



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

**YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ  
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI  
(YDS)**

**İNGİLİZCE ÖRNEK SORU KİTAPÇIĞI**

(Sonbahar Dönemi)

13 EYLÜL 2015

*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.*

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır (2,5 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.**
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The total amount of military ---- by all the countries of the world in 2010 was \$1.63 trillion, which is equivalent to \$236 for every person on the planet.
- A) diversity  
B) requirement  
C) expenditure  
D) dimension  
E) influence
2. The speed of wind is measured by using the Beaufort Scale, based on easily ---- factors such as tree movement, smoke behaviour and damage incurred.
- A) hostile  
B) irrelevant  
C) misleading  
D) additional  
E) observable
3. Today, contagious diseases rarely kill in developed countries, where improvements in sanitation and nutrition have ---- reduced premature deaths.
- A) favourably  
B) separately  
C) significantly  
D) dangerously  
E) cautiously
4. With mankind ---- by an energy crisis and climate change, nuclear power is back on the scene.
- A) confronted  
B) responded  
C) surpassed  
D) initiated  
E) allowed
5. People have always been fascinated by the stars and planets in the night sky, but they had to ---- just the naked eye to make them out until the telescope was invented in 1609.
- A) rely on  
B) look up  
C) put off  
D) take up  
E) bring back
6. Blood type has been linked with a variety of mental disorders, but associations are weak; many other factors are more important in determining who ---- a particular illness.
- A) runs out of  
B) ends up with  
C) makes up for  
D) gets back to  
E) cuts down on

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. **Costa Rica ---- the first country in Central America to grow coffee, and for the last 100 years, this ---- its leading export.**

- A) is / was
- B) was / has been
- C) had been / used to be
- D) would be / had been
- E) could be / is

8. **Complex human language ---- suddenly and without progression; like other advanced capabilities, it ---- in a series of stages.**

- A) does not appear / can evolve
- B) has not appeared / might evolve
- C) did not appear / must have evolved
- D) will not appear / could have evolved
- E) had not appeared / should have evolved

9. **Many advanced nations ---- space exploration, and plans are under way ---- a human presence on Mars.**

- A) begin / seeing
- B) have begun / to see
- C) are beginning / to have seen
- D) began / being seen
- E) had begun / having seen

10. **Governments, organizations and businesses are becoming increasingly concerned ---- social responsibility and ethical issues surrounding the problem ---- maintaining economic growth.**

- A) with / of
- B) on / by
- C) into / from
- D) for / beyond
- E) at / behind

11. **Personality psychology focuses on the consistency in people's behaviour ---- time and the traits that differentiate one person ---- another.**

- A) at / for
- B) over / from
- C) in / of
- D) within / by
- E) around / to

12. **Telecommunication companies install cell towers in places where the network will get sufficient use, ---- sparsely populated areas do not qualify, which means people there lack access to reliable phone service.**

- A) in case
- B) even if
- C) so
- D) although
- E) just as

13. **---- the 50-second silent film *Train Pulling Into A Station* was first shown in 1895, people were so terrified by the locomotive racing towards them that they hurried to the back of the theatre.**

- A) Before
- B) Although
- C) Since
- D) When
- E) As if

14. Much evidence points to a relationship between stress and disease ---- claims that stressful life events and daily routines cause various diseases are still premature.

- A) since                      B) if  
C) once                      D) only when  
E) but

15. Scientists do research in natural forces ---- for the sake of new discoveries ---- to use the findings for the advantage of mankind.

- A) not only / but also      B) so / that  
C) the more / the more    D) such / that  
E) whether / or

16. One way to reduce the negative impact people have on the environment is to make sure that as much garbage as possible is recycled ---- being put in a landfill.

- A) because of              B) in terms of  
C) for the sake of        D) instead of  
E) in case of

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Some aeroplanes waste valuable fuel. (17)----, there are attempts to redesign such planes for maximum efficiency. Recently, two engineers (18)---- planes from the very beginning combining fuel efficiency, aerodynamics and the necessities of goods, passengers and fuel storage. Their final design seems to (19)---- several elements found in birds. They examined the three major parts that make a plane (20)---- it is: body, wings and tail. They worked through all three (21)---- turn, only opting for the design that would lend their final product the maximum flight efficiency.

17.

- A) Therefore  
B) Otherwise  
C) In short  
D) However  
E) Furthermore

18.

- A) had redesigned  
B) will have redesigned  
C) have redesigned  
D) would have redesigned  
E) could have redesigned

19.

- A) incorporate  
B) rehearse  
C) convert  
D) threaten  
E) review

20.

