

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

1. Volcanoes are built by the ---- of their own eruptive products, which are lava, ash flows, airborne ash and dust.

A) accumulation                      B) destruction  
C) explosion                          D) instability  
E) growth

2. China and India serve as models for Africa because their experiences hold lessons for developing countries on how to manage ---- economic and political transformation.

A) deceitful                      B) persuasive                      C) accessible  
D) irregular                      E) gradual

3. In the largely closed economies of the Gulf, private as well as public funds have ---- turned to real estate and equity markets, fuelling a dangerous speculative boom.

A) unlikely                      B) nominally                      C) rapidly  
D) still                          E) tightly

4. Certain nations have ---- the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques to select the sex of an unborn child; but, bribery and human ingenuity have made it easy for prospective parents to bypass the statute.

A) removed                      B) outlawed                      C) explored  
D) sustained                      E) retained

5. Cells convert energy from one form to another and use that energy to ---- various activities, ranging from mechanical work to chemical synthesis.

A) turn off                      B) use up                      C) take in  
D) carry out                      E) pick up

6. The British government ---- details of the next stage of its genetically modified cropfield trials, thus ---- off a now familiar cycle of debate and demonstration.

A) has released / setting  
B) will release / to set  
C) would have released / having set  
D) is releasing / to have set  
E) released / to be set

7. Training schemes in the United Kingdom ---- by the government as unemployment ----.

A) were encouraged / will have worsened  
B) would be encouraged / had been worsened  
C) have been encouraged / has worsened  
D) had been encouraged / may worsen  
E) are encouraged / would have worsened

8. After the Germanic invasions, Celtic cultures, which in pre-Roman times ---- most of Western Europe, ---- almost entirely to the British Isles.

- A) had covered / were confined
- B) have been covering / have been confined
- C) had been covering / would be confined
- D) have covered / could have been confined
- E) were covering / had been confined

9. An Indian drug company has offered to supply an anti-AIDS drug ---- sufferers in developing countries ---- less than one-twentieth of the standard cost in the West.

- A) in / to
- B) at / over
- C) with / for
- D) to / at
- E) on / with

10. The main attention at the World Economic Forum, when it was not focused ---- China, centred on Africa's remarkable economic growth ---- the past couple of years.

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

11. In child development, play and exploration are similar ---- they are both intrinsically motivated behaviours and not directed by external goals.

- A) on the other hand
- B) whereas
- C) otherwise
- D) after
- E) since

12. At present, the European Union imports about one quarter of its gas and one third of its oil from Russia, ---- countries such as Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Hungary, the Baltic states and the Ukraine are totally or very heavily dependent on Russian energy.

- A) even though
- B) since
- C) whether
- D) while
- E) in case

13. Several species of birds in Vietnam vanished during the war, ---- they began to reappear in the 1980s and their gradual return has been encouraged by Vietnamese villagers.

- A) but
- B) since
- C) unless
- D) when
- E) if

14. Countries are interested ---- in their absolute economic welfare, ---- in how well they are performing compared to other countries.

- A) both / as well as
- B) as / as
- C) so much / as
- D) more / but
- E) not only / but also

15. A structural formula is a chemical formula that shows how the atoms are bonded to ---- in a molecule.

- A) another
- B) others
- C) the others
- D) each other
- E) every other

16. – 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaranmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Music educators give us many good reasons for playing. It is said to feed our intelligence and (16) ---- our self-esteem. It removes us from the anxieties of daily life, placing us in the curious world of self-expression, (17) ---- the linear passage of time seems to vanish. Of course, the roots of British musicianship go far deeper than a list of healthy lifestyle tips. Britain's history has shaped a great diversity of musical traditions, many of which (18) ---- flourish. The patchwork of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic nations, the myths of a rural idyll created (19) ---- rapid urbanization, the close relationship with America and the immigration from the West Indies, south Asia and Africa – all (20) ---- to the wealth of music literature and recordings.

16.

- A) raise                      B) appreciate                      C) afflict  
D) represent                      E) provoke

17.

- A) wherever                      B) which                      C) where  
D) how                      E) whom

18.

- A) then                      B) still                      C) thus  
D) almost                      E) too

19.

- A) of                      B) in                      C) at  
D) with                      E) by

20.

- A) have contributed                      B) would contribute  
C) had contributed                      D) will contribute  
E) to have contributed

21. – 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaranmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Education is both a consumption and an investment good. The (21) ---- of knowledge by reading a book can give pleasure and benefits to an individual equivalent to consuming an ice-cream or seeing a film at the cinema. But education can also help advance in a chosen career (22) ---- success is achieved in specific examinations. If a financial gain is thereby achieved, then the time spent in the educational process (23) ---- seen as an *investment*. By investing in yourself you hope that your enhanced skills add to your potential earning power in the labour market; your qualifications should help you to compete that much better against those (24) ---- qualified for a particular job. As far as an employer is concerned, your educational qualification is a means (25) ---- filtering where there is keen competition for a post.

21.

- A) contribution                      B) exclusion                      C) obscurity  
D) acquisition                      E) continuation

22.

- A) even so                      B) since                      C) if  
D) as if                      E) unless

23.

- A) might have been                      B) would be                      C) was  
D) had been                      E) can be

24.

- A) as much                      B) less                      C) least  
D) the same                      E) fewer

25.

