



KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI
LİSANS
(CS)
YABANCI DİL TESTİ
(İNGİLİZCE)

7 TEMMUZ 2012 CUMARTESİ

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :

ADI :

SOYADI :

SALON NO. :

SIRA NO.:

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

SORU KİTAPÇIK
NUMARASI :

**TEMEL SORU
KİTAPÇIĞI**

Bu numarayı cevap
kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana
kodlamayı unutmayınız.

DİKKAT! SINAV BAŞLAMADAN ÖNCE AŞAĞIDAKİ UYARILARI MUTLAKA OKUYUNUZ.

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

Adayın imzası:

Soru kitapçık numarasını doğru kodladım.

Salon görevlisinin imzası:

Adayın soru kitapçık numarasını cevap kâğıdına doğru kodladığını onaylıyorum.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta Kamu Personel Seçme Sınavı Yabancı Dil **(İngilizce)** Testi bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **60 dakikadır (1 saat)**.
3. Bu testte **60 soru** vardır.
4. Bu kitapçıkta testte yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
6. Bu test puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri düşülecek ve kalan sayı testle ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır. Bu nedenle, hakkında hiçbir fikriniz olmayan soruları boş bırakınız. Ancak, soruda verilen seçeneklerden birkaçını eleyebiliyorsanız kalanlar arasında doğru cevabı kestirmeye çalışmanız yararınıza olabilir.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 60 soru vardır.

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

1. Despite the ---- of laws in society, its manifestation in the form of general codes first appears only around 3000 BC.
 A) belief B) separation
 C) engagement D) agreement
 E) importance
2. They certainly have a very ---- lifestyle: flying in private jets and staying in 5-star hotels around the world.
 A) glamorous B) challenging
 C) defiant D) enthusiastic
 E) sustainable
3. They reached their conclusion based ---- on evidence found at the site of the murder.
 A) occasionally B) constantly
 C) primarily D) gradually
 E) intentionally
4. In a recent press conference, the company ---- their plans to launch a new hybrid car in autumn.
 A) originated B) revealed
 C) qualified D) advised
 E) contributed
5. About 14,500 years ago, hunter-gatherers in the eastern Mediterranean ---- their migratory lifestyle and settled in villages.
 A) turned into B) broke off
 C) put off D) gave up
 E) looked into
6. In 1944, there was general acceptance and support for the ---- of the first International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to help stabilize the world economy.
 A) setting up B) making up
 C) taking up D) holding up
 E) bringing up

7. - 13. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. Physical training ---- muscles in several ways and ---- the functioning of the heart and the respiratory system.

A) is altering / has improved
B) alters / improves
C) had altered / would improve
D) altered / must have improved
E) has been altering / will improve

8. Since the 1990s we ---- more research on child development that ---- the limitations of earlier work in the field of developmental psychology.

A) have been seeing / would recognize
B) had seen / recognized
C) saw / could recognize
D) see / will recognize
E) have seen / recognizes

9. Deflation is a situation where the prices ---- goods in an economy are, ---- average, falling rather than rising.

A) at / from
B) for / in
C) in / within
D) of / on
E) from / of

10. He accepts some responsibility ---- being part of an industry that designed devices he now believes are hazardous ---- people's health.

A) from / on
B) of / in
C) on / by
D) in / about
E) for / to

11. Buying books would be a good thing ---- one could also buy the time to read them in.

A) so
B) since
C) if
D) as
E) but

12. Freud's favourite way of understanding his patients was dream interpretation, ---- he encouraged people to talk without restraint about their dreams.

A) but
B) while
C) although
D) so
E) before

13. The world is changing ---- rapidly now ---- there is no guarantee you will have a job for life, nor that the company you join will continue to exist.

A) so / that
B) as / as
C) such / as
D) more / like
E) much / than

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

Barcelona, the self-confident and progressive capital of Catalunya in Spain, vibrates with life. A thriving port and prosperous commercial centre of 3 million people, the city offers numerous possibilities, and (14)---- in a lengthy visit you will likely only scrape the surface. It boasts some superb museums (15)---- outstanding *modernista* architecture. This is most (16)---- expressed in Antoni Gaudi's extraordinary church of the Sagrada Familia. From early morning to long (17)---- midnight, the world-famous boulevard that is the Ramblas, is choked with people shopping, chatting in cafés or watching the street performers. (18)---- sunny afternoons, the city's beaches attract thousands of sunbathers, cyclists and diners.