- A) why  
B) where  
C) how  
D) what  
E) when

21.

- A) in  
B) on  
C) off  
D) with  
E) from

22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Not all psychologists are primarily interested in early development. But even researchers (22)---- to understand complex adult behaviours often find it useful to examine those behaviours during periods when they are not so complex. For example, humans are capable of sophisticated communication (23)---- the fact that our languages follow systems of rules. But determining what these rules are has proved very difficult (24)---- researchers. One approach to this problem is to study our language system (25)---- it is being acquired. So, in language development, as well as in many other areas, the growing child is a showcase of developing skills and abilities, and researchers interested in different aspects of human development have (26)---- this fact to help them understand adult behaviour.

22.

- A) being attempted
- B) to have attempted
- C) to attempt
- D) attempted
- E) attempting

23.

- A) instead of
- B) except for
- C) due to
- D) in spite of
- E) in contrast with

24.

- A) about
- B) for
- C) over
- D) towards
- E) from

25.

- A) unless
- B) even though
- C) in case
- D) while
- E) after

26.

- A) weakened
- B) eliminated
- C) expanded
- D) demanded
- E) utilized

27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. ----, which could reduce the number of undernourished people by 15%.

- A) By 2150 food demand could rise by 60% with the growing global population
- B) The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says that women are just as good at farming as men
- C) Closing the gender gap in farming could increase yields in developing countries by up to 4%
- D) Governments do not seem to take considerable steps to fight starvation in underdeveloped countries
- E) As the global population grows, there is more and more demand to have access to basic food

28. In order to analyze the light reflected from Earth, ----.

- A) a team of astronomers used a very large telescope in Chile
- B) some of the light reaches the Moon and is again reflected, known as 'Earthshine'
- C) it may be a while before astronomers are able to do that
- D) a number of new planets have been discovered so far with the help of new space telescopes
- E) the light reflected from these distant worlds is too faint to be analyzed by today's telescopes

29. When managers place workers under time pressure to perform hazardous tasks, ----.

- A) employees adhering to the company rules are often encouraged through incentives
- B) violations of workers' rights cause global protests and instability in the market
- C) safety precautions become a lower priority, thereby increasing the chances of injury
- D) unintentional injuries are the fourth leading cause of death in the US
- E) the attitudes of both workers and managers are important in creating a safe workplace

30. Although the role of diet and nutrition in human evolution has generally come under the scope of anthropology, ----.

- A) the subject has also been of great interest to scholars in many other disciplines
- B) 'nutriture' is the state resulting from the balance between supply of nutrition and the expenditure of the organism
- C) it is the nutrients that are necessary for all of our bodily functions
- D) it is a fact that modern humans require some 40 to 50 nutrients for proper health
- E) diet and nutrition are central to an understanding of the evolutionary journey of humankind

31. While the study of fossils, called 'paleontology', is a field of biology, ----.

- A) fossils have been the key to understanding extinct life forms since ancient times
- B) its development has been closely linked to efforts to understand the history of Earth itself
- C) there has been an ongoing search for finding even older fossils since the 1950s
- D) each geological period has its own fossils that are characteristic of that particular time
- E) some scientists find the concept of evolution difficult to accept on religious grounds

32. Particularly important to the marketer is knowledge of the philosophies of all major political parties within a country ----.

- A) since any of them, when in power, might change the consumption patterns of the public
- B) as the historical direction each minor party is likely to take is unpredictable
- C) no matter how one tends to be more restrictive regarding foreign trade than the others
- D) so that one party sometimes changes its membership criteria
- E) although the doctrines of opposing parties have an influence on the direction of the policy

33. Scientists are still not certain why people need sleep, ----.

- A) as it can be extremely difficult for most people to do their daily activities without sufficient sleep
- B) yet it influences almost every aspect of our lives, from our mood to the functions of our organs
- C) though lots of people experience insomnia and they do not know its causes
- D) so neuroscientists and biologists are investigating ways to improve the quality of sleep
- E) whereas people who travel long distances generally suffer from lack of sleep

34. Galaxies come in many shapes and sizes; some are spirals like our own galaxy ----.

- A) as our sun belongs to a giant galaxy called the 'Milky Way'
- B) but others are fuzzy balls or shapeless clouds
- C) though our galaxy is unimaginably vast
- D) if the smallest galaxies have just a few million stars
- E) so the stars in a galaxy are held together by gravity

35. ----, it is not the only incentive that drives people to take certain decisions.

