



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

LİSANS YERLEŐTİRME SINAVI-5

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

**17 HAZİRAN 2017
CUMARTESİ**

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

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta Lisans Yerleştirme Sınavı-5 İngilizce Testi bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**.
3. Bu testte 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 test puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı ham puanınız olacaktır. Kısa cevaplı sorular bu uygulamanın dışında tutulacaktır.
6. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
7. Kısa cevaplı soruları, cevap kâğıdındaki ilgili alana sola dayalı olarak yazıp kodlayınız.
8. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.



Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. Because anxiety is a common mental health concern today, efforts should be directed towards the ---- of anxiety disorders.

- A) extension B) prevention
C) prevalence D) restriction
E) outcome

2. Sometimes all that is needed to help solve a problem is a chance to talk about it with a ---- listener.

- A) sympathetic B) memorable
C) fierce D) hostile
E) speculative

3. The Caribbean is a haven for colourful bird life, most ---- the scarlet *ibis* of Trinidad and Tobago, a bird that feeds on crabs and other small sea creatures that live in the coastal mudflats.

- A) ultimately B) annually
C) privately D) formally
E) notably

4. Meditation is a learned technique for refocusing attention that ---- a different state of consciousness.

- A) gets along B) grows apart
C) looks into D) brings about
E) takes after

5. Well before printing from moveable types ---- by Gutenberg, a great deal of printing on paper by woodcut ---- in Asian regions.

- A) was developed / had been done
B) had to be developed / was done
C) were being developed / was to be done
D) was to be developed / has been done
E) would be developed / was being done

6. For years it ---- that life ---- below a certain depth or above a certain heat.

- A) will be thought / might not exist
B) is thought / cannot exist
C) was thought / could not exist
D) has been thought / should not exist
E) had been thought / would not have existed





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7. ---- by a Roman-Goth coalition in Gaul in 452 AD, the Huns, led by King Attila, invaded northern Italy, ---- Padua and Verona.

- A) Having been defeated / attacking
- B) To have been defeated / being attacked
- C) To defeat / having attacked
- D) Defeating / to have attacked
- E) Being defeated / to be attacked

8. In schools, cheating can be defined as any means ---- which a student breaks rules in order to gain an unfair advantage ---- classmates in an exam.

- A) in / about B) by / over C) at / for
- D) on / through E) from / with

9. ---- aeroplanes have made it easier for us to explore the world, nearly one in three of us claim to be anxious or fearful of flying.

- A) Only if B) Whenever
- C) As soon as D) Although
- E) Because

10. ---- knows for certain, but it is believed by ---- scientists that during sleep the brain organises, processes and stores information, and produces memories.

- A) Anyone / some B) No one / most
- C) Someone / plenty of D) Another / all
- E) One / a number of

11. Powdered milk can be obtained ---- by spraying a fine mist of milk into a heated chamber ---- by adding the milk in a thin layer to a heated surface, from which the dried milk solids can be removed.

- A) the more / the more B) so / that
- C) either / or D) just / as
- E) such / that

12. ---- the gadgets that count steps, measure blood pressure and heart rate, untrained people can monitor their health, which used to be done only by doctors in the past.

- A) Thanks to B) In spite of
- C) Rather than D) In search of
- E) As opposed to





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18. - 25. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

18. Although we look different from animals, ----.

- A) they make up 40 percent of the existent creatures
- B) our bodies share a number of similarities on the inside
- C) the human body is a complicated system
- D) they live in all kinds of places or habitats
- E) the way we see the world differs significantly

19. Although not all cigarette smokers die of lung cancer, ----.

- A) mouth cancer has also been associated with cigars and pipes
- B) clear evidence exists that they have an increased chance of developing a form of cancer
- C) smoking and poor diets account for two thirds of cancer deaths in the United States
- D) lack of physical activity and exposure to ultraviolet light are additional risk factors for cancer
- E) personal life-style choices have the biggest influence on physical health

20. Whereas there is now an increased awareness of dark chocolate's health benefits, ----.

- A) consumers are eating chocolate more regularly
- B) chocolate recipes have been adapted to local tastes
- C) people are continuing to have inactive lifestyles
- D) consumers remain faithful to the taste of dark chocolate
- E) milk chocolate is still the most popular with consumers

21. Once you can take a positive view of stress, ----.

- A) the amount of prescribed medicine for depression is on the increase
- B) getting professional support can be the best way to recover from depression
- C) you are less likely to feel out of control or depressed
- D) social anxiety may cause more intense feelings
- E) learning lessons from your experiences is of great importance





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

Albinism is characterised by the absence of the pigment melanin in the eyes, skin, hair, scales, or feathers. It arises (13)---- a genetic defect and occurs in humans and other vertebrates. (14)---- they lack the pigments that normally provide protective colouration against the sun's ultraviolet rays, albino animals rarely survive in the wild. Humans (15)---- certain albino animals (e.g. rabbits) for their appearance for a long time. In humans with generalised, or total, albinism, the (16)---- person has milk-white skin and hair; the iris of the eye appears pink, the pupil red. Vision abnormalities (17)---- astigmatism, nystagmus (rapid involuntary oscillation of the eye), and photophobia (extreme sensitivity to light) are common.

13.

- A) off B) from C) with
D) along E) over

14.

- A) Until B) Although
C) Because D) Unless
E) Whether

15.

