otherwise
C) even if
D) since
E) whereas

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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15. ---- certain lifestyle changes can result in weight loss for some, many obese patients need more efficacious interventions for weight reduction.

- A) Because B) Although
C) When D) If
E) As long as

16. ---- doctors advise their patients to eat well and exercise for their health, they should be telling them to sleep well.

- A) Even B) Because
C) Just as D) Although
E) As if

17. ---- are moods more under the spotlight than in our most intimate relationships.

- A) No sooner B) Neither
C) Not only D) Not once
E) Nowhere

18. Chloroform is no longer used as an anaesthetic for several reasons, the most important of ---- is the relatively high risk of complications, including possible heart failure.

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

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

Hans Eysenck was one of the most controversial and prolific psychologists (19) ---- the twentieth century. (20) ---- in Germany, he went to live in Britain in the 1930s. At the time of his death in 1997, he was one of the most (21) ---- researchers in psychology, with hundreds of references made to his work. Eysenck (22) ---- the notion that there was a biological basis for personality. (23) ---- his work on the biological basis has been frequently criticized, it has also been increasingly validated by research.

19.

- A) of B) to C) at
D) on E) among

20.

- A) Bearing
B) To have been born
C) Having born
D) Born
E) To be born

21.

- A) cited B) enforced C) collected
D) perceived E) explained

22.

- A) set upon B) kept up
C) took on D) got through
E) put forth

23.

- A) Even if
B) Though
C) Therefore
D) As if
E) In case

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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

24. When two or more drugs are taken in the same time period, ----.

- A) some drugs must be used despite their having a very narrow margin of safety
- B) people should also consult their pharmacist
- C) they have been enormously beneficial in relieving suffering
- D) they may interact in ways that are either good or bad
- E) patients are advised not to take them

25. While everyone unconsciously uses defence mechanisms, ----.

- A) some people assume that they can deal with problems on their own
- B) treatments differ according to the type of personality disorder
- C) people with a dependent personality avoid undertaking responsibilities
- D) drug therapy is frequently complicated by misuse of the drugs or by suicide attempts
- E) people with personality disorders use them in inappropriate or immature ways

26. Once the pollen season starts, ----.

- A) in most people, allergic conjunctivitis is part of a larger allergy syndrome, such as seasonal rhinitis
- B) the different types of allergic reactions are generally categorized by what causes them
- C) antihistamines or decongestants are the usual initial treatment for seasonal allergic rhinitis
- D) people who have severe adverse effects from taking drugs should consider allergen immunotherapy
- E) the nose, the roof of the mouth, the back of the throat, and the eyes start to itch

27. As the foetus grows, ----.

- A) the enlarged uterus could be seen at about six weeks
- B) all of these changes are normal in pregnancy
- C) this difference is amplified during pregnancy
- D) more blood is sent to the mother's uterus
- E) pregnancy would affect virtually all hormones in the body

28. ----, but such tests are rarely needed to make the diagnosis.

- A) The first symptom of salivary gland infection is pain when swallowing
- B) Doctors investigate the possibility of mumps
- C) Laboratory tests can identify the mumps virus and its antibodies
- D) Complications can involve organs other than the salivary glands
- E) Mumps can lead to viral inflammation of the brain

29. Although there are different types of cells, ----.

- A) nerve cells conduct electrical impulses
- B) skin cells divide and reproduce quickly
- C) white blood cells move freely, unattached to other cells
- D) cells in the lining of the lungs produce mucus
- E) most cells have the same components

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

2009-ÜDS İikbahar / İNG-Sağ. Bil.

30. Usually, acute pericarditis causes fever and chest pain, ----.
- A) so that, in most cases, it may be similar to that of a heart attack
 - B) which typically extends to the left shoulder and sometimes down the left arm
 - C) just as it tends to be made worse by lying down, coughing, or even deep breathing
 - D) while it has many causes, ranging from viral infections to life-threatening cancer
 - E) but it may result as a side effect of certain drugs, such as anticoagulants and penicillin
31. Disorders that affect joints and their components, such as muscles, bones, and tendons, are called "connective tissue diseases" ----.
- A) when a disease affects a specific tissue or organ
 - B) since, in rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammation damages the joint's cartilage
 - C) in case the symptoms of one disease overlap with another
 - D) because these structures contain large amounts of connective tissue
 - E) although unusual antibodies can be detected and measured in the blood
32. The leukaemic tissues reproduce new cells so rapidly ----.
- A) whereas common effects in leukaemia are the development of infections, severe anaemia, and a tendency to bleeding
 - B) even if the most important effect of leukaemia on the body is the excessive use of metabolic substrates by the growing cancerous cells
 - C) that tremendous demands are made on the body fluids for foodstuffs, especially the amino acids and vitamins
 - D) while leukaemia is usually characterized by greatly increased numbers of abnormal white blood cells in the circulating blood
 - E) unless leukaemic cells are nonfunctional in providing the usual protection against infection associated with white blood cells
33. Normally, the volume of sweat is about 100 ml/day, ----.
- A) but in very hot weather or during heavy exercise, water loss in sweat occasionally increases to 1-2 litres/hour
 - B) since urine volume can be as low as 0.5 litre/day in a dehydrated person
 - C) because normally a small amount of water (100 ml/day) is lost in the faeces
 - D) whereby water loss in the faeces can increase to several litres a day in people with severe diarrhoea
 - E) so long as the maintenance of a relatively constant volume of the body fluids is essential for homeostasis
34. ----, the person is said to suffer *circulatory shock*.
- A) Just as the heart is severely damaged from any cause
 - B) Even though any factor that interferes with venous return can also lead to decreased cardiac output
 - C) If ever the cardiac output falls below that level which is required for adequate nutrition of the tissues
 - D) So long as the cardiac output fell so low that the tissues throughout the body began to suffer nutritional deficiency
 - E) While the cardiac outputs in healthy human beings are surprisingly constant
35. ----, the remaining cells of this type often generate new cells.
- A) As most human cells do not maintain large stores of carbohydrates
 - B) Although cells are capable of performing their special functions
 - C) Since the principal substance from which cells extract energy is oxygen
 - D) When cells of a particular type are destroyed, due to one cause or another
 - E) Because the most abundant substance in most cells is proteins

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

36. **Without treatment, postpartum depression can weaken critically important bonds between a mother and her child.**

- A) Anne ve çocuk arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağlar, depresyon tedavisine rağmen doğum sonrasında zayıflayabilmektedir.
- B) Tedavi edilmediği takdirde, doğum sonrası depresyonu anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağları zayıflatabilir.
- C) Doğum sonrası depresyonu tedavi edilebilir bir durum olmakla birlikte anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağları zayıflatabilmektedir.
- D) Anne ve çocuğu arasındaki kritik öneme sahip bağlar tedavi edilebilen bir durum olan doğum sonrası depresyonunun bir sonucudur.
- E) Doğum sonrası depresyonunun bir sonucu olarak anne ve çocuğu arasındaki bağların zayıflaması, aslında tedavi edilebilmektedir.

37. **Each pair of spinal nerves includes one nerve at the front of the spinal cord, which carries information from the brain to the muscles, and one nerve at the back, which carries sensory information to the brain.**

- A) Her bir spinal sinir çiftinde, biri omuriliğin ön tarafında bulunup iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan, diğeri omuriliğin arka tarafında bulunup duyuşal uyarıları beyne taşıyan birer sinir bulunur.
- B) Spinal sinir çiftlerinde bulunan sinirlerden biri beyinden kaslara bilgi iletimi yapan omuriliğin ön tarafında bulunurken, omuriliğin arka tarafında bulunan bir diğeri ise duyuşal uyarıları beyne taşır.
- C) Spinal sinirlerin her bir çiftinde, omuriliğin iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan ön tarafında bir sinir, duyuşal uyarıları beyne taşıyan arka tarafında ise başka bir sinir vardır.
- D) Her bir spinal sinir çiftinde, sadece omuriliğin önünde bulunup iletiyi beyinden kaslara taşıyan bir sinir değil, aynı zamanda omuriliğin arkasında bulunup duyuşal uyarıları beyne taşıyan birer sinir bulunur.
- E) Uyarıları beyinden kaslara taşıyan ve omuriliğin ön kısmında yer alan bir sinirle, duyuşal uyarıları beyne taşıyan ve omuriliğin arka kısmında bulunan sinir bir arada spinal sinir çiftini oluştururlar.