- A) Whereas most shoppers decline monetary rewards in fear of being ripped off
- B) As men and women spend more and more time for their appearance
- C) Although money plays an important part in economic activity
- D) Unless people are encouraged to save and invest more of their income
- E) As if it were possible to entice customers with special offers

36. In tropical grassland or savanna areas, trees may be found frequently, ----.

- A) but savanna grasslands are located between humid tropical regions and dry deserts
- B) whereas temperate or semitropical grassland areas have very little tree growth
- C) since hot summers and limited precipitation allow for very short growth periods of vegetation
- D) because temperate grasslands are an important resource for plant-eating animals
- E) and therefore vast areas of this type of grassland are not covered by trees

37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. It is noteworthy that the new vision of an ideal world in Leonardo's art was expressed at a moment when the political situation in Italy was considered as hopeless.

- A) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz görüldüğü bir anda ifade edilmiş olması dikkat çekicidir.
- B) Leonardo'nun ifade ettiği yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'nın politik durumunun ümitsiz sanıldığı bir zamanda ortaya konmuş olması dikkate değer bulunmaktadır.
- C) İtalya'da politik durumdan ümit kesildiğinin düşünüldüğü bir zamanda, Leonardo'nun sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünü ortaya koymuş olması çarpıcıdır.
- D) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşü, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğunun düşünüldüğü bir anda Leonardo tarafından ortaya atılmıştır.
- E) İtalya'da, politik durumun ümitsiz olduğu bir anda Leonardo tarafından sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünün ortaya atılması hayli dikkat çekmektedir.

38. Violence prevention strategies can work through changing individual behaviour, the environment or the law.

- A) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranışı, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirerek işe yarayabilir.
- B) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranışın, çevrenin veya kanunun değiştirilmesiyle fayda sağlar.
- C) Bireysel davranışı, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirmek, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerine katkıda bulunabilir.
- D) Bireysel davranışın çevre veya kanun aracılığıyla değiştirilmesi, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerini işe yarar hâle getirebilir.
- E) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, çevre veya kanunun etkisiyle bireysel davranışı değiştirebilir.

39. **People frequently think of science as a relatively modern field; however, in its broadest terms, it is as old as humankind itself.**

- A) İnsanlar, genel olarak en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski bir tarihe sahip olan bilimin nispeten yeni ortaya çıkmış bir alan olduğunu düşünmektedir.
- B) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu en geniş anlamıyla düşünse de bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
- C) Genelde en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olan bilimin, nispeten yeni bir alan olarak yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıkmış olduğunu düşünen insanlar bulunmaktadır.
- D) İnsanlar, genelde bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu düşünür ancak en geniş anlamıyla bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
- E) İnsanlar; genel olarak bilimin, modern bir alan olduğunu düşünmekten ziyade en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olduğuna inanmaktadır.

40. **Birleşik Devletler'de 2007 yılında başlayan mali krizden bu yana sağlık kurumları ciddi bütçe kesintilerine uğradı.**

- A) Health institutions have suffered serious budget cuts since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- B) The financial crisis that began in the US in 2007 has caused health institutions to suffer from serious budget cuts.
- C) The reason why health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts is the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- D) Serious budget cuts, which have been experienced by health institutions since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007, cause them to suffer.
- E) Health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts caused by the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.

41. **Kendimizi kabul etmek yerine yargıladığımızda kendimizin en kötü düşmanı olabiliriz ve bu nedenle psikologlar kendimiz hakkında konuşurken nasıl konuştuğumuza dikkat etmemizi tavsiye ederler.**

- A) We can be our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves, and thus psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.
- B) We can be our worst enemy unless we judge instead of accepting ourselves, and psychologists encourage us to be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- C) We are at times our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves for what we are, so psychologists warn us about the way we talk about ourselves.
- D) If we judge instead of accepting ourselves as we are, we are the worst enemy of ourselves, and therefore, psychologists recommend that we should be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- E) Because we judge rather than accept ourselves, we become our worst enemy, so psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.

42. **Can sıkıntısı, esnemeye yol açar ve bu da akciğerleri çevreleyen kasları gererek veya beyne daha fazla oksijen taşıyarak uyanık kalmamızı sağlar.**

- A) When boredom causes us to yawn, the muscles around the lungs stretch or more oxygen is brought to the brain, which makes us feel awake.
- B) Yawning, which may be caused by boredom, makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- C) Boredom leads to yawning, and this makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- D) Stretching the muscles around the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain, yawning, if caused by boredom, makes us feel awake.
- E) When bored, yawning makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.