- A) of                      B) by                      C) over  
D) with                      E) through

26. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

26. **Though the smell of fumes in an aircraft cockpit may not always spell danger, ----.**

- A) a forced landing could have been avoided
- B) even a small sensor can detect a wide range of chemicals
- C) harmless fumes had been caused by a small leak of oil
- D) it is guaranteed to alarm the pilot
- E) such a detector can easily be fitted into an aircraft

27. **Because children enjoy the process of play, ----.**

- A) various other options had been taken into consideration
- B) they are not primarily focused on achieving a product or achieving a goal
- C) group demands begin to grow steadily
- D) many alternative approaches also had to be tested
- E) the acquisition of social skills is a positive asset

28. **---- when countered by antistress measures such as exercising, enjoying time with friends and cultivating a hobby.**

- A) The ladder of success is a hard one
- B) There must be a balance between tension and relaxation
- C) Workloads seem lighter
- D) Relaxation techniques are easy to learn
- E) Stress can be understood in a variety of ways

29. **If there is too much mineral accumulation in the compost, ----.**

- A) roots get burnt and plants die
- B) some plants need less fertilizer than others
- C) the flowering season was greatly reduced
- D) most plants grow far more quickly in wet areas
- E) the growing conditions also need to be considered

30. **---- that the reasons for introducing the new-design dollar bills were the persistent reports of high quality counterfeits circulating in the Middle East.**

- A) Following a US Secret Service probe, the US Federal Reserve has wondered
- B) Enormous quantities of dollar bills are held in reserve in the US and overseas
- C) All of them are old allegations made by the US Federal Reserve
- D) The US government's currency policy has been sharply criticised
- E) It has been claimed, but never confirmed by the US Federal Reserve,

31. The United Nations officially recognized the greenhouse effect in 1995, ----.

- A) when its International Panel on Climate noted that human activity had a discernible influence on global temperatures
- B) as the economies of developing nations will grow over the next few decades
- C) if developing nations were exempted from the Kyoto Agreement
- D) since the US government announced that it would not participate in Kyoto Agreement
- E) that the participating nations must make large and costly changes in their energy systems

33. *Africa Report* is a weekly TV programme ----.

- A) unless it showcases the very best in Africa
- B) that focuses on business and investment in Africa
- C) though it covers everything from economic reform to rewarding investment opportunities
- D) so it has 250 million viewers in Africa alone
- E) as it is brought to you by the world's leading business channel

32. Oxygen, sugars and amino acids are allowed into the brain ----.

- A) as toxins could severely impair the brain's functioning
- B) which provided early evidence of the blood-brain barrier
- C) but most other substances are kept out
- D) that controls which molecules in the bloodstream can enter the brain
- E) just as no other organ is equally efficient

34. Environmentalists are criticizing the patent office for delaying its decision on some new measuring instruments ----.

- A) while the guidelines have been consistently ignored
- B) if applications for patents on plants are on the increase
- C) before objections were filed against patents on a herbicide resistant plant
- D) since they believe that these are urgently needed to detect certain problems
- E) as if the controversy had actually died down

35. ----, they operate as effective carriers and may pass it on to other birds which are more susceptible.
- A) Though many migratory birds are immune to the effects of the avian flu virus
- B) Since many residents of outlying villages have refused to carry out the culling of their chickens to prevent the spread of avian flu
- C) Despite the fact that the avian flu virus is spread, primarily, by migratory birds
- D) As symptoms of bird flu in humans are similar to those of common flu
- E) If the spread of the avian flu virus through populations of wild birds remains unchecked

36. – 40. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. More than any other factor in human history, culture has made *homo sapiens* a unique force in the history of life on Earth.
- A) İnsanlık tarihindeki diğer etkenlerden herhangi biri kadar etkili olan kültür, *homo sapiens*'i yeryüzündeki yaşam tarihinin tek gücüne dönüştürmüştür.
- B) Kültür, insanlık tarihindeki başka herhangi bir etkenden daha fazla, *homo sapiens*'i, yeryüzündeki yaşam tarihinde emsalsiz bir güç yapmıştır.
- C) Yeryüzündeki yaşam tarihinin eşsiz bir gücü olan *homo sapiens*'in insanlık tarihinde başka bir etkenden daha çok önem kazanması, kültür ile mümkün olmuştur.
- D) İnsanlık tarihinde herhangi bir etkenden daha önemli olan kültür vasıtasıyla, *homo sapiens*, yeryüzündeki yaşam tarihindeki tek güç olmuştur.
- E) İnsanlık tarihinde başka etkenlerin yanı sıra kültür olmasaydı, *homo sapiens* yeryüzündeki yaşam tarihinin emsalsiz gücü olamazdı.

37. It is time to recall that the European Union was founded on the basis of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, including the right to a fair trial.

- A) Bir kez daha anımsanmalıdır ki Avrupa Birliği'nin temeli, insan haklarına, temel özgürlüklere ve adil yargılanma hakkını da içeren hukukun üstünlüğüne dayalıdır.
- B) Her zaman anımsanmalıdır ki Avrupa Birliği'nin dayandığı temel, insan hakları, temel özgürlükler, hukukun üstünlüğü ve buna bağlı adil yargılanma hakkıdır.
- C) İnsan hakları, temel özgürlükler, hukukun üstünlüğü ve bunun bir parçası olan adil yargılanma hakkının, Avrupa Birliği'nin temelini oluşturduğu hususu her zaman anımsanmalıdır.
- D) Avrupa Birliği'nin, insan hakları, temel özgürlükler ve, adil yargılanma hakkı dahil, hukukun üstünlüğü temeli üzerine kurulduğunu anımsamanın zamanıdır.
- E) Avrupa Birliği'nin temelinde, insan hakları, temel özgürlükler, adil yargılanma hakkı ve hukukun üstünlüğünün olduğunu anımsamanın tam zamanıdır.

38. Do you think there is anywhere in the world where the left remains a vibrant and progressive force?

- A) Solun, dünyanın herhangi bir yerinde varlığını sürdüren dinamik ve ilerici bir güç olduğunu mu düşünüyorsunuz?
- B) Dinamik ve ilerici bir güç olarak solun, dünyadaki herhangi bir yerde hâlâ varlığını sürdürdüğünü mü sanıyorsunuz?
- C) Sanıyor musunuz ki bir zamanların dinamik ve ilerici gücü olan sol, dünyanın herhangi bir yerinde varlığını sürdürmektedir?
- D) Solun, eskisi gibi dinamik ve ilerici bir güç olarak dünyanın herhangi bir yerinde varlığını sürdürdüğünü mü sanıyorsunuz?
- E) Dünyada, solun dinamik ve ilerici bir güç olarak varlığını sürdürdüğü herhangi bir yer olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

39. Temples were the most important public buildings in ancient Greece, because religion was a central part of daily life.