38. **Angiography, which involves injecting a radiopaque substance into an artery, is the most invasive of all kidney imaging procedures and is reserved for special situations, such as when a doctor must evaluate the blood supply to the kidneys.**

- A) Atardamar içine radyopak maddenin enjekte edilmesiyle gerçekleşen anjiyografi, böbrek görüntüleme yöntemlerinden en yaygın olanıdır ve doktorun böbreklere gelen kan miktarını görmek istemesi gibi özel durumlar dışında kullanılmaması gerekir.
- B) Bütün böbrek görüntüleme işlemlerinin en yaygın örneklerinden biri olan ve atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etmek anlamına gelen anjiyografi, doktor böbreklere ulaşan kan miktarını görmeyi istemedikçe kullanılmamalıdır.
- C) Radyopak bir maddenin atardamara enjekte edilmesi demek olan anjiyografi, bütün böbrek görüntüleme işlemlerinin içinde en geniş etkinliği bulunan, ancak doktor gerekli görüp, böbreklere gelen kan miktarını araştırmak istemedikçe kullanılması tavsiye edilmeyen bir yöntemdir.
- D) Doktorun böbreklere gelen kan oranını görmesi gereken özel durumlar hariç, kullanılması pek öngörülmemen anjiyografi, temelde atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etme esasına dayanır.
- E) Atardamara radyopak madde enjekte etmeyi içeren anjiyografi, tüm böbrek görüntüleme işlemleri içinde en yüksek yayılımı sağlayan yöntemdir ve doktorun böbreklere gelen kan miktarını değerlendirmesi gerektiği zamanlar gibi özel durumlarda kullanılır.

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

39. Akciğerlerde, oksijen temini ile oksijen gereksinimi arasındaki normal ve hassas dengeyi bozan herhangi bir rahatsızlık, kişiyi nefessiz bırakabilir.

- A) A person with a lung disorder becomes short of breath when the normal and delicate balance between the supply of oxygen to the lungs and the amount of oxygen required cannot be maintained.
- B) A person will be out of breath if the normal and delicate balance between the amount of oxygen supplied and the amount required in the lungs is not adequately maintained.
- C) When the normal and delicate balance in the lungs between the oxygen supplied and the oxygen required is lost, this can cause a person to be out of breath.
- D) Any disorder in the lungs that upsets the normal and delicate balance between oxygen supply and oxygen requirement can make a person short of breath.
- E) When there is a disorder in the lungs, it upsets the normal and delicate balance between the supply of oxygen and the amount required, and this can make a person short of breath.

40. Profesyonel yardım almadan bir idrar kaçırma sorunu ile birlikte yaşamaya çalışan insanlar problemi doktorlarıyla konuşma konusunda ya sıkılmakta ya da yanlış bir inanişla, idrar kaçırmanın yaşlanma sürecinin normal bir parçası olduğunu düşünmektedirler.

- A) People who have incontinence problems mistakenly tend to believe that it is a normal part of aging and do not seek professional help, as they are embarrassed by it.
- B) Those who experience incontinence problems are generally too shy to talk to their doctors about them and think that this is the normal result of aging; therefore, they do not seek professional help and tend to live with the problem.
- C) Because they are too embarrassed to talk to their doctors about the problem they have, people tend to live with incontinence, believing that it is a normal part of aging.
- D) Because they believe that it is a normal part of aging, people who do not seek professional help feel embarrassed to talk to their doctors about the incontinence problem they suffer from.
- E) People who tend to live with an incontinence problem without seeking professional help are either too embarrassed to discuss the problem with their doctor or they mistakenly believe that incontinence is a normal part of aging.

41. Antidepresan kullanımındaki artışın bir nedeni, birçok doktorun normal üzüntüyü daha ciddi olan, hatta yaşam düzenini bozan klinik depresyon durumundan ayırt etmemesidir.

- A) Because many doctors do not differentiate between normal sadness and the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, the use of antidepressants has rapidly increased.
- B) Many doctors have regarded normal sadness in much the same way as clinical depression, which is actually a life-threatening condition, and this has given rise to an increase in the use of antidepressants.
- C) One cause of the rise in antidepressant use is that many doctors do not differentiate between normal sadness and the more serious, even life-threatening condition of clinical depression.
- D) The increase in the use of antidepressants can be explained by the fact that many doctors fail to distinguish between normal sadness and the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, and treat it as such.
- E) Most doctors tend to confuse normal sadness with the more serious and life-threatening condition of clinical depression, and this has caused a rise in antidepressant use.

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

42. **People may be obese not because they eat too much, but because they spend too little energy. Some obese people are so extraordinarily inactive that even when they eat less than lean people, they still have an energy surplus. ----. Physical activity, then, is a necessary component of nutritional health.**
- A) More than one-third of the overweight population report no physical activity during their leisure time
 - B) Weight-loss advice does not apply equally to all overweight people, since some people may risk more in the process of losing weight than in remaining overweight
 - C) Modest weight loss, even if a person is still overweight, can reduce the risks of heart disease by lowering blood pressure and blood cholesterol
 - D) Reducing their food intake, however, would further threaten their health by causing nutrient deficiencies
 - E) An estimated 30-40% of all US women are trying to lose weight at any given time, and spending up to \$40 billion each year to do so

43. The discovery of three of the four basic blood groups was made by Karl Landsteiner at Vienna's Institute of Pathology in 1901 and 1902. The fourth group, AB, was discovered by two of Landsteiner's colleagues a few years later. The ability to match the blood types of donor and recipient would greatly reduce the incidence of fatalities from transfusion reactions. However, this breakthrough was largely ignored for more than a decade. ----. Therefore, a large number of patients continued to experience post-transfusion fever, chills, kidney pain, bloody urine and death.

- A) R. Ottenberg, a pathologist and haematologist in New York, performed 125 successful transfusions without bad reactions by using compatibility testing
- B) Few physicians considered Landsteiner's work of much importance or even seemed to be aware of it
- C) Of all the problems facing physicians, blood's ability to coagulate or to clot was the greatest
- D) In essence, O. H. Robertson, a physician in the US Army, set up the world's first system of blood banking
- E) In the 1880s, the European medical community lost its enthusiasm for blood transfusions after performing hundreds of unsuccessful trials

44. The development of effective anti-retrovirals has transformed AIDS into two diseases: one for the rich and quite a different one for the poor. ----. So, they can think of their illness as a chronic condition with which they may live for decades. The incidence of new cases has also dropped significantly. By contrast, in much of the developing world, HIV infection is still largely a near-term death sentence, and the far greater incidence is only just beginning to level off.

- A) In the developed world, people with HIV have access to health care
- B) Poor people with HIV generally rely on health aid packages from developed countries
- C) The disease still cannot be cured completely, but has been made less immediately lethal
- D) Scientists estimate that the number of HIV-infected people will soon have doubled
- E) People in poor countries are at a greater risk of catching the disease due to poor living conditions

45. Mothers around the world are getting older. In the UK, the mean age for having a first child is 27.3, compared with 23.7 in 1970. Mean age at first birth in the US has also increased, rising from 21.4 in 1970 to 24.9 in 2000. ----. Studies by the US National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute found that the risk of a child being obese increases by about 14% for every five extra years of the mother's age.

- A) In the US, in 2004, the percentage of women in their 40s who had one child was 17.4
- B) Researchers also found that first-born offspring have more fat than their younger siblings
- C) In 1964, the British woman gave birth to an average of 2.95 children
- D) According to recent studies, having an older mother seems to be an independent risk factor for obesity
- E) This combination of older mothers and more single children could be contributing to the obesity epidemic

46. Embarrassment seems likely to serve three basic functions. First, it serves as a pacification gesture to others by signalling that the violation was unintended and that it will not likely be repeated. Second, the intense dread of experiencing this emotion probably deters us from repeating whatever behaviours triggered the state. ----. Just as physical pain alerts us to threats to our physical well-being, embarrassment alerts us to threats to our social well-being. Third, embarrassment motivates us to undo the social damage and restore the esteem of others.

- A) Therefore, our social well-being relies greatly on how we fit into the society and how the society responds to us
- B) Naturally, we try to avoid socially unacceptable situations that might result in rejection
- C) Such a dread is the outcome of an unintentional violation of social rules and manners of conduct
- D) Repetition of such behaviours in various instances may be either deliberate or unintended
- E) In this sense, embarrassment can be regarded as a social counterpart to physical pain

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

47. Alice :
- **Why does tuberculosis have a higher incidence among the poor?**

Glenn :
- ----

Alice :
- **Could you give an example?**

Glenn :
- **Well, the fact that many poor people don't have access to adequate health care, and that they live in very crowded conditions.**

- A) There's only one reason that I know of.
B) I don't think it does, really.
C) There are many reasons.
D) I wish it didn't, actually.
E) No one really knows the answer to that.