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

Recently, psychologists Derek Rucker and Adam Galinsky reported that manipulating people's feelings of status either at work or in social life in various ways changes the amount that people will pay for products. The researchers told individuals to write about a time they felt either powerful or powerless and then asked them how much they would be willing to pay for different products. Subjects who had written about feeling powerless offered to pay more for luxury products such as a stylish pen or fur coat, yet the desire for a quick fix for feelings of low status may put those who regularly feel as if they lack influence at greater risk of having enormous debt – or at least of making some questionable investments. Aside from lightening our wallets, feelings of inferiority can also lead us to gain weight. Marketing professor David Dubois states that when people feel unimportant, they are more likely to opt for an extra large coffee or pizza. Consumers make this choice because they want to consume more when they are feeling low. Accordingly, the researchers conclude that big things may signal higher status, and thus powerless people buy more food if it comes in physically larger packages.

**43. The research conducted by Rucker and Galinsky revealed that ----.**

- A) those with feelings of low status were not satisfied with their investments
- B) those who felt powerful gave a high amount of money for luxury products
- C) manipulating people's feelings of status led them to pay reasonable amounts of money for certain products
- D) there is a connection between the feelings of low status and the tendency to pay more
- E) having felt either powerful or powerless, subjects were equally extravagant

**44. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) one's attempt to control feelings of low status might result in financial loss
- B) buying bigger food products are considered unfavourable by those with high status
- C) being aware that your behaviour is under the influence of feelings of low status, you will pay less for a product
- D) if you view yourself as important, you may want the big size for reasons related with high status
- E) people who feel powerful can pay more for a product to show that he or she has feelings of high status

**45. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) choosing minimal portions symbolizes high status as the researchers propose
- B) buying things in bigger size relieves the feelings of inferiority
- C) those who have high status gain weight more easily than those with low status
- D) the association between power and portion size is rather weak
- E) when people feel low, they hesitate to eat or drink more, thinking that they are powerless

**46. The passage mainly focuses on the ----.**

- A) reasons why high status is associated with expensive goods
- B) contradiction between different studies on feelings of low status
- C) relation between people's status and their investment strategies
- D) healthy size choices of people to combat feelings of inferiority
- E) effects of manipulating people's feelings of low status

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

In Indonesia, the rainforests are being destroyed due to the expansion of the palm oil industry. Today, palm oil is grown on an ever more huge scale, providing global commodity markets with vast quantities of cheap vegetable fat. Across the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo, palm oil plantations have so damaged the rainforest that experts expect the extinction of the orang-utan in the wild by about 2020, if nothing is done. More than 90 percent of the orang-utan's original habitat is gone, and the remainder is under serious pressure, with the palm oil industry being backed by the Indonesian government even in protected areas where the last orang-utans live, for example, in southwest Borneo. The forests on these islands are also the home of countless other unique and rare species. Logging operations and plantation activities can increase the risk of serious fires, especially when coupled with unusually dry conditions. A very large fire may lead to further forest loss and increase pressure on neighbouring virgin forests by improving access to formerly remote areas. They also cause major public health problems across Indonesia and Malaysia, as the haze of smoke drifts across urbanized areas.

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

- A) low costs of palm oil production has increased the size of the industry, but risking the rainforests
- B) the expansion of palm oil industry in Indonesia makes the country richer than others in the region
- C) the Indonesian government is trying to stop the palm oil plantation on the islands since it destroys the environment
- D) the Indonesian government has provided special areas to protect the orang-utans threatened with extinction
- E) Indonesian islands provide global commodity markets with palm oil cheaper than any other place in the world

**48. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) a combination of factors, including dry climate and increasing plantation, contributes to the extinction of rare species both in Malaysia and Indonesia
- B) the extinction of the orang-utans in Indonesia is more likely due to the lack of government effort to protect them
- C) people living in urbanized areas are supposed to experience less health problems than those who live in remote areas
- D) palm oil industry is trying to find a better way to produce palm oil to prevent further forest loss
- E) rare species in the Indonesian forests can survive negative conditions caused by palm oil plantation

**49. The passage is mainly about the ----.**

- A) effects of palm oil plantation on the environment across the Indonesian islands
- B) expansion and the future of palm oil industry on the Indonesian islands
- C) reasons why the Indonesian islands are convenient for palm oil plantation
- D) risk of fire due to palm oil plantation and how it can be harmful to both Indonesia and Malaysia
- E) government efforts in Indonesia to control the palm oil plantation on the islands

