



DİKKAT!

SINAVA BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

1. Adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve sınav salon numaranızı aşağıya yazınız.

ADINIZ	:
SOYADINIZ	:
T.C. KİMLİK NUMARANIZ	:
SINAV SALON NO.	:

2. 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. Yabancı Dil Testi için verilen **toplam** cevaplama süresi **60 dakikadır (1 saat)**.
4. Yabancı Dil Testi Almanca, Fransızca, İngilizce olmak üzere 3 ayrı dilde hazırlanmıştır. **Başvuruda belirttiğiniz Yabancı Dil Testini cevaplayınız.**
Her testte **60 soru** vardır. Bu testlerin başladığı sayfalar şöyledir:

Almanca	1
Fransızca	16
İngilizce	30

Puanının hesaplanmasını istediğiniz testi mutlaka cevaplayınız.
5. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Her soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. **Bu test puanlanırken testteki doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri düşülecek ve kalan sayı testle ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır. Bu nedenle, hakkında hiçbir fikrinizin olmadığı soruları boş bırakınız. Ancak, soruda verilen seçeneklerden birkaçını eleyebiliyorsanız kalanlar arasından doğru cevabı kestirmeye çalışmanız yararınıza olabilir.**
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında verilmiştir.

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.

İNGİLİZCE

2010 – KPSS / YD-CS

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

1. The pay ---- between men and women in Britain is still an outrageous situation in 2010 and makes us ask: "Is it ever right for men to be paid more than women?"

- A) amount B) gap
C) right D) rate
E) policy

2. On the news of the famous film star's death, everybody was extremely sad and recalled his ---- but troubled life.

- A) brilliant B) worthless C) uneasy
D) gloomy E) adverse

3. To understand a country and its culture ----, you have to be part of it.

- A) continuously B) obviously C) gravely
D) reluctantly E) truly

4. Almost 40 per cent of the European Union's energy ---- from oil, and its economy is dependent on a continuous, reliable, and affordable supply.

- A) emerges B) derives C) comes
D) flows E) arises

5. Around 1665, Newton became interested in light, and in optics, the branch of science ---- it.

- A) making for B) dealing with
C) coping with D) running over
E) taking after

6. In Britain, thieves, acting as tourists, ---- a Leonardo da Vinci masterpiece worth around \$50 million.

- A) turned down B) broke down
C) made up D) made off with
E) put up with

7. If Atatürk ---- his country to victory in the War of Independence (1919-1923), Turkey ---- only as an inland state in central Anatolia.

- A) would not have led / had survived
B) did not lead / survived
C) had not led / would have survived
D) has not led / would survive
E) would not lead / will have survived

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

8. Scientists in the seventeenth century ---- the universe as a gigantic clockwork machine that ---- according to a few straightforward principles.

- A) viewed / worked
- B) had viewed / would work
- C) have viewed / could have worked
- D) would have viewed / had worked
- E) may have viewed / had been working

9. Latin American and Caribbean nations ---- regional integration as a tool to enhance democracy and ---- economic growth in the region.

- A) were embracing / have encouraged
- B) embraced / will have encouraged
- C) had embraced / will encourage
- D) have been embracing / had encouraged
- E) have embraced / encourage

10. Claims ---- damages resulting ---- climate change could leave insurers facing very high bills.

- A) from / with B) with / by C) for / from
- D) about / at E) of / in

11. A bar code is a pattern of bars and spaces that can be read by a scanning device ---- a computer, which determines the code ---- the widths of the bars and spaces.

- A) over / into B) through / at
- C) off / from D) on / by
- E) for / across

12. ---- water in rivers, lakes and seas is heated by the sun, some of the water evaporates to form water vapour.

- A) Unless B) When C) Until
- D) Although E) Even if

13. Some people can easily recover from their disappointments, whereas ---- are depressed by even minor setbacks.

- A) others B) the other C) another
- D) other E) any

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

14. – 18. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Wind is moving air. When air is heated, it becomes lighter and then rises. Cooler air from (14)---- areas moves in to take the place of the rising air. This air (15)---- forms wind. When wind blows, it brings different types of weather with it. The strength of a wind (16)---- on how fast the heated air rises. Air rises quickly, and nearby air rushes in to take its place. This forms strong, blustery winds. Light, gentle breezes happen when heated air rises slowly. (17)---- 10,000 metres high in the atmosphere, there are areas of strong winds called "jet streams," (18)---- help to move hot air from the equator towards the poles, keeping the Earth at a more even temperature.

