



2012-ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI  
(ÜDS)

(İlkbahar Dönemi)

İNGİLİZCE  
FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

18 MART 2012

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI :

SOYADI :

SALON NO. :

SIRA NO.:

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

SORU  
KİTAPÇIK  
NUMARASI :

**TEMEL SORU KİTAPÇIĞI**

Bu numarayı cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlamayı unutmayınız.

**DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.**

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

**Adayın imzası:**

Soru kitapçık numarasını doğru kodladım.

**Salon görevlisinin imzası:**

Adayın soru kitapçık numarasını cevap kâğıdına doğru kodladığını onaylıyorum.

## AÇIKLAMA

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

ÖSŞYMM

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.**
- Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır.** Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 135** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamaı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.**
- Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
- Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyararak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde salon görevlisinin atacağı imzalar hariç, kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
- Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanlara kimlik bilgilerinizi yazınız. Sayfaları eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.  
Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.  
**Soru kitapçığı üzerindeki Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve salon görevlisinin, kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden hem soru kitapçığındaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon görevlisi imzasını tükenmez kalemle atmalıdır.**
- Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, sorumluluk size aittir.
- Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
- Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Insight into the ---- by which the human brain came to exist and acquire its remarkable abilities can be gained by studying animals that are far simpler than us.
- A) outcome                      B) process  
C) response                      D) result  
E) task
2. About 60 million people had to leave Europe before World War II, which caused an ---- migration to the US.
- A) indifferent                      B) explanatory  
C) intuitive                      D) ambiguous  
E) immense
3. One of the many individuals ---- fascinated by reports of the early balloon flights was George Cayley, who later made the first serious attempt at heavier-than-air flight.
- A) suspiciously                      B) tremendously  
C) confidentially                      D) daringly  
E) reluctantly
4. Anaesthetics are drugs given to patients before undergoing surgery to ---- the sense of feeling either in a localized area or across the whole body.
- A) attract                      B) reflect                      C) reduce  
D) approve                      E) evaluate
5. Our skin is one of the most wonderful germ-proof surface layers in the world, thus very few disease-germs can ---- its natural protection as long as it remains unbroken.
- A) get through                      B) take after  
C) call for                      D) back up  
E) carry on

6. A gene that has gone through a significant change in humans may ---- the rapid evolution of our brain.

- A) settle down                      B) account for  
C) make up for                      D) end up at  
E) get back

7. In the 2004 movie *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*, Clementine ---- a big fight with her boyfriend, Joel, so she ---- him erased from her mind by using a machine.

- A) had / is getting  
B) would have / had got  
C) has had / would have got  
D) has / gets  
E) will have / is to get

8. By the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the patterns of disease in the US ---- so dramatically that the major causes of death ---- from infectious diseases to chronic diseases.

- A) changed / will have shifted  
B) change / were shifting  
C) had changed / shifted  
D) are changing / had shifted  
E) have changed / would have shifted

9. ---- a new 3.6 metre telescope, astronomers ---- more than 50 new exoplanets, which are defined as planets that orbit other stars.

- A) Being used / discovered  
B) To be used / would discover  
C) Having used / discover  
D) To use / had discovered  
E) Using / have discovered

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

10. The best way to lose weight ---- exercise is to do high-intensity training combined with a general increase ---- your overall level of activity.

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

11. Theatre is thought to have emerged ---- rituals and ceremonies whose actions together with their rehearsals and repetitions paved the way ---- theatre.

- A) behind / to                      B) along / at  
C) across / on                      D) within / by  
E) from / for

12. Much of the current concern ---- climate change centres ---- the greenhouse effect, which is causing global warming and making our planet warmer year by year.

- A) with / from                      B) at / upon  
C) into / through                      D) over / around  
E) by / towards

13. ---- the substance causing the allergy has been identified, avoiding it and applying some simple treatments will be enough to overcome skin reactions such as itching and scaling.

- A) As if                                      B) While  
C) Even though                      D) Whether  
E) Once

14. Memory often works best when we have a visual representation of past events, ---- this mental picture will help us bring out many details.

- A) as                                      B) although                      C) whereas  
D) otherwise                      E) but

15. ---- compared to their butter-loving American counterparts, Italians consume 24 times the amount of olive oil per person.

- A) As though                      B) Until                      C) When  
D) Unless                      E) Just as

16. In social terms, ---- membership in a particular society ---- behaviour such as crime is sufficient to define a subculture.

- A) both / also                      B) neither / nor  
C) so / that                          D) less / than  
E) even / more

17. According to new research by US biologists, the fearsome roars of lions and tigers are ---- the unusual shape of their vocal chords.