**50. The author's attitude towards palm oil plantation is ----.**

- A) tolerant
- B) superficial
- C) impartial
- D) disapproving
- E) favouring

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

Critics have long argued that Japan's scientific research whaling was, in fact, commercial hunting. In March, 2014, the United Nation's International Court of Justice agreed, ordering Japan to stop its hunt off Antarctica. However, the ruling may be only a temporary setback for Japan. The International Whaling Commission imposed a ban on commercial whaling in 1986, but it allowed the killing of some whales for scientific research. Since then, Japanese whalers have caught 10,710 Antarctic Minke whales in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica, where whales are encouraged to breed. Japan claimed the kills were necessary to study recovering populations, but the court said they were excessive. Nevertheless, Japan is likely to continue this practice. Japanese officials say they plan to redesign their research program to align with the commission's rules. "I would bet that whaling will continue as usual, although with some trivial window dressing to make it look like they are complying with the ruling," says whale researcher Phillip Clapham. If Japan, the only nation using the inconsistency in the regulations, submits an acceptable proposal to the commission, the country could resume the practice as soon as possible.

**51. According to the passage, the decision made by the International Court of Justice ----.**

- A) seems to satisfy whale researcher Phillip Clapham's concerns
- B) may lead Japan to hunt whales in places other than Antarctica
- C) will not be effective in the long-term
- D) contradicts the ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission
- E) has caused great controversy among critics

**52. The International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling in 1986 ----.**

- A) has helped decrease dramatically the number of whales caught
- B) stopped Japan from hunting whales in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica
- C) has made it possible for places, where whales breed, to become much safer
- D) has led to considerable progress in scientific research on whale populations
- E) excluded certain whales from the scope of the ban

**53. Following the promise to redesign their research program, Japanese officials ----.**

- A) will minimize the use of conventional methods of hunting Minke whales
- B) may continue to hunt whales commercially in disguise
- C) can gain substantial support from international organizations for their whaling policies
- D) will comply with the rules set by the International Whaling Commission
- E) could protect recovering whale populations against commercial hunting

**54. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) International Competition for Hunting Whales
- B) UN's Efforts to Deter Japan from Hunting Whales
- C) Unacceptable Whale Hunting by Japan
- D) Protection of Endangered Whale Species
- E) Japan's Contribution to Research on Whales

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

A vegetarian is a person who eats no flesh. There are subcategories, such as lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians, who eat no flesh but who eat some of the products of animals – in these cases, milk and eggs respectively. A vegan, on the other hand, not only refuses flesh, but also abstains from eating and sometimes wearing all animal products. Vegans argue that animal products cannot be separated from animal mistreatment. They point, for instance, to the connections between eating eggs and the keeping of hens in battery cages, and between drinking milk and the breeding and slaughter of veal calves, which are necessary to keep dairy cows in milk. For the same reason, many vegans also refuse to wear or use products based on animal material such as soap, wool and leather. They make the point that it would be considered by a vegetarian unsuitable to be entertained on a leather seat. Other variations are vegetarians who will eat free-range eggs but refuse milk, and others who will eat fish but refuse the flesh of other animals. In spite of problems of definition, there have been several attempts to calculate the extent of vegetarianism in a number of countries, but the data available for countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are few.

**55. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?**

- A) What do we mean by vegetarianism in broad terms?
- B) Why do people become vegetarian?
- C) Why is it difficult to calculate the extent of vegetarianism?
- D) Is there an increase in the number of vegetarians across the world?
- E) Which countries have the highest proportions of vegetarians?

**56. According to the passage, lacto-vegetarians ----.**

- A) would rather drink milk than eat eggs
- B) view making animal products equal to mistreatment of animals
- C) refuse to purchase products containing milk
- D) do not wear or use any animal products
- E) eat flesh of certain animals in some cases

**57. It is understood from the passage that vegans ----.**

- A) are in strong opposition to the consumption of animal products
- B) are the only kind of vegetarians who find it difficult to eat flesh
- C) are much healthier than lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians
- D) have made great progress in controlling animal mistreatment
- E) can use certain animal products such as soap and leather

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

- A) different types of vegetarians have different approaches towards the concept of vegetarianism
- B) animal mistreatment, especially of hens and calves, is a crucial issue discussed by all vegetarians
- C) fish is preferred as an alternative by all vegetarians when they refuse to eat any other animal flesh
- D) vegetarianism no longer draws attention in many countries such as the United States
- E) all vegetarians hardly eat any animal products except for egg, whether free-range or not

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Egypt's Old Kingdom flourished on the flood-enriched banks of the River Nile. It was an era of prosperity, relative stability, and strong centralized rule. During this period, the pyramids were built and Egyptian society worshipped their mighty kings, or pharaohs, as 'gods on Earth'. Old Kingdom society was tightly controlled by the powerful pharaoh. Central to life, politics, and religion, which were all closely combined, was the idea that the pharaoh was a semi-divine figure who acted as mediator between the gods and his people. The pharaoh not only oversaw elaborate religious rituals but also headed a vast, highly organized political and administrative bureaucracy. Pharaohs were believed to be earthly representations of the gods and were the upholders of a justice system that aimed to reflect the cosmic order. A pharaoh was also the figure who worked with the gods to ensure that the Nile brought silt-rich annual floods each year, maintaining the Nile valley fertile enough to support the country. Though Egyptians did seem to realize he was a flesh-and-blood human, they stood in awe of the sacred power of the pharaoh.