14.

- A) yet B) since
C) rather D) even
E) such

15.

- A) in case of
B) as well as
C) as long as
D) as good as
E) on behalf of

16.

- A) perfectly
B) permanently
C) freshly
D) crucially
E) selectively

17.

- A) just B) before
C) after D) ever
E) never

18.

- A) Under B) At
C) By D) To
E) On

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

19. Supposing the doctor were to decide later this year that stronger medicine is needed, ----?

- A) what illness does the patient have
- B) who would make such a decision
- C) could she afford to buy it
- D) when would the patient decide
- E) will the patient be making an appointment

20. By the time he boarded the plane, ----.

- A) he had probably spent a lot more time on in-flight games
- B) the plane was flying at an altitude of 10 thousand feet
- C) he had already got to know eight important business people
- D) the discount business class ticket was still very expensive
- E) changing planes in a busy airport was a headache for him

21. ---- that absorbs energy from the Sun's rays and uses it to make food.

- A) Roots of the plant are nourished with water
- B) Plants are grown in large containers
- C) Some chemicals control plant growth
- D) Plants are unique in their ability to produce food
- E) A leaf is often a flat structure

22. It is doubtful that the proposal will be accepted in the parliament ----.

- A) unless there are more important matters to consider
- B) since it would be considered a tax increase by many
- C) after the parliament resumes the new year's budget-making
- D) while federal programs must be paid for by federal funding
- E) whereas the proposal itself is never discussed by the committee

23. ----, it generally refers to elite kinds of artistic works such as operas, poetry, classical music and serious novels.

- A) When the term "culture" is used in connection with the arts
- B) As culture involves the transmission of specific ideas
- C) Although we may not understand every culture we encounter
- D) Since language is the most essential element of the culture
- E) As long as culture deals with the written forms of literature

24. ----, modern grand pianos have metal frames with heavier strings and can be played much more loudly.

- A) Since the only instrument symbolizing the Romantic period is the piano
- B) Whereas some pianos have a third central pedal like that of a tambourine
- C) Though many orchestral works are arranged for the piano
- D) While early pianos are largely made of wood and have a delicate sound
- E) As the glockenspiel piano requires years of training to master

25. - 28. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Across the technologically developed world, scientists are building progressively more human-like machines. "Social robots" are now entering human culture, most frequently as entertainers for the very young and as caretakers for the very old. In Japan, consumers buy "therapeutic robots" like the humanoid *Wakamaru*, which is designed to provide companionship for the elderly and disabled, and is capable of basic social interactions with its owners. In the US, recent holiday seasons have seen parents fighting to buy robotic toys for their children to "nurture" and play with. It is this drive to build robots that appear to understand us and engage with us – and perhaps one day think like us – that is providing scientists with some unsettling and unique insights. And it is driving the emerging field of roboethics, which asks questions about how these machines affect us and how best to integrate them into our culture.

25. It is pointed out in the passage that "social robots" ----.

- A) are providing effective childcare for parents who work
- B) have caused social disturbances in the countries where they are used
- C) are definitely unsuitable for both children and the elderly
- D) are a concept that might become a reality in the near future
- E) are already providing a useful service in some countries

26. The passage tries to ----.

- A) provide a guide for dealing with the social problems caused by robots
- B) warn the reader of the dangers involved in creating human-like machines
- C) raise the readers' awareness of our evolving relationship with social machines
- D) persuade readers to buy more electronic toys and games
- E) encourage the reader to do more research on how robots could help society

27. The writer feels that present day robots ----.

- A) provide researchers with perspectives into potential social issues
- B) understand people's feelings as well as technological needs
- C) can actually think like real children or very old people
- D) can replace people in many important areas at work
- E) are no more than mere toys that are designed by enthusiastic scientists

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

- A) it is the disabled that can benefit the most from robots
- B) people have a need to build machines that they can interact with
- C) the US is leading the development of robotics technology
- D) the field of roboethics led to the creation of social robots
- E) robots' full integration into human society will never be possible