- A) in terms of                      B) rather than  
C) on behalf of                      D) due to  
E) as well as



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

Fear of flying refers to a level of anxiety so great that a person refuses to travel (18)---- air or finds doing so extremely distressing. Experts estimate that at least 10% of Americans have such a phobia. They worry that they will crash or even die of their own fear. In extreme cases, an individual suffers a panic attack: a sudden feeling of intense anxiety that is often (19)---- by shortness of breath, chest pain, nausea and dizziness. (20)---- intense fear may prevent a person from travelling to distant destinations on vacation. Also, it (21)---- with the careers of those who have to travel for their jobs. Fortunately, fear of flying can usually be helped by treatments such as hypnosis. (22)----, the most effective technique involves forcing a patient to face what he or she fears the most: flying in a plane.

18.

- A) at                      B) upon                      C) into  
D) towards                      E) by

19.

- A) neglected                      B) weakened  
C) separated                      D) accompanied  
E) improved

20.

- A) Less                      B) So                      C) Such  
D) Little                      E) All

21.

- A) used to interfere  
B) ought to interfere  
C) had to interfere  
D) must interfere  
E) can interfere

22.

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

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

Skiing is a winter sport which first requires sitting on a chairlift at -5°C with a wind chill factor of -40°C, thus making even (23)---- devoted fans wonder why they are not sitting on a beach. As any skier will tell you, it is all (24)---- fear or going beyond. At a certain speed, the thrills (25)---- the fear. Thrills, in fact, (26)---- why people love skiing. Then, there is the scenery. Skiers often speak of how wonderful sights ski resorts offer to people. (27)---- it is true that many people are so busy concentrating on tree avoidance that the bigger picture is often missed, few pleasures measure up to the feeling of exhilaration after a steep descent.

23.

- A) the most  
B) all  
C) fewer  
D) the only  
E) rather

24.

- A) across  
B) towards  
C) about  
D) without  
E) through

25.

- A) has been overcoming  
B) overcome  
C) were overcoming  
D) overcame  
E) had overcome

26.

- A) perceive  
B) conceal  
C) abandon  
D) explain  
E) restrict

27.

- A) While  
B) Only if  
C) Until  
D) Now that  
E) Unless

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

28. If the human brain can be reduced to finite bits of information, ----.
- A) it would have been possible to treat all forms of mental illnesses
  - B) what we expect is the slowing of the aging process of the body
  - C) then all that is needed to copy a person's memories is a powerful computer
  - D) nothing could have been compared with the power of the mind
  - E) the working patterns of the brain are yet to be discovered
29. Whereas Shostakovich remained in the Soviet Union and wrote mostly works about Soviet life or history, ----.
- A) in Russia, several distinct and important voices emerged during the productive decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - B) European composers as diverse as Britten and Berio would make settings of folk songs of their own countries
  - C) music since 1900 has developed in a wide variety of styles, many of them strongly influenced by social and technological changes
  - D) the Australian composer and pianist Percy Grainger is equally industrious, collecting music from various parts of the world
  - E) Prokofiev moved to the West, and was influenced by the Neo-Classicism he found in Paris

30. When the gene responsible for certain speech defects was detected, ----.

- A) the remarkable human talent for speech developed as the need for communication emerged
- B) it provided conclusive evidence that the ability to speak is encoded in our DNA
- C) a few species like parrots were able to learn vocal patterns by imitating their parents or owners
- D) many children have initial problems in reproducing certain sounds
- E) its role in normal speech development needs to be clarified

31. Once individuals lose status, either through separation from a partner or loss of "resource earning potential" like job, money or home, ----.

- A) the common phenomenon known as depression is usually the result of failure
- B) the proposed ranking hypothesis fits very well with the psychoanalytic model
- C) modern evolutionary psychology emphasizes a more adaptational aspect to evolution
- D) they become vulnerable to aggression and displacement from high-ranking types within their social group
- E) biological models concentrate much more on the individual and his or her internal workings

32. Although over a hundred types of headaches exist, ----.

- A) people with chronic headaches exhibit high sensitivity to pain
- B) the underlying causes of the most common ones remain unclear
- C) serious medical conditions are generally associated with them
- D) anxiety and depression may be linked to stressful events
- E) it can be a severe problem that requires medical assistance

33. A regimen of mineral supplements should be discontinued, ----.

- A) if it has negative results in terms of one's health
- B) now that clinics work with health care practitioners who recommend minerals
- C) when the chronic symptoms of an illness are described in detail
- D) whether the patient has regular follow-up visits to maintain his good health
- E) while a blood test can warn the practitioner before things get worse

34. Scientific mysteries and huge surprises await all space explorers ----.

- A) even if we could have the opportunity to take a scenic journey through space and time with a cosmic flight simulator
- B) whether they are viewing the Earth from outer space or seeking out other planets
- C) whereas the claim that black holes are crucial to enable galaxies to form is highly controversial
- D) since humans would have undoubtedly asked how the Earth evolved
- E) until the suppositions concerning the universe were experimentally tested in order to gain validity

35. Nationalism first gained strength in many places around the world as part of the reaction against strict monarchy, ----.