- A) would breed B) will breed
C) were breeding D) have bred
E) had bred

16.

- A) confused B) exhausted
C) recognised D) threatened
E) affected

17.

- A) such as B) contrary to
C) for the sake of D) on behalf of
E) by means of





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22. We have been eating wheat for thousands of years ----.

- A) as you must surely have heard or read about the health problems triggered by gluten intolerance
- B) so it is the gluten component in the wheat flour that adds elasticity to the dough
- C) but it is only recently that people have become concerned about the gluten it contains
- D) and you should get yourself properly tested to exclude wheat intolerance
- E) although 86 percent of the patients who think they have a gluten-related problem have not

23. There is not yet enough explanation for the association between brain size and intelligence, ----.

- A) but people with bigger brains tend to have higher mental test scores
- B) so people who can think faster do better at tasks that require mental work
- C) even if there is still a lack of understanding of normal brain size and its variability
- D) if we do not have much knowledge about the brain's structure or function
- E) for there is a long way to go before a link between thinking and feeling can be established

24. ----, the human brain is still far more powerful than most computers.

- A) Although no artificial intelligence can challenge it
- B) If technology keeps developing at this pace
- C) Since right and left lobes have different functions
- D) Despite the human brain's capability to resolve complex problems
- E) When it comes to recognising different images

25. Field archeology requires a great deal of patience ----.

- A) although analytical skills are vital in determining its significance
- B) even if field archeologists need training in excavation
- C) because years can go by without a significant find
- D) while knowledge of ancient techniques is required
- E) unless archeologists work in difficult conditions





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26. - 28. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although aardvarks look like anteaters, they are actually related to elephants! But wait – what’s an aardvark? The unusual mammal called the aardvark was named by South Africans in the 1880s. In the local language, Afrikaans, ‘aardvark’ means ‘earth pig’. This name quite accurately describes a large, heavily built animal with thin hair and short legs, that looks much like a pig. Aardvarks live in dry places like Africa, south of the Sahara Desert. The aardvark can reach a length of 1.8 metres. Its head has huge donkeylike ears, a long snout, and drooping eyelids with long eyelashes. Aardvarks prefer to sleep during the day in an underground burrow. At night, they dig underground for their favourite food: termites. They break open the termites’ nests with their massive, flattened claws and then suck up the insects. Female aardvarks give birth to one baby every year. A few weeks after it is born, the baby aardvark begins to follow its mother around. It goes off to live on its own before it is one year old.

26. According to the passage, the aardvark’s name is quite suitable because ----.

- A) of its donkeylike ears and long nose
- B) it eats a lot of pig meat
- C) it is from South Africa
- D) it is related to the pig family
- E) of its resemblance to a real pig

27. What can be inferred from the passage about young aardvarks?

- A) They tend to live in family groups.
- B) They sleep at night until they reach maturity.
- C) They are independent creatures.
- D) They live in the Sahara Desert.
- E) Their mothers follow them around until maturity.

28. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) describe the physical characteristics of the aardvark
- B) inform readers about the general habits of aardvarks
- C) give general information about aardvarks
- D) explain why aardvarks are not related to anteaters
- E) give specific information about the mating habits of aardvarks





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29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

From its beginnings as a small village in central Italy, the city of Rome came to rule over one of the largest and most prosperous empires in history. Its armies were seemingly unstoppable, conquering most of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, almost the entire world known to the mankind at that time. Rome was founded in 753 BCE, and at first was ruled by kings. In 509 BCE, the kings were replaced by a republic and control of the city fell to consuls chosen by the Senate (ruling council). The Senate and later the emperor also appointed generals to lead Rome's armies in wars of conquest. They divided the captured regions into provinces controlled by Roman governors and guarded by Roman soldiers. They built new cities and roads and imposed Roman laws on their conquered subjects. Although they could be cruel, especially to people who rebelled against them, the Romans spread wealth, stability, and valuable new ideas all across their empire. The Romans are still remembered for their politics and philosophy, which inspired the European thinking for many centuries. Many of their buildings, supported by advanced engineering skills, still stand today.

29. It is understood from the passage that the Romans ----.

- A) were known for their kings, architecture, wars and politics
- B) had a strong army that was more powerful than the Senate
- C) ruled most of the ancient world with the help of their strong armies
- D) made a number of laws to promote the advancement of architecture
- E) were ruled by kings and the Senate at the same time throughout their history

30. How did the Romans control their huge Empire?

- A) The Senate assigned generals to go to war with their armies.
- B) They formed small regions which were under the control of specific generals and armies.
- C) The Senate and the Emperor formed conflicting rules to govern the Empire.
- D) They severely punished people who did not obey their rules.
- E) The generals became more powerful than the Senate and formed Roman laws.

31. Which of the following is true about the Roman Empire?

- A) It was established many years ago in the Middle East.
- B) It grew stronger with the help of formidable defensive structures.
- C) It was governed by the kings and divided later on by the ruling council.
- D) It influenced Europe with its developments in politics and philosophy.
- E) It had one of the largest armies in the Middle East.