29. - 32. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In post-tsunami Japan, the prime minister must decide which towns and villages in Tohoku will be restored and which won't be. Much of rural Japan has been losing its population and industrial strength for years. Decentralizing power, which would require a revolution in the central government, would help the process. Japan has long been a top-down economy: government bureaucrats make the decisions and allocate the tax revenues; local leaders react accordingly. Those in Tokyo working on revival plans are caught up in paperwork and are too far away from the damaged areas to grasp the complexities of life there. Japan's de-populated towns need to join forces and share budgets – a move central government is too busy and distracted to make. The biggest mistake would be for Japan to try to recreate what existed before the March 10, 2011 tsunami. Despite what has been a lost year for Japan, the nation still has an opportunity for the kind of restructuring that does not come along often. It would be a shame if Japan wasted it.

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

- A) Japan is well-equipped to overcome the difficulties of any disaster, natural or man-made
- B) the prime minister largely appears to understand the complexities of life in tsunami-ravaged areas
- C) Japan's central, as well as local government officials, have been working together to address the tsunami-related problems
- D) the central government has failed to act appropriately to solve the problems caused by the tsunami
- E) politicians have been spending all tax money collected to help tsunami affected-regions

30. According to the passage, one solution offered to stop the loss of population and industrial strength is to ----.

- A) restore the powers of the central government
- B) let the prime minister deal with the issue
- C) regulate the assets of the central government
- D) decide where new industry should be located
- E) provide the local governments with more power

31. As it is stated in the passage, Japan's top-down economy ----.

- A) allows the bureaucrats to observe the seriousness of the situation in remote regions
- B) does not enable effective communication between the government and the local administrators
- C) lets those in Tokyo see the complexities of life in urban areas
- D) encourages the de-populated towns to join forces and share the limited budget
- E) makes it possible for the local leaders to make their own decisions in times of disaster

32. According to the writer of the passage, it would be completely wrong for Japan to ----.

- A) try and make up for the lost year
- B) focus on the complexities of the situation
- C) rebuild what existed before the tsunami
- D) seize the opportunity to rebuild the nation
- E) spend its money on restructuring

33. - 36. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Investment in human capital is just like investment in any other thing. If you invest in a building, you expect to receive a rate of return on your investment. You expect to receive some reward for not consuming all your income today. The same is true for investment in human capital. If you invest in yourself by going to college, rather than going to work after school and earning more money, you presumably will be rewarded in the future by a higher income and/or a more interesting job. On average, the rate of return on investment in human capital is similar to the rate of return to investment in other areas. The main cost of education is the income lost, or the opportunity cost, through not working. However, the extra income earned over a lifetime is almost always more than enough to compensate for this. Individuals' earning capacity is also related to innate abilities and non-acquired human capital such as strength, good looks, coordination, and mental alertness. But the additions to human capital which take place as people acquire education and training are usually more important.

33. According to the passage, if individuals acquire more human capital, ----.

- A) their attractiveness to a potential employer is guaranteed
- B) it is likely that they will earn more money in the future
- C) their innate abilities and attributes become more important
- D) the real cost of a quality education becomes unimportant
- E) they become more willing to take risks in their choice of employment

34. It is suggested in the passage that ----.

- A) acquired human capital is usually more crucial than non-acquired human capital
- B) individuals' potential productivity has more to do with non-acquired human capital
- C) going to college increases a person's mental alertness and coordination
- D) strength and coordination are reinforced by the type of education received
- E) learnt abilities alone determine individuals' future prospects

35. As it is stated in the passage, a person's potential productivity is determined by ----.

- A) the right mix of individuals' entrepreneurial talent and determination
- B) doing part-time work while studying to gain experience and earn more money
- C) strength, good looks, coordination, and mental alertness
- D) investment in your physical appearance and health and workplace training
- E) a combination of inborn capacities and other qualities obtained through investing in oneself

36. According to the passage, the rate of return on investment in human capital ----.

- A) has to do with both experience and on-the-job training
- B) is related to the opportunity cost of receiving a high school education
- C) compensates for the lack of a college education in the early years
- D) is not very different from the rate of return on investment in other areas
- E) stems from uncertainty in the usually unstable market place

37. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Imagine you are a professor doing research in a library. You have an assistant who brings books that you request to your desk as you find new sources from bibliographies. Now imagine that you are doing the same research, but on the Internet. In both cases, you're reading documents, finding links, and then reading the documents the links point to. The only difference is that in one case the documents are printed on paper and in the other, they're spread across a screen. Despite the similarities, our experience of these two situations will be quite different. Consider the language we'll use. In the first case, we'll *take* a book from the shelf, find a link, *get* another book and *put* the first one *back*. At the physical desk, I'm still the centre of the universe. I cause things to be brought to me and to be taken away when I have finished with them. Now consider the language we use to talk about the Web experience: we *go* to a site, we *browse*, we *surf*, we find a link and we *go* to it. When we're done, we *leave* the site. The desk is a place where we sit; the Web is a space through which we travel.

37. The writer asks the reader to imagine they are a professor in order to ----.

- A) consider the various reasons for doing research
- B) understand the typical life of a professor
- C) compare different ways of obtaining information
- D) evaluate the different ways that data is organized
- E) observe the way our study habits have changed

38. According to the passage, both libraries and the Internet ----.

- A) make different use of modern technological resources
- B) are places which imaginative people often enjoy visiting
- C) differ only in how much information can be retrieved
- D) offer the opportunity to read texts with connections to other texts
- E) contain all the information anyone would ever need to know

39. We can understand from the passage that the words expressing how we use the library and the Internet ----.

- A) are related to how we experience each situation differently
- B) point to the different times in which each was developed
- C) change depending on the momentary objectives of the speaker
- D) show how book readers can be either active or passive
- E) depend on whether or not the research is for work or leisure

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

- A) going to the library is less energizing than using the Internet
- B) using the Internet is like a journey to different places
- C) reading from the Internet sources is much more difficult than those of the library
- D) surfing the Internet is a way to open your mind to the world
- E) visiting the library helps us maintain our academic traditions

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

41. Professor:

– Globalization is to a certain extent reversing nowadays as countries weigh the risks of not having enough goods in their own markets.

Student:

– Can you give us an example?

Professor:

– ----

- A) Well, the world is still a highly uncertain place.
- B) Yes, finance is badly needed global economy.
- C) Yes, small banks are closing down.
- D) Well, China produces most of the world's products.
- E) Yes, India has tried to ban cotton exports recently.

42. Emel:

– We need to get together and work on our presentation.

Elif:

– I don't know when we could do that. I'm really busy at the moment.

Emel:

– ----

Elif:

– That's unfair! You know I want to work on it just as much as you do.

- A) You need to help me finalize it.
- B) Do you have a problem working with me?
- C) You've always got an excuse for not doing it.
- D) Do you think you work less than I do?
- E) We're going to have to work really hard.

43. Sinan:

– I've got a physics exam tomorrow and I'm really nervous.

Cem:

– ----

Sinan:

– That'd be great!

Cem:

– OK, see you later.

- A) Why do you always get so nervous?
- B) Has the teacher given you any study notes?
- C) What do you plan to do about it?
- D) Would you like to study together this evening?
- E) Didn't you have a physics exam yesterday?

44. Tourist:

– I'd like to go somewhere warm, but I also want to experience a bit of culture.

Travel Agent:

– Have you thought about going to Dubai? It has one of the world's fastest growing art scenes and it's a great alternative to London or New York.

Tourist:

– ----

Travel Agent:

– Well, from March 21 to 24, the city will put on the biggest show of the year, Art Dubai.

- A) Do you think it will attract people from London and New York?
- B) When would be a good time to visit Dubai to take advantage of its cultural activities?
- C) How do I get from the Dubai International Financial Centre to the important art galleries?
- D) Do most visitors to Dubai spend a lot of money on cultural activities?
- E) How can I exhibit my own work in this unique artistic environment?

45. - 48. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

45. Scientists are now looking to the computer industry for alternative ways to help Alzheimer's patients. One approach is centred on a small camera called SenseCam, worn like a necklace that takes photographs automatically throughout the day. ---- Each photograph can help patients remember those things that make up a person's identity.

- A) The idea is to use the images not to replace memory but to stimulate it.
- B) Dozens of groups are now working on pilot tests of the device for memory impairments.
- C) A video camera may be able to slow the damaging effects of Alzheimer's disease.
- D) Some people are sceptical about the device as older people are often against technology.
- E) The studies on the device show that they have no real practical application.

