



Karadeniz
Teknik
Üniversitesi



Trabzon
İl Millî Eğitim
Müdürlüğü

YÜKSEK ÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT) YKS SON PROVA

13 MAYIS 2018

SORU KİTAPÇIK TÜRÜ -B-

TC KİMLİK NUMARASI			
ADI			
SOYADI			
OKULU		NUMARASI	

ADAYIN DİKKATİNE

1. T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı, Adınızı, Soyadınızı, Okul Adınızı ve Numaranızı, Soru Kitapçığı üzerindeki ilgili alanlara yazınız.
2. Optik formdaki Kurum Kodu, Kitapçık Türü, Alan, T.C. Kimlik No, Adı Soyadı bölümlerinin eksik ve yanlış kodlanmasının sorumluluğu size aittir.
3. Bu sayfanın arkasında yer alan açıklamayı dikkatle okuyunuz.

Adayın imzası:

Soru Kitapçık Türünü cevap kağıdındaki
alana doğru kodladım.

Bu Sınav Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğümüzün koordinesinde Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi akademisyenleri ve okullarımızın branş öğretmenlerinden oluşan “Sınav Soru Hazırlama Komisyonları”na hazırlanmıştır.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta Yabancı Dil Testi bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu testler için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır**.
3. Bu kitapçıkta testlerde yer alan 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 testler puanlanırken her testteki doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının **dörtte biri** düşülecek ve kalan sayı o bölümle ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.
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 İNGİLİZCE alanına ait toplam 80 soru vardır.

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

1. If it ---- for the medical and technological advances in the 20th century, today it ---- possible to cure many diseases.

- A) isn't / won't be
- B) hadn't been / wouldn't be
- C) wouldn't have been / were
- D) weren't / wouldn't be
- E) weren't / wouldn't have been

2. ---- as a great philosopher, Descartes believed that intuition was the key to ---- and developed a theory of knowledge by doubting.

- A) Having regarded / understand
- B) Regarding / understanding
- C) To regard / having understand
- D) Being regarded / be understood
- E) Regarded / understanding

3. The presidential candidate said that as soon as he wins the elections, he will producing more business districts.

- A) break into
- B) cut down on
- C) cope with
- D) sort out
- E) get down to

4. Although the Greeks were supported by the European countries, they couldn't the flames of freedom the Turkish people carried in their hearts.

- A) extinguish
- B) forbid
- C) accumulate
- D) imprison
- E) distribute

5. Some scientists believe that every human being holds out a set of inherent behaviours while other scientists contradict this idea and say that these unconditioned behaviours are usually learnt from the social environment and past memories.

- A) constructive
- B) competitive
- C) instinctive
- D) innovative
- E) sensitive

6. With the start of The Industrial Revolution, accelerating pollution level ---- severe damage to the Earth's ecosystem over the years and it ---- more irretrievable day by day.

- A) had caused / gets
- B) will cause / got
- C) has been causing / was getting
- D) causes / gets
- E) has caused / is getting

7. The of the oceans because of global warming is causing a threat to the coast countries. Experts say that most countries near the Atlantic will face floods in the near future.

- A) distortion
- B) elevation
- C) exception
- D) depiction
- E) addition

8. Humans are consuming the world resources without thinking about future generations. Intellectuals emphasize that if we continue using up the resources in this rate, starvation will be a major problem in the future.

- A) fiercely B) apparently C) enviously
D) recklessly E) sarcastically

9 - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. Of ---- the wars that broke out in history, World War II was probably ----- that caused the most casualties about 65 million.

- A) all / the one B) whole / one
C) some / others D) many / the ones
E) plenty of / the other

10. These days, fructose-containing sugars are of public health concern their adverse effects on obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

- A) due to B) despite C) besides
D) instead of E) in addition to

11. Plagiarism can be roughly described as copying and using someone's work or idea without mentioning its source, ---- it were your own.

- A) only if B) as though C) whether
D) if only E) provided that

12. Amber has been immensely prized ---- its warmth and charm, and has been carved into jewellery and traded ---- cultures for thousands of years.

- A) with / between B) by / up
C) about / toward D) for / among
E) of / after

13. Pollution is the process ---- nature's resources such as land, water, air or other parts of the environment get unsafe or unsuitable to use.

- A) in which B) for which C) who
D) when E) what

14. ---- do rainforests house more species of plants and animals than any other terrestrial ecosystem, they ---- balance the amount of carbon emission from human activities by releasing oxygen in the air.

- A) Neither / nor
B) either / or
C) whether / or
D) not only / also
E) Both / and

15. Shakespeare was different from his contemporaries ---- ,Shakespeare mastered all sides of dramatic art ----many other writers mastered just one.

- A) although / as B) for / when
C) in that / while D) now that / before
E) once / so

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz

In today's world, bicycles (16) ----- in the street in increasing numbers. This is because cycling offers many advantages including weight maintenance and strengthening of the heart and immune system, as well as the psychological benefits of mood elevation and stress reduction in the same way regular exercising offers. (17) -----, it is preferable because of the freedom it allows, bicycle riders are free to go where they want when they want. While there are a number of reasons for the bicycle's popularity, this form of transportation has its drawbacks, as well. Bad weather conditions can detract (18) ----- even the most enthusiastic bicycle rider's enjoyment. Moreover cyclists are (19) ----- to more black carbon than pedestrians (20) ----- more frequent breaths. Using bike has also risk of serious injury from accidents.

16. A) will be seen B) were being seen
C) was seen D) are being seen
E) have been seeing

17. A) However B) Otherwise C) For example
D) To sum up E) Furthermore

18. A) in B) to C) from
D) over E) through

19. A) exposed B) devoted C) deprived
D) associated E) obsessed

20. A) despite B) as a result of
C) instead of D) except for
E) in addition to

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

21. In addition to its strategic location that has made it a centre of trade, ----

- A) however, it is not the capital city any longer.
- B) many associations have their main offices there.
- C) a lot of people go there for holiday.
- D) nowadays the city is not so important universally.
- E) the city is also an important cultural centre.