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32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Canada is the second largest country in the world, occupying two-fifths of the North American continent. It was once inhabited only by native peoples, but now they make up approximately 3% of the population. The French were the first Europeans to settle in Canada, however, after years of fighting, the British gained control in 1763. Gradually, pioneers and settlers moved north and west, taking over the country. Until recently, most Canadians were descendents of these settlers, but increased numbers of people have started to come from Europe, South America, and Southeast Asia. Despite being such a large country, much of Canada is uninhabitable. On average there are only three inhabitants per square kilometre in Canada. This is due to the fact that about one third of Canada lies in the Arctic Circle and can remain frozen for up to 9 months of the year. However, towards the border with the US the climate is more temperate and thus there are many forests and grasslands. Around 3/4 of the population lives near the US border, in towns and cities around the shores of the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence River.

32. According to the text, what is true about the population of Canada?

- A) The native population of Canada declined due to the fight between the British and the French.
- B) A very small minority live away from the US border.
- C) Most of the country is habitable, with lots of forests and grasslands.
- D) The majority of the French habitants live near the US border.
- E) Every square kilometre of the country is densely populated.

33. It can be inferred that people prefer to live near the border because ----.

- A) the weather conditions are milder there
- B) it has a better climate for agriculture
- C) they do not like to live near lakes or rivers
- D) it is where the settlers came first
- E) there are no native peoples there

34. The main purpose of the text is to ----.

- A) criticise the actions of the French and British settlers
- B) explain how the British took control of Canada
- C) compare Canada's population with others in North America
- D) give brief information about Canada's population
- E) discuss the history of the different ethnic groups living in Canada





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35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Planet Earth provides all the resources we need to live – air to breathe, water to drink, soil to grow crops, fuels to burn, and materials, like metals, to build things. Most of the Earth's resources are constantly being made on Earth. Some are made quickly like wood when trees grow, or freshwater when rain falls. Some take thousands of years to form, like soil. And some are limited, like land. Land is a very basic but essential resource, because it is needed to grow plants, which are used for food, fuel, and materials. The world's land is not divided fairly at the moment – people in industrialised countries use far more than their fair share to support their lifestyle. If people in developing countries like India and China start consuming as much fuel and food, the world will not be able to support us all. Currently, the sustainable land use average per person is 1.8 hectares. However, if the 5 billion people in the developing world used as much land as the 1.5 billion in the industrialised world (5.4 hectares per person), we would need three Earths to live on.

35. Why does the author focus on land use as a measure of sustainability?

- A) It is used in a limited way throughout the world.
- B) It is the most essential resource for humanity's survival.
- C) It is not as affected by human use as other resources.
- D) It has an unlimited capacity to reproduce itself.
- E) It is the best method of measuring sustainability.

36. Why does the author give the example of land use averages at the end of the paragraph?

- A) To give an example of how land use is measured
- B) To emphasize the critical nature of the situation
- C) To show that the problem is not yet as bad as we believe it to be
- D) To promote the use of land for all nations
- E) To criticise the developing world's land use methods

37. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Land is a resource that will probably be unsustainable in the future.
- B) All resources on the planet, like wood and freshwater, are in danger.
- C) The developing world is supposed to pose less danger to sustainability than the developed world.
- D) The developing world has a fair advantage over the developed world in terms of land use.
- E) Countries like China will lead the way in industrialisation efforts.





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38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The British group Archigram, which flourished in London during the 1960s, formed as a forum for architectural discussions and ideas. Archigram was a rich mixture of people including artists and designers. Of the main six, three were experienced architects, and three were young and inexperienced and full of not always practical ideas. This combination of experienced practitioners and bright young ideas produced a novel mix, able to think in new ways and propose radical design directions. Among their most famous ideas was the Walking City – a structure that looked like a giant insect on metal legs. Its projects existed mainly on paper, but its ideas were highly influential. The members of Archigram preferred popular culture to the heroic high-culture of modernism, and proposed an architecture in which there were no buildings in the conventional sense – instead there were plug-in modules and adaptable, disposable structures in bright, Pop-Art colours. This extraordinary mix of characters and influences led to an architecture in which the conventional distinctions could be broken down.

38. According to the passage, the group Archigram ----.

- A) was composed of people from different backgrounds
- B) wanted to demolish all the old-fashioned constructions
- C) successfully adapted old buildings to popular culture
- D) taught inexperienced architects how to be practical
- E) influenced contemporary culture to a great extent

39. The underlined word 'novel' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) inspiring
- B) stimulating
- C) remarkable
- D) innovative
- E) acceptable

40. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Redefining Old Architecture
- B) A New Approach to Architecture
- C) Archigrams Protesting Architecture
- D) Popular Culture Changes Everything
- E) Archigram and the Walking City





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

41. Ryan:

- I've read that you can leave a good impression on others by changing your posture.

Fiona:

- I agree. For example, if you sit upright, this means you're self-confident, which may attract the interviewer's attention in a job interview.

Ryan:

- What's the reason behind this?

Fiona:

- ----

Ryan:

- This might be just like making predictions about a person's socio-economic status by examining his or her clothes.

- A) I know that good posture is essential for our health, especially for the proper functioning of our muscles and joints.
- B) In fact, I can hardly see a close link between the position in which you hold your body and self-confidence.
- C) People tend to draw conclusions from others' appearance, and this helps them make certain decisions.
- D) I think employers should be concerned about professional knowledge and business skills rather than posture.
- E) If you have poor postural habits and don't bother to change them, they may result in frequent neck or back pain.

42. Berna:

- I'm really fed up with my Wi-fi connection at home!

Cengiz:

- What's wrong with it?