46. If the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh were an independent country, it would be the fifth most populous in the world. It already has a dynastic political family in the Ghandis, who have been based in Uttar Pradesh and have been in political power for four generations. So, recent local elections in this state of 200 million were carefully watched as a measure of the political changes happening in India. ---- This time, regional parties dominated the state's politics.

- A) The state parliament in Uttar Pradesh has 403 seats to be contested among the Ghandis and other candidates.
- B) The results were disastrous for the Ghandi family and for India's central party.
- C) Gandhi was never present in the campaign trail throughout the election period.
- D) Before the elections, Rahul Gandhi was widely predicted to be the next president of India.
- E) The state of Uttar Pradesh with its 200 million people needed Gandhi's leadership for the next elections.

47. Sensing the emotional states of others is an important part of social interaction. If you do not do this well, you may end up unintentionally annoying or offending those in your social circle. ---- You can strengthen friendships by recognizing when a person is sad and looking for appropriate comfort, for example. To succeed in business, you also need to accurately detect the emotions of other people when proposing a new idea or deciding when to ask for promotion.

- A) You cannot help but communicate your mood to colleagues and neighbours through subtle cues.
- B) Some people find it virtually impossible to detect other people's feelings and have difficulty relating to others.
- C) In the past, scientists focused largely on a region of the brain responsible for detecting emotional hints.
- D) Researchers have found that cues such as posture and tone of voice are critical to nonverbal communication.
- E) Detecting emotional hints is critical to success in many domains such as friendships and business.

48. Madagascar is renowned for its extraordinary animals, particularly lemurs, a group of primates extinct elsewhere on the planet. ---- The island was one of the last places on earth to be settled by people, receiving its earliest migrants in the middle of the first millennium. Moreover, despite Madagascar's proximity to Africa – 400 km at the closest point – those settlers have long been suspected of having arrived from the Malay islands – modern Indonesia – more than 6,000 km away.

- A) Its history of human settlement, though, is equally unusual.
- B) Madagascar is quite an interesting holiday destination.
- C) The Islanders' culture includes elements that are characteristically Asian.
- D) There were many Malay expeditions across the Indian Ocean.
- E) It is likely that a successful colonization would have been followed by others.

49. - 56. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

49. Better ways of storing energy are needed in order for electricity systems to become cleaner and more efficient.

- A) Elektrik sistemlerinin daha temiz ve verimli olması isteniyorsa enerjiyi depolamak için çok daha farklı yöntemler denenmelidir.
- B) Daha temiz ve verimli elektrik sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi için öncelikle enerjiyi yeterince depolamak gerekir.
- C) Elektrik sistemlerinin daha temiz ve verimli olması için enerjiyi daha iyi depolama yollarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.
- D) Elektriğin temiz ve verimli bir şekilde kullanılabilmesi için enerjiyi farklı şekillerde depolama yöntemleri gereklidir.
- E) Elektrik sistemlerinin temiz ve verimli olması, enerjiyi saklama yollarında yapılacak değişikliklere bağlıdır.

50. Civilization is the product of hundreds of generations working together achieving more than what any one person could achieve alone.

- A) Medeniyet, insanların yüzlerce nesil boyunca tek başlarına bir şey başaramadıklarını anlamaları sonucu birlikte çalışmaya başlamalarıyla şekillenmiştir.
- B) Medeniyet, yüzyıllar boyu nesillerin tek başlarına bir şey yapmak yerine hep birlikte çalışması sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Medeniyet, yüzyıllar boyunca birlikte çalışmayı başaran insanların ürünlerinin bir sonucudur.
- D) Medeniyet, herhangi birinin tek başına yapabileceğinden daha fazlasını başarmış yüzlerce neslin birlikte çalışmasının ürünüdür.
- E) Medeniyet, insanların tek başlarına bir şeyler başarmak yerine birlikte çalışmalarının ürünü olarak yüzlerce yılda oluşmuştur.

51. Although only 4.2 million light years away, *Proxima Centauri*, the nearest star to our solar system, is not visible to the naked eye from Earth.