14.

- A) fictitious B) rough C) predictable
D) obscure E) surrounding

15.

- A) movement B) shuffle C) turnout
D) arrangement E) settlement

16.

- A) ignores B) resists C) depends
D) shows E) brings

17.

- A) On B) Behind C) Through
D) About E) To

18.

- A) which B) where C) when
D) while E) what

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

19. Although the price of manufactured cotton goods fell dramatically in England in the early years of the Industrial Revolution due to mass production, ----.

- A) the concentration of property in fewer hands drove small farmers off the land
B) the market expanded so rapidly that profits continued to increase
C) London became the headquarters for the transfer of raw material and capital throughout the world
D) overseas commercial exploration and development opened new territories to European trade
E) railroads revolutionized industry, markets, and public as well as private financing

20. ----, but each represented a distinct departure from this earlier world.

- A) The Romans borrowed heavily from the Greek settlers in Italy, who had originally arrived in the eighth century B.C.
B) Greece and Rome constituted the seedbed out of which all subsequent Western civilizations would develop
C) The Romans were much more devoted to their traditions than the Greeks
D) The classical Greek and Roman civilizations drew heavily on the traditions and achievements of the ancient Near East
E) From the Greeks, the Romans derived their alphabet, many of their religious concepts, and much of their art

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

21. As students in medieval universities advanced in their studies, ----.

- A) literacy in the Middle Ages was generally limited to the clergy
- B) the rise of lay education was the most important development in medieval Europe
- C) they were also expected to develop their skills in public speech
- D) the term "university" originally meant a corporation or a guild
- E) the numbers of those educated at all levels vastly increased in the late Middle Ages

22. It is important to realize ----.

- A) even if some prospective parents are aware they have an increased risk of having a baby with a genetic disease
- B) although human characteristics are more influenced by genes than by the environment
- C) since a person's blood count of red and white cells varies quite a bit, depending on a wide range of factors
- D) because the growing number of genetic tests available to the public has raised concern about how they are used
- E) that the individual features of any organism arise from a combination of genetic and environmental factors

23. Nutritional problems can emerge ----.

- A) in case a vitamin is an organic nutrient that we must obtain from our diet
- B) whereby vegetarians have to know how to get all the essential nutrients
- C) whether the key to being a healthy vegetarian is to eat a variety of plant foods
- D) when people have to rely on a single type of food
- E) so that minerals are simply inorganic nutrients, usually required in small amounts

24. ----, there remain tremendous development needs in the region, resulting from poverty and political instability.

- A) While the pace of progress in Latin America over the past two decades has been impressive
- B) Since most Latin American countries maintain closer relations with the United States
- C) Just as Europe and Latin America share historic and cultural ties stretching back over 500 years
- D) Before the European Union became the largest foreign investor in Latin America
- E) So long as the European Investment Bank provides loans to a number of Latin American countries

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

25. – 28. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

25. **The European Union has supported democratic elections throughout Latin America by providing technical assistance to local electoral authorities.**

- A) Güney Amerika'daki tüm demokratik seçimler, yerel seçim yetkililerine teknik yardım sağlayan Avrupa Birliği'nin desteğiyle gerçekleşmiştir.
- B) Avrupa Birliği, yerel seçim yetkililerine teknik yardım sağlayarak, tüm Latin Amerika'da demokratik seçimleri desteklemiştir.
- C) Avrupa Birliği, Güney Amerika'nın tümünde, yerel seçim yetkililerine teknik yardım yapmanın yanı sıra, demokratik seçimlere destek vermiştir.
- D) Tüm Güney Amerika'da, demokratik seçimler, Avrupa Birliği'nin, yerel seçim yetkililerine teknik yardım ve desteğiyle gerçekleşmiştir.
- E) Güney Amerika'nın tümünde demokratik seçimleri destekleyen Avrupa Birliği, yerel seçim yetkililerine teknik yardım da sağlamıştır.