Berna:

- ----

Cengiz:

- Maybe you should change your provider for one that offers a high-speed connection.

- A) I think there's something wrong with the computer.
- B) I find it quite hard to access certain government websites.
- C) I might have accidentally broken the internet connection.
- D) Nobody has a slow connection problem anymore.
- E) It's really slow and it's constantly cutting out.





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43. Ross:

- **Do you know why people tend to visit places that they've never seen before?**

Timothy:

– ----

Ross:

- **Still, one should take dangers and threats into consideration. You can have traumatic experiences in an unknown place.**

Timothy:

- **You're right. When we were in Iceland last winter, we were warned about a risk of volcanic eruption, but it was still worth seeing its stunning volcanoes and national parks.**

- A) No matter whether it's the first time you've seen a place or you've been there before, the most exciting thing about your trip, is being able to eat different food.
- B) While some people go to quiet and faraway places, others like travelling to busy and crowded cities.
- C) At first, exploring a different place sounds fascinating, but most towns and cities do not meet people's expectations in the end.
- D) I think the pleasure of discovering something new is what makes them enthusiastic about travelling to those places.
- E) It mostly depends on the amount and range of activities people can do in those places; otherwise they wouldn't feel attracted.

44. Journalist:

- **Do you believe planting a row of trees down the middle of an avenue in an urban area is really good for a city?**

Scientist:

- **I think it could be highly beneficial, because trees have been said to reduce urban heat and pollution.**

Journalist:

– ----

Scientist:

- **I've never heard of it. Though it seems to be true, trees are a great source of oxygen, which means cleaner air.**
- A) You're right. Having trees, regardless of their location in an urban area, always helps to deal with pollution.
- B) That's true, but research shows that a line of trees along a road may prevent the flow of fresh air.
- C) Absolutely! Trees play an important role in reducing heat and pollution, but it largely depends on the size of a city.
- D) Not only can they combat heat and pollution but also they provide people with areas for leisure and recreational activities.
- E) Actually, people should plant more trees to cope with urban heat, because we've already been threatened by climate change.





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45. Interviewer:

- ----

Buzz:

- **If we don't, humanity might die out here on Earth.**

Interviewer:

- **Do you think that we're doing enough?**

Buzz:

- **Not really. We need to increase the budgets of current projects and look for other planets that are suitable for human life.**

A) Why is it essential for us to keep focusing on space?

B) What do you think could be done to stop global warming?

C) Do you think we should be looking at alternative living arrangements, such as artificial islands?

D) Some people are against space travel. What's your opinion?

E) How do you think we can go to Mars?

46. - 50. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**46. World music is inseperable from globalisation, another equally difficult-to-define phenomenon of our age.**

A) Although it might be possible in today's world, it is not easy to differentiate between world music and globalisation, which are both hard to explain.

B) Today, world music is really hard to define, although it is possible to define globalisation as it is a well-known phenomenon in our era.

C) World music is as hard to explain as globalisation, which is a reality of our era, thus it is impossible to distinguish them from each other.

D) In today's world, unlike world music, explaining the concept of globalisation is not challenging since not everyone knows it.

E) Nowadays, defining world music has become increasingly difficult as a result of globalisation.

47. Food is made up of complex molecules that the body needs to break down so that the blood can absorb them.

A) Food is digested in a quite complicated way which requires simple molecules to circulate in the body.

B) The body needs simple molecules in the blood to be absorbed in a way that is not very complex.

C) In order for the blood to make complex molecules simpler, food is usually digested in a complicated way.

D) Food consists of complex molecules turning into simple ones for the blood to absorb in an easy way.

E) For the blood to absorb complex molecules contained in food, the body needs to break them into simpler ones.





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48. Although population growth is showing signs of slowing in many affluent countries, numbers are still rising quickly in developing countries.

- A) If there were less developing countries in the world, population growth would be higher.
- B) While the rate of population growth in developing countries is increasing, it is now in decline in wealthy countries.
- C) Unless some countries try to lower their birth rate, the population will reach unmanageable levels in rich parts of the world.
- D) With the help of developing countries, population growth is no longer a serious problem in rich countries.
- E) In case of a sharp rise in population growth in developing countries, rich ones should try to reduce theirs.

49. The process of genetic engineering itself poses no danger to animal welfare, but the genes that are removed or added can have negative effects, depending on what they are.

- A) What threatens an animal's health is not genetic engineering in which some types of genes are omitted, but the ones in which certain genes are added.
- B) Depending on the genes that are omitted or added, genetic engineering may have harmful effects and threaten an animal's health, though the process itself is safe.
- C) Although genetic engineering does not directly threaten an animal's health, the types of genes omitted or added may eliminate any probable harmful effects.
- D) No matter what types of genes are omitted or added, genetic engineering may lead to harmful effects threatening an animal's health.
- E) Genetic engineering may threaten an animal's health only if the genes omitted or added have harmful effects.

50. The etymology of the word 'chocolate' remains uncertain and open to debate, but there is no doubt that the ancient Aztecs hold the secret behind the origin of chocolate.

- A) The etymology of 'chocolate' has always been open to question, even in today's world, and it is clear that the Aztec civilisation had something to do with it.
- B) The origin of the word 'chocolate' is still not certain, and it is a controversial topic; however, it is obvious the Aztecs were not the only civilisation producing chocolate.
- C) Where the word 'chocolate' originated from is unclear, but it goes without question that the Aztec civilisation consumed large quantities of chocolate.
- D) The root of the word 'chocolate' may be in question, but it is certain that the answer lies with the ancient Aztec civilisation.
- E) 'Chocolate' is a word with an uncertain history, which is open to discussion today; however, it was the Aztec civilisation that first started consuming chocolate.