48. Hank :
- **I'm travelling to South America next week.**

Linda :
- **Oh, then you should have a typhoid immunization.**

Hank :
- **Why? Everyone knows it isn't 100% effective.**

Linda :
- ----

- A) You should drink only carbonated bottled drinks or water that has been boiled.
B) Even so, it can offer you some protection against the disease.
C) You know that even if you are immunized, you may still contract other gastro-intestinal disorders while you're there.
D) Are you travelling to any small villages? You will be at greater risk if you are.
E) Foods that are cooked and served hot are less likely to cause an infection.

49. Vicki :
- **I've just eaten a large meal, and I'm already hungry again!**

Bryan :
- ----

Vicki :
- **I had soup and bread, and a baked potato with vegetables.**

Bryan :
- **You're hungry again because you ate mostly carbohydrates. Your body has already used the energy from your meal and is looking for more energy.**

- A) Are you feeling angry about something? That always makes me feel hungry!
B) How long ago did you have lunch?
C) You're eating far too quickly.
D) What did you eat for lunch?
E) What's your favourite meal?

50. Carrie :
- **Here's an article about a new drug-release implant that works with a battery. The drugs are coated with a substance that dissolves when exposed to an electric current, so when the device is switched on, the drug is released into the body.**

Diane :
- ----

Carrie :
- **Well, the device could be controlled remotely by a doctor to protect the patient from overdosing or missing a dose of his or her medication.**

Diane :
- **Oh, I hadn't thought of that. What a good idea!**

- A) Why would a person need something like that?
B) Have tests been performed with the device?
C) How is the device implanted into the person's body?
D) Does the device or its battery have to be replaced periodically?
E) I've heard that such devices can trigger auto-immune responses in the body. Is that true?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

51. Phil :

- It seems that there are some new techniques in *in-vitro* fertilization for predicting which embryos are more likely to survive after implantation in the womb.

Peggy :

- Then that should increase the success rates for IVF.

Phil :

- ----

Peggy :

- That's a good thing, because carrying more than one foetus at the same time can be a health risk for the mother.

- A) Doctors are currently only able to analyze early embryos for possible genetic problems, not for overall health.
- B) One of the techniques measures the oxygen-depletion levels in the air directly above the developing egg or embryo.
- C) Yes, and it may also eliminate the need for multiple implants, which often result in multiple births.
- D) That's right; the doctors performing one of the studies were able to predict viability at a rate of about 80%.
- E) Yes, because only around 30% of IVF cycles in the US currently result in pregnancy.

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

52. (I) Ultrasound scanning during pregnancy is very common. (II) After all, pregnancy after age 35 is the most common risk factor for having a baby with Down syndrome. (III) It has no known complications for the woman or foetus. (IV) Whether all pregnant women should be scanned is controversial. (V) However, it is commonly admitted that such scanning isn't routinely needed.

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

53. (I) Parasitic infections are common in rural Africa, Asia and South America. (II) However, they are rare in developed countries. (III) But people from developed countries who visit developing countries can very easily be infected by parasites. (IV) Those parasites that infect the intestine may stay there or may burrow through the intestinal wall and infect other organs. (V) So, unknowingly, they return home with the infection, which may not be readily diagnosed, because it is so uncommon.

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

54. (I) The eyeball is divided into two segments, each filled with fluid. (II) The front segment extends from the cornea to the lens. (III) The back segment extends from the back edges of the lens to the retina. (IV) Both the front and back segments are filled with the fluids that help the eyeball maintain its shape. (V) In fact, tears are rich in antibodies that help prevent infection.

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

55. (I) A person with mouth or throat cancer may receive radiation therapy and surgery or just radiation therapy. (II) Staying out of the sun reduces the risk of lip cancer. (III) Yet radiation therapy often destroys the salivary glands and leaves the person's mouth dry, which can lead to cavities and other dental problems. (IV) In addition, because jawbones exposed to radiation don't heal well, dental problems are treated before radiation is administered. (V) Further, any teeth likely to become problems are removed, and time is allowed for healing.

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

56. (I) A large proportion of the gallbladder's store of bile salts is released into the small intestine. (II) Then, 90% of the bile salts are reabsorbed into the bloodstream through the wall of the lower small intestine. (III) Gallstones are more common in women and in certain specific groups of people. (IV) The liver then extracts the bile salts from the blood and resecreted them back into the bile. (V) The bile salts in the body go through this cycle about 10-12 times a day.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

What controls our breathing? We obviously have some conscious control over it because we can voluntarily hold our breath for a short while or breathe faster and deeper. Most of the time, however, automatic control centres in our brain regulate our breathing movements. Automatic control is essential, for it ensures coordination between the respiratory and circulatory systems and the body's metabolic needs for gas exchange. Anatomically, our breathing control centres are located in parts of the brain called "the pons" and "the medulla." Nerves from the medulla's control centre signal the diaphragm and rib muscles to contract, making us inhale. These nerves send out signals that result in about 10-14 inhalations per minute when we are at rest. Between inhalations, the muscles relax, and we exhale. The control centre in the pons smooths out the basic rhythm of breathing set by the medulla.

57. It is clear from the passage that the pons and the medulla ----.

- A) are mainly responsible for the efficient performance of the circulatory system
- B) perform functions that are interrelated and complementary
- C) work together to ensure motor coordination
- D) hardly have any effect on our breathing rate and movements
- E) have no effect upon the circulatory system

58. According to the passage, when we hold our breath, ----.

- A) we show we have some conscious control over our breathing
- B) the automatic breathing control centres in the brain begin to work much faster
- C) the rate of gas exchange through the respiratory system increases rapidly
- D) the movements of the diaphragm and rib muscles get out of control
- E) the number of signals from the medulla to the respiratory system begins to increase

59. One understands from the passage that the automatic rather than conscious control of the breath ----.

- A) limits the body's ability to meet its metabolic needs
- B) causes a sudden fall in the number of inhalations per minute
- C) disrupts the movements of rib muscles and undermines the rhythm of inhalation
- D) is very complicated due to the lack of coordination between the pons and the medulla
- E) is of vital importance for gas exchange to take place in the body

60. The passage explains in a relatively detailed way ----.

- A) how breathing is regulated by the automatic control centres in the brain
- B) the functions of the diaphragm and rib muscles
- C) the side effects that the conscious control of the breath causes
- D) why the pons and the medulla cannot have a coordinated function
- E) why our breathing movements vary from 10 to 14 inhalations per minute

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The vertebrae of the spinal column are separated by disks made of cartilage. Each disk has a strong outer layer and a softer inner part that acts as a shock absorber to cushion the vertebrae during movement. If the disk degenerates, for example following an injury or with aging, the inner part of the disk can bulge or rupture through the outer layer. The ruptured inner part of the disk can compress or irritate a nerve root and may even injure it. Most ruptured disks are in the lower back and usually affect only one leg. Such a rupture can cause pain not only in the lower back but also down the sciatic nerve, which runs from the spinal column to the buttocks, leg, and heel. Ruptured disks in the lower back can also cause leg weakness, and a person may especially have difficulty lifting the front part of the foot. A ruptured disk that is very large and centrally located in the spinal column can affect nerves that regulate bowel and bladder function, impairing the ability to defecate or urinate and making urgent medical attention necessary.