23. She insisted on recommending them dishes consisting of meat, ----

- A) for instance she said the chef could make them something particular.
- B) as if they wouldn't be tipping her due to the bad service.
- C) although they had told the waitress that they were vegetarians.
- D) much as they were only offered a rather disgusting green salad.
- E) despite the fact that he told us they had a good selection of meat-free dishes.

22. ---- whereas that one is better for internet surfing.

- A) He is planning to study on his own computer
- B) He studied computer programming at Oxford University
- C) At the end of this year, he will be presented with a cell phone
- D) This computer is meant to be used in playing computer games
- E) Cell phones are designed for different communication situations

24. It is crucial to understand that you need to spend years studying hard

- A) for that reason it's better to live in the country where the language is spoken
- B) if only you had listened to your teachers when you had the chance
- C) yet you were able to become fluent in both languages
- D) as long as you really wish to master a second language
- E) because you can speak the language just like a native

25. and just then, she remembered that it was a public holiday.

- A) We had been planning to go to the mall because we had the day off
- B) Lindsey ran out of the house and caught a taxi directly to her office
- C) A day after the 9/11 Attacks most businesses in New York were closed
- D) Brittany slept pretty late and didn't go to work at all yesterday
- E) As soon as Lucy smelled the bad taste of the milk, she realized it expired

26. If all people in the world had worked collectively, ----

- A) the current boss has many obstacles to deal with.
- B) the threat to the global warming could be overcome now.
- C) there would be a constant development in the company's trading position.
- D) they wouldn't have been in such a difficult position now.
- E) the committee decided to sign the agreement

27.why the Turks spread over such different lands in the world.

- A) Experts on history can name some reasons
- B) All the wars had many causes and effects
- C) More than a million people had to leave the Middle Asia
- D) You can find some well-prepared articles
- E) Drought and famine affected the local people there badly

28. Although I was already late for the meeting,

- A) I was really worried about it
- B) the cab driver was responsible for the delay
- C) she refused to drive any faster
- D) it had probably started on time
- E) the police officer escorted us all the way through.

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Recently industry has provided us with the nutrition we get, the clothes we put on and the houses we live in. These are the basic requirements of life. Modern industry has brought us the most and the best foods, clothing and shelter people have ever had. Industry does not simply provide us with the necessities of life, it does more than that. It's in almost all areas of our lives. If we wish to travel, we may board a plane in Johannesburg in the evening and step off it in Singapore the next morning — the aviation industry makes this possible. If we wish to stay at home, we may listen to, or even watch, events as they are taking place thousands of miles away — the communication industry brings the magic of television and radio into our lives. All of this is possible because of the free enterprise system, which gives the freedom to build markets and to develop the means of production.

29. It is implied in the passage that the transportation and communication industries

- A) have improved relations between South Africa and Singapore .
- B) are more important to the world than any other industry
- C) make distant events and places relatively easy to access
- D) possess the most advanced technologies in the world
- E) encourage people to stay at home and do very little travelling

30. It is obvious from the passage that industry

- A) makes it necessary to produce food and shelter
- B) is not dependent on the same necessities as people are
- C) is more to do with technological items than with basic necessities of life
- D) has brought an end to homelessness in the world
- E) affects nearly every aspect of life in the world today

31. The author seems to believe that

- A) the world today is full of modern conveniences despite the existence of free enterprise
- B) humanity owes the conveniences of industry to the free enterprise system
- C) the whole human population lives in excellent conditions thanks to the free enterprise system
- D) nothing can ever be produced in a world where people don't have complete freedom
- E) free enterprise is the most successful development in human history

32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When you take up writing stories or novels, you may find that after an exciting beginning, you lose enthusiasm and have to force yourself to continue writing. You should admit that it is a normal reaction. If you become bored with what you are writing, you need to think about why. What is it that has become tedious. If you are bored with writing something, your reader will also feel bored to go on reading it ; therefore, you have to find ways to make it exciting. First of all, think about why you wanted to write the story. Read the parts you have written and figure out what made them exciting and see how you can work that into the parts you haven't written yet. Always remember that you can skip the parts you think of as boring and go on with more exciting parts. Then later you can find ways to make the boring stuff fun ,too. There is no rule that says you are obliged to write everything in chronological order.

32. We can infer from the passage that a writer

- A) devotes most of his or her time to finding an interesting subject.
- B) can't figure out what makes him or her exciting.
- C) should try not to lose his or her eagerness.
- D) is expected to follow a chronological order in a story.
- E) shouldn't hesitate to cross out the parts that he or she finds boring.

33. It is stated in the passage that those who start writing

- A) are likely to have some difficulties from time to time, but they should not give in to them.
- B) find writing very exciting after completing their first stories.
- C) should discover what readers find exciting in a book.
- D) force themselves to go on writing even if they are bored.
- E) are unlikely to lose enthusiasm as long as they are determined to do it.

34. The writer points out in the passage that

- A) it is not easy to begin writing, but it is easy to finish it.
- B) readers want writers not to lose their enthusiasm after an exciting beginning.
- C) a writer knows what parts readers can find boring.
- D) one who finds the parts boring while writing is advised to change them with exciting ones.
- E) writers are interested in boring stories without knowing that.

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Chess began as a war game, symbolising a battle between two armies. No one can be certain exactly where or when the playing of chess began, but some scholars believe that it was invented in north-west India about fifteen hundred years ago. There is a Muslim legend that a philosopher named Sassa invented the game of chess for an Indian king. The king was so pleased with his new game that he offered to reward Sassa by giving him anything he wanted. At first, the king was surprised by Sassa's request. The philosopher pointed to the chessboard and asked for a quantity of corn equal to placing one grain on the first square, two grains on the second square, four on the third, eight on the fourth and so on until all sixty-four squares on the board were covered. This might not seem much, but if you work it out with a calculator, you will find that it requires an amount of corn worth considerably more than the whole kingdom.