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51. - 55. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

51. **While you are driving during rush hour, you see a car with a flat tyre on the side of the road. The driver is young and seems worried. You want to help, so you say: ----**
- A) I know how to change a tyre. I can give you a hand if you like.
- B) Why don't you call the technical assistance? It looks like you have a problem.
- C) I know how these tyres are like. They're really reliable.
- D) You can't stop there like this. Don't you see it's dangerous?
- E) You're blocking the traffic, please move your car now.
52. **One of your friends is overthinking in every aspect of her life but she still thinks she cannot make right decisions and she has low self-esteem. You do not want to offend her but also give her some advice to change her attitude: ----**
- A) While thinking is generally considered to be a good thing, overthinking may have an adverse impact on your life.
- B) Stop wasting your time thinking about your plans! I think it's high time you spent more time achieving your plans than designing them.
- C) Do something unplanned and spontaneous. The courage that leads you to do something new or scary will turn into confidence.
- D) I'm really fed up with your annoying need to control everything. You must accept that things may sometimes go wrong. Otherwise, you'll probably feel disappointed.
- E) Realise that you're a people-pleaser who doesn't want her decisions to upset others. You don't have to be certain that any decision you're making is the most pleasant one.

53. **Your son and his friends have made up their minds to go hiking in the mountain range near your town. They are planning to walk 20 kilometres during the day and stay there overnight in their tents. Having seen the day's forecast, you warn him about their excursion. So you say to him: ----**
- A) People who live in the isolated areas in the forest may not provide you with food and shelter.
- B) The mountain range has an amazing variety of wildlife, so don't forget to take some pictures.
- C) Less than 1,000 people live in that area collecting fruits, growing grain or herding animals.
- D) You shouldn't go hiking today as they are predicting thunder storms in the area.
- E) In many places the mountain slopes are terraced to create space for crops, so you'd better walk carefully there.
54. **You have recently subscribed to an e-magazine. However, over the past few weeks you have come to realise the quality has deteriorated. Having decided to cancel your subscription, you call the e-magazine company and say: ----**
- A) Although I am aware that your latest issues had some problems with the writers, I still want to renew my subscription.
- B) The latest issues have been of poor quality, but I still love your magazine and I am sure that you will be able to turn things around.
- C)
- D) Unfortunately, I haven't enjoyed your past few editions. Would you be so kind as to transfer my subscription to the print format?
- E) I enjoyed the contents of your first few issues, but that doesn't give you the right to constantly call me and promote your magazine.





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55. You are going to attend a very important meeting tomorrow which will determine the future of your company but one of your employees has not completed his report yet. You want to warn him sarcastically, so you say: ----

- A) I hope you've enjoyed your free time, but keep in mind that if that report is not on my desk by the afternoon, you may not feel so relaxed.
- B) Why do you keep doing this? I just asked for a simple report, but you didn't finish it. Do it today or I will fire you.
- C) With your experience, you should have been able to finish on time. Hurry up and get me the report.
- D) What on earth should I do with you now? I have no choice but to fire you for not doing your job.
- E) You've really let the company down. Whatever you do now, you'll never get a promotion.

56. - 60. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

56. Between Greenland and Norway, the Gulf Stream waters begin a journey into the depths. Along the way, the water is sharply cooled by frigid winds from the North Pole, and its salt content increases due to the formation of sea ice. Both factors raise the water's density as well as its weight. ---- There, it flows at great depths toward the southern end of the Atlantic.
- A) After its long journey, through the depths, water rises to the surface again.
 - B) The heavier water sinks through layers of lighter water in the polar zone until it reaches the seafloor.
 - C) Surface currents in the oceans are driven by the prevailing winds.
 - D) Cold ocean currents near the shore lead to the development of coastal deserts.
 - E) The Gulf Stream splits into smaller circulating currents on its way across the Atlantic.





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57. You might have thought from watching videos of astronauts aboard the International Space Station (ISS) that spaceships were pretty benign environments. Floating around in microgravity looks like a lot of fun. As you are isolated from the rest of the human population, you are effectively quarantined against catching flu or any other transmissible disease. But in fact, space is pretty harmful to the human body. ---- Therefore, travelling beyond the planet has a number of negative effects on the body and mind which need to be overcome for long-duration missions in the future.

- A) We have evolved as social animals under the conditions on the Earth.
- B) The solution might be to generate artificial gravity on space.
- C) Special medication can be given in small amounts to protect the body.
- D) In the future astronauts will be able to stay in space for longer periods.
- E) More research is needed to identify the exact negative effects.

58. Many people believe that the snooze button on your alarm clock helps wake you up, but is this true? Here's a reason to jump out of bed on the first alarm. Not only can hitting snooze make it more difficult to wake up because you begin to enter a new sleep cycle, this fragmented sleep also makes you feel sleepier during the day as it is less restorative than uninterrupted sleep. ---- Thus, hitting the snooze button makes it more difficult to wake up than if you had risen with your first alarm.