- A) since the new national patriots demanded the recognition of nationalism as a political philosophy
- B) whereas political scientists studied various forms of romanticism, republicanism and liberalism
- C) because intellectuals found it necessary to define the idea of nationality itself
- D) but it also drew its power from specific cultural traditions and social norms in each country
- E) therefore preoccupation with politics revealed itself in the ideology of many ancient philosophers

**36. Dehydration is not as likely as overhydration to present a life-threatening situation, ----.**

- A) since drinking water is one of the best ways to maintain a healthy life
- B) which means no lasting adverse effects on the person consuming it
- C) though it can contribute to a problem, heat stroke, when the temperature is high
- D) if preventing them depends entirely on medical attempts
- E) while great amounts of weight losses are typical of people who exercise a lot

**37. 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 do not have much difficulty in understanding each other
- C) unless most Austrians learn to speak at least one foreign language
- D) yet there are considerable dialectal differences between the various regions
- E) even if the resulting linguistic differences contribute to the cultural diversity in the country

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

**38. When sociologists mention the development of industrial societies, they usually mean the broad historical process through which these societies acquired their modern occupations, institutions and organizations.**

- A) Sanayi toplumlarının gelişmesinden bahsedildiğinde toplum bilimcilerin dikkat çektikleri nokta; genellikle bu toplumların çağdaş meslek, kurum ve kuruluşlarını elde ettikleri geniş tarihsel süreçtir.
- B) Toplum bilimcilerin sanayi toplumlarının gelişmesinden kastettikleri; bu toplumların geniş bir tarihsel süreç içerisinde ilerlerken elde ettikleri meslek, kurum ve kuruluşlardır.
- C) Toplum bilimcilere göre; sanayi toplumlarının gelişimi anlatılırken bu toplumların geniş bir tarihsel süreç içerisinde elde etmiş oldukları çağdaş meslek, kurum ve kuruluşlardan sıklıkla bahsedilmelidir.
- D) Sanayi toplumlarının gelişmesi, toplum bilimcilere göre; genellikle bu toplumların geniş ve tarihsel bir süreçte elde etmiş oldukları çağdaş meslek, kurum ve kuruluşlarla ilgilidir.
- E) Toplum bilimciler sanayi toplumlarının gelişmesinden bahsederken genellikle bu toplumların çağdaş meslek, kurum ve kuruluşlarını elde ettikleri geniş tarihsel süreci kastederler.

**39. Until about a hundred years ago, pain was frequently assumed to be a direct consequence of physical injury, and its intensity was generally thought to be proportional to the degree of tissue damage.**

- A) Yaklaşık yüz yıl önce acının fiziksel yaralanmanın bir sonucu olarak görülmesinin nedeni, yoğunluğunun doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğunun düşünülmesiydi.
- B) Yüz yıl öncesine kadar acının doku hasarıyla ilişkili olduğu düşünülmekteydi ve bu durum sıklıkla fiziksel yaralanmanın bir sonucu olarak görülürdü.
- C) Fiziksel yaralanma, yüz yıl öncesine kadar doğrudan acıyla ilişkilendirilirdi ve yoğunluğunun genellikle doku hasarının derecesine denk olduğu varsayılırdı.
- D) Yaklaşık yüz yıl öncesine kadar, acının sıklıkla fiziksel yaralanmanın doğrudan bir sonucu olduğu varsayılırdı ve yoğunluğunun genellikle doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğu düşünülürdü.
- E) Acının yaklaşık yüz yıl öncesine kadar fiziksel yaralanmanın doğrudan bir sonucu olarak görülmesi, yoğunluğunun da genellikle doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğunu düşündürürdü.

40. Teknolojik kaynaklardaki sürekli gelişmeler, belirli soruları cevaplama potansiyelleriyle birlikte, son yıllarda birkaç farklı alanda ortaya çıkmıştır.

- A) Continuous improvements in technological resources, as well as their potential to answer certain questions, have appeared in a number of distinct areas in recent years.
- B) Continuous improvements in technological resources have been used to answer certain questions that have appeared in a number of distinct areas lately.
- C) Potential improvements in technological resources, as well as the possibility of using them to answer many questions, have appeared in a number of distinct areas in recent years.
- D) Potential improvements in technological resources and the possibility of using them to answer certain questions have appeared in a number of distinct areas lately.
- E) Continuous improvements in technological resources, as well as their potential to answer certain questions, have been wasted in a number of distinct areas in recent years.

41. Pek çok çalışma; sigara içenlerin sigara içmeyi bıraktıklarında yaklaşık olarak on gün sürebilecek huzursuzluk, endişe ve baş ağrısı gibi geçici belirtilere rağmen daha iyi uyduklarını göstermiştir.