35. It is pointed out in the passage that what Sassa asked for the king

- A) was a chessboard and some corn for his family.
- B) had to be equal to what he had invented.
- C) was not as valuable as what the king offered.
- D) was something that didn't seem much, but it was more than anybody could imagine.
- E) had never surprised the king as he knew the importance of the invention.

36. According to the passage, it is not definite

- A) for whom Sassa invented chess in a Muslim legend.
- B) who played chess where and when for the first time.
- C) whether the King wanted to reward Sassa for his invention.
- D) for some scholars where chess was invented.
- E) if chess will be more popular as much as it was fifteen hundred years ago.

37. We can understand from the passage that Sassa, believed to have invented chess,

- A) was happy with his new invention he presented to the king.
- B) asked the king for something that looked very little when he wanted to reward him.
- C) surprised the king by asking to reward him.
- D) asked the king for only a chessboard.
- E) covered the whole chess board with some corn grains.

38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The French doctor and astrologer Michel de Notredame, known as Nostradamus , published his famous book of predictions in 1555. He concentrated mainly on facts about the future rather than facts. He even got the date of his own death wrong! But this did not affect the the success of the book which is still in print today. Many of his predictions have come true. For example, he foresaw the Great Fire of London of 1666, the French Revolution of 1789 and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. He often mentions hunger, fire, blood,plaque, all evils doubled. And what do we make of his prediction of a Third World War? We'll just have to wait and see, although it is clear that he sees all death and destruction as necessary is the ideal world is to be built on the ruins of the old one.

38. As one can understand from the passage that Nostradamus's predictions are stil considered to be valid

- A) even if he died at the age of 76.
- B) as most of the incidents he had predicted really occurred later.
- C) because he still prints his book all over the world today.
- D) though he was a doctor and a astrologer.
- E) because of the conflicts happening all over the world today.

39. It is pointed out in the passage that the facts Nostradamus predicted in his book

- A) are stil believed to come true though they were made a great number of years ago.
- B) have been considered to be an exaggeration as he couldn't predict the date of his own death.
- C) were collected in a different book which has just been re-printed.
- D) were about a new world that had to be built in the future.
- E) occurred on the exact dates given in the book.

40. The writer points out in the passage that Nostradamus

- A) finds death and destruction inevitable to have the ideal world built.
- B) became very famous as soon as he published his book of predictions.
- C) is known to have made no predictions on the history of the earth.
- D) predicted several events including the date of his own death.
- E) did not make any predictions of a Third World War.

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

“What is that? ” and “How does it work?” are common questions of children. It is this childlike curiosity what acts as a great driving force in science. While curiosity may have killed the cat, it gives life to science. Scientists have strong curiosities. They are always asking questions about many things. No doubt that it is difficult to find the right answers. But many scientists have found that it is often much harder to ask the right questions. You may have one time have felt confused about something and yet had difficulty when you tried to state your problem clearly. The scientist faces the same difficulty. He must define a problem before he can solve it. Problems come in all sizes. You don't have to be a genius to be a scientist. There are problems to fit all abilities. But the first step is to see a problem and to state it in clear and exact language.

41. We can infer from the passage that

- A) in the effort to solve problems, scientists make observations but do not ask questions.
- B) using a hypothesis as a guide, a scientist seeks further clues or observations.
- C) the formulation of a problem is often more essential than its solution.
- D) the most creative part of a scientist's work comes when he makes a trial solution to a problem.
- E) a fact may be defined as any observation that many people agree upon.

42. It is obvious in the passage that

- A) all observations must be for or against a view if they are to be of any service.
- B) new facts seem to contradict hypotheses.
- C) all facts related to a particular problem are called data.
- D) curiosity is vital for scientists who deal with problems.
- E) qualitative observations help scientists to form hypotheses.

43. It is stated in the passage that before finding right answers

- A) cats should have been killed.
- B) You have to ask a child.
- C) curiosity generates the development of science.
- D) scientists should first ask the right questions.
- E) We have to consider new ways of solving problems.

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Victoria:

- **Your company's annual dinner party is on Saturday, isn't it?**

Maggy:

-**Yes, but I really don't feel like going.**

Victoria:

- -----

Maggy:

-**That's correct but I can't help wondering. I'll regret it if I don't go.**

A) Well, it isn't necessary to attend, so you don't have to.

B) Oh! Why not? It is a great restaurant and you'll have the time of your life.

C) Were I you, I'd call them on the event's day and say I was sick lying in bed.

D) Do you need to socialize if you want a good promotion at work.

E) Hey come on! It is only one night and I don't think it'll take too long.

45. Cliff:

- **We all have decided to go playing paintball tomorrow afternoon.**

Gerry:

- **I don't remember anybody asked about my opinion.**

Cliff:

- **Well, you weren't here when we talked about it.**

Gerry:

- -----

Cliff:

- **Yeah, I suppose I should have, but it didn't come to my mind and anyway I thought you'd like the idea.**

A) How about going to the theatre instead.

B) I wouldn't have agreed with you.

C) You could have phoned me.

D) You ought to know by now that I hate warlike games.

E) You shouldn't have made a decision for me?

46. Fiona:

- -----

Cengiz:

- **I'm not shocked. It was undoubted that the stress between the two teams would finally lead to much problem.**

Fiona:

- **Oh my goodness. It is very bad to hear that a football match causes such violence.**

Cengiz:

- **Of course it is. And that's why I do not go to the stadium under any condition. I prefer to watch the matches on television.**

A) Did you hear that almost eighty-eight football fans were wounded at the weekend?

B) I'm sorry I can't go to the match tomorrow. You can go instead of me.

C) Have you got any opinions why football is so famous in Turkey?

D) There were so many sports programs on TV, but almost all of them focused on football.

E) Was the new player able to show his so-called unique skills in weekend's match?

47. Cherly:

- **Has Greg given up playing soccer? He is really good.**

Wendy:

- **Well, he injured his ankle two week ago.**

Cherly:

- ----

Wendy:

- **No, he just needs to have a rest for a couple of weeks. Then he'll be OK.**

A) Really? That's terrible. I'm sure he can't wait to get better.