- A) Entering a new sleep cycle and then waking again soon after can cause that feeling of laziness when we are half asleep.
- B) Research has shown that sleeping for only four hours for six nights in a row can increase stress and blood pressure.
- C) The tendency that young people have to sleep late and then reluctantly get up for school is a common habit among teenagers.
- D) Though much has been discovered about the science of sleep, more research needs to be carried out to better understand it.
- E) Less sleep may help us find more hours in the day, but it will take its toll on our health.





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59. Proteins are involved in many vital cellular chemical reactions. Some proteins provide the cell with its structural elements, whereas others make muscles contract, and enable movement. Scientists have identified 20 amino acids as being the essential components that make up all proteins. ---- So, the proteins of one species differ from those of another, and within a single organism, the proteins of one organ differ from those of other organs.
- A) Aside from their biological role in making proteins, amino acids are used for other purposes.
- B) Some active agents found in soaps and shampoos, for example, are derived from amino acids.
- C) Muscle proteins such as myosin outnumber any other type of protein in mammals.
- D) They have also faced several challenges in terms of classifying proteins.
- E) Proteins, on the other hand, are extraordinarily diverse in their structures and functions.
60. 65 million years ago, a still mysterious catastrophe overwhelmed life on earth. It seems to have been associated with some body from outer space, an asteroid or a comet, which collided with the earth. This collision created such a titanic explosion that debris blocked out the light of the sun, and the earth, perhaps for months, was blanketed by continuous darkness. ---- So did many other great reptiles, and birds. However, a few groups such as the ancestors of ducks, gulls and geese survived.
- A) In particular, flying reptiles and birds dominated the skies.
- B) Whatever the cause, the last of the dinosaurs vanished forever.
- C) Huge areas of the earth were almost empty and ready for re-occupation.
- D) As a result, the number of animals diminished for some time.
- E) Within ten million years, almost all species of the birds of today appeared.

61. - 66. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

61. Although expanding deserts are a natural phenomenon and not directly linked to global warming, increasing desert area and droughts can have negative effects on freshwater sources and food production.
- A) Artan çöl alanları ve kuraklık, taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimini olumsuz etkilese de, çöl alanlarının artması küresel ısınmaya bağlı olmayan doğal bir olaydır.
- B) Çöllerin genişlemesi küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan doğal bir olay olsa da, artan çöl alanlarının ve kuraklığın taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olabilir.
- C) Artan çöl alanları ve kuraklığın taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimi üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerine rağmen, çöllerin genişlemesi küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan doğal bir olaydır.
- D) Küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan çöllerin genişlemesi sonucu artan çöl alanları ve kuraklık, taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimine olumsuz etkide bulunmaktadır.
- E) Doğal bir olay olan çöllerin genişlemesi ve küresel ısınma, artan çöller ve kuraklık yüzünden taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimini olumsuz etkileyebilir.





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62. New findings suggest that children absorb some lessons better when they are wrapped in entertainment and imagination.

- A) Eğlence ve hayal gücü çocukların bazı dersleri daha iyi anlamasını sağlayan yeni bulgular olarak görülüyor.
- B) Yeni bulgular çocukların eğlence ve hayal gücü sayesinde bazı dersleri daha iyi özümstediklerine işaret ediyor.
- C) Son bulgulara göre, eğlence ve hayal gücüyle desteklendikleri zaman çocuklar bazı dersleri daha iyi anlıyorlar.
- D) Yeni bulgular, çocukların eğlence ve hayal gücüyle desteklendikleri zaman bazı dersleri daha iyi özümstediklerine işaret ediyor.
- E) Yeni bulgular çocukların bazı derslerde daha iyi olmalarını sağlayan şeyin eğlence ve hayal gücü olduğunu gösteriyor.

63. Among the most frequent diseases that affect the circulatory system are those that result from blockages of the arteries and veins.

- A) Dolaşım sistemini etkileyen hastalıklar arasında en sık görülenler, atardamar ve damarların tıkanmasından kaynaklananlardır.
- B) En sık görülen hastalıklar arasında dolaşım sisteminden kaynaklanan atardamar ve damar tıkanıklıkları yer almaktadır.
- C) Dolaşım sistemi çoğunlukla kaynağı atardamar ve damar tıkanıklığı olan hastalıklardan etkilenir.
- D) Atardamar ve damarları etkileyerek tıkanıklığa neden olan hastalıklar arasında en sık görülenleri dolaşım sistemi hastalıklarıdır.
- E) Atardamar ve damarların tıkanması sonucu ortaya çıkan hastalıklar en çok dolaşım sistemini etkiler.

64. People working with words all day are advised to do something non-verbal such as cooking or dancing on their spare time to refresh themselves.

- A) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilecekse bu, boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme olabilir.
- B) Kendilerini tazelemek için yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilen kişiler, tüm gün kelimelerle çalışanlardır.
- C) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için önerilen şey, boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmalarıdır.
- D) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmalarının tavsiye edilmesinin nedeni tazelenmelerini sağlamaktır.
- E) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilir.





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65. It has recently been revealed by researchers that fruit flies are highly sensitive to the odour of wine because it resembles that of their favourite food.