26. **Data are so poor that tracking the flow of aid money is impossible in many African countries.**

- A) Verilerin azlığı nedeniyle, yardım parasının pek çok Afrika ülkesindeki akışını izlemek, tümünden imkânsızdır.
- B) Pek çok Afrika ülkesinde, yardım parasının akışına ilişkin veriler o kadar az ki gerekli izlemeyi yapmak, hiç mümkün değildir.
- C) Veriler o kadar az ki, birçok Afrika ülkesinde, yardım parasının akışını izlemek imkânsızdır.
- D) Çoğu Afrika ülkesinde veriler yeterli olmadığı için, yardım parası akışının izlenmesi mümkün değildir.
- E) Çoğu Afrika ülkesinde, verilerin azlığı, yardım parasının akışını izlemeyi imkânsız kılmaktadır.

27. **A study made by an American research centre has found that the Internet is the third most popular source for news among Americans, behind local and national television.**

- A) Amerikalılar arasında, *İnternetin*, yerel ve ulusal televizyonun ardından en sık yararlanılan üçüncü haber kaynağı olduğunun, bir Amerikan araştırma merkezince belirlenmesinden sonra, internetin yaygınlığı artmıştır.
- B) Bir Amerikan şirketinin yaptığı araştırmaya göre Amerikan toplumunun üçüncü en güvenilir haber kaynağı, yerel ve ulusal televizyonun ardından gelen *İnternet*dir.
- C) Bir Amerikan araştırma merkezinin araştırması, yerel ve ulusal televizyonun, en çok tercih edilen üçüncü haber kaynağı olan *İnternetin* önünde olduğunu ispat etmiştir.
- D) Bir Amerikan araştırma merkezince yapılan çalışma, Amerikan halkı arasında, *İnternetin*, yerel ve ulusal televizyondan sonra, üçüncü en yaygın haber kaynağı olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- E) *İnternetin* en sık başvurulan üçüncü haber kaynağı olmasına rağmen, yerel ve ulusal televizyonu geçemediği, bir Amerikan araştırma merkezince kanıtlanmıştır.

28. **The European Union has put pressure on the Greek government to make a new plan to raise taxes and cut expenses.**

- A) Avrupa Birliği, Yunan hükûmetine, yeni bir planlama yapmak için baskı kurmasa, hükûmet ne vergileri artırabilir ne de harcamaları kısabilir.
- B) Avrupa Birliği'nin baskısıyla, Yunan hükûmeti, vergileri artırıp, harcamaları kısmak için yeni bir plan yapıyor.
- C) Avrupa Birliği'nin baskısıyla, Yunan hükûmeti yaptığı yeni plana göre, vergileri artırıp, harcamaları kısıyor.
- D) Avrupa Birliği'nin baskısı nedeniyle, Yunan hükûmetinin vergileri artırıp harcamaları kısmak için, yeni bir plan yapması kaçınılmazdır.
- E) Avrupa Birliği, Yunan hükûmetine, vergileri artırmak ve harcamaları kısmak amacıyla, yeni bir plan yapması için baskı yapmaktadır.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

29. – 32. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

29. Bazı uzmanlar, yoksulluğu, sadece mühendislik ve teknoloji ile çözülebilecek bir sorun olarak görmektedirler.

- A) Most experts consider that the problem of poverty can best be solved through engineering and technology.
- B) Poverty has always been considered by various experts to be a problem that can be solved through engineering and technology.
- C) Engineering and technology have been regarded by most experts as the only ways whereby the problem of poverty can be solved.
- D) Some experts regard poverty as a problem, only to be solved by engineering and technology.
- E) For some experts, poverty is a problem that can be overcome through engineering and technology.

30. Güçlü sesinin yanı sıra, en geniş repertuvara sahip pop şarkıcılarından biri olan Sezen Aksu, yüzden fazla şarkı bestelemiştir.