- A) Güneş sistemine en yakın yıldızlardan biri olan *Proxima Centauri* sadece 4,2 milyon ışık yılı uzaklıktadır, ancak yine de yeryüzünden çıplak gözle görülemez.
- B) Sadece 4,2 milyon ışık yılı uzaklıkta olmasına rağmen güneş sistemimize en yakın yıldız olan *Proxima Centauri*, yeryüzünden çıplak gözle görülemez.
- C) Güneş sistemimize en yakın yıldız olarak bilinen *Proxima Centauri*, hemen hemen 4,2 milyon ışık yılı uzaklıkta olmasına rağmen yeryüzünden çıplak gözle izlenemez.
- D) Güneş sistemine yaklaşık 4,2 milyon ışık yılı uzaklıkta olan *Proxima Centauri*'yi yeryüzünden çıplak gözle görebilmek mümkün değildir.
- E) *Proxima Centauri* olarak adlandırılan ve güneş sistemimize en yakın olan yıldız, 4,2 milyon ışık yılı uzaklıkta olmasından dolayı çıplak gözle görülemez.

52. UNICEF, working alongside national governments, manages matters pertaining to the health, education, and security of children all around the world.

- A) UNICEF'in temel amacı; sağlık, eğitim ve güvenlik konularında dünyanın her tarafındaki çocuklarla ilgili sorunları ulusal hükümetleri yanına alarak idare etmektir.
- B) UNICEF'in kuruluş amacı; sağlık, eğitim ve güvenlik alanlarındaki çocuklarla ilgili konuları dünyanın her tarafındaki ulusal hükümetlerle birlikte takip etmektir.
- C) UNICEF; asıl olarak sağlık, eğitim ve güvenlik konularında dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerindeki çocuklarla ilgili sorunları ulusal hükümetlerle beraber denetlemek amacıyla ortaya çıkmıştır.
- D) UNICEF; çocukların sağlığı, eğitimi ve güvenliğiyle ilgili konuları ulusal hükümetlerle dünyanın her bölgesinde birlikte yönetmek niyetiyle oluşturulmuştur.
- E) UNICEF; dünyanın her tarafındaki çocukların sağlığı, eğitimi ve güvenliğiyle ilgili konuları ulusal hükümetlerle birlikte çalışarak yönetir.

53. Çölleşme ve diğer ekosistem değişiklikleri, ilk kez 1976'da iklimin geleceğini etkileyen önemli unsurlar olarak tanınmıştır.

- A) Changes in the ecosystem as well as deforestation were first recognized in 1976 as factors influencing the future of the climate.
- B) In 1976, deforestation and other ecosystem changes were accepted as crucial factors for the future of the climate.
- C) Deforestation and other ecosystem changes were first recognized in 1976 as important factors affecting the future of the climate.
- D) In 1976, deforestation and other ecosystem changes were identified as being among the most important factors for the future of the climate.
- E) Both deforestation and other ecosystem changes were accepted in 1976 as factors affecting the future of the climate.

54. Hayvanlar, insanların yaptığı gibi birbirleriyle konuşamazlar; ancak bu, onların diğer yollarla iletişim kuramadıkları anlamına gelmez.

- A) Animals cannot talk to one another like humans do, but this does not mean they cannot communicate in other ways.
- B) Animals cannot communicate like human beings, but it is known that they can communicate in some other ways not known to us.
- C) Animals are known to communicate in other ways although they cannot talk to one another like human beings do.
- D) Animals do not actually talk like human beings do, but that does not prove that they do not communicate at all.
- E) Animals do not have a spoken language like humans do, however, that does not mean they do not communicate at all.

55. Çin, yaklaşık 160 milyon kişinin, kıyı şehirlerinde iş aramak için kırsal kesimden ayrılmasıyla 1978'den beri tarihteki en büyük iç göçü yaşamıştır.

- A) China has witnessed the biggest internal migration since 1978, with over 160 million people leaving rural areas to work in coastal cities.
- B) Since 1978, China has experienced the biggest internal migration in history, with nearly 160 million people leaving rural areas to seek work in coastal cities.
- C) Since 1978, China experienced one of the largest internal migrations in history, with nearly 160 million citizens leaving rural areas to look for work in big cities.
- D) Since 1978, China has recorded the internal migration of 160 million families leaving rural places to seek jobs in coastal cities.
- E) Since 1978, China has encountered the biggest internal migration, with nearly 160 million people who left rural places and moved to coastal cities.