- A) En sevdikleri yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediği için meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna epeyce duyarlı oldukları araştırmacılar tarafından son zamanlarda ortaya konmuştur.
- B) Araştırmacılar, son zamanlarda, şarap kokusunun meyve sineklerinin en sevdikleri yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediğini ve bu yüzden meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna son derece duyarlı olduklarını açığa çıkarmıştır.
- C) En sevdikleri yiyeceğin kokusu ve şarap kokusu birbirine benzediği için meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna bir hayli duyarlı oldukları araştırmacılar tarafından son zamanlarda belirtilmiştir.
- D) Son zamanlarda araştırmacılar tarafından meyve sineklerinin, en sevdikleri yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediği için şarap kokusuna büyük ölçüde duyarlı oldukları iddia edilmektedir.
- E) Son zamanlarda araştırmacılar tarafından öne sürüldüğü üzere, meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna son derece duyarlı olmalarının sebebi, bu kokunun en sevdikleri yiyeceğin kokusuna benzemesidir.

66. Van Gogh, the most famous modern artist of the Netherlands, was not only an underappreciated genius but also a painter who was able to sell only one painting in his lifetime.

- A) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh yalnızca kıymeti bilinmeyen bir dâhi değil aynı zamanda hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilen bir ressamdı.
- B) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh yaşadığı süre boyunca kıymeti bilinmemiş bir dâhiydi, üstelik hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmişti.
- C) Hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmiş ve değeri anlaşılammış bir dâhi olan Van Gogh, Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş ressamıydı.
- D) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh, değeri anlaşılammayan bir dâhi değildi, ancak hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmişti.
- E) Van Gogh hem değeri az anlaşılmış hem de hayatı boyunca sadece tek bir resim satabilmiş bir dâhiydi, buna rağmen Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş ressamıydı.



67. - 72. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

67. Ülkeler ve uluslararası yardım kuruluşları deniz seviyesinin yükselmesinden zarar görmüş olan ada devletlerini korumak için hızlı bir şekilde deniz duvarları inşa etmektedir.

- A) Sea level rise is impoverishing island nations, so countries and international aid organisations are trying to save them through sea walls built rapidly.
- B) Countries and international aid organisations are in a hurry to build sea walls to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise.
- C) Sea walls are being hurriedly built by countries and international aid organisations to save the island nations that sea level rise has impoverished.
- D) Countries and international aid organizations are trying to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise by rapidly building sea walls.
- E) Countries and international aid organisations are hurriedly building sea walls to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise.

68. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları günümüzde kullanılan fosil yakıtların büyük bir kısmının yerini alabilir ve çevrenin devam eden kirlilikten ve küresel ısınmadan korunmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

- A) The environment can be protected from ongoing pollution and global warming by using renewable energy sources instead of a wide variety of fossil fuels used today.
- B) To help save the environment from continuing pollution and global warming, renewable energy sources will take the place of a great majority of the fossil fuels used today.
- C) Today, a great number of fossil fuels may be substituted with renewable energy sources in order to protect the environment from continuing pollution and global warming.
- D) Energy sources that can be renewed may contribute to the protection of the environment from ongoing pollution and global warming by replacing a wide range of the fossil fuels used today.
- E) Renewable energy sources can replace a large portion of the fossil fuels used today and contribute to the protection of the environment from ongoing pollution and global warming.



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69. Hayvanlar hayatta kalabilmek için avlanırken, insanlar, türleri tehdit altına sokarak ve doğanın dengesini bozarak spor ve kazanç amaçlı avlanmaktadır.

- A) Animals hunt to survive, but people hunt for sport and make profit by putting species under threat and upsetting the balance of nature.
- B) Animals hunt to survive by putting species under threat, but people hunt for sport and to make profit by upsetting the balance of nature.
- C) While animals hunt in order to survive, people hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and upsetting the balance of nature.
- D) Unlike people who hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and damaging the balance of nature, animals hunt to survive.
- E) Animals hunt since they need to survive; however, people hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and harming the balance of nature.

70. Çoğunlukla insan davranışının tahmin edilemez olduğu ve insan hareketlerini bilimsel olarak incelemenin imkânsız olduğu söylenir.

- A) Human behaviour is often said to be unpredictable, so it is impossible to study human actions scientifically.
- B) It is often said that human behaviour and actions are unpredictable and cannot be studied scientifically.
- C) The unpredictable nature of human behaviour and actions often makes it impossible to be studied scientifically.
- D) Human behaviour and actions are said to be often unpredictable as well as impossible to be studied scientifically.
- E) It is often said that human behaviour is unpredictable, and that it is impossible to study human actions scientifically.

71. İpek Yolu olarak bilinen büyük ticaret rotası Çin ile Orta Doğu ve Avrupa arasında bin yıldan daha uzun bir süredir çok değerli mallar taşımıştır.

- A) The Silk Road is the greatest trading route, which carried valuable products between China and the Middle East and Europe for thousands of years.
- B) The Silk Road is known as the great trading route that carried precious products between China and Europe and the Middle East for thousands of years.
- C) The precious goods that were carried through the Silk Road for more than a thousand years between China and the Middle East and Europe made it a great trading route.
- D) Known as one of the greatest trading routes, the Silk Road carried valuable goods between China and the Middle East and Europe for more than a thousand years.
- E) The great trading route known as the Silk Road carried precious goods between China and the Middle East and Europe for more than a thousand years.





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72. İlk insanlar ve onların ataları her ne kadar birçok doğa kanununu anlamış ve işe yarayan aletler yapmış olsa da, tek bir kişi ilk bilim insanı olarak tanımlanamaz.