- A) Eski Yunan'da tapınaklar en önemli kamu binalarıydı; çünkü din, günlük yaşamın temel bir parçasıydı.
- B) Din günlük yaşamın temelini oluşturduğu için, tapınaklar eski Yunan'da en önemli kamu binaları olarak kabul ediliyordu.
- C) Eski Yunan'da günlük yaşamın büyük ölçüde dine dayanması, tapınakların neden en önemli kamu binaları olduğunu açıklıyor.
- D) Eski Yunan'da dinin günlük yaşamın temel bir parçası olması, tapınakları kamu binalarının en önemlisi haline getirmişti.
- E) Eski Yunan'da, en önemli kamu binaları olan tapınaklarda sürdürülen dinî faaliyetler günlük yaşamın en temel parçasıydı.

40. In the last century, much attention was given to the language of literature and the question of whether there was in fact a separate literary language.

- A) Geçen yüzyılda, edebiyat dili çok ilgi çekmiş ve gerçekte apayrı bir *edebî dil* olup olmadığı sorusu üzerinde önemle durulmuştur.
- B) Geçen yüzyılda, edebiyat dili çok ilgi çekmiş ve apayrı bir *edebî dil* olup olmadığı sorusu hep tartışılmıştır.
- C) Geçen yüzyılda, edebiyat diline ve gerçekte ayrı bir *edebî dil* olup olmadığı sorusuna çok ilgi gösterilmiştir.
- D) Edebiyat dilinin ne olduğu ve apayrı bir *edebî dilin* gerçekten var olup olmadığı sorusu, geçen yüzyılda çok ilgi çekmiştir.
- E) Edebiyat dili geçen yüzyılda çok tartışılmıştır ve gerçekte ayrı bir *edebî dilin* olup olmadığı sorusu ele alınmıştır.

41. – 45. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

41. Dilbilimi, son zamanlarda hemen tüm alanlarda muazzam bir genişleme sağlayan, genç bir sosyal bilimdir.

- A) Linguistics, which is, in a sense, a young social science, has expanded in every area in recent times.
- B) Linguistics is a young social science, which has recently had a massive expansion in almost all areas.
- C) As a young social science, linguistics has expanded enormously in all areas in recent years.
- D) Although linguistics is in fact a somewhat young social science, its recent expansion in almost all fields has been remarkable.
- E) Linguistics, which has expanded rapidly in all areas in recent years, is in fact a young social science.

42. Shakespeare'in ailesi, idamı, 13. yüzyıl ortasında kayda geçmiş olan Warwickshire'lı eşkiya William Sakspere'e dayanmaktadır.

- A) It is to William Sakspere, a Warwickshire robber in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, whose hanging is recorded, that Shakespeare's family is related.
- B) William Sakspere was a mid-13<sup>th</sup> century Warwickshire robber whose hanging was recorded and to whom Shakespeare's family can be traced.
- C) Shakespeare's family can be traced back to a Warwickshire robber, William Sakspere, who was hung some time in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century.
- D) Shakespeare's family goes back to the Warwickshire robber William Sakspere, whose hanging was recorded in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century.
- E) Shakespeare's family has been traced back to William Sakspere, a Warwickshire robber, whose hanging in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century was recorded.

43. Yaşlıların gençleri sayıca geçeceği bir gelecekte korkan pek çok hükümet, insanları çocuk sahibi olmaya teşvik etmek için ne gerekiyorsa yapmaktadır.

- A) Fearful of a future in which the elderly outnumber the young, many governments are doing whatever they can to encourage people to have children.
- B) Most governments, afraid of a future in which there are more elderly than young people, are taking whatever measures they can in order to persuade people to have more children.
- C) In order to urge people to have more and more children, a number of governments, which fear that the elderly will outnumber the young in the future, are introducing whatever incentives they can.
- D) Various governments fear a future in which the number of the elderly will exceed that of the young, and are hence doing their best in order to convince people to have children.
- E) Since governments are afraid that, in the future, the number of the elderly will exceed that of the young, they are doing all they can so that people may have more children.

44. Elmaslar, muhteşem güzellikleri için çok şiddetle arzu edilir, ancak basit gerçek şu ki onlar sadece sıkıştırılmış kristalize karbondur.

- A) Because of their wonderful beauty, one always has a great desire for diamonds, but the truth is that they are no more than just compressed crystallized carbon.
- B) Although diamonds are always desired for their exceptional beauty, in fact they are really only compressed crystallized carbon.
- C) Diamonds are much coveted for their exquisite beauty, but the simple truth is that they are just compressed crystallized carbon.
- D) Invariably one has a strong urge for diamonds because of their extreme beauty even though in truth, they are only compressed crystallized carbon.
- E) In fact, diamonds are merely compressed crystallized carbon, but there is always a widespread desire for them due to their magnificent beauty.

45. ABD, Arap petrolünün serbest akışını sağlamak için askerî güç dahil gerekli her vasıtayı kullanmaya kendini resmen bağımlı kılmıştır.

- A) In order to secure the free flow of Arab oil, the USA has officially decided to resort to any means imaginable, including military force.
- B) The USA is officially committed to the use of any means necessary, including military force, to ensure the free flow of Arab oil.
- C) It is a determined policy of the USA to make sure, through the official use of any means, including military force, that Arab oil flows freely.
- D) The USA is clearly determined to use any means whatsoever, even military force, in an effort to secure the unobstructed flow of Arab oil.
- E) It is the official policy of the USA to ensure the free flow of Arab oil by using all kinds of means except military force.

46. – 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. In recent years, the amount of aid for developing countries has increased, and the price of many drugs has fallen. So why does one third of the world's population still lack access to proper healthcare? ----. Many charge high tariffs on life-saving medicines and equipment, sometimes even taxing products that are donated for free.