61. It is clear from the passage that a ruptured disk ----.

- A) is a serious problem commonly faced by most elderly people
- B) should be suspected when movement in both the legs becomes limited
- C) can easily be treated if it is diagnosed early enough
- D) can have various adverse effects, depending on its position and severity
- E) regularly has an adverse effect on the whole of the spinal column

62. As pointed out in the passage, the structure of a disk ----.

- A) is standard, so everyone is equally likely to develop a ruptured disk
- B) is so complicated that all injuries to it require urgent medical attention
- C) is so strong that it is rarely damaged except in extraordinary conditions
- D) can be extremely fragile, but regular exercise can help increase strength
- E) consists of two parts, and it is the inner part that enables the vertebrae to move comfortably

63. According to the passage, a disk rupture in the lower back ----.

- A) leads to unusual defecation or urination, especially among the aged
- B) can affect the sciatic nerve and cause pain down the length of it
- C) has a very damaging effect on both legs and can cause paralysis
- D) always causes a great deal of pain throughout the spinal column
- E) rarely has any serious adverse effects except on the movement of a person's feet

64. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is solely concerned with the problems arising from the spinal column and emphasizes the need for urgent medical attention
- B) gives a full account of how the disks in the lower back function, and explains their inner structure
- C) describes not only the structure of a disk in the spinal column but also the harmful consequences of a ruptured disk
- D) deals in great detail with the question of how the degeneration of disks in the spinal column can be prevented
- E) is largely concerned with the functions of the sciatic nerve

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A low calcium intake during the growing years limits the bones' ability to achieve an optimal mass and density. Most people achieve a peak bone mass by about age 30, and dense bones protect against age-related bone loss and fracture. Starting before the age of 40, all adults lose bone as they grow older. When bone loss reaches the point at which bones fracture under common, everyday stresses, the condition is known as osteoporosis. Today, worldwide, this is one of the most prevalent diseases of aging. For instance, in the US, it afflicts more than 25 million people, mostly older women. Unlike many diseases that make themselves known through symptoms such as pain, shortness of breath, skin lesions, tiredness, and the like, osteoporosis is silent. The body sends no signals saying bone loss is occurring. Blood samples offer no clues because blood calcium remains normal regardless of bone content, and measures of bone density are rarely taken. However, there are various strategies to protect against bone loss, and eating calcium-rich foods is only one of them.

65. It is pointed out in the passage that the development of osteoporosis ----.

- A) cannot be detected right away, since it is a disease that gives out no symptoms
- B) is common among adults under the age of 40, because their intake of calcium is usually very low
- C) in the US, especially among the elderly, has been very alarming in recent years
- D) cannot be checked by the consumption of calcium-rich foods
- E) can be traced through blood samples

66. It is clear from the passage that, in order to increase the mass and density of bones, ----.

- A) after the age of 40, everyday stresses must be avoided, and foods that are rich in calcium should be favoured
- B) the increased consumption of calcium-rich foods should only be tried after other strategies have failed
- C) one must be aware of the fact that the level of the calcium intake after age 40 always needs to be doubled
- D) it is essential that one must have a high calcium intake during the growing years
- E) the elderly in particular should not rely on the consumption of calcium-rich foods

67. In the passage, osteoporosis is ----.

- A) referred to as a disease which results from the bones' failure to achieve an optimal mass and density
- B) defined as the condition when bones become very fragile even under ordinary everyday stresses
- C) shown to be a disease which is far more prevalent in the US than the rest of the world
- D) discussed in detail with reference to its common symptoms as well as its prevalence among people under age 40
- E) presented as a deadly disease which mostly afflicts elderly women throughout the world

68. It is implied in the passage that bone density ----.

- A) is one way of finding out about osteoporosis, but it is not often that people have their bone density measured
- B) reaches its peak by about age 30 and remains so until at least age 40
- C) is best measured during the growing years, although most people are unaware of the importance of doing so
- D) can also be understood through the level of calcium in the blood, which is on the whole stable
- E) remains normal well into middle age, so young people never suffer from it

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Josh Villa was 26 and driving home with a friend when his car mounted the kerb and flipped over. Villa was thrown through the windscreen, suffered massive head injuries and fell into a coma. Almost a year later, there was still little sign of improvement. He would open his eyes, but he was not responsive to any external stimuli in his environment. He was then enrolled in a six-week study in which an electromagnetic coil was held over the front of his head to stimulate the underlying brain tissue. Such transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) has been investigated as a way of treating migraine, stroke, Parkinson's disease and depression, with some promising results, but this is the first time it has been used as a potential therapy for someone in a coma-like state. Certain improvements were observed; for instance, he began to say single words. The case has been described as "intriguing," but it has also given rise to a lot of cautionary warning.

69. The case-study is about Josh Villa, who ----.

- A) made a startling recovery from a stroke after TMS treatment
- B) remained in a coma for nearly a year but recovered following TMS treatment
- C) experienced a comparatively minor car accident which resulted in a coma
- D) was receiving TMS treatment for chronic migraines
- E) a year after his car crash was still unable to respond to any external stimuli

70. We learn from the passage that TMS ----.

- A) is only used as a last resort
- B) has been used with promising results in the treatment of migraine and Parkinson's disease
- C) has, until recently, been employed exclusively in the treatment of mental disorders
- D) is likely to produce unpleasant side-effects
- E) has not proved to be as effective a treatment as was once hoped

71. It is clear from the passage that TMS was used on this patient ----.

- A) with remarkable success
- B) because it was known to have brought people out of a coma-like state
- C) with a view to stimulating brain tissue
- D) without due consideration of the risks involved
- E) against the advice of a leading brain surgeon

72. According to the passage, the case-study in question ----.

- A) is interesting but not conclusive
- B) can be regarded as a real breakthrough
- C) has aroused no interest whatsoever in the medical world
- D) concludes that this particular patient could not respond to any treatment
- E) confirms the effectiveness of magnetic stimulation in the treatment of coma

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Muscles can obtain the carbohydrate they need, not only from glycogen stores but also from sugar taken during activity, which elevates blood glucose and enhances endurance. Normally, insulin stimulates all the tissues of the body to drain glucose from the blood and store it; however, this is exactly the opposite of what is needed for performance. During physical activity, the body's release of the hormone *epinephrine* keeps insulin from rising in response to glucose entering the blood. Physical activity also enhances muscle sensitivity to insulin so that the muscles become the primary recipient of blood glucose. Consuming sugar is especially useful during exhausting endurance activities lasting more than an hour. Endurance athletes often run short of glucose by the end of competitive events, and they are wise to take light carbohydrate snacks or drinks periodically during activity. During the last stages of an endurance competition, when glycogen is running low, glucose consumed during the event can make its way slowly from the digestive tract to the muscles and increase the body's supply of glucose enough to prevent exhaustion.

73. It is clear from the passage that, during prolonged physical activity, ----.

- A) light carbohydrate snacks and drinks are not advised as these would interfere with the passage of glucose to the muscles
- B) the body's glycogen stores are so activated that there is no need for extra carbohydrate supplies
- C) insulin stimulates all the tissues of the body to drain glucose from the blood
- D) the consumption of sugar must be avoided so that the body's supply of glucose can be maintained to prevent exhaustion
- E) blood glucose can be increased through the intake of sufficient carbohydrate and, thus, exhaustion can be avoided

74. One understands from the passage that the rise of insulin in the body ----.

- A) increases the level of glucose in the blood, which is controlled by *epinephrine*
- B) reaches its highest level when the glucose in the blood becomes adequate
- C) causes exhaustion, and therefore exhausting endurance activities must be avoided
- D) is related to the amount of glucose entering the blood
- E) not only reduces glycogen but also slows down physical activity

75. It is suggested in the passage that, during an exhausting endurance competition, athletes ----.

- A) often have to combat rising glycogen levels
- B) lose their muscle sensitivity to insulin
- C) need a regular supply of glucose
- D) should avoid consuming any carbohydrate-rich food and drink
- E) are adversely affected by the release of *epinephrine*

76. It is clear from the passage that, during endurance activities, the digestive tract ----.

- A) should remain empty
- B) plays an important role in the supply of glucose to the muscles
- C) is important for the removal of glucose from the blood
- D) receives the hormone *epinephrine* when it is released
- E) is relatively inactive

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Fitness is determined more by the intensity of exercise than the duration. Workouts should be energetic enough that the muscles are somewhat sore the next day but fully recovered the day after that. To strengthen the heart, exercise must be performed at an intensity that increases heart rate at least 20 beats above the resting heart rate. The harder a person exercises, the faster the heart beats and the stronger the heart muscle becomes. Heart rate is determined by how hard the skeletal muscles contract. When a person starts to exercise, the skeletal muscles contract and squeeze the veins near them, forcing blood towards the heart. When the skeletal muscles relax, these veins fill with blood. The alternating contraction and relaxation of the skeletal muscles serve as a second heart, pumping extra blood to the heart. The increased blood flow causes the heart to beat faster and more forcefully. So the harder the skeletal muscles contract, the faster the heart beats.