- A) Sezen Aksu, who is one of the pop singers with the richest repertoire as well as a powerful voice, has composed over a hundred songs.
- B) Sezen Aksu, who has a powerful voice and is also one of the pop singers with the richest repertoire, has composed nearly a hundred songs.
- C) Sezen Aksu, who has composed more than a hundred songs, is one of the pop singers with the richest repertoire and a powerful voice.
- D) Sezen Aksu, whose powerful voice and rich repertoire have made her one of the famous pop singers, has composed more than a hundred songs.
- E) Sezen Aksu has become a famous pop singer because of her rich repertoire, powerful voice and hundreds of songs she has composed.

31. Bazı Batı Afrika ülkelerinde, hükümetlerin, kendi zengin maden kaynaklarını etkin bir şekilde yönetememeleri, onların dış yardıma bağlı kalmalarına neden olmuştur.

- A) The governments in various West African countries are so inefficient in the management of their vast mineral resources that they have become solely dependent on foreign aid.
- B) In some West African countries, the inability of the governments to manage their rich mineral resources efficiently has caused them to be dependent on foreign aid.
- C) Due to their failure in exploiting their vast mineral resources, the governments in a number of West African countries have been dependent on foreign aid.
- D) Since some governments in the West African countries have been unable to exploit their rich mineral resources adequately, they have become entirely dependent on foreign aid.
- E) Because of their inefficiency in managing and exploiting the vast mineral resources of their countries, some West African governments have come to be dependent on foreign aid.

32. Yeni banknot ve madeni paralarımız yenilenen tasarımları, değişen boyutları ve gelişmiş güvenlik özellikleriyle, 1 Ocak 2009'dan beri kullanımdadır.

- A) Our banknotes and coins are new because they have had unusual designs, different dimensions and improved security features since 1st January, 2009.
- B) Since 1st January, 2009, we have used banknotes and coins that have been designed with new dimensions and security features.
- C) Our new banknotes and coins, with their renewed designs, changed dimensions and improved security features, have been in use since 1st January, 2009.
- D) With their new designs, different dimensions and perfect security features, new banknotes and coins have come into use after 1st January, 2009.
- E) They renewed the designs, changed the dimensions and improved the security features of our banknotes and coins on 1st January 2009, so they are in use now.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

33. – 36. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

33. (I) In the early 1930s, the Nazis came to power in Germany. (II) In August 1939, Einstein wrote President Roosevelt a letter which he knew could affect the war and the future of humanity. (III) The subject was the possibility of Germany's development of nuclear weapons. (IV) In the letter he wrote: "This situation calls for watchfulness and quick action on the part of the Administration." (V) Upon Einstein's letter, Roosevelt called for a meeting of his military advisers.

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

34. (I) A large body of water can store a huge amount of heat from the sun during warm periods. (II) Evaporation from a plant's leaves keeps them from becoming too warm in the sun. (III) At cooler times, heat given off from the gradually cooling water can warm the air. (IV) That is why coastal areas generally have milder climates than inland regions. (V) Moreover, water's resistance to temperature change also stabilizes ocean temperatures, creating a favourable environment for marine life.

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

35. (I) At present, aviation adds only 3.5 per cent of the carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. (II) That seems a trivial contribution to pollution. (III) Yet flights are the fastest growing polluter in transport. (IV) It is estimated that by 2050 aviation will account for 70 per cent of air pollution. (V) Therefore, some airlines have decided to increase the number of their flights.

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

36. (I) The tenth century in Europe witnessed a remarkable growth of towns and cities. (II) For instance, in England, by the middle of the eleventh century, 10 per cent of the population lived in towns, making it the most highly urbanized country in Europe. (III) Therefore, the prosperity of the medieval Italian cities rested mainly on their trade with the Byzantine Empire and the Muslim world. (IV) Cities also grew rapidly in France and Germany. (V) In Spain, especially the growth of Barcelona was beginning to transform the political and social life of the country.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

37. – 40. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

37. Jack:

- **Good morning, Dick. I see you are reading an article. What is it about? A serious topic?**

Dick:

- **Yes, in my opinion, very serious, indeed. It is about "globalization" but does not offer a full discussion.**

Jack:

- ----

Dick:

- **So you see, it is a very broad and also complicated subject. No simple and easy answers to your questions.**

- A) Doesn't globalization generally mean that information, ideas, goods, and people move rapidly and easily across national boundaries?
- B) Globalization has radically altered the distribution of industry and patterns of trade around the world, hasn't it?
- C) Don't you think globalization is the process of creating political, social, economic, and cultural networks that span the world?
- D) Globalization? What, precisely, does the term mean? What causes or drives globalization, and what are its effects?
- E) Isn't it fair to say that, through globalization, the world's local, national, and regional economies have become far more connected and interdependent?