- A) Recent studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they need to sleep in order to recover from symptoms such as restlessness, anxiety and headache, which can persist for about ten days.
- B) Numerous studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they sleep better for a period of up to ten days even though they may experience restlessness, anxiety and headache.
- C) Recent studies have shown that when smokers experience restlessness, anxiety and headache, they lose sleep for a period which can last up to ten days.
- D) Numerous studies have shown that restlessness, anxiety and headache cause smokers to lose sleep for a period of time, but this only lasts up to ten days.
- E) Numerous studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they sleep better in spite of temporary symptoms such as restlessness, anxiety and headache, which can persist for about ten days.

**42. - 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Scientists were initially unconvinced that the decrease in the number of amphibians – animals such as frogs that live on land and in water – was real, because amphibian populations are notorious for fluctuating widely. However, after statistical evidence showed that the declines were far more widespread than would reasonably be expected by chance, most researchers agreed that something was seriously wrong. Reports of declines and extinctions accelerated during the 1990s, and the observations indicated that something specific and troubling was happening to amphibians. At one locale in Costa Rica, 40 per cent of the local amphibian species disappeared over a short period. The loss of amphibian species not only contributes to the world's biodiversity crisis but also has remarkable implications for the ecosystems where the declines occur. Without amphibians, links to food webs are broken, and other organisms suffer in often unpredictable ways. Although some of the earliest amphibian declines were recorded in the US, much of the scientific literature focuses on decreases in tropical countries, where losses have often been more dramatic and have involved a larger number of species. This has led to the curious problem of declines in temperate amphibian species receiving insufficient attention.

**42. It is clearly stated in the passage that the decline in amphibian populations is disturbing because ----.**

- A) it could lead to the destruction of the ecosystem where it manifests itself
- B) all amphibian species are on the verge of extinction
- C) it is taking place at an alarming rate in the US
- D) amphibians are the only beings that live on land and in water
- E) it may cause increases in other animal populations

**43. According to the passage, the disappearance of amphibians was not taken seriously at first, because ----.**

- A) statistical evidence did not point to such a decline
- B) changes in the numbers of amphibians were often unstable
- C) fluctuations in amphibian populations were on a very small scale
- D) amphibians had never been on the endangered species list
- E) the initial declines had not been properly researched



44. It is mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) the US has the most varied amphibian species
- B) the increase of amphibians can cause other species to become extinct
- C) amphibian populations are an important part of the food chain in many ecosystems
- D) the decrease in the number of amphibians was exaggerated
- E) the first reports of amphibian declines only dealt with frogs

45. Following the focus on the decline of amphibian species in tropical countries, ----.

- A) efforts are now being directed to declining amphibians in temperate areas
- B) little attention has been paid to amphibians in Costa Rica
- C) scientists are able to understand what is happening to amphibians worldwide
- D) no information is available on what caused the earliest amphibian declines
- E) dramatic amphibian declines are becoming less of a problem in these areas

**46. - 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

As well as being the largest mountain range on the planet, the Himalayas is also one of the youngest. Just seventy million years ago, a very short time in geological terms, the Himalayas did not exist. As the Indo-Australian tectonic plate collided with the Eurasian plate at the rate of about 15 centimetres a year, the ocean floor in between began to rise up to form the mountain range. This means that much of the rock out of which these towering peaks are made was formed at the bottom of an ocean, only to be lifted up thousands of metres into the air. The evidence for this extraordinary journey is not difficult to find. If you look closely at any piece of Himalayan limestone, you will see it has a chalky, granular structure. What you are looking at are the remains of sea creatures. Given a relatively short timescale and a bit of pressure, these biological remains are quickly converted into solid rock. Limestone can also be formed by the direct precipitation of calcium carbonate from water, although the biological sedimentary form is more abundant. We know that the Himalayan limestone is predominantly biological because we have found fossils at the top of Mount Everest. There is perhaps no better example of the endless recycling of Earth's resources that has been going on since its formation almost five billion years ago.

**46. According to the passage, the Himalayas ----.**

- A) is rapidly shifting its position at the rate of approximately 15 centimetres annually
- B) came into being as a result of a violent volcanic eruption seventy million years ago
- C) is unique in the time period in which it was formed
- D) was formed comparatively recently by geological standards
- E) is the source of most geological activity on the planet

**47. According to the passage, the origin of the Himalayas ----.**

- A) can now be studied by examining the rocks found in nearby seas
- B) is evident in the fossils found in its structure
- C) is difficult to determine due to changes in the composition of its rocks
- D) can be traced by examining the behaviour of its animal species
- E) is not easy to be determined due to the fact that they fell into the ocean