56. Dewey; eğitimde “yaparak öğrenme” yaklaşımını savunmuş ve çocukların, çalışmalarında yaratıcı olmaları teşvik edildiğinde, daha çok öğrendikleri fikrini öne sürmüştür.

- A) Dewey, who thought that children learn better when they are encouraged to be creative in their work, put forward a “learning by doing” approach to education.
- B) Dewey believed that a “learning by doing” approach to education helped children learn more in their studies than from traditional methods.
- C) Dewey’s “learning by doing” approach to education maintained the idea that children learn more when they are encouraged to be creative in their work.
- D) Dewey advocated a “learning by doing” approach to education, maintaining the idea that children learn more when they are encouraged to be creative in their studies.
- E) Dewey, believing that younger children learn better when they are encouraged to be imaginative in their studies, supported a “learning by doing” approach to education.

57. - 60. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

57. (I) Tourism takes people to new places and broadens their understanding and knowledge of other cultures and environments. (II) This is an educational process and is an important part of the industry. (III) New sporting venues, entertainment facilities, and restaurants are just some of the many positive side-effects that tourism creates for the local population. (IV) If directed properly, this education can lead to a greater awareness, sympathy and admiration for other societies. (V) This cultural exchange can help foster peace among different cultures.

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

58. (I) In the 20th century, the new science of psychology seemed to challenge the idea of free will. (II) However, brain scanners and our ability to interpret them are extremely useful. (III) Freud’s theory of unconscious drives suggested that the causes of some of our actions are not what we think they are. (IV) And then along came neuroscience, which is often thought to diminish the importance of free will even more. (V) The more we find out about the workings of the brain, the less room there seems to be in it for any kind of autonomous, rational self.

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

59. (I) The biggest industrial project on the Kenyan coast will be to the north in the Lamu region. (II) At a spot now occupied by a Kenya-US naval base, a super-port capable of handling huge container ships is due to be built. (III) A motorway and railway will move its goods to Ethiopia and Uganda, and oil will flow the other way. (IV) On arid land now inhabited by the hunter-gatherer Boni people, a new city will arise with 2 million people and an international airport. (V) Kenya’s population has grown from 8 million in 1963 to 43 million today, and incomes are rising steadily.

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

60. (I) The world’s most ambitious solar power project is scheduled to begin in Morocco. (II) The plan is to use solar panels across the Sahara Desert to make use of the Sun’s rays, which shine there all year round. (III) The destination seems to be ideal for a holiday in the sun. (IV) Because North Africa’s sunlight is so intense, solar panels used by this project could generate up to three times the electricity produced by similar projects in Northern Europe. (V) By 2050, this system could supply 15-20% of Europe’s electricity requirements.

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

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, açölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adayların adı mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Sınava kalem, silgi, kalemtırış, 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 test için verilen cevaplama süresi **60 dakikadır.** Yabancı Dil Testi başladıktan sonra **ilk 15** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamaı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz.**
 - 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 uyarılarına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
 - 6.** Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenlerin kimlik bilgileri Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye ya da vermeye kalkışanları uyarmak zorunda değildir; sorumluluk size aittir.
- Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel ya da toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
- Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
- 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 salon görevlisinin atacağı imzalar hariç, kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
 - 8.** Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanlara kimlik bilgilerinizi yazınız. 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 ya da basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
- Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki “Soru Kitapçık Numarası” alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki “Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım.” kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.**
- Soru kitapçığı ve cevap kâğıdı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız ve salon görevlisinin, kodlamanın doğru yapıldığını beyan eden hem soru kitapçığınızıdaki hem de cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alanı imzaladığından emin olunuz. Salon görevlisi imzasını tükenmez kalemle ve siz kodlamayı yaptıktan sonra atmalıdır.**
- 9.** Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM’de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
 - 10.** Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün olamamaktadır, sorumluluk size aittir.
 - 11.** Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
 - 12.** Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
 - 13.** Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı ve cevap kâğıdınızı salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.

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

KAMU PERSONEL SEÇME SINAVI
LİSANS (CS)
YABANCI DİL TESTİ
CEVAP ANAHTARI
7 TEMMUZ 2012 CUMARTESİ
İNGİLİZCE

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