38. Liz:

- **As far as I am concerned, today a serious demographic crisis confronts some countries in the West.**

Jane:

- **What kind of "demographic crisis" are you talking about? You mean a high rate of population growth?**

Liz:

- ----

Jane:

- **I see what you mean. A serious issue, indeed.**

- A) Most social welfare systems in the West have been very efficient and contributed greatly to the rise of a healthy population.
- B) Unlike most other European countries, the United States and also Britain have kept stable populations or seen mild population growth mostly due to immigration.
- C) On the contrary. Over the decades, countries such as Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland have faced sharp declines in the birth rate, leading to population decline.
- D) In fact, the availability of reliable birth control methods and also the introduction of new incentives for family planning have slowed down the rapid rise of population in the developed countries.
- E) The economic prosperity of the West has enabled nations to introduce better and more comprehensive health-care policies.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

39. Tom:

- I am doing research on the French impressionists for a paper that I will present at a conference in Paris.

Ron:

- I know very little about them.

Tom:

- ----

Ron:

- I see. Actually, I have always admired their paintings.

- A) Because most art galleries rejected their work, they organized their own independent exhibitions.
- B) For instance, Cézanne rejected traditional perspective and put emphasis on the subjective arrangement of colour and form.
- C) In my opinion, like most artistic movements, modernism defined itself in opposition to a set of earlier principles.
- D) As an artist, Gauguin was very much influenced by the symbolist movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- E) Well, they were a group of young artists such as Cézanne, Monet, Renoir and others who came to prominence in the 1870s.

40. Paul:

- Galileo's pioneering work in astronomy brought him into conflict with the Church.

Bill:

- Why do you call his work "pioneering"?

Paul:

- ----

Bill:

- Surely, a set of new ideas. Moreover, we mustn't forget that he was a great mathematician, too.

- A) He was convinced that Aristotle's explanation of the structure of the universe was inadequate and had to be abandoned.
- B) In the first place, the Church believed that his work challenged its authority, and he was therefore put on trial.
- C) Actually, one of his life's great scientific passions was the problem of motion, particularly the motion of objects on a moving earth.
- D) Well, for the first time, he offered evidence that the earth moved, discovered Jupiter's moons, and formed some idea of the enormous distances between the stars.
- E) At his trial, he argued that, if the Church refused to recognize the "new science" and its explanation of the natural world, the authority of the Church would suffer.

41. – 44. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

41. The turn of the twentieth century brought a series of crises to the Western empires. Those crises did not end European imperial rule in the colonies. ---- The crises also drove these nations to expand their economic and military commitments in what they called their territories overseas. However, because of these crises, the colonial confidence of these nations was much shaken.
- A) In recent years historians have become increasingly interested in colonial cultures and the results of the imperial encounter across the world.
- B) Writers such as Joseph Conrad believed that imperialism signalled deeply rooted prejudices in European culture.
- C) They did, however, create sharp tensions between Western imperial nations which had already got into fierce rivalry for territorial gains.
- D) As a result of colonialism, European and indigenous institutions and cultures were transformed by their contact with each other.
- E) Especially in China and India, there were fierce debates about whether education should be "westernized" or continue on traditional lines.
42. 1968 was an extraordinary year, quite similar to 1848, with its wave of revolution. ---- Indeed, international youth culture fostered a sense of collective identity. The new media relayed images of civil rights protest in the United States to Europe and broadcast news and pictures about the Vietnam War. The wave of unrest shook the West. Moreover, traditional political parties had little idea what to make of these new movements and those who participated in them.
- A) The Iron Curtain had established one of the most rigid borders in European history.
- B) The civil rights movement had enormous significance for the twentieth century.
- C) On the other hand, legal changes would not have occurred without the women's movements in the West.
- D) The revolutionary spirit at the time was intensely international.
- E) The conservative traditions of the West made intellectual reform difficult in the post-war period.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

43. William Shakespeare, the greatest of Renaissance English dramatists, was born into the family of a tradesman in the provincial town of Stratford-upon-Avon. Little is known about his early life. He left his native town, having gained a modest education, when he was about twenty, and went to London, where he found employment in the theatre. ---- Yet by the age of twenty-eight he had definitely acquired a reputation as an author sufficient to excite the jealousy of his rivals.