48. According to the passage, limestone ----.

- A) can be formed in different ways involving both organic and non-organic substances
- B) is the material of which most mountain ranges are composed
- C) provides an ideal environment in which fossils can be preserved
- D) will transform back into a softer form of rock in time
- E) is found almost always on sea floors with a limited variety of sea life

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

- A) the emergence of the Himalayas caused the extinction of many forms of ocean life
- B) most of the Earth's mineral resources are biological in origin
- C) further study of the Himalayan fossils will help scientists predict future tectonic plate movement
- D) the Earth's resources are constantly being reformed and reused
- E) the Himalayas provide the most complete fossil record to be found on Earth

**50. - 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Noise drives many species of marine animals to change their behaviour markedly – their calling, feeding and migration patterns – sometimes onto a beach and ending their lives. Fish like cod and haddock in the Barents Sea have been found to escape from the area when oil-prospecting air guns start firing, drastically reducing fish catches for days. Large baleen whales communicate over vast distances in the same frequencies that ship propellers and engines generate. On most days, the area over which whales in coastal waters can hear one another shrinks to only 10 to 20 per cent of its natural extent. Christopher W. Clark studies endangered northern right whales, whose habitat includes busy shipping lanes for the port of Boston. "Shipping noise is always there," Clark says. "It doesn't have to be fatal to be problematic over time. The whales' social network is constantly being ripped and reformed." Unable to communicate, individual whales have trouble finding each other and spend more time on their own. The problem is getting steadily worse for another reason. As we are making more noise, we are also making the ocean better at transmitting it. Seawater is absorbing less sound as carbon dioxide from fossil-fuel burning seeps into the ocean and acidifies it.

**50. It is clearly stated in the passage that the communication of large baleen whales ----.**

- A) is puzzling to researchers because of its wide array of unusual frequencies
- B) has generated a new field of study focusing on how whale noises affect surrounding sea life
- C) uses sound frequencies that are the same as those created by aquatic machinery
- D) has disrupted certain human activities, such as marine transportation and fishing
- E) is much slower than other animal interaction due to sound waves having to move through water

**51. According to the passage, the concern of Christopher W. Clark is that ----.**

- A) the northern right whales may become engaged in a deadly competition for territory against fish like cod and haddock
- B) it will become necessary to relocate the northern right whales to a more hospitable, less trafficked area
- C) unless the illegal hunting of whales is halted immediately, their numbers will decrease dramatically
- D) the northern right whale is now only able to use 10 to 20 per cent of its repertoire of communication signals
- E) noise from human shipping activities disrupts northern right whales' social network to the detriment of their overall well-being

52. We can infer from the passage that disruptions to marine animals' communication ----.

- A) may cause the whale to behave more aggressively towards other sea creatures
- B) results in the inability to pass on communicative behaviour to whale offspring
- C) can confuse them to such a degree that they engage in self-destructive behaviour
- D) creates problems for fishermen who hope to increase their activities
- E) casts doubt on previous research done on whales' social networks

53. It is understood from the passage that the problem of aquatic noise pollution is compounded by ----.

- A) changes to the composition of sea water
- B) whales' inability to establish new social connections once old ones have been broken
- C) variations in whale migration patterns due to global warming
- D) leaks and spills from underwater drilling for oil and the resulting destruction of marine habitats
- E) a reduction in the birth rate of whales due to changes in mating behaviour

**54. - 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Humans have evolved to work best in the atmosphere and gravity that exist on the Earth's surface. To survive in space, astronauts have to take an Earth-like environment with them such as fresh oxygen, which is circulated around the craft for them to breathe. The main difference in space is the weightlessness causing astronauts to float around. As soon as astronauts go into space, their bodies start adapting to this weightlessness. Muscles, bones, heart and blood all undergo changes. At least half of all astronauts suffer an unpleasant reaction to weightlessness. On the Earth, gravity exerts a force on our bodies, which gives us weight and keeps us rooted to the ground. It also pulls body fluid downwards. In space, astronauts lose their sense of balance. They can feel sick, and go off their food. It can take two weeks for the digestive system to fully adjust. Therefore, NASA plans no spacewalks during the first three days of a mission, because an astronaut who vomits inside a spacesuit risks suffocation.

**54. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) strict training methods allow the human body to adapt to space
- B) the human body has evolved considerably to adapt to the conditions of space
- C) the conditions of the Earth's surface challenge the physical limits of the human body
- D) special conditions need to be created to allow humans to survive in space
- E) lack of gravity has no significant biological effects on the human body

**55. It is understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) gravity does not play any role in the proper functioning of the human body
- B) the unpleasant effects of weightlessness pass after a few hours of exposure
- C) the human body experiences a negative reaction as a result of weightlessness
- D) almost all astronauts adapt quite well to the conditions in space
- E) astronauts can improve their sense of balance in the weightless gravity of space thanks to their suits