B) What happened? Did he get into a game before warming up?

C) Will he be able to play again?

D) Oh dear, he hates not being fully active, doesn't he?

E) Do the doctors think he will never be able to be on the pitch again?

48. Timothy:

- **Right, let's discuss what we have to do for this homework.**

Buzz:

-**Yes, it says we must research some aspect of the school campus.**

Timothy:

- **Then, we must develop interview, don't we?**

Buzz:

-**Yes. And we must write an article and do a presentation in class.**

Timothy:

- ----

Buzz:

- **I agree with you, but I think you haven't read the directions completely especially for the first two pages because it is given information clearly in those pages.**

A) Then I suppose we can share the duty; you do the presentation and I can write an article. Do you agree with my idea?

B) I haven't read the directions. Do they want an academic presentation?

C) It is the most difficult and boring part of preparing an a research.

D) Writing an article and doing a presentation in class?; I don't think they want us to do this and also for these types of researches interviews are enough to take the desired results.

E) Yes, I know but I am really short of time so do you mind doing me my part for me?

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. The boy saw that he was not going to be punished, so his frightened expression on his face disappeared and smiled.

- A) You should give punishment to scared people if you want them to be hilarious.
- B) After he was disciplined and terrified, he didn't smile anymore.
- C) When the boy understood that they weren't going to give him any punishment, a smile appeared on his face instead of a terrified look.
- D) Because the child was not found guilty, his behaviour changed.
- E) Forgiving boy's mistakes makes him feel happy.

50. The newspapers are putting the blame on his private secretary, but I think several other people are equally guilty.

- A) The names of some of the guilty people were given to the newspapers by his private secretary.
- B) Quite a lot of people are annoyed at the attitude of the newspapers towards his private secretary.
- C) According to the newspapers, it is not only his private secretary who is to blame; several other people are also involved.
- D) Some of the people who are quite as guilty as his private secretary have managed to avoid getting their names in the newspapers.
- E) It seems to me that several people are at fault, not just his private secretary as the newspapers are suggesting.

51. If I'd known how much they were going to charge at this hotel, I'd have stayed somewhere else.

- A) The prices were so high at that hotel that I decided to find a more reasonable one.
- B) This hotel is far too expensive, so we'd better go to another one.
- C) If only I'd checked the prices of a few hotels, I could have found a less expensive one.
- D) Although I knew this was an expensive hotel, I didn't look around for a cheaper one.
- E) I didn't realize just how expensive this hotel was, but if I had, I'd have gone elsewhere.

52. Exactly as we had been told, there was a sign on the door in both Spanish and English.

- A) There was a notice on the door not only in Spanish but in English as well and we had been informed about it.
- B) What we were surprised at was the mark in two languages, Spanish and English.
- C) Nobody had told us anything but we saw a sign in two languages, one of which was Spanish and the other English.
- D) He didn't warn us about the notice boards on the door.
- E) I was shocked when I saw the English and Spanish notices on the door.

53. It is language more than anything else which distinguishes man from the animals.

- A) There is no other thing as effective as language in marking man from the animals.
- B) The only factor that indicates the difference between animals and the man may be anything but language.
- C) Animals have a language system apart from men.
- D) In addition to many characteristics, language; though it has the least influence, is one of the factors in differentiating man from animals.
- E) Animals and man can not be separated from each other even by language.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. Some friends of yours had offered you a dinner that you couldn't refuse. When you came home, your wife had already set the table. Since you are full, you use your acting skills and make up an excuse. You malingering saying;

- A) I'm sorry honey, I wish I hadn't eaten with my friends.
- B) I've cooked your favourite dishes darling, which one would you like to start with?
- C) I'm not hungry. Why don't you call your friends for dinner? I'm sure they would love to taste your delicious food.
- D) Ooh darling, I wish I could eat with you, they all look delicious but I've been puking all day, I must have caught the stomach flu.
- E) Wow! These are my favourite dishes, you are the best cook I know. Thank you so much for all your efforts. I'll wash my hands and come.

55. Your friend has just finished university and he is looking for a job. You know that your boss is looking for a new employee so you try to persuade him to leave a CV to the company. It is so hard to encourage him because he feels he is not the right candidate for the job since he doesn't have all the requirements. After your last hopeless effort, he stubbornly says;

- A) You don't have to have all the requirements, I'm sure you'll get the job. Please just leave a CV.
- B) Look! I appreciate your effort but they won't accept me, I'm not qualified enough for that job.
- C) It would be great to work with you together, I hope the boss accepts me for the job.
- D) Okay, okay! I will come tomorrow and leave a CV. You win. I'll do what you want.
- E) Do you really think they would accept me? I'm very excited, I hope they will approve my CV.

56. You were given a duty to do by your boss two weeks ago. You had to accept this duty. In the last two weeks you were so busy that you forgot about the thing the boss had ordered you to do. Today was the deadline of the duty he gave you. He got very mad at you and accused you of irresponsibility. You feel offended by your boss's reaction. You reply to him implying his ungratefulness. You say;

- A) I'm very sorry sir, I was so busy with other things, I promise it won't happen again.
- B) I'm only one day late, I can finish it by tomorrow sir, I can solve everything with one day delay.
- C) After all I have done for this company, is this the reaction I deserve?
- D) Sorry sir but you can't talk to me in this manner. I don't agree with you, I'm a very responsible person.
- E) I thought you were a responsible person, how could you forget something so important for them

57. You are a health inspector and you have been assigned to observe a big food factory. As soon as you get in the factory, the boss welcomes you. You get suspicious that someone may have informed the boss about your observation duty before you came. He acts very confident and talks very politely to you. He keeps praising his factory and says that they give big importance to hygiene. You see that everywhere has been newly cleaned and tidied. Feeling that you are treated like a fool, you decide to leave the factory. Just when you are about to leave the factory, you see three rats running around the hall. You turn to the boss, and cynically and ironically you say;

- A) What a pity! Guess you didn't have time to get rid of the rats before I came.
- B) Sir, I'm sorry but I have to report these rats on my report. This is an important fault.
- C) I wish I hadn't seen these rats, I was just about to write my report positively.
- D) I'm very sorry, I really don't know where those rats came from. Please forgive us.
- E) I knew that this was an unhygienic factory, and I'm sure that someone has informed you about my inspection. Finally I caught you.