- A) How he eventually became an actor and still later a writer of plays is uncertain.
- B) His final play, *The Tempest*, represents his reflections on human nature and the power of art.
- C) The plays written during the early years of his career are characterized by a sense of confidence.
- D) His *Hamlet*, which is his greatest play, is the tragedy of indecisive idealism and passion for the truth.
- E) Throughout his tragedies one senses his profound analysis of human character seized by passion.

44. Opera was a seventeenth-century creation, developed most significantly by the Italian Baroque composer Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643). He combined music with theatre for greater dramatic intensity. Monteverdi's new form of opera appealed immediately. ---- Staged within magnificent settings and calling on the talents of singers, musicians, dramatists, and stage designers, opera expressed as clearly as any art form Baroque artists' dedication to grandeur, drama, and display.

- A) During the Enlightenment, intellectual changes went hand in hand with social and cultural ones, and human equality and freedom were regarded as natural.
- B) Eighteenth-century musicians, like eighteenth-century writers, found their careers and art shaped by changing structures of culture.
- C) In the Age of the Enlightenment, aristocratic and court patronage remained the pillars of support for musicians.
- D) Mozart's opera *The Marriage of Figaro*, which was based on a French play, depicts relations between masters and their servants and satirizes the abuses of privilege.
- E) Within one generation operas were performed in all the leading cities of Italy, and by the eighteenth century they had captured attention across Europe.

45. – 48. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Science and technology are interdependent, but their basic goals differ. The goal of science is to understand natural phenomena. In contrast, the goal of technology is generally to apply scientific knowledge for some specific purpose. Biologists and other scientists often speak of “discoveries,” while engineers and other technologists more often speak of “inventions.” The beneficiaries of those inventions also include scientists, who put new technology to work in their research. Scientific discoveries often lead to new technologies. Moreover, the combination of science and technology has dramatic effects on society. For instance, the discovery of the structure of DNA more than 50 years ago and subsequent achievements in DNA science have led to various technologies of DNA engineering that are transforming many fields, including medicine, forensics, and agriculture.

45. It is pointed out in the passage that the technologies developed through DNA engineering ----.

- A) are making fundamental changes in various fields, ranging from medicine to forensics and agriculture
- B) are being applied with some success in different fields of study, especially in forensics
- C) need to be improved in order to make them more effective in medicine and forensics
- D) have been in use for over 50 years, especially in the fields of medicine, forensics, and agriculture
- E) are extremely complicated, but their use in medicine has been increasingly common

46. According to the passage, although science and technology differ with regard to their essential aims, ----.

- A) the advancement of scientific knowledge wholly depends on the use of technology
- B) they are complementary to each other and have a close relationship
- C) it is technology that enables science to understand phenomena in nature fully
- D) no scientific progress can be made in medicine without the use of technology
- E) it is through the use of new technologies that scientific discoveries can best be evaluated

47. It is stressed in the passage that the cooperation of science and technology ----.

- A) ought to be far more efficient and productive
- B) has so far been achieved only in DNA science
- C) is a matter that has aroused much controversy among scientists
- D) is indispensable for the improvement of forensic studies
- E) has always been for the good of society

48. The passage ----.

- A) mainly focuses on how and why science and technology depend on each other
- B) is wholly concerned with the results of research in DNA science
- C) emphasizes that scientific research is far more vital than its technological uses
- D) gives a full account of the changes that have been taking place in various fields
- E) rejects the view that no invention can be made without any scientific research

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

49. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In ancient Greece, Athens and Sparta both wanted to be the leading power. Athens was rich and more civilized, but Sparta was somewhat backward, though brave and well-organized. The Athenians had a splendid navy, while the Spartans had the best-trained soldiers. Both city-states had allies that would support them. They also had enemies who were looking for the chance to attack. Moreover, Athens and Sparta were rivals in another way. Each believed that their city had the best laws and lifestyle. The Spartans thought that the Athenians were soft and pleasure-seeking. The Athenians looked on the Spartans as being harsh and dull. In 461 B.C., Athens attacked Sparta and its allies. The fighting continued for 14 years until the Athenians won, and Sparta was forced to admit that Athens was the strongest power in Greece.