56. According to the passage, a possible danger during a mission is that astronauts may ----.

- A) suffer from weight gain due to lack of exercise
- B) lose their balance, fall down and get hurt
- C) throw up and choke inside their own spacesuits
- D) feel tired because of physical stress and make mistakes
- E) lose their mental faculties as a result of adjustment problems

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

- A) it takes time for some systems in the body to adjust to the new conditions in space
- B) one of NASA's main aims in space travel is to investigate ways in which the body adjusts to life in space
- C) the main difference between conditions in space and on the Earth relates to the lack of oxygen
- D) human evolution will eventually allow humans to live in the extreme conditions of space
- E) it is possible to prevent the changes to the human body in space through diet and exercise

**58. - 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

It is safe to bet that a flying motorcycle will never be a practical transportation option. Yet, this process has not stopped an engineering firm in California from playing the long odds. The company is building a prototype called the Switchblade, and it hopes to sell a do-it-yourself kit as early as 2015. Attractive design and the promise of having air and ground transport in one package have kept alive dreams of a flying vehicle. A three-wheel design was chosen because it meets the definition of a motorcycle, which is not as highly regulated as cars are. For example, motorcycles do not need bumpers, which would make a flying vehicle heavier and more expensive. As the company envisions it, occupants would sit in the aerodynamic Switchblade, in climate-controlled luxury with an instrument display that switches from air to ground readings on landing. The Switchblade will succeed, the company believes, because it will transform easily between transportation in the air and on the ground. If pilots encountered bad weather while flying, they could put down at an airstrip, fold in the wings and finish the trip by travelling on the ground with no manual disassembly. The reality, however, is more complicated, given that aircraft are prohibited from operating on roads and tightly regulated as to how close they can fly to homes, military installations and environmentally sensitive areas.

**58. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) the company will spend a lot of money as it develops this new product
- B) the government is quite supportive of the company's efforts to produce a flying motorcycle
- C) the development of a flying motorcycle will not be based on scientific principles
- D) a flying motorcycle will never be really popularly used
- E) there is a lot of demand for such an innovative product as a flying motorcycle

**59. The Switchblade will not have traditional bumpers as these would ----.**

- A) be impossible to use on a three-wheel design
- B) make the vehicle look unattractive
- C) add to the cost of the product
- D) require more detailed regulation
- E) make the do-it-yourself kit more complex



60. According to the passage, one of the biggest advantages of the Switchblade is that it will ----.

- A) be easy to switch from flying to driving mode
- B) take fewer resources to build
- C) look luxurious but be quite inexpensive
- D) have the capacity to fly in all weather conditions
- E) be able to land on all types of roads

61. The author of the passage believes that ----.

- A) the military authorities will never approve of the production of the Switchblade
- B) there could be problems that the company has not taken into consideration
- C) a flying motorcycle could be damaging to the environment
- D) building the Switchblade is more difficult than people realize
- E) it is unrealistic to say there will be no manual disassembly

**62. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

NASA's Deep Space Network is responsible for tracking, commanding and receiving data from space probes throughout the solar system. Some of the spacecraft are so far away and they use such small transmitters that radio signals received from them are about 20 million times weaker than a watch battery. To receive such weak signals, the Deep Space Network uses huge dish-shaped antennae up to 70 meters across. To dispatch commands to the most remote spacecraft, the same giant dishes are used to send radio signals from immensely powerful, 400-kilowatt transmitters. The Deep Space Network's antennae are located at three sites – Madrid (Spain), Canberra (Australia), and California (the US). The sites were chosen because they are roughly 120 degrees and a third of the way round the world from each other. As the Earth turns, at least one of the stations is always in contact with a space probe. This ensures a 24-hour observation, with overlapping time to transfer the radio link to the next station. The sites are also surrounded by mountains, which protect them from radio interference.

**62. According to the passage, NASA's Deep Space Network ----.**

- A) functions best when receiving data from spacecraft close to the Earth's atmosphere
- B) is only developed enough to send weak radio signals into outer space
- C) can stay in contact with space probes even when they send weak signals
- D) uses extremely small transmitters to command space probes
- E) uses less power than an ordinary watch battery

**63. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) many of the signals from space are lost due to the insufficient size of the receivers that are used
- B) signals received from space probes are reflected back into space at once
- C) the American part of the Deep Space Network is sufficient to track all the probe activity
- D) the Deep Space Network is more effective at receiving than sending signals
- E) the Deep Space Network requires the cooperation of stations located in different countries around the world

64. We understand from the passage that the sites of the Deep Space Network were chosen because ----.

- A) the locations are on top of mountains that allow for sending and receiving signals easily
- B) their location allows a continuous observation of space probes without interference
- C) if the signal from both stations is interrupted, it automatically switches to another
- D) these locations can provide a continuous power supply to the 400-kilowatt transmitters
- E) it is illegal for NASA to build another Deep Space tracking facility in the US