58. You are walking on the street and you see a man, who has got a baseball bat in his hand, shouting at a woman. You ear-witness the man's threats towards the woman. You get very annoyed and feel sorry for the woman. You feel you have to do something but you have to be careful so that no one gets hurt. Finally, you build up your courage and go beside them to prevent something worse that may happen. You terrify the man by saying;

- A) Sir, please calm down. You shouldn't shout like this in public domain. This is very wrong and rude. Please solve your problems in a civilised manner.
- B) Hey, I love baseball, what a coincidence. May I look at your baseball bat, it looks like a unique one.
- C) Madam, why did you get this man so angry, you shouldn't have provoked a man like this.
- D) If I were you, I wouldn't hurt someone who is weaker than myself. Why don't you fight with someone who is your equivalent.
- E) I am an undercover police officer, give me that bat immediately, I've already called the mobile support team and they will be here in two minutes.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Fibromyalgia is a common and complex chronic pain disorder that causes widespread pain and tenderness to touch that may occur body wide or migrate over the body. Along with other symptoms, pain and tenderness wax and wane over time. Fibromyalgia (FM) affects people physically, mentally and socially. _____. It occurs in people of all ages, including children. The literal translation of the word fibromyalgia is pain in the muscles, ligaments and tendons. But FM is much more than pain and presents with many other symptoms that vary from person to person.

- A) Fatigue, sleep disturbances, cognitive difficulties, and stiffness are the most prevalent symptoms reported.
- B) Doctors don't know what causes fibromyalgia, but it most likely involves a variety of factors working together.
- C) Fibromyalgia can sometimes be triggered by a physical trauma, such as a car accident.
- D) There is no cure for fibromyalgia.
- E) Approximately 10 million Americans have FM with a ratio of about 8 to 2, women over men.

60. The mystery of the giant, ape-like creature Bigfoot, or Sasquatch has been causing a stir for hundreds of years. It dates back to ancient legends of Indian tribes living on the northwest coast of the United States and Canada. _____. One of the first discoveries of Bigfoot was back in 1811 when British explorer David Thompson found large footprints that have been attributed to the creature. The mythical beast is thought to stand seven to 10 ft tall and weigh more than 35 stone, with footprints 17 inches long.

- A) Some supposed footprints of the animal are known to be hoaxes.
- B) Though thousands of people claim to have seen the hairy hominoid, the evidence of its existence is fuzzy.
- C) The most famous image of a Bigfoot is the short film taken in 1967 by Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin.
- D) However, many people allege that Bigfoot is not a legend but living.
- E) Bigfoot can be mistaken for a grizzly bear.

61. Baldness typically refers to excessive hair loss from your scalp. Hereditary hair loss with age is the most common cause of baldness. _____. Others may cover it up with hairstyles, makeup, hats or scarves. And still others choose one of the treatments available to prevent further hair loss and to restore growth.

- A) Some people prefer to let their baldness run its course untreated and unhidden.
- B) Hair loss can affect just your scalp or your entire body.
- C) Anyone - men, women and children - can experience hair loss.
- D) It can be the result of heredity, hormonal changes, medical conditions or medications.
- E) A huge industry has sprung up offering remedies for hair loss.

62. There are about 5,000 different species of ladybugs in the world. Most people like them because they are pretty, graceful, and harmless to humans. But farmers love them because they eat aphids and other plant-eating pests. _____. Most ladybugs have oval, dome-shaped bodies with six short legs. Depending on the species, they can have spots, stripes, or no markings at all.

- A) Ladybugs are happy in many different habitats, including grasslands, forests, cities, suburbs, and along rivers.
- B) One ladybug can eat up to 5,000 insects in its lifetime!
- C) These much loved critters are also known as lady beetles or ladybird beetles.
- D) Larvae grow quickly and shed their skin several times.
- E) Worker honeybees are all females and are the only bees most people ever see flying around outside of the hive.

63. The term 'Theatre of the Absurd' was coined by Martin Esslin in 1965. It is different from conventional drama. An absurdist drama is a play that depicts life as meaningless, senseless and uncertain. There is an absence of story, organized plot, and characterization. Everything that happens seems beyond rational motivation, occurs at random, or by an inexplicable sequence of events. The language in an absurdist drama often goes nowhere. Characters misunderstand or misinterpret one another. The action is at times frantic and intricately involved. _____

- A) 'Waiting for Godot' by Samuel Beckett is one of the best examples of the Theatre of the Absurd.
- B) When first performed, these plays shocked their audiences as they were startlingly different than anything that had been previously staged.
- C) Actors move without purpose and often act against the dialogue rather than moving with it.
- D) Arthur Adamov, Eugene Ionesco, Jean Genet and Harold Pinter are the other most important names in this area.
- E) The playwrights involved with the Theatre of the Absurd were not conscious of belonging to a movement while writing their plays.

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Chinese mothers believed that their children could be the best and that if children did not excel at school, that meant parents were not doing their job properly.

- A) Çinli anneler, çocuklarının en iyisi olduğuna ve çocukların okulda başarılı olmadıklarında, ebeveynlerin işlerini düzgün yapmadıkları anlamına geldiğine inanırlardı.
- B) Çocuklarının en iyisi olabileceğine inanan çinli anneler, çocuklarının okulda başarılı olmamaları durumunda, ebeveynlerin işlerini düzgün yapmadıklarına inanırlardı.
- C) Çinli anneler, çocuklarının en iyisi olabileceğine ve çocukların okulda başarılı olmamaları durumunda, ebeveynlerin işlerini düzgün yapmadıkları anlamına geldiğine inanırlardı.
- D) Çinli anneler, çocuklarının en iyisi olamama ve çocukların okulda başarılı olmamaları durumunda, ebeveynlerin işlerini düzgün yapamadıklarına inanırlardı.
- E) Çocuklarının en iyisi olabileceğine inanan çinli anneler, çocukların okulda başarılı olmamaları durumunda, ebeveynlerin işlerini düzgün yapmadıkları anlamına geldiğine inanırlardı.