- A) If these tariffs were lowered, it would dramatically increase access to pharmaceuticals
- B) Thus, even in places where tariffs are waived, other barriers remain
- C) To a large extent, the fault lies with the poor countries themselves
- D) Naturally, it is the right of any nation to raise income as it sees fit
- E) These regulatory constraints are imposed on a wide variety of medical equipment as well as drugs



47. No description of embarrassment would be complete without considering the blush. For many of us, it is the hallmark display of embarrassment. ----. Although the physiology of the blush is not fully understood, we are getting nearer to a better understanding of it.

- A) Their results showed that blushing begins with a sharp increase of blood flow, which is then followed by a slower rise in facial temperature
- B) Although smiling occurs during embarrassment, it has a different appearance from that of amusement
- C) On the other hand, in embarrassment, the lips turn up but without the accompanying action of the crinkling of the eyes
- D) Actually, however, blushing does not necessarily accompany embarrassment, and facial reddening can occur during other physical and emotional states as well
- E) Generally speaking, heart rate and blood pressure tend to rise and fall in many emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness

48. Ice climbing and rock climbing share some important features. Both use ropes, harnesses, and other specialized equipment for ascending steep granite or blue ice. ----. A rock climber follows the natural cracks or weaknesses in the rock whereas, with ice tools in each hand, an ice climber has more freedom to blaze a path up and is limited only by the ice conditions and the technology of the tools.

- A) Most ice climbing trips require an arduous trek into the mountains and possibly several nights out in the cold
- B) But, the method of climbing in each case is different
- C) However, climbing itself has always been considered to be very dangerous
- D) There are many tragic stories of climbing accidents
- E) But once you find your footing, ice climbing can become addictive

49. Norwegians, like the Danes and Swedes, are of Teutonic origin. The Norsemen, also known as Vikings, ravaged the coasts of northwest Europe from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century and were ruled by local chieftains. ----. After 1442, the country was ruled by Danish kings until 1814, when it was united with Sweden in an uneasy partnership.

- A) Despite severe losses in the World War II, it recovered quickly as its economy expanded
- B) Norway became the second largest net oil exporter after Saudi Arabia in 1995
- C) When the World War I broke out, Norway joined with Sweden and Denmark in a decision to cooperate in the joint interest of the three countries
- D) Olaf II Haraldsson became the first effective king of all Norway in 1015 and began converting the Norwegians to Christianity
- E) In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Labor Party and the Conservative Party seesawed for control, each sometimes having to lead minority governments

50. ----. Traditionally, one of the most important tools used to study cell structures has been the microscope. In fact, cells were not described until 1665, when Robert Hooke examined the cell walls of dead cork cells using a microscope he had made. Hooke used the term "cell" because the tissue reminded him of the small rooms that monks lived in during that period.

- A) A light microscope can be used to view stained or living cells, but at relatively low resolution
- B) Early biologists thought that the cell consisted of a homogeneous jelly, which they called protoplasm
- C) Lenses in the electron microscopes are actually magnets that bend the beam of electrons
- D) Because cells are so small, scientists have had to be extremely clever in devising methods for studying them
- E) Most of the methods used to prepare and stain cells for observation also kill them in the process

51. ----. What he really seeks, however, are the most meaningful ones, and these vary from one context to another. His words may be grandiose or humble, fanciful or matter of fact, romantic or realistic, archaic or modern, technical or everyday, monosyllabic or polysyllabic.
- A) It is not unusual for a poet also to be a musician
- B) A poet creates new experiences for the reader in which the reader can participate
- C) A frequent misconception of poetic language is that the poet seeks always the most beautiful or noble-sounding words
- D) In the poem "Winter" Shakespeare is attempting to communicate the quality of winter life around a sixteenth century English country house
- E) Language has many levels and varieties, and poets may choose from them all

52. – 57. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

52. Friends are house-hunting and seem set on a certain area near the centre of the town. You don't think this is a very good area to choose, as it's noisy and crowded there and prices are higher than in other parts of the town. You offer your advice and say:
- A) I can't understand why you want to move house. Your present house is very comfortable, isn't it?
- B) Have you looked at houses in the suburbs where houses are cheaper and there's less noise?
- C) This is not a good time for buying a house; wait for the spring.
- D) Obviously the nearer you are to the centre of town the easier everything is.
- E) We've lived in the same house for 20 years and are not thinking of a move.

53. At your son's school there has been an essay-writing competition. Your son worked very hard on his entry in the competition, researching the material and then organizing it. But, he didn't get a prize, so he's very disappointed. You want to console him and say:
- A) It doesn't matter. But next time try a bit harder.
- B) Surely, you must be very upset.
- C) They should have told you what your faults were.
- D) Never mind; it was a good essay and I know you did your best.
- E) I never wanted you to enter the competition; I knew you wouldn't win.

54. You hear that a close friend is now in hospital, seriously ill. He's been complaining about aches and pains and general ill-health for weeks, but you haven't taken him seriously as you know him as a very healthy individual. You've been telling him to ignore the signs and symptoms. Now you realize how wrong you have been; to yourself really, you say:
- A) How could I have been so blind, so foolish?
- B) Well, how was I to know? I'm not a doctor.
- C) I have always shown the right way.
- D) After all, he didn't look at all ill.
- E) I expect he'll recover pretty soon now that he's being properly looked after.

55. A young friend has recently started to take piano lessons and is actually making considerable progress. However, she feels depressed because she is not improving as fast as she would like to. As you very well know, her problem is a lack of confidence in herself, so you decide to encourage her and make her keep on with the lessons. You say:

- A) Have you talked it over with the teacher? What does he advise?
- B) It's up to you. If you want to give up the lessons then you had better do so.
- C) The trouble with you is that you give up far too easily! For once, put up a fight!
- D) If one is going to play the piano one needs to start at an early age!
- E) If you aren't enjoying the lessons, then you'd better give them up.