59. According to the passage, Egypt's Old Kingdom ----.

- A) was a wealthy state with centralized governance headed by pharaohs
- B) deemed that prosperity and strong centralization were more important than stability
- C) fell long before the era when the pyramids were built
- D) ruled during a period when people were free to worship their own gods
- E) effectively separated religious affairs from political ones

60. It is clearly stated in the passage that pharaohs ----.

- A) had to choose between being a political and religious leader
- B) were believed to be the representatives of heavenly gods
- C) were thought to come from another world to rule their kingdom
- D) were far from making use of the fertile Nile valley
- E) held their religious ceremonies along the banks of the River Nile

61. The underlined word 'upholders' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) admirers
- B) speakers
- C) keepers
- D) finders
- E) punishers

62. What can be inferred from the passage about Egypt's Old Kingdom?

- A) Stability was achieved through democratic rule despite the relative lack of prosperity.
- B) Stability was negatively affected by the highly powerful position of the pharaohs.
- C) It was difficult for the rulers to combine social, religious and political aspects of life in the Old Kingdom.
- D) The figure of pharaoh was central in designing every aspect of life.
- E) To the pharaohs, religion was less significant than prosperity and centralization in the Old Kingdom.

63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Murat:

– **Why is it easier to speak using gestures?**

Taylan:

– **Well, speaking without gesturing requires more thought.**

Murat:

– ----

Taylan:

– **Exactly. For instance, pointing to keys on the table and saying “The keys are there.” is much faster and simpler than saying, “Your keys are right behind you on the table, next to the book.”**

- A) Do you mean a lot more words are needed to convey your message?
- B) So we need to read more on the neurological link between speech and gesture.
- C) But some people still insist on verbalising their thoughts even if they use body language.
- D) Do you think gesturing should be used only when one is short of words?
- E) I believe one needs to think in depth before he or she speaks.

64. Hüseyin:

– **What do you think about going to Russia for the summer holiday?**

Gülsüm:

– **I've always wanted to visit St. Petersburg. It's a beautiful city that has inspired artists, writers, composers and thinkers for hundreds of years.**

Hüseyin:

– ----

Gülsüm:

– **Yes, it's everything a culture lover could dream of. We could also visit dozens of palaces and over 200 museums. Please, let's go there.**

- A) From May through the end of July, they have a celebration featuring opera, classical music, and of course, the ballet.
- B) I don't know. I was actually planning to go on a camping holiday. Being in the countryside is what excites me. You know, mountains, lakes, forests and plenty of fresh air.
- C) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, and we can take it all the way from Moscow in the west, to the seaport of Vladivostok in the east.
- D) Russia makes me think of deep snow and frigid temperatures, but in the summer we could enjoy the natural beauty of the countryside and the warm sunshine.
- E) Russia spans eleven different time zones, so you can easily see how big the country actually is and it has such a diverse mixture of different cultures.

65. Cansu:

- In the article I've been reading, it says we're closer to either our mother or our father. Which is true for you?

Erkan:

– ----

Cansu:

- What do you mean by that?

Erkan:

- Well, until I was 18, I was closer to my mother, but as I got older, I felt more empathy with my father.

- A) Well, the generation gap is a key factor that illustrates it best.
- B) As I'm getting older and older, my expectations from both of them change.
- C) I think it depends on what stage a person is at in his or her life.
- D) Both mother and father have the same responsibilities while raising their children.
- E) I don't think children usually make a preference between their mother and father.

66. Harun:

- Have you ever heard about the companies that use 'multisensory' marketing?

Gizem:

– ----

Harun:

- Not exactly. They want to have not only the right look for their products but also the right sounds, smell, taste, and touch.

Gizem:

- Now, I see your point. Coffee shops are a good example, right? They have a particular style of music that they play in their stores as well as certain aromas and flavours.

- A) Companies using multisensory marketing! Are they the ones that sell multifunctional products?
- B) It's a complex issue which I only partially understand. I haven't read enough about it.
- C) Well, I visited one last week and it was really amazing. What do you know about them?
- D) Really? I haven't heard about them yet. Can you explain what you mean?
- E) Of course. One of my friends has started up such a company.