65. Prior to Gagarin's successful flight, two amateur radio operators who had set up a station in Italy claimed that they had detected and recorded radio transmissions of a cosmonaut dying while adrift in space.

- A) Gagarin'in başarılı uçuşundan sonra, İtalya'da istasyon kurmuş olduklarını iddia eden iki amatör radyo operatörü uzayda sürüklenirken ölen bir astronota ait radyo sinyalleri tespit ettiler ve kaydetttiler.
- B) Gagarin'in başarılı uçuşundan önce, iki amatör radyo operatörü uzayda sürüklenirken ölen bir astronota ait radyo sinyallerini İtalya'daki bir istasyonda tespit ettiklerini ve kaydetttiklerini iddia ettiler.
- C) Gagarin'in başarılı uçuşundan önce, İtalya'da istasyon kurmuş olan iki amatör radyo operatörü uzayda sürüklenirken ölen bir astronota ait radyo sinyalleri tespit ettiklerini ve kaydetttiklerini iddia ettiler.
- D) İtalya'da istasyon kurduğu iddia edilen iki amatör radyo operatörü, Gagarin'in başarılı uçuşundan sonra, uzayda sürüklenirken ölen bir astronota ait radyo sinyalleri tespit ettiler ve kaydetttiler.
- E) Gagarin'in başarılı uçuşundan önce, iki amatör radyo operatörü, İtalya'da istasyon kuran bir astronotun uzayda sürüklenerek öldüğüne dair radyo sinyalleri tespit ettiklerini ve kaydetttiklerini iddia ettiler.

66. It may seem a strange way to entice tourists, but Australians hope a horror film about a giant crocodile stalking some terrified tourists will boost visitor numbers.

- A) Turistleri ikna etmek için garip bir yol gibi görünebilir, ancak Avustralyalılar korkmuş birkaç turisti takip eden dev bir timsah konulu bir korku filminin, ziyaretçi sayısını artıracığını umuyorlar.
- B) Turistleri ikna etmek için garip bir yol gibi görünebilir, ancak Avustralyalılar bir korku filminde birkaç korkmuş turisti takip eden dev bir timsahın, ziyaretçi sayısını artıracığını umuyorlar.
- C) Turistleri ikna etmek için garip bir yol gibi görünebilir, ancak Avustralyalılar bazı korkmuş turistleri takip eden dev bir timsah konulu bir korku filminin, ziyaretçi sayısında bir artış olacağını düşünüyorlar.
- D) Turistleri ikna etmek için garip bir yol gibi görünse de, Avustralyalılar korkmuş birkaç turisti takip eden dev bir timsah konulu bir korku filminin, ziyaretçi sayısını artıracığını umuyorlar.
- E) Turistleri ikna etmek için garip bir yol gibi görünebilir, ancak korkmuş birkaç Avusturyalı turistleri takip eden dev bir timsah konulu bir korku filminin, ziyaretçi sayısında bir artış olacağını umuyorlar.

67. The greatest naive artist was Henri Rousseau, who, poverty-stricken but determined, carried his pictures to exhibitions year after year and took no notice of the ridicule, as he was completely convinced of his own genius.

- A) Fakir ama kararlı olan en naif sanatçı, her yıl sergilere resimlerini götürün ve kendi dehasından emin olduğu için alay edilmeye aldırılmayan Henri Rousseau'du.
- B) En önemli naif sanatçı; her yıl sergilere resimlerini götürün ve kendi dehasından emin olduğu için alay edilmeye aldırış etmeyen fakir ama kararlı Henri Rousseau'du.
- C) Fakir ama kararlı olan en önemli naif sanatçı Henri Rousseau, her yıl sergilere resimlerini götürür ve kendi dehasından emin olduğu için alay edilmeye aldırış etmezdi.
- D) En önemli naif sanatçı Henri Rousseau; fakir ama kararlıydı ve her yıl sergilere resimlerini götürür ve kendi dehasından emin olduğu için alay edilmeye aldırış etmezdi.
- E) Fakir ama kararlı olan en önemli naif sanatçı; her yıl sergilere resimlerini götürün ve kendi dehasından emin olduğu için alay edilmeye aldırış etmeyen Henri Rousseau'dur.

68. Discussion is a useful first step in conflict resolution as it allows both the conflict and the various issues related to the dispute to be examined and exposed to public scrutiny.

- A) Tartışma, yararlı bir ilk adımdır; çünkü ihtilaf hem çatışmanın hem de anlaşmazlığa ilişkin çeşitli konuların incelenmesine ve kamunun denetimine maruz bırakılmasına olanak tanır.
- B) Tartışma; ihtilaf çözümünde yararlı bir ilk adımdır, çünkü ihtilaf hem çatışmanın hem de anlaşmazlığa ilişkin çeşitli konuların incelenmesine ve kamunun denetimine maruz bırakılmasına olanak tanır.
- C) Tartışma; ihtilaf çözümünde, ya çatışmanın ya da anlaşmazlığa ilişkin çeşitli konuların incelenmesine ve kamunun denetimine maruz bırakılmasına olanak tanıdığı için yararlı bir ilk adımdır.
- D) Tartışma; ihtilaf çözümünde, hem çatışmanın hem de anlaşmazlığa ilişkin çeşitli konuların incelenmesine ve kamunun denetimine maruz bırakılmasına olanak tanıdığı için yararlı bir ilk adımdır.
- E) İhtilaf çözümünde, hem çatışmanın hem de anlaşmazlığa ilişkin çeşitli konuların incelenmesine ve kamunun denetimine maruz bırakılmasına olanak tanıdığı için tartışma yararlı bir adımdır.