57. You go with a friend to attend an evening party made up almost entirely of opera singers – but you don't know this until too late. Opera is an art-form that affords you no pleasure and you say this rather loudly at some point during the evening. It's clear that you've made a blunder! Later, you reproach your friend for not having warned you; you say:

- A) I've never met anyone connected with the opera before, but I really enjoyed being with this group.
- B) I didn't realize you had so many friends with a connection with the opera.
- C) I'm going to go to an opera when next I get a chance.
- D) You might have told me who they were! It would have saved me no end of embarrassment.
- E) I'm sorry I offended your friends; but I must say I didn't really like them.

58. – 63. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

56. A friend is continually asking a favour of you. You are tired of making up excuses and giving reasons for not complying. You are now working on a new tactic and are refusing on principle and offering no explanation. To a constant, "but why not?", you reply:

- A) I'm refusing. There's no more to be said.
- B) I've helped you out too many times already.
- C) I've already done a favour and will always be ready to help you again.
- D) Because I don't think that, in the long run, it would be doing you a service.
- E) Well, I suppose I could change my mind.

58. (I) The governments of the EU, the US, China, India, Japan, Russia and Korea initialled a treaty to build the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), the world's largest fusion machine, in Provence, France. (II) It will take a decade to build and will then run for two further decades, performing tens of thousands of fusion experiments. (III) At the end of that time, say its backers, the world will know once and for all if nuclear fusion is technically viable. (IV) Once this point has been settled, the costs can be taken into consideration. (V) As well as being the largest, the fusion reactor known as JET in Culham, Britain, is, by common consent, the world's most successful.

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

59. (I) In a small firm the manager may perform the role of cost accountant, salesman, personnel officer, stock controller etc. (II) However, as a firm increases in size it can take advantage of specialization of labour. (III) Each managerial role can be allocated to a specialist in that field. (IV) Many firms spend a lot of money on research and development. (V) Furthermore, bigger firms can buy in-management services and afford large in-house salaries to entice and retain the best management.

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

60. (I) Many historians were sceptical that King Arthur was a historical figure. (II) The mystique of Camelot, Arthur's Palace, endures, from Disney films to Broadway musicals to the Kennedy White House. (III) Then, in 1998, scientists unearthed a broken stone at Tintagel Castle on Britain's Cornish coast, long said to be Arthur's stronghold. (IV) The stone bore the Latin inscription *Pater Coliavificit Artognou*, which translates as "Artognou, father of a descendant of Coll, has had this built". (V) Artognou is pronounced "Arthnou", lending credence to theories that the legendary king was real.

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

61. (I) The road map of South America constantly needs updating. (II) Furthermore, we can expect that it will adversely affect international trade. (III) Hundreds of new bridges, roads and rail lines are turning formerly isolated areas into infrastructure corridors that will accelerate the continent's economic integration. (IV) This vast undertaking, which has largely escaped media attention, is certain to bring unprecedented economic progress within the continent. (V) But it also poses major risks for some of South America's most valuable natural areas.

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

62. (I) Administrative law first came into use in Turkey with the introduction of continental European legal thinking in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (II) The most influential model was that of French administrative law. (III) This model developed in the 1890s as a result of the growing influence of Western academic institutions, namely the Law and Political Science Schools in Istanbul. (IV) The model was further developed when a system of administrative courts, modelled on a French pattern, was established by the Republic in 1927. (V) Unlike the German and French Constitutions, the Turkish Constitution does not merely characterize the Republic as a social state.

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

63. (I) Patriarchy does not simply mean that men rule. (II) Otherwise, through a process of cultural evolution, societies that adopted this particular social system maximized their population. (III) Indeed, it is a particular value system that not only requires men to marry but to marry a woman of proper station. (IV) It competes with many other male visions of good life, and for that reason alone is prone to come in cycles. (V) Yet before it degenerates, it is a cultural regime that serves to keep birth-rates high among the affluent while also maximizing parents' investments in their children.

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

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

64. No other building embodies the history of Paris more than does the famous cathedral of Notre-Dame.

- A) Of all the great buildings of Paris, the cathedral of Notre-Dame holds a very special place among the people.
- B) The only building in Paris that is of any real significance is surely the magnificent cathedral of Notre-Dame.
- C) Of all the buildings in Paris, it is the celebrated cathedral of Notre-Dame that most truly represents the past of that city.
- D) Except for the famous cathedral of Notre-Dame, none of the buildings of Paris are historically representative.
- E) With the exception of the renowned Notre-Dame, few of the buildings of Paris are in anyway remarkable.

65. The north of Italy is directly responsible for the country's place among the world's top industrial nations.

- A) Italy's northern regions are well-known as one of the most industrialized areas in the world.
- B) It is entirely the northern part of the country that has earned Italy a prominent position among the world's industrial nations.
- C) In Italy, industry is focused in the north, but nevertheless she is still one of the world's top industrial nations.
- D) Italy is one of the world's top industrial countries even though all the industrial activities are concentrated in the north.
- E) Italy is one of the few countries in the industrial world where only one region, the north, is industrialized.

66. Although for many individuals, personal ethics are rooted in religious beliefs, this is not true for everyone.

- A) Each individual has his own ethical standards and these always reflect his religious beliefs.
- B) Everyone has his own ethical code which may or may not have a religious foundation.
- C) With most people religious beliefs and ethical standards are largely in harmony, at least in most situations.
- D) There is a religious basis to the special ethical code of many people, but not, by any means, of all people.
- E) Ethical standards usually effect religious beliefs but there are certain rare exceptions.

67. Her aquatic undertakings captured the public imagination and brought her unexpected fame.

- A) Her investigations into life in the oceans earned her the admiration of the general public.
- B) Her underwater adventures appealed to the general public and soon she became quite famous.
- C) As her understanding of the sea-bed grew she attracted considerable attention and even became famous.
- D) She contributed greatly to our knowledge of aquatic life and deserves her fame.
- E) People were enthralled by her undersea missions and, surprisingly, she became famous.