77. According to the passage, exercise to make the heart muscle stronger ----.

- A) should aim to increase the heart rate
- B) should avoid increasing muscle contraction
- C) will cause a reduction in the flow of blood to the heart
- D) will take into account the resting heart rate
- E) avoids hard workouts that make the muscles sore

78. As pointed out in the passage, it is ----.

- A) impossible to do too much exercise
- B) the relaxation of the skeletal muscles that affects the resting heart rate
- C) due to the fitness of the muscles that the blood flow into the heart remains steady
- D) the type, not the intensity of, a workout that leaves the muscles sore
- E) not so much the duration of exercise but its intensity that results in fitness

79. It is stated in the passage that the heart receives more blood ----.

- A) if the duration of exercise is kept short to prevent any muscular damage
- B) during exercise even though there is no increase at all in heart rate
- C) when the skeletal muscles alternately contract and relax
- D) because the veins near the skeletal muscles contract a great deal
- E) so long as the heart muscle is kept strong through exercise

80. It is made clear in the passage that exercise ----.

- A) involving hard workouts consequently undermines physical fitness
- B) should not increase the resting heart rate by more than 20 beats
- C) is very harmful to the veins and must therefore be avoided
- D) increases the contraction of the muscles and can thus be very harmful
- E) should not be so intense that it leaves muscles sore for more than a day

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

A

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLER TESTİ

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

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

1. Most scientists agree that the human history of North America began when the early ---- of modern Native Americans made their way across a land bridge that once connected north-eastern Asia to North America.

- A) inhabitants B) ancestors
C) colleagues D) counterparts
E) descendants

2. In 1996, two teams of archaeologists found what appear to be the remains of very ---- musical instruments at Neanderthal sites.

- A) sensitive B) reluctant C) relentless
D) simple E) confident

3. Losing a loved one is always painful, but for most people time ---- heals the wounds.

- A) densely B) excessively
C) eventually D) casually
E) cautiously

4. A lack of skills or of higher education are issues that ---- many South Africans from making a decent living.

- A) prevent B) promote C) complain
D) offer E) help

5. There are digest magazines that gather articles and even books from a variety of sources and condense them for us so that we can easily ---- new developments.

- A) get along with B) look up to
C) keep up with D) make away with
E) take over from

6. You've got a long journey ahead of you so you ought to ---- early in the morning.

- A) turn up B) go by
C) make out D) break through
E) set out

7. Although alcohol consumption *per capita* ---- a peak in the United States during the first three decades of the 19th century, now it ---- down in all age groups.

- A) reached / is going
B) has reached / goes
C) will reach / will go
D) was reaching / went
E) would reach / has gone

8. Imagine what your life would be like if you ---- one morning and everything you ---- had been forgotten!

- A) wake up / have ever learned
B) woke up / had ever learned
C) had woken up / ever learned
D) will wake up / ever learn
E) have woken up / will ever learn

9. For a long time now, Asia's emerging economies ---- the world's most dynamic, with GDP ---- at an annual rate of 7.5%.

- A) were / to have grown
B) would have been / having grown
C) have been / growing
D) would be / to be growing
E) are / to grow

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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10. Imhotep, god of medicine, ---- as a mythological figure in the minds of many scholars until the end of the 19th century, when it ---- that he was a real historical personage.
- A) existed / was established
B) has existed / has been established
C) had existed / was being established
D) will exist / will have been established
E) exists / had been established
11. People who ---- it hard to give up smoking often ---- outside assistance.
- A) are finding / are sought
B) had found / are seeking
C) could have found / will seek
D) find / seek
E) would have found / had been sought
12. We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty constant regardless ---- the physical conditions in the world ---- us.
- A) to / through
B) with / for
C) about / inside
D) on / over
E) of / around
13. Compared with the United States after 9/11, India has reacted ---- the Mumbai attacks ---- restraint.
- A) over / from
B) for / in
C) by / to
D) to / with
E) at / over
14. ---- everyone appears to dislike a person who is known as a "gossip," it is an exceedingly unusual individual who doesn't enjoy a bit of gossip.
- A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) Whenever
E) Once
15. ---- influencing how we think, digital technology is altering how we feel and how we behave.
- A) Despite
B) Besides
C) Whereas
D) As if
E) Owing to
16. ---- scientists can tell, our prehistoric ancestors lived in relatively small groups where they knew everyone else in the group.
- A) Despite the fact that
B) Apart from
C) As far as
D) As much as
E) Unlike
17. One type of family is the single-parent family, in ---- children live with an unmarried, divorced or widowed mother or father.
- A) which
B) that
C) them
D) where
E) whom
18. ---- being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions.
- A) Instead of
B) In addition to
C) Because of
D) In opposition to
E) In case of

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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

It might be argued that the internal problems of some nations are so great that they can (19) ---- exercise any influence on the wider world. With all their internal troubles and failures, what part can they (20) ---- in international endeavours for the (21) ---- of peace? The dangers now are greater than ever. A racist war in southern Africa; another far more devastating conflict in the Middle East; continued unrest in the Far East. (22) ----, which is even worse, there is growing tension (23) ---- the world between the rich and the poor; and this could give rise to fresh conflicts.

19.

- A) briefly B) easily C) widely
D) intensely E) hardly

20.

- A) define B) use C) play
D) claim E) proceed

21.

- A) tolerance B) agreement
C) emergence D) establishment
E) representation

22.

- A) Otherwise B) Despite
C) Notwithstanding D) Nevertheless
E) Moreover

23.

- A) about B) among
C) throughout D) beside
E) above

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

24. When we enter a library and glance at the books on the shelves, ----.

- A) the readers are expected to classify the bulk of the books
B) we are at first bewildered by their variety and quantity
C) the first thing we did was to look for the book we needed
D) the shelves are tidied up at the end of every working day by the librarians
E) some libraries offer on-line services while others don't

25. Although young children readily learn the names of numbers, ----.

- A) it is a long time before they can use them effectively
B) much research has been carried out on the process of learning
C) their parents try to encourage them to solve complex problems
D) it doesn't matter if they enjoy maths or not
E) they can easily learn how to multiply two-digit numbers

26. Since many forms of evidence are in a state of poor preservation, ----.

- A) environmental archaeology is now a well-developed discipline
B) we can reconstruct the earlier forms of the sites
C) the work of archaeologists today is harder than it need have been
D) fossils have survived in many dry caves
E) archaeologists will probably have disregarded them

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

2009-ÜDS İlkbahar / İNG-Sos. Bil.

27. **Because analytic philosophy is so different from empirical research, ----.**

- A) each field is a rather new area of study for analysts
- B) interdisciplinary studies have proven it invaluable
- C) social scientists were of the same opinion
- D) many new students engaging in it are greatly puzzled by it
- E) art appreciation has developed only recently

28. **Although Dublin is a fairly small city, ----.**

- A) in the 20th century, they established their own identities, and today Dublin is a thriving, modern city, rich in history and proud of its past
- B) there is also a river running through the middle
- C) the first harbour in Dublin was established in the early 9th century
- D) Vikings founded one of their largest settlements outside Scandinavia on the site of the present city
- E) it is famous for its rich cultural heritage which attracts millions of tourists every year

29. **When people are faced with terribly long “to do” lists, ----.**

- A) we began to feel hopelessly discouraged
- B) it might be an unnecessarily exaggerated concern
- C) they might have been motivated
- D) it is easy to find reasons to put off doing them
- E) they don't want to feel it was wasted

30. **Our voices sound higher and thinner on tape than they do when we hear ourselves speaking ----.**

- A) but this is actually much closer to the sound that other people hear when we speak
- B) because a good-quality recording cannot be made easily
- C) so that there is no loss of quality in the recording
- D) whether others recognize the quality of our voices or not
- E) because researchers found that people who experience a level of social anxiety dislike their voices

31. **Mystery-type novels are popular ----.**

- A) unless you are provided with enough background to the crime and all necessary clues
- B) because they challenge the reader to solve the crime before the detective does
- C) so that the reader has a chance to exercise his imagination
- D) if the mysteries cannot be solved by detectives
- E) so that their authors are not too harshly criticized

32. **Austria is linguistically homogeneous, with 98 per cent of the population speaking German, ----.**

- A) so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied
- B) since people in most German-speaking countries don't have much difficulty understanding each other
- C) unless the majority of Austrians learn at least one foreign language
- D) however there are considerable differences in dialect between the various regions of the country
- E) for the resulting heterogeneity contributes to the cultural diversity in the country

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

33. Japan's efforts to reduce piracy incidents in the area were highly successful ----.

- A) so several other countries adopted similar tactics
- B) unless various local security forces had also responded
- C) though the usual policy of the government will be one of non-interference
- D) once they choose to rise to the challenge
- E) when it lacked the desire to assert itself

34. Terrorism is not likely to cease in India ----.

- A) until the security system was in need of reform
- B) though that is what many would have hoped for
- C) even though great efforts are being made to end it
- D) since the shortcomings of the government were even then widely known
- E) that it is not enough to right symbolic wrongs

35. The concept of Emotional Intelligence has had an enormous impact on the workplace ----.

- A) which gives you a chance to reconsider your routine
- B) who matter the most to us
- C) because people seem reluctant to admit this is a real tension
- D) as long as we feel contempt and disgust for ourselves
- E) where employers have realized the importance of being considerate

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

36. The trait that makes human language different from animal language is the complexity of sentence structures that we employ.