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

- A) radio signals from the Earth have no effect on the antennae of the Deep Space Network
- B) current technology cannot keep track of probes 24 hours a day
- C) the location of the antennae might be changed for better communication with probes
- D) new technology will soon make the Deep Space Network obsolete
- E) very large antennae are needed not only to send signals into space, but also to receive them

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

66. Martin:  
– **What do you know about the US Apollo Program?**

Bill:

– ----

Martin:

– **Wasn't it the largest and most powerful ever built?**

Bill:

– **Yes, it was over 110 meters long and lifted a mass of 120 tons into the Earth's orbit.**

- A) It sent three astronauts into space, didn't it?
- B) Isn't that the space program which took men to the moon?
- C) I can tell you quite a bit about the size of the rocket they used.
- D) Nothing at all, to be quite honest with you.
- E) "Apollo" was an appropriate name as it was such an amazing event.

67. Teacher:  
– **When we look at the periodic table, we can see that there are 120 or so known elements.**

Student:

– **Are they all naturally occurring?**

Teacher:

– **There are 92 naturally occurring ones.**

Student:

– ----

Teacher:

– **Well, there are others that have been created in labs.**

- A) What about the rest?
- B) Which ones are natural?
- C) How many are there in total?
- D) Have they always existed or are they new?
- E) Why do we need the periodic table?

68. Carrie:

– **Did you know that the moon was actually once a part of the Earth?**

Steven:

– **Of course! Didn't you know that?**

Carrie:

– ----

Steven:

– **That's right, especially when you think that the moon looks so barren and the Earth is so rich in life.**

- A) No, I didn't. I only heard all about it yesterday in physics class.
- B) Yes, but it is hard to believe how such a lifeless thing was once a part of the Earth.
- C) I did, and it's amazing that astronauts have travelled to the moon and back.
- D) Yes, but I don't believe it and I don't think it has been proven by scientists yet.
- E) Definitely, and the moon's craters were initially formed by asteroids crashing into it.

69. Gary:

– **These days I'm drinking green tea, which is supposed to help you lose weight.**

Arnold:

– **I don't think such things work to the same degree on everyone. After all, we're all different with different metabolisms.**

Gary:

– ----

Arnold:

– **I guess you have a point.**

- A) What I'm trying to say is that it has lost its flavour.
- B) Of course. Tea is my favourite beverage, anyway.
- C) Since you agree, I'll treat you to a dinner at a luxurious restaurant.
- D) Still, you should try it if you want to know whether it works for you or not.
- E) You're right. Losing weight has nothing to do with what you eat or drink.

70. Hank:

- Do you ever think scientists will be able to find answers to the fundamental questions about our universe?

Paul:

- Well, physicists are working on it, but it seems that the more they learn, the more questions they have.

Hank:

- ----

Paul:

- Well, certainly not within our lifetime.

- A) Then, physicists do have the answer.
- B) That's a bit pessimistic.
- C) Are you saying it is not possible at all?
- D) That's not a very clear answer.
- E) In fact, there is just so much to do.

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

71. ---- Even Immanuel Kant singled out smell as the sense that was "most dispensable" because "the pleasure coming from the sense of smell cannot be other than temporary." However, scents can be a significant source of information and over evolutionary time, the human nose has developed to identify numerous scents vital to survival. The importance of smell has recently been recognized, and over the past few decades, researchers and engineers have created increasingly sophisticated electronic systems to detect and identify numerous odours to augment the biological restrictions of the human nose.
- A) For many human beings, a good sense of smell might not seem to be a desirable trait like sharp eyesight or hearing.
  - B) Olfactory receptors that bind odorants and initiate nerve signalling, at first glance, appear to respond in a very nonspecific way.
  - C) Advances in artificial nose design have increased the number of different mechanisms since 1982.
  - D) The sense of smell has long been considered to be more important than the other senses.
  - E) There exists widespread consensus that, without a sense of smell, human beings would not have been able to survive.

**72. Thousands of manufacturers rely on the productivity, high-performance and savings provided by modern-day industrial robots. ---- There are, in fact, a great number of reasons for this. Robots perform applications with greater precision and consistency. Furthermore, workers no longer have to endure hazardous tasks, since robots handle toxic substances and lift heavy loads without injury. Robots can also work at a constant speed with no breaks and reduce the amount of wasted material thanks to their accuracy, saving companies both time and money.**

- A) Thus, any industry that does not utilize the concepts of robots are likely to be left behind and will not be able to compete with those manufacturers using robot technology.
- B) Many people believe the misconception that robots have taken away jobs from workers, but they have created new jobs for those who were once on production lines with programming.
- C) In addition, George Charles Devol is often called the father of robotics, and he invented the first industrial robot, the Unimate, in 1954.
- D) However, there are several choices of industrial robots with capabilities to meet a wide range of reach, speed and flexibility requirements.
- E) According to the Robot Institute of America, a robot is a multifunctional manipulator designed to move material, parts, tool or specialized devices.