68. The 1980s brought a surge of new interest in expanding the definition of intelligence.

- A) Efforts to widen the definition of intelligence are immensely characteristic of the 1980s.
- B) It was during the 1980s that the definition of intelligence attracted some attention.
- C) During the 1980s the desire to broaden the definition of intelligence re-appeared with compelling force.
- D) With the 1980s radical new definitions of intelligence suddenly and unexpectedly came into being.
- E) With the 1980s came the compulsive desire to narrow the definitions of intelligence.

69. An engineer must attempt to foresee possible misuses of a product by a consumer, and take this into account in his design.

- A) When designing a product an engineer should consider how a consumer might misuse it, and adjust the design accordingly.
- B) An engineer should never forget that his products will be misused and so he must make them as safe as possible.
- C) In designing a product, an engineer should remember that it will most likely be misused by consumers unless his design prevents this.
- D) An engineer should design products that consumers cannot possibly misuse.
- E) Engineers know that, however well a product has been designed, consumers will always find a way to misuse it.

70. – 75. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

70. Sally :

- **Have you spoken to Bobby's parents yet?**

Rose :

- **Yes, I have. But it wasn't a very satisfactory meeting.**

Sally :

- ----

Rose :

- **Unfortunately not. They seemed determined to put me in the wrong!**

A) I don't know what else I can suggest.

B) I can believe that. They are not very cooperative; are they?

C) That's no surprise. Everyone knows how difficult they are.

D) That's a shame. Bobby needs help.

E) How was that?

71. Ada :

- **Are you an orchid-lover?**

Sandra :

- ----

Ada :

- **I feel the same way about them. I prefer something more natural.**

Sandra :

- **Yes; and more graceful.**

A) All I know about them is that they thrive in 60 per cent humidity and die off if it drops below 40 per cent.

B) Yes I am. Orchids are affected usually by air and temperature and draughts.

C) No; but I find the stories about their attributes quite fascinating.

D) Not really. I suppose they are too exotic for my taste. What about you?

E) I certainly am. But I leave the growing of them to the experts.

72. Anna :  
- **Are you in favour of what they now call "educational play"?**

Alan :  
- ----

Anna :  
- **I do agree. A child that dislikes school is not likely ever to be successful there.**

- A) How can children learn all they have to learn if they waste so much time playing?  
B) What exactly is that?  
C) Yes, I suppose so. As long as it's not overdone.  
D) No. I don't believe in letting children have too much of their own way.  
E) Yes, I am. It is important to make learning pleasurable.

73. Jane :  
- **I don't think we should go to Venice for our holiday this year.**

Steve :  
- **Have you been reading that disturbing article on how Venice is sinking?**

Jane :  
- ----

Steve :  
- **I know. It's also in danger because sea levels are rising.**

- A) No. Should I?  
B) Yes, I have. And it's not simply that Venice is sinking.  
C) Yes. But I think it grossly over-emphasizes the danger, don't you?  
D) Oh, people have been talking about that for years, but it won't happen, will it?  
E) Surely they could do something to save the city!

74. Brian :  
- **What is to be learned from the collapse of the viaduct when the tornado hit it?**

Harry :  
- **Perhaps we should simply admit that we can't as yet build major structures capable of resisting tornadoes.**

Brian :  
- ----

Harry :  
- **I suppose it is. But I believe it's better to be safe than sorry.**

- A) After all, it was an unusually violent tornado.  
B) Are you sure that we can't?  
C) Aren't you overlooking the fact that the anchor-bolt systems had started to corrode?  
D) Perhaps we can develop ways of doing so.  
E) Isn't that being rather defeatist?

75. Gail :  
- **Pat and Nigel seem set on selling their house here and starting a new life in France.**

Rachel :  
- **Yes, I know. It seems to be quite the fashion now to make a new start.**

Gail :  
- ----

Rachel :  
- **I'm not sure that it does. In fact, I sometimes wonder about making a new start myself.**

- A) Have you ever thought of making a fresh start?  
B) I couldn't possibly dig up my roots and start again.  
C) I imagine that very many people come to regret the move!  
D) True. But it must take a lot of courage.  
E) I couldn't do it myself but I sometimes envy those who do.

**76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

There seems no question but that the clock dial, which has existed in its present form since the seventeenth century and in earlier forms since ancient times, is on its way out. More and more common are the digital clocks that mark off the hours, minutes, and seconds in ever-changing numbers. This certainly appears to be an advance in technology. You will no longer have to interpret the meaning of "the big hand on the eleven and the little hand on the five." Your digital clock will tell you at once that it is 4:55. And yet there will be a loss in the conversion of dial to digital, and no one seems to be worrying about it. Actually, when something turns, it can turn in just one of two ways, clockwise or counter-clockwise, and we all know which is which. Clockwise is the normal turning direction of the hands of a clock, and counter-clockwise is the opposite of that. Since we all stare at clocks (dial clocks, that is), we have no trouble following directions or descriptions that include those words. But if dial clocks disappear, so will the meaning of those words for anyone who has never stared at anything but digitals.

**77. It is pointed out in the passage that the use of the clock dial ----.**

- A) is no longer practical since one is often confused about the meaning of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- B) was most popular in the seventeenth century but has since lost its importance
- C) is still widely used despite the technological progress in the manufacture of digital clocks
- D) has improved enormously since the seventeenth century due to advances in technology
- E) has a very long history though at present it is becoming less and less popular

**76. The author maintains that, when dial clocks go out of use and only digitals are used, ----.**

- A) the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" will cease to carry any meaning
- B) people will continue to use the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" on a regular basis
- C) it will be quite confusing for everyone to tell the time right away
- D) most people will wonder about the meanings of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- E) it will certainly be a major technological change unprecedented in the past



78. In the passage, the author admits that digital clocks, compared with dial clocks, ----.

- A) have a number of drawbacks which make their use rather restricted
- B) can, in the long run, be replaced by technologically new and more efficient clocks
- C) are technologically more advanced and tell time very precisely
- D) do not seem to have much efficiency and easily break down
- E) have ceased to be in widespread use due to some inexplicable technological shortcomings