- A) Hayvan diliyle insan dili birbirinden farklıdır çünkü insanlar karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanırlar.
- B) İnsanların kullandığı karmaşık dil yapıları, insan dilini hayvanlarınkinden farklı kılar.
- C) İnsan dilini hayvan dilinden farklı kılan özellik, kullandığımız cümle yapılarının karmaşıklığıdır.
- D) İnsan dili hayvan dilinden karmaşık cümle yapılarıyla ayrılır.
- E) Karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanılması nedeniyle insan ve hayvan dilleri birbirinden farklıdır.

37. The Egyptian technique of pressing together vertical and horizontal wet strips of fibre from the core of the papyrus plant is similar to the bonding of the cellulose in modern paper making, but was otherwise very different.

- A) Enine ve boyuna döşenen ıslak papirüs özü liflerinin sıkıştırılmasına dayanan Mısır kağıt yapımı tekniği, modern kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzeyen bir tekniktir, ancak pek çok açıdan farklılıklar bulunmaktadır.
- B) Papirüs bitkisi özünden çıkartılan ıslak lif şeritlerini yatay ve dikey biçimde döşedikten sonra bir araya getirerek sıkıştıran Mısır tekniği, modern kağıt yapımı sürecinde selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer özellikler gösterse de, temelde oldukça farklı bir yöntemdir.
- C) Her ne kadar çok farklı gibi görünse de, papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen ıslak lifleri şeritler halinde enine ve boyuna döşedikten sonra sıkıştırarak kağıt yapmayı sağlayan Mısır tekniği, günümüz selüloz liflerini sıkıştırma yoluyla kağıt yapma yöntemine benzer özellikler gösterir.
- D) Modern kağıt yapımındaki selüloz sıkıştırma yöntemi ile Mısırlıların papirüs özünden çıkarttıkları ıslak lifleri çapraz biçimde sıkıştırıp kağıt yapma yöntemi bazı önemli farklılıkları saymazsak, temelde benzerlik gösterir.
- E) Mısırlıların papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen, enine ve boyuna yerleştirilmiş ıslak lif şeritlerini birlikte sıkıştırma tekniği, günümüz kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer, ancak bu teknik başka açılardan çok farklıydı.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

38. The first known system of writing was not a re-expression of spoken language, but had a pictorial basis, creating two-dimensional analogues of three-dimensional things in the world.

- A) Temelinde resmin bulunduğu, bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilde söylenenleri yeniden ifade etmek yerine, etrafımızdaki üç boyutlu nesnelere iki boyutla ifade eden bir sistemdi.
- B) Temel olarak resimden türeyen bildiğimiz ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilin bir yansıması değil, iki boyutlu çizimlerin dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeyleri temsil ettiği bir yazı sistemiydi.
- C) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşma dilini ifade etmekten çok, yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu şeyleri iki boyutla temsil etmeye dayanan ve resimlerden ibaret bir yazı sistemiydi.
- D) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşulan dilin yeniden ifade edilişi değildi; dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeylerin iki boyutlu benzerlerini yaratarak, özünde resme dayanıyordu.
- E) İlk yazı sisteminin, konuşma dilinin yerine geçen bir sistem olmadığı, ancak yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu nesnelere iki boyutla resimle yaratarak ifade eden bir sistem olduğu bilinmektedir.

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

39. Genel olarak, okur-yazarlık oranlarındaki artış düzeylerine rağmen, kadınlar hâlâ okuma yazma bilmeyen dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık üçte ikisini temsil etmektedirler.

- A) Despite the fact that the levels of literacy rates have increased in general, two-thirds of women still represent the illiterate population of the world.
- B) In spite of the increased levels of literacy around the world in general, women still account for two-thirds of the world's illiterate people.
- C) No matter what the general levels of increase in literacy rates are, it is still the women who represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.
- D) However increased the levels of literacy rates may be, women, whose number still makes up nearly two-thirds of the world's population, represent the illiterate portion.
- E) Despite levels of increase in literacy rates, generally, women still represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.

40. Bizim tek seçeneğimiz iyi eğitilmiş insanlarımızı, en üst düzey yeteneklerimizi ve bilgiyi yeni hizmet ve ürünlere dönüştürme becerimizi mümkün olan en iyi şekilde kullanmaktır.

- A) Our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
- B) The only option left appears to be to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
- C) The best option would be to let our well-educated people develop even further our top-class facilities and create even more innovative services and products.
- D) As our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people and our top-class facilities, we should concentrate on developing innovative services and products.
- E) Ideally, we should have opted to use our well-educated people to make all our facilities top-class ones and create still more innovative services and products.

41. İnternet bankacılığının güvenlik özelliklerinde gerçekleştirilen son zamanlardaki gelişmelerle, müşteriler evlerinden ya da ofislerinden İnternet aracılığı ile banka işlemlerini yapabilmektedirler.

- A) Security features of the advanced Internet banking services give customers an opportunity to bank through the Internet either at home or at the office.
- B) With recent improvements that have been made in the security features of Internet banking, customers can bank over the Internet from their homes or offices.
- C) It is due to the advanced security features of the Internet banking services that customers use the Internet to bank from their homes or offices.
- D) Internet banking services now have more advanced security features which help customers bank through the Internet at home or at the office.
- E) Owing to security improvements in Internet banking services, which have recently been made, customers enjoy home or office banking through the Internet.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

42. Technical changes may influence employment in several ways. They may bring about a permanent reduction of the number of workers in certain occupations and increases in others. ----. The first of these is illustrated in the changes that have occurred in the number of workers in agriculture. The result of the development of mass production tools, on the other hand, has been a reduction of the labour needs of the industries using these tools.

- A) They may also produce temporary or permanent displacement of workers
- B) They may also require sharp increases in clerical occupations
- C) Another result may be a higher degree of flexibility in the skills
- D) It is also possible for workers to depend upon a regular cash income
- E) There may be a decrease in the production of goods as well

43. Probably everyone who makes an anthology finds that at some stage it begins to take its own shape, and that the final form was not foreseen. ----. He has then to consider the favourites of the public. Moreover friends may direct him to pieces he has missed.

- A) Indeed, people often outgrow their favourite pieces
- B) No one has the same favourite poems
- C) His own favourites are his first choice
- D) Of course, some poems seem to be everybody's favourites
- E) There are only a handful of poems I would call favourites

44. Here we are in this complicated world. We did not make it; but we find ourselves in it. We have to do our best to survive in it. ----. And we would like to improve those parts of it over which we have any control or influence.

- A) We also hope to enjoy being alive in it with our fellows
- B) This, of course, is just another philosophical view
- C) We need to understand the world better
- D) Perhaps that would be to act in a rather selfish way
- E) In the first place, a better understanding of ourselves is essential

45. The Renaissance, as both a period and a concept, continues to generate lively debate about its origins and influence on European culture and thought. ----. Any new evaluation of the historical significance of the Renaissance requires attention to these kinds of primary evidence.

- A) As the Renaissance slowly spread across Western Europe, each nation made its own distinctive contribution to the era
- B) Recent research has emphasized the need to look again at original texts, documents, and artefacts
- C) A glance at the history of the preceding centuries shows that after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, there was no possibility of any intellectual revival
- D) The great achievements of the Renaissance were the discovery of the world and the discovery of man
- E) The Italian Renaissance had placed human beings once more in the centre of life's stage and infused thought and art with humanistic values

A

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46. If politics is defined broadly as competition for power over people and things, then it is clear that all societies have some sort of political system. ----. It may initially seem that some small-scale societies have no politicians or political organizations at all, but they are present though on a very small scale.