69. Judo is a system of attack and defence, without the use of weapons, derived from the ju-jitsu, an ancient method of combat.

- A) Judo, silah kullanmadan yapılan ve eski bir savaş yöntemi olan ju-jitsu' dan türetilen, bir saldırı ve savunma sistemidir.
- B) Judo, eski bir savaş yöntemi olan ju-jitsu' dan silah kullanmadan türetilen bir saldırı ve savunma sistemidir.
- C) Judo, eski bir savaş yöntemi olan ju-jitsu ile silah kullanmadan yapılan bir saldırı ve savunma sistemidir.
- D) Judo, eski bir savaş yöntemi olan ju-jitsu'dan türetilmiştir ve silah kullanmadan yapılan bir saldırı ve savunma sistemidir.
- E) Judo, eski bir savaş yöntemi olan ju-jitsu'dan türetilen, silah kullanmadan yapılan bir saldırı ve savunma sistemidir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Nehirlerin okyanuslara tatlı su taşıdığını herkes bilir; ancak nehirlerin okyanuslara tatlı su taşıyan tek kaynak olmadığını herkes bilmez.

- A) Everybody knows that rivers can carry freshwater into the oceans; yet it isn't known by everybody that rivers aren't the only source of freshwater carrying to the oceans.
- B) Everybody knows that rivers carry freshwater into the oceans; yet not everybody knows that rivers are the only source carrying freshwater to the oceans.
- C) Everybody knows that rivers carry freshwater into the oceans; yet not everybody knows that rivers aren't the only source carrying freshwater to the oceans.
- D) Everybody knows that rivers carry freshwater to the oceans; and not everybody knows that rivers are the only source freshwater carrying to the oceans.
- E) Not everybody knows that rivers carry freshwater to the oceans; yet everybody knows that rivers are the only source carrying freshwater to the oceans.

71. Her insanın aklında kendine bile itiraf etmekten çekindiği bazı doğrular vardır.

- A) There have always been some truths in every person's mind to refrain from confessing even himself.
- B) Each person has his own truths refraining from confessing himself.
- C) Each person refrains from confessing some truths in his mind even himself.
- D) There are some truths in many people's mind refraining from confessing even themselves.
- E) Each person has some truths in his mind refraining from confessing even himself.

72. Daha yüksek hayat standartları ve çağdaşlaşma için uğraşan gelişmekte olan ülkeler, dünya üretiminin dörtte birinin daha azına, ancak nüfusunun üçte ikisine sahiptir.

- A) The developing countries striving for higher standards of living and modernization have less than two-thirds of the world's production but one quarter of its population.
- B) The developing countries striving for higher standards of living and modernization have less than one quarter of the world's production but two-thirds of its population.
- C) Higher standards of living and modernization have less than one quarter of the world's production for the developing countries but two-thirds of its population.
- D) The developing countries striving for higher standards of living and modernization have one quarter of the world's production and two-thirds of its population.
- E) The developing countries for modernization and higher standards of living have less than one quarter of its population but two-thirds of the world's production.

73. Yaygın inancın tersine, yeryüzündeki insanları kozmik ışıklardan koruyan, yerkürenin manyetik alanı değil daha çok atmosferin kalınlığıdır.

- A) Contrary to popular belief, it is not the bulk of the atmosphere that shields people on the ground from cosmic rays, but rather Earth's magnetic field.
- B) Contrary to popular belief, it is not Earth's magnetic field that shields people on the ground from cosmic rays, but rather the bulk of the atmosphere.
- C) Contrary to popular belief, it is not Earth's magnetic field that shields people on the ground from the bulk of the atmosphere, but rather cosmic rays.
- D) Contrary to popular belief, it is not cosmic rays that shields people on the ground from Earth's magnetic field, but rather the bulk of the atmosphere.
- E) Contrary to popular belief, it is not the bulk of the atmosphere that shields people on the ground from cosmic rays, but rather Earth's magnetic field.

74. Sanayileşme, yaşam standartlarımızı giderek artan bir hızla yükseltmemize olanak sağlarken, aynı zamanda dünyanın değişik bölgeleri arasındaki karşılıklı bağımlılığın büyümesine yol açmaktadır.

- A) While it leads to increase the mutual dependence among the different regions of the world, at the same time, industrialization allows us to raise our standards of living at an ever-increasing pace.
- B) Industrialization allows us to raise our standards of living at an ever-increasing pace, at the same time, it leads to increase the mutual dependence among the different regions of the world.
- C) Industrialization allows us to raise our standards of living at an ever-increasing pace, while at the same time, it leads to increase the mutual dependence among the different regions of the world.
- D) While industrialization allows us to raise our standards of living at an ever-increasing pace, at the same time, it leads to increase the mutual dependence among the different regions of the world.
- E) While industrialization allows us to raise our standards of living at an ever-increasing pace, at the same time, the mutual dependence among the different regions of the world leads to increase.

75. Modern penguenleri doğal olarak avlayan bir kara hayvanı bulunmazken, Büyük Auk kuşu, kutup ayıları ve tilkilerle uğraşmak zorundaydı, ki bu da onun sayısının oldukça düşük olmasına yol açmıştır.

- A) While modern penguins have no natural land predators, which kept its number very low, the Great Auk had to deal with polar bears and foxes.
- B) While the Great Auk had to deal with polar bears and foxes, which kept its number very low, modern penguins have no natural land predators.
- C) While modern penguins have no natural land predators, the Great Auk had to keep its number very low, which dealt with polar bears and foxes.
- D) While modern penguins have no natural land predators, the Great Auk had to deal with polar bears and foxes, which kept its number very low.
- E) While the Great Auk has no natural land predators, modern penguins had to deal with polar bears and foxes, which kept its number very low.