- A) Early humans and their ancestors were able to understand many natural laws and create important tools, which makes it impossible to describe just one person as the first scientist.
- B) Having understood many natural laws, early humans and their ancestors produced handy tools; however, not just one person can be described as the first scientist.
- C) While it is true that early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws to make practical tools, describing one person as the first scientist is impossible.
- D) Although early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws and made useful tools, no one person could be described as the first scientist.
- E) The reason why no one person can be described as the first scientist is that early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws and made effective tools.

73. - 77. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

73. (I) Language is made up of a number of different components. (II) *Phonetics* deals with the sounds of particular words, and how they are produced and understood. (III) Linguists have developed a phonetic alphabet of speech sounds that is independent of any particular language. (IV) Meanwhile, *syntax* is the name linguists give to the rules of grammar — how individual words are put together to form sentences. (V) There are 107 distinct sounds in it, plus a large number of modifiers that can be applied according to accents and intonation.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
74. (I) Oceania encompasses more than 30 thousand islands in the Pacific Ocean, spanning from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south. (II) The traditional cultures on the islands of Oceania have become largely westernised. (III) To most geographers the lands that make up Oceania include Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, New Zealand, and often Australia and the Malay Archipelago. (IV) These islands are home to a wide range of cultures, and today many of the island nations recognise more than one language. (V) For example, in Papua New Guinea alone, a part of the island region known as Melanesia, at least 846 different languages are spoken.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V





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75. (I) Motivation and emotions serve as the emerging forces within consumers that activate certain behaviours. (II) Motivation is the persistent need that stirs up and stimulates long-term goals within a consumer, while emotions are temporary states that reflect current changes in motivation. (III) You can influence the perception of your consumers by understanding the current perception they have of your product. (IV) They often work together to impact consumer behaviour, in which the first drives a consumer through the buying process, and the second drives that motivation. (V) You can apply your knowledge of them to your marketing strategy by finding ways to stimulate consumers' emotions and motivate them to fill the need aroused by those emotions.

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

76. (I) In our modern cities, we barely notice the fantastic abundance and intensity of human-made colour. (II) Our biological inheritance, perhaps at a subliminal level, still causes certain colours to attract or repel us. (III) This is perhaps because, with so much colour around us, we have grown used to its passing pleasure. (IV) Much of this spreading sea of colour has no real function other than to attract attention to itself. (V) Unlike nature, where every colour has gradually evolved over time to fulfill some precise utilitarian purpose, we spread colour around because we like it and we can.

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

77. (I) In ancient times, rich Greeks had plenty of leisure time to spend talking, giving dinner parties, visiting the gymnasium, and playing all kinds of games. (II) Music was particularly important for them, so they sang songs at births, weddings, and funerals. (III) They had love songs, battle songs, drinking songs, and songs of thanksgiving. (IV) Greek men did not dance, but they liked to watch dancers perform at parties. (V) Unfortunately, almost no written music has survived from ancient Greece.

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





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78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız ve bu soruların cevaplarını cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana sola dayalı olarak yazıp kodlayınız.

Vitamins, along with minerals, are essential about health. They are only needed in tiny amounts, so most people should get all they need from food. However, since our bodies cannot make most of them, it is important to eat a varied diet to make sure you get enough.

78. Which of the adjectives in the text means 'small', 'insignificant'?

79. What does the underlined pronoun 'them' in the text refer to?

80. Which of the prepositions in the text is incorrectly used?



İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. E
17. A
18. B
19. B
20. E
21. C
22. C
23. A
24. E
25. C
26. E
27. C
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. D
32. B
33. A
34. D
35. B
36. B
37. A
38. A
39. D
40. B
41. C
42. E
43. D
44. B
45. A
46. C
47. E

48. B
49. B
50. D
51. A
52. C
53. D
54. C
55. A
56. B
57. A
58. A
59. E
60. B
61. B
62. D
63. A
64. E
65. A
66. A
67. E
68. E
69. C
70. E
71. E
72. D
73. D
74. B
75. C
76. B
77. D
78. TINY
79. VITAMINS
80. ABOUT



SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise; kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Her türlü elektronik/mechanik cihazla ve çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi vb. araçlarla; cep bilgisayarı, her türlü saat ile, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth, kulaklık vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; her türlü kesici ve delici alet, ateşli silah vb. teçhizatla; kalem, silgi, kalemтираş, müsvetde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete vb. yayınlar, hesap makinesi, pergel, açıölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Sınava kolye, küpe, yüzük (alyans hariç), bilezik, broş, anahtar, anahtarlık, metal para gibi metal içerikli eşyalarla (basit başörtü iğnesi ve ince metal tokalı kemer hariç); plastik veya camdan yapılmış her türlü güneş gözlüğü ile (şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç), banka/kredi kartı, ulaşım kartı vb. kartlarla; yiyecek-içecek (şeffaf pet şişe içerisindeki su hariç) ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu test için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**. LYS-5'te adaylar sınav süresinin **ilk 90 dakikası ve son 15 dakikası** içinde sınav salonundan ayrılamazlar. Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. **Bildirilen süreler aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymaınıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kapağında bulunan ilgili alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. **LYS-5'te size verilen İngilizce Testi'nin Soru Kitapçık Numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "İngilizce Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarası'nı doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvetde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
15. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" ibaresiyle başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" ibaresiyle sona erer.

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