- A) Nevertheless, political roles are usually temporary and short term
- B) In the early 20th century, anthropologists developed several useful systems for classifying societies
- C) Large-scale societies have many different continuing political offices
- D) All societies impose some degree of control on their citizens
- E) However, there can be a vast difference in what political organizations look like and how they function in different kinds of societies

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

47. Susan :

- **Hi, John! How are things going with you and your family?**

John :

- **Not very well. I've just lost my job and now all the financial responsibility is on my wife. We have bills that are due and I feel terrible about it.**

Susan :

- **I'm sorry to hear that, but surely your son is old enough to work.**

John :

- **Actually, he has a good job, but he says he doesn't get paid well and it is hard for him to help out.**

Susan :

- ----

- A) Your son will always remember how you helped save and redirect him during this difficult time.
- B) You should withdraw your financial support from him.
- C) Parents are sometimes fearful of the unknown and different.
- D) But all the family members should work together in hard times.
- E) So your expenses are piling up. Tell your wife to cut down on her expenditures.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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48. Patricia :
- I'm a bit worried about going abroad to work.

Matthew :
- **Why? Isn't that something you have always wanted to do?**

Patricia :
- ----

Matthew :
- **Don't worry so much about that. You'll get used to new customs and traditions in no time.**

- A) In fact, I'm worried that I may not be able to stay in touch with my friends here.
B) Not really, because it was my manager's idea to send me.
C) Yes, and I'm worried that I may not be able to live on so little money.
D) No, because I have already read a lot about the customs and traditions of the people there.
E) Actually it is. But I'm worried that it will be difficult for me to adapt to the culture there.

49. Sally :
- **Do you know much about Hogarth?**

Delia :
- **Not really. But I admire his pictures. They depict life in 18th-century London so vividly.**

Sally :
- ----

Delia :
- **I certainly would.**

- A) I'm asking because there's an exhibition of his work at the Tate Gallery. Would you like to go?
B) They say he's satiric. Is it possible for a painter to be satiric?
C) Apparently some of his pictures form groups and tell a story.
D) Let's go to see it together, shall we?
E) Perhaps we could go to an exhibition of his work.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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50. Mary :

- In our etymology class, the teacher explained that the English word *lady* derived from an Old English word, *hlāfdige*, which once meant “the woman who kneads dough.” She said that it later became “the chief female of the household,” and hence, the one least likely to deal with such chores.

Mike :

- Oh, really? I didn't know that! What is “etymology” by the way?

Mary :

- It is the study of the origin and history of words in a language.

John :

- ----

Mary:

- That's exactly right.

- A) I'm surprised you don't enjoy this class.
- B) Now I can understand how radically the social position of women has changed.
- C) So, words may undergo changes both in form and meaning through time.
- D) Bread is no longer made at home today, is it?
- E) This course wouldn't suit me!

51. Mrs. Simpson :

- Researchers point out that preschool education has long-term effects over a child's cognitive development.

Elizabeth :

- ----

Mrs. Simpson :

- That's right. This way they can develop problem solving and comprehension skills.

Elizabeth :

- I can understand now why most primary school teachers find it easier to teach such children.

- A) So, you mean that a child learns to share his toys with other children.
- B) Then, quality preschool programs stimulate and nurture young minds.
- C) In other words, such a child can easily adapt to new social environments.
- D) That means preschool education teaches a child how to be obedient and how to keep silent at school.
- E) That's why children after preschool education get better at outdoor games.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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

52. (I) Since the mid-1990s, China has seen unprecedented economic development and expansion. (II) Huge tracts of China are actually unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation. (III) The dramatic acceleration in the pace of social development has also been exceptional. (IV) But there has been a high price to pay for all of this. (V) In particular, the environment has suffered; it has become degraded and polluted.

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

53. (I) Painting portraits can be one of the most dependable and profitable ways for an artist to make a living. (II) Portrait artists, however, have to accept that their best works may never be seen by the general public. (III) Most artists find it helpful to get to know a person before embarking on a portrait of them. (IV) Instead, they will hang in private homes to be viewed only by family members and their friends. (V) Portraits of official people make up the one big exception.

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

54. (I) Calls on humanitarian aid have been on the increase for many years. (II) When there is a disaster, natural or otherwise, help is always required. (III) Help, however, is not always readily available. (IV) But it needs to be. (V) For a delay can mean the difference between life and death.

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

55. (I) Some philosophers argue that the only real world is the world of the mind and the physical world is an illusion. (II) The converse idea is that the mind is ultimately a function of the brain. (III) The brain has physical properties that are in a constant state of flux. (IV) A frequent criticism of the latter position is that it robs humanity of its lofty, idealistic spirit. (V) One basic problem the mind-body dualists have is trying to figure out how the mind is connected to the body and *vice versa*.

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

56. (I) For most of the world, "Slumdog Millionaire" is this year's winning film. (II) But in India, where it was filmed, it is viewed in a very different light. (III) There it is being harshly criticized for the way it presents Mumbai's urban poor. (IV) The director of the film was determined to catch some of the spirit of Mumbai in his film because he found it such an exhilarating place to live. (V) Moreover, the use of "dog" in the title is a further cause for offence.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Of the wealth of geographical and cartographical data remaining from the Eastern world and the Greeks, the Romans were interested only in those elements that best suited their essentially practical needs. They virtually abandoned the studies of cosmography and mathematical geography, preferring to devote maximum effort to land surveys carried out by specialized military corps of land surveyors. From their topographical surveys and on-the-spot reconnaissance of places and cities, they formulated their *itineraria scripta*, publications similar in many respects to our tourist guides, and their *itineraria picta*, a kind of road map on which they stressed only those topographical features of use to travellers.

57. From the information in the passage, we learn that ----.

- A) the scarcity of earlier information led the Romans to concentrate on all aspects of geography
- B) It was the Romans who first introduced cartography
- C) in pre-Roman times there was considerable interest in cartography
- D) the Romans were inspired by the topographical surveys of the Greeks
- E) the Romans ignored the cultural achievements of earlier times

58. According to the passage, the Romans ----.

- A) were great travellers and loved to explore unknown places
- B) greatly admired the work of mathematicians in the East
- C) produced extremely detailed maps of large parts of the country
- D) were only interested in the topography of the country from a military point of view
- E) were essentially practical people and not interested in theoretical concepts

59. It is clear from the passage that, in Roman times, ----.

- A) the findings of land surveyors were carefully recorded
- B) the only scholarly works were *itineraria scripta* and *itineraria picta*
- C) people travelled as little as possible as it could be very dangerous to do so
- D) the way of life was essentially a very selfish one
- E) there was no sense of community or of shared aims

60. The main idea that we get from the passage is that ----.

- A) the detailed land surveys made in Roman times were largely for the benefit of the armies
- B) Greece and the East made far greater contributions to civilization than ever the Romans did
- C) though the Romans made little use of the achievements of Greece and the East, their own contributions to the world were great
- D) the actual investigation of places and cities is far more valuable than any amount of theoretical supposition
- E) the contribution of the Romans to the progress of history has been greatly under-rated

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The greatest feat of civil engineering since Roman times was the French achievement between 1666 and 1681 of the Languedoc canal to link the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It was conceived of by King Francis I and discussed by him with Leonardo da Vinci. It was first surveyed in 1539. As a result of the civil and religious disorders in France, however, nothing happened until 1661 when Pierre Riquet worked out a scheme for supplying enough water to the summit of the canal. Jean Colbert secured the interest of the young King Louis XIV, and in 1666 the work started. The whole canal was 150 miles long with 102 locks, a tunnel, and 3 aqueducts. It evoked world admiration, and was the prototype of all future European grand canal designs even though its usefulness to France was quickly nullified by the rapidly increasing size of ocean-going ships.