80. As has been pointed out in the passage, the word "clockwise" ----.

- A) first came into use in the seventeenth century
- B) is used only in conjunction with the word "counter-clockwise"
- C) can also be used with reference to a digital clock
- D) signifies the direction in which the hands of a dial clock move
- E) has no meaning unless it is used with reference to a dial clock

79. The author asserts that people ----.

- A) are not aware of the fact that in antiquity time was completely disregarded
- B) do not seem to be concerned about "the loss" that the replacement of dial clocks by digitals will cause
- C) can also define their position accurately by using digital clocks
- D) today have a growing interest in dial clocks and value them very much
- E) have already stopped using the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" to indicate directions

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When Mozambique and South Africa ended their internal conflicts in the early 1990s, they enacted widescale amnesties, and in both countries the rule of law quickly improved. In each of them, political leaders opted to move past the violence and injustices of the past and to focus on the tasks of social and political reconstruction. As part of that reconstruction, each country became a multiparty democracy in which the accountability of leaders and other key norms of the rule of law could finally take root. The restoration of public security, meanwhile, allowed the provision of basic services. And though their criminal-justice systems remained woefully underfunded, both were finally able to start providing citizens with basic protections. While the legal, social and political improvements in South Africa between 1994 and 2004 were impressive, in poorer Mozambique, the improvement was smaller but still marked.

81. It is clear from the passage that both South Africa and Mozambique ----.

- A) underwent a very radical process of social, political and legal transformation over a decade after the mid-1990s
- B) are still extremely obsessed with their political past and have failed to adapt themselves to the norms of democracy
- C) are noted for their indifference to the rule of law and have introduced a series of non-democratic measures
- D) have not solved their internal conflicts fully although they have made their criminal-justice systems very efficient through radical reforms
- E) have resorted to every conceivable means in their efforts to restore public security

82. It is pointed out in the passage that, compared with Mozambique, South Africa has ----.

- A) never been genuinely enthusiastic about the rule of law in the country and invariably attempted to undermine it
- B) upgraded their system of criminal justice and, thus, completely eliminated violence and injustice in society
- C) given priority to the cessation of internal conflicts in the country and the establishment of various political parties
- D) made enormous progress in the social and political reconstruction of their country
- E) never been held accountable for the violence and injustices they caused in the past

83. The author points out that, along with the institution of a multiparty democracy, ----.

- A) both Mozambique and South Africa have focused on their past and begun to bring to justice those who are accountable for the crimes of the past
- B) the maintenance of the rule of law in Mozambique and South Africa has failed due to a growing rate of political misconduct
- C) one important change in Mozambique and South Africa in the late 1990s was the new political principle that leaders were to be held accountable for their policies
- D) violence and injustice in Mozambique have ceased completely while South Africa still struggles with them
- E) the question of public security has been of little concern for political leaders since they have focused their efforts on party politics

85. It is implied in the passage that the provision of basic services in Mozambique and South Africa in the pre-amnesties period was ----.

- A) a priority for all the political parties
- B) far better than it has been in the post-amnesties period
- C) regarded as an important factor in the process of democratization
- D) out of the question, owing to the absence of public security
- E) unaffected by serious and recurring economic problems

84. It is emphasized in the passage that, in the post-amnesties period, ----.

- A) radical political reforms in Mozambique are the major reason for the impressive improvements in the country's economic performance
- B) Mozambique, which is economically underdeveloped, has experienced some striking political improvements
- C) political improvements in South Africa became the model for political improvements in Mozambique
- D) Mozambique has excelled South Africa in the improvement of both its economy and political institutions
- E) Mozambique's political leaders were concerned not only with political reforms but also, more importantly, with the economic well-being of the country

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

No human dream is more universal than the longing for a paradise on earth, a place free of the ravages of time and disease, where the best in nature flourishes while the worst is forbidden to enter. By definition, such magical lands can't be near at hand; they must be remote and inaccessible – destinations to be reached by pilgrimage or a heroic journey. Ancient Tibetan Buddhist texts spoke of just such a kingdom, where wise kings, blessed with long life spans, await the day when they will take power over the world, ushering in a golden age of peace and justice. This mythical kingdom was called "Shambala," and its location was believed to be a valley in northern India. Said to be enclosed by a double ring of snow-capped mountains, this fabled valley of Shambala resembled a "mandala," which is Buddhism's circular symbol of the unity of all creation. Known only to a few European enthusiasts of Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the myth of Shambala was popularized in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the famous Russian mystic, Madame Blavatsky, who claimed she received telepathic messages from the mystic valley.

86. It is clear from the passage that the myth of Shambala ----.

- A) was originally introduced by those Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century who were interested in Buddhism and carried out extensive studies in India
- B) began to be so popular in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that, with Madame Blavatsky, it turned into a mystical kind of religion
- C) had obviously been very popular throughout Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries before it was discovered by the Europeans
- D) had originally been an Indian myth and was later adopted by Tibetan Buddhists into their own culture
- E) came to be known widely in Europe only in the last century, thanks to Madame Blavatsky

87. The author claims that a great many people ----.

- A) yearn for a distant land of absolute health, happiness and goodness
- B) imagine India as a land of plenty, where people lead a most prosperous and peaceful life
- C) go on long pilgrimages to very remote places such as Tibet, where the most popular religion is Buddhism
- D) have a mystical view of life which enables them to cope with the ravages of time and disease
- E) have a strong desire to make a pilgrimage to the mythical valley of Shambala in order to recover from their sorrows and sufferings

88. According to the passage, ancient Tibetan Buddhists ----.

- A) preferred to live in places which were very remote and not easily accessible for common people
- B) had a very strong longing for a world in which Buddhist values and ideas were shared by all human beings
- C) were most gifted writers who idealized life on earth and, in their writings, encouraged people to strive for peace and justice
- D) often made long pilgrimages and journeys to the valley of Shambala in India in order to have a mystical experience
- E) believed that a time would come when, under the rule of wise kings, peace and justice would prevail in the world