67. Gülşen:

- Do you think living in an extended family makes children more sociable and self-confident?

Orhan:

- It may make them more sociable but I don't think it makes them more self-confident but rather more dependent.

Gülşen:

– ----

Orhan:

- **Definitely! They might not be able to find someone to back them up all the time. They have to make their own decisions.**

- A) Is it really true that being social depends on the number of the family members?
- B) It's always easy for these children to make friends, isn't it?
- C) Do you believe that children brought up in extended families also have high self-esteem?
- D) Aren't there any positive results of growing up in an extended family?
- E) Do you mean that children in nuclear families are more independent?

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Experts admit that the Hagia Sophia has survived earthquakes due to the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan.

- A) According to experts, it was because of the Great Architect Sinan's supports that the Hagia Sophia has been able to survive different natural disasters especially earthquakes.
- B) If the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports, it would have been impossible for the Hagia Sophia to survive earthquakes, as experts acknowledge.
- C) The experts argue the fact that the Hagia Sophia would have collapsed as a result of earthquakes if the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports.
- D) The experts believe that the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan are the main reason why the Hagia Sophia did not collapse during the time of earthquakes.
- E) According to experts, thanks to the Great Architect Sinan's supports that were built onto the Hagia Sophia, no damage was caused even by earthquakes.

**69. Although we now accept drawings as works of art in their own right, up until recently they were thought to be preparatory processes – no matter how intricate or complex they might be.**

- A) As part of the preparatory process in the production of a work of art, drawings were considered by some to be works of art; however, today, this is no longer the case unless they are detailed and complex.
- B) Drawings have always been considered to be rightful works of art, but only when they were very intricate and complex, were they used in preparation for other works of art.
- C) Today, drawings are considered to be art; however, not so long ago, this was not the case even though they could be both detailed and complicated; they were only regarded as a preliminary stage of a work of art.
- D) The preparatory process of a work of art generally includes an intricate or complex drawing, which was the usual process in the past, yet this is no longer true.
- E) Even though people regard drawings as true works of art, it was not until quite recently that people appreciated their role in the preparatory process of a complex, detailed work of art.

**70. The growth of the European Union has weakened the nation states' authority though it is still nation states that take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.**

- A) In spite of the fact that the authority of the nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, they continue taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- B) Even if the authority of the nation states has been eliminated by the growth of the European Union, nation states are responsible for taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- C) Nation states in the European Union have been affected by its growth although they still hold the authority to take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.
- D) The expansion of the European Union has devastated its authority on the nation states to take policy decisions and carry out European Union policies.
- E) The authority of nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, which still takes policy decisions and implement the European Union policies.

**71. The most fuel-efficient way to transport people and goods is by sea, but journey times are long.**

- A) Sea transportation is widely preferred to carry goods from one place to another although it is both time-consuming and expensive.
- B) Transportation by sea is the most efficient way for people and goods as it costs less than the other means of transportation.
- C) People and goods are best transported by sea in terms of fuel consumption; however, it is time-consuming.
- D) Other means of transportation can take less time and cost less, as they are much more efficient than sea transportation.
- E) Transporting people and goods by sea is mostly preferred, as it is the fastest and cheapest way of transportation.

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

72. The most fundamental aspect of Piaget's theory is the belief that intelligence is a process, not something that a child has, but something that a child does. Piaget's child does not possess knowledge, but understands the world by acting or operating in it. ---- These actions represent the cognitive structures of infancy and are called 'schemes'.
- A) Furthermore, as a student of biology and zoology, Piaget learned that survival requires adaptation.
- B) One psychologist might concentrate on infants, like Piaget, while another might study the ways in which children's social skills affect their success.
- C) For example, Piaget would describe an infant's knowledge of a ball in terms of what he or she performs with it – pushing, throwing or mouthing it.
- D) For Piaget, development referred to continual recognition of knowledge into new and more complex structures.
- E) The cognitive-developmental approach actually includes several related theories, and it is closely associated with the work of Piaget.

73. Nowadays, manual labour has largely been replaced by machines; in some cases machines are completely taking over certain processes. For example, some machines produce food and energy, as well as transport passengers and goods by land, sea, air and even space. ---- The global connection between humans and machines is made possible by computer networks that allow for the merging of old and new ways of communication. Computers can even be programmed to simulate the intelligent performances of living organisms and transfer this artificial intelligence into motion carried out by robots.