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

- A) the construction of the canal was first started by Leonardo da Vinci
- B) the Languedoc canal was, for more than a century, no more than a project
- C) the earliest proposal for the Languedoc canal dates back to at least Roman times
- D) King Francis I was opposed to Leonardo da Vinci's plans for the Languedoc canal
- E) by the time the canal was finished, there was nothing very remarkable about it

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

- A) the upkeep of the canal would be expensive
- B) the Languedoc canal would not make those who build it rich
- C) as ocean-going ships increased in size, the usefulness of the Languedoc canal declined
- D) the site of the Languedoc canal was ill-chosen
- E) many supported the building of the canal as there was such a great need for it

63. According to the passage, once the Languedoc canal was finished ----.

- A) the scope of civil engineering was re-assessed
- B) better systems of construction were put forward
- C) problems connected with the locks began to emerge
- D) plans to build canals in other parts of the world were soon changed
- E) the whole world was filled with admiration for it

64. The passage makes it obvious that ----.

- A) Louis XIV himself contributed usefully to the design of the canal
- B) it would not have been possible to have constructed the Languedoc canal in the time of Leonardo da Vinci
- C) the building of the Languedoc canal posed a great many challenges
- D) the design of the Languedoc canal was not as original as has often been suggested
- E) it was the interest that Leonardo da Vinci showed in the project that made possible the construction of the Languedoc canal

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pottery was one of man's first artefacts. It is the presence of pottery, rather than of the polished stone, that marks the passage from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic Ages, when agricultural peoples settled both in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East. It is commonly believed that the earliest pottery receptacles copied those of other materials, such as gourds or baskets. From the fingerprints on them, it is possible to deduce that they were made principally by women. Originally, any decoration was indented; that is, patterns were pressed into the soft clay, and it remained so for a long period until new situations, at different times in different parts of the world, produced painted decoration. As a widespread form of culture, permanently bearing in its shapes and decoration the character of individual periods and peoples, the finding of pottery has been of supreme importance to the archaeologist.

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

- A) pottery production gave rise to agricultural development in the Middle East
- B) pottery production achieved technical perfection in the Mesolithic age
- C) the pottery of the Mesolithic Age is indistinguishable from that of the Neolithic Age
- D) pottery can be used to trace development in early human civilizations
- E) the Neolithic Ages in the Mediterranean area are largely characterized by the use of polished stone

66. According to the passage, it was during the Neolithic Age that ----.

- A) agricultural peoples began to settle in the Middle East and along the Mediterranean
- B) coloured stones were frequently collected and polished
- C) people first recognized the need for containers and began to make baskets and use gourds to carry water
- D) painted decoration of pottery gave way to decoration by indentation
- E) pottery making spread from the Middle East to other parts of the world

67. It is made clear in the passage that early examples of pottery ----.

- A) were probably intended for holding water and other liquids
- B) were almost invariably made by men
- C) served no practical purpose at all
- D) were made in known shapes like those of baskets
- E) tell us nothing at all about the people who made them

68. As is pointed out in the passage, pottery is of great importance to archaeologists largely because ----.

- A) it has considerable artistic beauty
- B) the fingerprints of the makers are preserved in them
- C) it preserves the character of individual periods
- D) it is more durable than other artefacts
- E) it is the very first artefact ever to be made by man

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Charlie Chaplin, who was born in Britain but spent most of his life in the United States, is one of the pivotal figures in film history. He is especially remembered for his work in the silent movies. Chaplin knew that a successful scene was not simply about the starring actor, but about everything else. The only way to achieve that unity was to get personally involved in every stage of the film; from starring in his films to producing, directing, editing them, and even to composing the music for them. It was not uncommon for him to decide half-way through a film that an actor wasn't suitable for a certain role, and start over with someone new. This constant attention to detail ran many features over-time and over-budget, but the public reaction assured him and the studios that what he was doing worked. Chaplin typically improvised his story in front of the camera with only a basic framework of a script. But on consideration, his art turned out to be firmly rooted, and could be seen, for example, to draw much of its strength from his successful fusion of English and American cultures and traditions.

69. As is pointed out in the passage the success of Chaplin's films was largely due to ----.

- A) his own remarkable acting abilities
- B) the control he exercised on every aspect of a film
- C) the detailed scripts prepared for each film
- D) the professional skills of the studios that made them
- E) the fact that Chaplin liked to improvise new scenes in front of the cameras

70. The passage makes it quite clear that Charlie Chaplin ----.

- A) began his career as an actor but soon turned to directing films instead
- B) much preferred America and American culture to Britain and British culture
- C) is a major figure in the history of film-making
- D) was eager to please those he worked with
- E) appealed more to American audiences than to British ones

71. It is clear from the passage that the film studios ----.

- A) were taken in by Chaplin's charm and let him have his own way all the time
- B) played a leading role in the making of Chaplin's films
- C) liked to work with Chaplin because he never interfered with what they were doing
- D) had to work on a very tight budget
- E) were content to work with Chaplin as they felt success was guaranteed

72. The passage as a whole explains ----.

- A) why Charlie Chaplin was so successful in the film industry
- B) the background factors contributing to Charlie Chaplin's success
- C) how Charlie Chaplin contributed to the development of the film industry
- D) the differences between the film industry then and now
- E) what goes into the making of a star

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important influence on the style of English furniture was that of the Chippendale family. Chippendale furniture is the creation of Thomas Chippendale, a London-based cabinet-maker. His *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*, a folio of furniture designs, was published in 1754 and had a wide circulation. Chippendale himself never marked his creations, making it harder today for collectors to locate original pieces. One of the best ways to find original Chippendale furniture is to look for uneven joints and tool marks, as the furniture was made entirely by hand and does not have the perfect angles of a mass-produced product. Though an article of furniture made in Chippendale's manner may bear his name, it is by no means an indication that it was actually made in his workshop. The 18th century was a time when artisans were beginning to exploit various styles, leading to widespread adoption of his name in revivals of his style, so much so that dealers spoke of "Chinese Chippendale", "Gothic Chippendale", and even "Irish Chippendale". Many of these later designs that attach his name bear little relationship to his original concepts.

73. It is clear from the passage that all genuine Chippendale furniture ----.

- A) is catalogued in the *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*
- B) has a special Chippendale mark on it
- C) has been bought up by collectors
- D) was made by hand, and this is especially apparent in the joints
- E) has been reproduced by mass-production techniques

74. According to the passage, the Chippendale style of furniture was widely copied ----.

- A) but only the Irish Chippendale gained much popularity
- B) but many of the later designs that carry his name bear little resemblance to the original Chippendale
- C) especially by London-based cabinet makers
- D) but the copies can easily be distinguished from the original pieces
- E) but only by second-rate cabinet makers

75. It is pointed out in the passage that the Chippendale family ----.

- A) exerted an enormous influence on the style of English furniture
- B) worked as cabinet makers for very many generations
- C) influenced furniture and design for over a century
- D) was more interested in furniture design than in the making of it
- E) made a name for themselves with the publication of a folio of furniture designs

76. In this passage, ----.

- A) the role of the Chippendale family in shaping 18th-century taste is discussed
- B) the Chippendale style of furniture is described in detail
- C) we learn something about genuine Chippendale furniture and copies of it
- D) the change in furniture styles from the mid-18th century to the present day is outlined
- E) advantages of hand-made furniture over mass-produced furniture are discussed

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although most cities seem to form by accident, for thousands of years some of them have been designed. Whether for defence, beauty, or practicality, urban designers have imposed their ideas of what a city should be about. But ideas are subject to changing needs and fashions. Centuries ago, a moat or a castellated wall would have been essential. Now, greenery is in vogue. While existing cities look for ways of becoming more environmentally friendly, a number of new ones are planned that intend to be totally green. One of these is Masdar. Masdar's advertising states that "one day, all cities will be built like this." This is not the case. For one thing, Masdar is experimental and a work in progress. What emerges will not necessarily translate well elsewhere. Each green city is unique, and getting it to work depends on its location and economy.

77. One point emphasized in this passage by the writer is that ----.

- A) cities that look attractive are not always well designed
- B) each green city must be individually designed
- C) a primary consideration throughout the ages has been to design cities that can withstand attack
- D) an established city cannot easily or economically, be modernized
- E) all our cities must be turned into green cities

78. According to the passage, cities, until recently ----.

- A) have usually come into being quite naturally and of their own accord
- B) have only undergone carefully-designed change when large parts have been destroyed
- C) have boasted beautiful buildings, but poor infrastructure
- D) grew very slowly, if at all
- E) were built to house workers, and their comfort was scarcely taken into consideration

79. It is pointed out in the passage that fashion ----.

- A) and necessity have fought for the control of urban development
- B) has often had a role to play in urban development
- C) may have encouraged the building of beautiful cities, but not of practical ones
- D) will soon dictate that all cities will be built in the style of Masdar
- E) is always changing so the style of Masdar will inevitably give way to other styles

80. It is clear from the passage that the city of Masdar ----.

- A) follows a design suitable to all locations
- B) will be the prototype of all green cities
- C) will be constructed strictly in accordance with the design
- D) has been designed and is being built to be a green city
- E) will not turn out to be totally environmentally friendly

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

22 MART 2009

İNGİLİZCE

FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

22 MART 2009

İNGİLİZCE

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

22 MART 2009

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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