49. As described in the passage, in ancient Greece, ----.

- A) Sparta had the best legal system, which was much envied by the Athenians
- B) Athens had more allies than Sparta and collaborated with them to win the war
- C) Athens had the monopoly of overseas trade and caused the collapse of the Spartan economy
- D) there was a fierce rivalry between Athens and Sparta, which ultimately led to a war
- E) the economic prosperity of Athens was completely ruined by the war with Sparta

50. As emphasized in the passage, contrary to Sparta, Athens ----.

- A) was a decadent city-state and, in military matters, depended only on its allies
- B) was much more advanced politically, culturally, and economically
- C) was unable to resolve the political crisis that undermined its military power
- D) had a lifestyle that was characterized by political and moral corruption
- E) always tried to impose its hegemony on all the city-states in Greece

51. One understands from the passage that the Athenians ----.

- A) were more experienced in naval and tactical matters than any other city-state
- B) had a deep-seated fear of the Spartans and, therefore, kept a well-trained army
- C) and the Spartans tried their best to live in peace and strengthen friendship
- D) always believed that, against their enemies, they could depend on the Spartans
- E) were biased against the Spartans and despised them

52. As pointed out in the passage, upon its defeat, Sparta ----.

- A) accepted the conditions of peace jointly specified with the Athenians
- B) lost its naval power completely to resist Athens
- C) had no other choice but to recognize Athens's superiority
- D) was invaded by Athens, and its people were taken prisoners
- E) was deserted by its allies who, then, joined the Athenians

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

53. – 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It was one of the curators at the Victoria and Albert Museum who suggested that it would be useful if prisoners at Wandsworth prison, an all-male prison, should spend some of their time doing embroidery and, in the end, produce a patchwork quilt. At first there was no response. But presently, one after another, prisoners asked for pieces of material and embroidery silks to take back to their cells. Suddenly, dozens of embroidered hexagon patches appeared—so many that the prisoners themselves formed a selection committee to choose which were good enough for the final quilt. They wanted not just the best pieces of sewing, but the ones that most accurately reflected their lives. The finished quilt will soon be on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

53. According to the passage, the idea of having prisoners at Wandsworth create a patchwork quilt ----.

- A) was immediately welcomed by the prison authorities and the prisoners alike
- B) came from a curator at the Victoria and Albert Museum
- C) only even appealed to a very small number of prisoners
- D) nearly had to be abandoned for security reasons
- E) had been tried out in several other prisons earlier

54. It is clear from the passage that, when work on the patchwork quilt got going in Wandsworth prison, ----.

- A) it had a very positive effect on the lives and attitudes of the prisoners
- B) it was very strictly supervised by the prison authorities
- C) prisoners worked in groups and encouraged each other to work harder
- D) it was extremely popular right from the beginning
- E) some prisoners already knew how to make quilts

55. We understand from the passage that the men who worked on the quilt in Wandsworth prison ----.

- A) remained convinced that sewing was not a man's work
- B) did so because they were obliged to
- C) grew to hate the work soon after the first excitement was over
- D) set themselves very low standards
- E) represented their lives on the patches they made

56. We learn from the passage that the selection committee at Wandsworth ----.

- A) supervised the design of the patchwork quilt
- B) had the curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum as its chair person
- C) decided that the quilt should go on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum
- D) was made up entirely of prisoners
- E) wanted the quilt to contain hexagons worked by all the prisoners involved in the scheme

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Astrology has been the single most influential pseudo-science in human history. The notion that our fate may be connected with the stars is present in almost all human cultures and dates from mankind's earliest days. Indeed, the pyramids, chamber tombs and megaliths of ancient history were built to align with the heavens. Yet as science has replaced superstition in man's affairs, astrology's influence has, so to speak, declined enormously. In ancient times, men believed that the stars and planets played a direct role in human affairs, and the first astrologers were priest-magicians of unlimited power. After the Middle Ages, astrologers no longer believed the stars controlled our destinies but thought signs involving human affairs could be read in the heavens. Today, the powers claimed for astrology are much diminished, and the discipline is valued by most of its users for the insights it is believed to offer into personality types.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that, in our time, astrology ----.