**73. The basic unit of all living organisms is the cell. Most animals and plants contain trillions of them and are called multicellular. However, life forms, such as bacteria, which are composed of just one, are called unicellular. Cells are made up of protein material and are the fundamental machines of biology, within which all the processes responsible for sustaining life take place: energy production, tissue growth, homeostasis and hormone production. ----**

- A) However, the cell theory of biology was first put forward in 1839 by German biologists Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann.
- B) Furthermore, each kind of cell has a particular function determined by the enzymes within it.
- C) Thus, a class of microorganisms called protozoa have two nuclei.
- D) On the other hand, male sperm cells and female egg cells contain only one copy of each chromosome.
- E) In fact, microbiology is the study of organisms that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

**74. Some scientists think that the Earth began hot. According to this theory, the Earth formed from many smaller bodies drawn together by their mutual gravity. As each body hit the young Earth, the impact generated heat. ---- That is, the Earth has become much like a baked potato taken from the oven, cooling on the outside, but remaining hot inside because heat leaks very slowly from its interior.**

- A) This led to the development of many of the Earth's species.
- B) The amount of heat lost depends on the surface area, but the amount of heat contained depends on the volume.
- C) Scientists were unsure which of the heating mechanisms were more important and whether they needed to interfere with the process.
- D) When the bombardment stopped, the Earth's surface cooled, but its interior has remained hot.
- E) The shifting of large blocks of the Earth's surface used to be called continental drift.

75. The invention of the telephone is usually credited to Alexander Graham Bell, who obtained the first patent for the device in 1876 and went on to commercial success. ---- Meucci had developed an electric treatment for rheumatism, and while electrocuting one of his patients, he heard a scream seemingly passing down the copper wire. Therefore, it remains disputed as to whether Bell or Meucci was the first inventor of the telephone.

- A) Even though he patented many inventions, Antonio Meucci never learned English well enough to navigate the complex American business.
- B) Similarly, Bell's immortalization in books and films has been plagued with generations of Italians who know the story of Antonio Meucci.
- C) However, it is argued that the Italian Antonio Meucci accidentally discovered an early version of the telephone-like device some years before.
- D) Actually, nothing in Bell's writing, character or his life after 1876 suggests that he stole Meucci's ideas.
- E) Apart from Bell, Meucci was a brilliant inventor who dealt with electronic communications and he also patented plastic paste in 1883.

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

76. (I) Einstein, who is 21 in 1900, has been puzzling about visible light for five years, which does not always follow known rules. (II) He has not yet been able to figure out what will happen if he travels on a beam of light. (III) But he already knows that there are particles smaller than atoms. (IV) Now, the idea that a blackbody changes energy by discrete amounts during the emission process gives Einstein something else to consider. (V) Then, Einstein has to describe the invention and give the reason for why he invented such a device.

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

77. (I) An international team of researchers has sequenced a tree genome. (II) It may also be possible to engineer trees that can capture greater-than-normal amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. (III) The four-year effort was the first of its kind. (IV) The black cottonwood, a variety of poplar, was chosen for this task because it has relatively little DNA. (V) It is hoped that sequencing trees can help the forestry industry to improve its products, including alternative fuels such as bioethanol.

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

78. (I) In 1993, the American psychologist John Carroll brought out his book *Human Cognitive Abilities: A Survey of Factor Analytic Studies*. (II) His long career in academic psychology saw him through most of the debates about the number and nature of human mental abilities. (III) He saw that there was disagreement and that there were some barriers to coming to a consensus. (IV) This involved psychoanalyzing 400 patients by interviewing them individually. (V) The first problem was that there were hundreds of studies that had tested people on mental ability tests.

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

79. (I) Work and energy are viewed as the cornerstones of science. (II) To a scientist, work is defined as the force applied to an object multiplied by the distance it moves in response. (III) All of the energy in a physical system would be available to do useful work. (IV) On the other hand, a system's energy can be described as its ability to do work. (V) For example, a truck's engine is able to liberate the chemical energy stored in fuel and then use it to do work on the truck and make it move.

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

80. (I) Environmental protection includes all measures intended to protect the natural environment from damaging influences and to improve the quality of polluted ecosystems. (II) Currently, there is more carbon dioxide being emitted than plants can take in and convert into oxygen. (III) Such measures range from individual environmentally conscious behaviour to international agreements to keep the air, water and soil clean. (IV) One of the most important purposes of environmental protection is the prevention of negative impacts on public health. (V) Furthermore, the basic essentials required by individuals as well as society as a whole need to be considered as much as the interests of future generations.

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



İNGİLİZCE  
FEN BİLİMLERİ TESTİ

18 MART 2012

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