- A) Machines are used to accomplish almost all agricultural tasks from cultivating the soil to sowing and harvesting.
- B) An increasing number of machines are equipped with sophisticated artificial intelligence and can be programmed to handle many types of work.
- C) There is, however, growing concern about the potential threat of machines becoming more intelligent than humans.
- D) Others simplify administration, planning or organizational tasks; for instance, computers support office work, education and research.
- E) This is reducing the number of jobs that are available for unskilled workers in these sectors.

74. ---- It was all very well to have a steam engine next to a factory to turn the generator, to turn the motors, and light the bulbs. But the energy lost along the wires was so great that it would require a steam engine and generator at the end of every street to service a town. Indeed, early distribution networks had a limited range of about 2km. The challenge was to come up with a system that could offer useful electricity at the end of a very long wire.

- A) Walking at night, in the past, meant walking through a world illuminated via the burning of coal.
- B) Reliable electric lighting transformed cities in Europe and America, making streets safer and helping to foster a 24-hour society.
- C) By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, electricity offered huge potential to change the world, but it suffered from one major limitation: distribution.
- D) The name electricity was coined by William Gilbert, who had spent years studying magnetism.
- E) While the major source of electricity was water and coal in the past, today it is nuclear radiation.

75. 'Genre' is a term that refers to a type of media product or work of art governed by implicit rules that are shared by the makers of the product and the audience for it. Examples are thrillers, soap operas and talk shows. ---- To some extent, these rules are about the content of the genre. Particular types of characters and events, for example, will routinely occur in particular genres and others will not.

- A) Every genre has its own standards and conventions that distinguish it from others.
- B) Today, there are many people involved in the production of the film rating system.
- C) Some agencies control whether the content of these types of media are suitable to be broadcast.
- D) Moreover, you can also come across similar definitions in music.
- E) On the other hand, there are various reasons why genre is more controlled in certain countries.

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

76. (I) What conservationists do in order to protect endangered species should be supported by governments to succeed. (II) Conservationists are using different methods to decide which species to save and not to save. (III) Each one favours certain priorities, such as an animal's role in preserving a food chain or genetic diversity. (IV) Serving those priorities ultimately deems species winners or losers. (V) For example, Chinese river dolphins are viewed as losers since they serve no meaningful role, while gray wolves are winners because of controlling animal population.

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

77. (I) During the 1980s, evidence began to emerge suggesting that people who receive social support from friends, family members, and health care providers tended to live longer and healthier lives than people who lacked support. (II) A review done by a group of scientists concluded that people who have high levels of social support are more able than other people to cope with stress and chronic pain. (III) Although social support has been widely researched, no single definition of the concept has emerged. (IV) Indeed, lack of social support rivalled other well-established risk factors as a risk for poor health. (V) Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and inactive lifestyle are among the impacts with which social support is compared.

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

78. (I) Nearly half of all college math majors are women, and females now score as well as males on standardized math tests. (II) Yet, only about 30 percent of Ph.D.s in mathematics – and fewer in computer science, physics and engineering – are awarded to women every year. (III) Researchers have long blamed sex discrimination and bias, but research suggests that there may now be a less sinister culprit: motherhood. (IV) Family responsibilities can explain why men outnumber women in science- and math-related positions. (V) Undeniably, women in science have had to fight sex discrimination for decades.

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

79. (I) In Britain, biscuit consumption is higher than in the rest of Europe. (II) When someone sits down for a tea, coffee or biscuit, he or she might be consuming a little bit of celebrity history. (III) Some of the most common and popular foods and beverages are named after famous people of the past. (IV) Earl Grey tea, Garibaldi biscuits and the classic Victoria sponge cake are among the most favoured food and drinks linked with historical figures. (V) Rich, famous and talented historical celebrities have also lent their names to seafood dishes, puddings and champagne.

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

80. (I) Staring at the Sun without sunglasses hurts, which is reason enough to avoid doing it. (II) Too little sunshine leads to low vitamin D levels, which put you at higher risk of certain cancers. (III) But direct exposure to the ultraviolet radiation in intense sunlight can also damage the eye and increase the likelihood of a cataract developing. (IV) Cataracts affect the part of the eye that focuses light – the lens – gradually clouding vision and leading to blindness. (V) Surgery to restore vision involves making tiny cuts in the eye to remove the cataract and replace the lens.

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

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarları, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemıraş, müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek, içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
**Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **150 dakikadır**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 110** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerle aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
5. 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.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.  
Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen tüm sınavlara başvurusu yasaklanabilecektir.  
Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. 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 kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.  
**Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

*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 doğacak tüm mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.*

YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS)

SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ (13 EYLÜL 2015)

İNGİLİZCE

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