- A) has once again drawn the attention of scientists since it is connected with the stars and planets
- B) is very popular throughout the world because people study it to manage their daily affairs
- C) is a major rival of science since it provides valuable insights into human affairs
- D) has contributed enormously to our understanding of other cultures and communities
- E) is generally used as a means whereby, for some people, personality traits are revealed

58. According to the passage, in ancient times, ----.

- A) it was commonly believed that man's life was directly influenced by the stars and planets
- B) astrologers were believed to have superhuman powers given to them by the gods with whom they were in direct contact
- C) every community respected astrologers, who played a leading role in the solution of their political problems
- D) monumental structures were designed in order to control human destiny
- E) astrology was the single most important branch of science, which was carefully studied by every member of a community

59. As claimed in the passage, every culture in the world today ----.

- A) values the teachings of astrology as the most scientific facts
- B) embodies the idea that a man's destiny is controlled by the stars
- C) attaches much importance to priest-magicians as leaders of social life
- D) makes use of astrology in order to settle various problems
- E) has various types of historic buildings such as pyramids and tombs

60. As stated in the passage, the astrologers in the post-medieval period ----.

- A) rejected the traditional view that human destiny was controlled by the stars
- B) began to be regarded as priest-magicians with infinite power
- C) were hardly skilled in the interpretation of heavenly signs
- D) played a pioneering role in the development of modern science
- E) contributed to the development of astronomy as a modern science

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Cep telefonu, çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi, cep bilgisayarı, saat fonksiyonu dışında fonksiyonu olan saat, hesap makinesi, sözlük, kitap, defter, müsvedde kâğıdı, pergel, açıölçer, cetvel ve benzeri her türlü araç gereçle, silah ve benzeri teçhizatla sınava girilmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların kimlikleri mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **60 dakikadır (1 saat)**. Sınavın **ilk 30 ve son 15** dakikası içinde hiçbir aday dışarı çıkarılmayacaktır. 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 toplanıncaya kadar yerlerinizde kalınız.
3. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.
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 girişen, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri, Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak herhangi bir şekilde kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan aday/adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı ya da tamamı iptal edilecektir. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir.

ÖSYM Temsilcisi bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporunda bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren adayların tümünün sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
6. Adaylar, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundadır. Görevliler, gerektiğinde oturduğunuz yerleri de değiştirebilir. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır.

Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlikleri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları eksiksiz doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Tükenmez kalem ve dolma kalem kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.
8. Cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alırsanız, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalı ise değiştirilmesi için derhâl Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.

Soru kitapçığında her sayfada 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 paraflandırılacaktır. Sizin işaretlediğiniz ve salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü arasında fark olması hâlinde salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü dikkate alınacaktır.
10. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığının üzerine adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve bu salonun Salon Numarasını yazınız. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
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 bu oturuma ait 2010-KPSS LİSANS Sınavı Giriş ve Kimlik Belgenizi salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI

LİSANS

10 TEMMUZ 2010

YABANCI DİL TESTİ - İNGİLİZCE

A KİTAPÇIĞI

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 21. C | 41. C |
| 2. A | 22. E | 42. D |
| 3. E | 23. D | 43. A |
| 4. C | 24. A | 44. E |
| 5. B | 25. B | 45. A |
| 6. D | 26. C | 46. B |
| 7. C | 27. D | 47. E |
| 8. A | 28. E | 48. A |
| 9. E | 29. D | 49. D |
| 10. C | 30. A | 50. B |
| 11. D | 31. B | 51. E |
| 12. B | 32. C | 52. C |
| 13. A | 33. A | 53. B |
| 14. E | 34. B | 54. A |
| 15. A | 35. E | 55. E |
| 16. C | 36. C | 56. D |
| 17. D | 37. D | 57. E |
| 18. A | 38. C | 58. A |
| 19. B | 39. E | 59. B |
| 20. D | 40. D | 60. A |