90. One learns from the passage that, for Buddhism, ----.

- A) the wise kings of the valley of Shambala value peace and justice more than any other thing
- B) man can never enjoy absolute peace and justice in the world owing to his wickedness
- C) the valley of Shambala is a sacred place for pilgrimage and worship
- D) a paradise on earth can only be established in the distant future
- E) everything created in the universe was part of one whole, which was represented by the symbol of mandala

89. As one understands from the passage, the Russian mystic Madame Blavatsky ----.

- A) was clearly one of the few Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century who were seriously concerned with studies related to Asia
- B) developed her telepathic skill through her study of Buddhism and also by making innumerable journeys to the valley of Shambala
- C) constantly dreamed of a paradise on earth and made great efforts to make peace and justice dominant in the world
- D) helped to spread interest in the mythical kingdom of Shambala
- E) believed that a study of Tibetan Buddhist texts was indispensable for the acquisition and exercise of telepathic skills

**91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The late Chinese Prime Minister, Chou-En Lai, upon being asked whether the French Revolution had been a good thing in world history, was reported to have said: "It is still too early to tell." Watching the Western media analyze the recent emergence of China as a major investor in Africa and likely to become a new factor to rival the historical Euro-American ascendancy in African politics, one is even more justified in saying that it is "too soon to tell" what the outcome of the Chinese love affair in Africa will be. Besides China, India is also increasingly mentioned as a new source of large-scale investments in Africa. For the moment, the emergence of the Asian superpowers, themselves once in the sphere of British imperialism, as investors and trading partners in Africa, seems to offer an opportunity of shaking the "marginalisation" into which most African countries have fallen since the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989.

**92. According to the passage, it is China, more than India, that ----.**

- A) has historically resisted British imperialism in order to safeguard its own interests in Africa
- B) is in the fore front in Africa as a leading investor and trading partner
- C) was extremely pleased with the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989
- D) has attached much importance to the views of the Western media
- E) has been most influenced in its ideology by the French Revolution

**91. It is clear from the passage that, with the growing economic involvement of China and India in Africa, ----.**

- A) the British economic and political interests in the region can only be maintained through more investments by Britain
- B) the Western superpowers have apparently lost their political influence in the region
- C) this continent has clearly been gaining in importance
- D) the Euro-American collaboration in the region will inevitably come to an end
- E) regional governments have begun to introduce radical measures for the improvement of the economy

93. The author points out that, historically, Africa ----.

- A) has always been on good terms with China, especially since the time of Chou-En Lai
- B) has always played a central role in world politics and economic rivalry
- C) was completely colonized by Britain but, later, came under the Soviet political influence
- D) has always been subject to the European and American political hegemony
- E) has suffered a great deal from British economic exploitation and political hegemony

95. It is indicated in the passage that, although China and India have become economically and politically most powerful in Asia, ----.

- A) they have failed to make an impact on African politics
- B) their influence throughout the world is confined to Africa
- C) they were themselves, in fact, colonized and exploited by Britain in the past
- D) they have still to upgrade themselves in order to be able to contribute to the improvement of life in most African countries
- E) their rivalry in Africa has undermined their struggle against the Euro-American alliance

94. One understands from the passage that the author ----.

- A) is not yet sure of the possible consequences of China's economic and political ascendancy in Africa
- B) is much impressed by the widespread political improvement in Africa that has been ushered in by China
- C) displays a hostile attitude towards the Euro-American ascendancy in Africa today
- D) is particularly interested in Chou-En Lai's ideas and policies with regard to Africa
- E) is very biased in his assessment of the Chinese and Indian policies concerning the future of Africa

**96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Editors have two primary functions which sometimes overlap: finding/selecting manuscripts, then polishing them for publication. Acquisitions editors perform the first chore. The approach they adopt depends on several factors. The idea for a college text, for example, usually originates inside the publishing house; the acquisition editor's job is then to choose a suitable author to produce the manuscript. In a trade book division, on the other hand, the acquisitions editor may be more passive, carefully reading manuscripts and queries that are mailed in, then recommending the best of these for development as a book. In the former case, the acquisitions editor may be knowledgeable in a given area (economics, perhaps, or one of the sciences) while the second type might be more of a generalist. Copyeditors, who whip the manuscript into shape for the press, must possess a superb background in English and bring to their work high standards of accuracy and thoroughness along with a remarkable attention to detail.

**96. According to the passage, editors have two primary functions ----.**

- A) one of which is to write publicity announcements about the books which will be published
- B) the most crucial of them to prepare manuscripts for publication
- C) which occasionally merge into each other
- D) both of which are related to the selection of books to be published
- E) which few publishers can fulfil

**97. We learn from the passage that a college text ----.**

- A) usually has its starting point in a lecturer's notes
- B) is always assigned to an author by copyeditors
- C) can only be edited by the original author
- D) is harder to edit than a trade book
- E) often has its origin in an editor's office

**98. It is clear from the passage that, the queries and manuscripts sent to an editor's office ----.**

- A) are meticulously examined with a view to making books
- B) are rarely of any interest to the editorial staff
- C) will almost always result in a publication
- D) seldom receive the attention they deserve
- E) are of vital importance in the search for a suitable writer for a given text



99. We understand from the passage that an acquisitions editor, working on college texts, will probably ----.

- A) have far better skills and qualifications than copyeditors
- B) have started his career in one of the branches of the media
- C) have taken courses in marketing and advertising
- D) aim to go on to promote sales
- E) have a specialized knowledge of one or more fields

100. It is obvious from the passage that the work of a copyeditor ----.

- A) is one of the easier ones in the publishing business
- B) hardly differs from that of the acquisitions editor
- C) has been constantly underrated
- D) requires an excellent grasp of the English language and the ability to give precise expression
- E) combines specialized knowledge with communication skills and the ability to summarize essential points

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.