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

76. (I) Venice is one of the most beautiful cities of the world. (II) It lies on over a hundred islands in a lagoon in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea. (III) Venice is unique environmentally and architecturally. (IV) Venice is a cultural and tourist center and is famous for its museums, architecture, cityscape and world of art. (V) The first inhabitants came to the islands of Venice at about 500 A.D.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. (I) The sea is our mother, sister and home, and as such I love her. (II) We get so much from the sea and ocean, she gives us life, oxygen, food. (III) She regulates the climate and she in the sea makes ours a wonderful life. (IV) But due to illegal whale huntings, blue whales are facing the danger of extinction. (V) Without the ocean and all the life in it, our planet would be much poorer.

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

78. (I) Considering that Madagascar's population is growing by three per cent a year, the tension between rich land and poor residents is increasing day by day. (II) Alarmed ecologists, who have named Madagascar a biodiversity country, are angry with the cutting down of forests. (III) In 2002 the global environmental community rejoiced when green-friendly Marc Ravalomanana was elected president. (IV) But only seven years later, in the spring of 2009, the military replaced Ravalomanana with a former radio disc jockey who seemed to have little interest in protecting the environment. (V) Every year thousands of tourists visit the country to enjoy the nightlife and the music played at wooden discos.

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

79. (I) Most human beings are awake during the day and sleep all night. (II) But owls are nocturnal. (III) Owls have such large eyes that their eyes absorb more light than normal. (IV) This means that they sleep all day and stay awake at night. (V) Since owls are nocturnal, they must eat at night.

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

80. (I) In developed countries obesity is the most widespread form of malnutrition. (II) Malnutrition is a disorder of your food intake. (III) In most cases malnutrition means undernourishment, a lack of food and not enough calories. (IV) It is widespread in developing countries. (V) One of the major causes of malnutrition in developing countries is famine and drought which lead to the unavailability of food.

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

BU SAYFA BOŐ BIRAKILMIŐTIR.

BU SAYFA BOŐ BIRAKILMIŐTIR.

ÜNİVERSİTEYE YOLCULUK PROJESİ

Amaç

İl Millî Eğitim Müdürlüğü olarak; eğitimin sacayakları olan öğrenci, öğretmen ve velilerin aktif katılımı ile eğitimde bilinçlendirme ve yönlendirme, ölçme değerlendirme, öngörü, kariyer planlama ve doğru tercihte bulunma çalışmaları aracılığıyla kaliteli ve etkili eğitim faaliyetleri sunma amaçlanmıştır.

Hedef

Çalışmamızın hedefleri; ilimiz genelinde üniversiteye hazırlığı 9. sınıftan itibaren bilinçli bir eylem planı hâline getirmek, ortaöğretim kurumlarında hâli hazırda eğitim-öğretim sürecinde olan ortaöğretim kurumlarımızın öğrencilerine sınav sistemin tüm detaylarını anlatmak ve kavratmak, kurumsal farklılıklara meydan vermeden ilimiz genelinde tüm ortaöğretim kurumlarında ortak çalışma alanları ve faaliyetleri oluşturabilmek, ilimizin hak ettiği ve arzuladığı başarı sıralarını yakalayarak üniversiteye yerleştirmede Türkiye genelinde ilk 10'daki iller arasında yerini almasını sağlamaktır.

PROJE FAALİYETLERİ

1	YGS ÇALIŞTAYI : 2014 yılında durum değerlendirmesi yapmak ve çözüm önerileri oluşturmak amacıyla ilimiz eğitim paydaşlarının uzman temsilcilerini ve taraflarını doğrudan bir araya getirip etkin bir katılımı tüm gün süren bir çalıştay yapıldı.
2	SEMİNERLER: Öğrencilere yönelik sınav kaygısı ve motivasyon seminerleri Okul türlerine göre sınav sistemi bilgilendirme seminerleri Velilere sınav sistemi ve kaygısına yönelik bilgilendirme seminerleri
3	Deneme Sınavları: Her yıl ilimiz geneli tüm 12. sınıf ve kontenjanlar dâhilinde mezun düzeydeki adayların katılacağı ve kendilerini il geneli başarı sıralarında görebilecekleri ÖSYM sınav yönergesine uygun TEMEL YETERLİLİK TESTİ (TYT), ALAN YETERLİLİK TESTİ (AYT) ve YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT) olmak üzere 3 oturum şeklinde YKS SON PROVA deneme sınavı uygulanması
4	Paneller: Meslekleri ve özelliklerini tanıtmak amacıyla alanında uzman kişilerce " Kariyer Günleri Panelleri " yapmak ve üniversite gezileri düzenlenmesi.
5	DATA Sistemi: Merkezî ve deneme sınav sonuçlarını ülke, il, ilçe, okul ve branş bazında son üç yılı içeren sonuçlarının değerlendirildiği ve depolandığı veri tabanının oluşturulması ve proje sürecinde izleme değerlendirme ayağında aktif olarak kullanılması
6	Tercih Merkezi: Öğrencilere uzman kişiler tarafından modern tercih robotu kullanarak bilinçli bir yönlendirme yapılması
7	Süreli Yayınlar yoluyla tüm 11 ve 12. sınıf öğrencilerimize sınav sistemine yönelik bilgilendirme amaçlı kitapçıklar ve broşürler verilmesi.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

- 1. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, kol ya da cep saati gibi her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açılöçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sına-va kalem, silgi, kalemtraş, saat vb. araçla ve kulaklık, küpe, broş vb. takı, herhangi bir metal eşya ile girmek de kesinlikle yasaktır. Yiyecek, içecek vb. tüketim malzemeleri de sınava getirilemez. Adaylar sınava şeffaf şişe içerisinde su getirebilecektir.**
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 90 ve son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama-ya sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen süreler aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
- 3. Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.**
4. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
5. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanızla bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
8. Soru kitapçığında yer alan kitapçık türünü cevap kâğıdına işaretleyiniz. Size söylendiği zaman, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınının sayfası eksik yada basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
9. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
10. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
- 11. Her testin cevaplarını cevap kâğıdındaki ilgili alana işaretleyiniz.**
- 12. Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

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