

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

1. The genetic fingerprinting technique, which was developed in the UK and is now used as a ---- of legal identification, determines the pattern of certain parts of the genetic material DNA that is unique to each individual.

A) benefit B) structure
C) sufficiency D) combination
E) means

2. In existentialism, it is argued that people are responsible for, and the ---- judge of, their actions.

A) expansive B) sole
C) previous D) irresistible
E) prevalent

3. By the start of the 1990s, popular music had become ---- globalized, with seventy per cent of all production resting in the hands of just five companies.

A) possibly B) rarely
C) negligently D) significantly
E) respectively

4. The League of Nations, established in Geneva in 1920, included representatives from states throughout the world, but was severely weakened by the US decision not to become a member, and had no power to ---- its decisions.

A) impress B) compel
C) accomplish D) implicate
E) enforce

5. In the resort areas of Greece, travel agents offer a wide range of excursions on air-conditioned coaches ---- qualified guides.

A) accompanied by B) put up with
C) adapted to D) designed for
E) turned into

6. The ruins of ancient Troy ---- as breath-taking as those of Ephesus or Aphrodisias, but, for anyone who has ever read Homer's *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, they have a romance few places on Earth ----.

A) have not been / hoped to have matched
B) had not been / would hope to match
C) may not be / can hope to match
D) are not / hoped to match
E) could not have been / hope to match

7. Nineteenth-century military helmets ---- than they now appear, but even at their best they ---- the way to the future of head protection.

A) have been better designed / do not point
B) could be better designed / would not point
C) are better designed / will not point
D) may have been better designed / did not point
E) can be better designed / had not pointed

A

KPDS İNG / MAYIS 2008

8. Cabbage ---- as early as 2000 B.C., and the commercial varieties now ---- Brussels sprouts, common cabbage, sprouting broccoli, and kohlrabi.

- A) might have been cultivated / have included
- B) had been cultivated / included
- C) would be cultivated / used to include
- D) would have been cultivated / can include
- E) was cultivated / include

9. Foreign policy is composed of the goals sought, values set, decisions made and actions taken ---- states and the national governments acting ---- their behalf.

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

10. *A priori* knowledge ---- Western philosophy is knowledge that is independent ---- all particular experiences, as opposed to *a posteriori* knowledge, which derives from experience alone.

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

11. ---- not all negative thoughts and feelings are bad for health, specific emotional states, especially stress and depression, have now been linked to heart trouble of all kinds.

- A) When
- B) Suppose that
- C) As if
- D) Whenever
- E) Though

12. The Danish poet and novelist Jeppe Aakjær grew up in the Jutland farming area and ---- was well aware of the harsh conditions endured by farm labourers in his country.

- A) on the contrary
- B) even so
- C) so
- D) still
- E) nevertheless

13. ---- the US and Brazil both occupy the American continent, the northern location of the former and the southern location of the latter plainly mark a real distinction and bring important policy consequences.

- A) As long as
- B) Now that
- C) Only if
- D) After
- E) Although

14. ---- Windsor Castle, occupying ---- area of 287 hectares, is among the most beautiful royal residences in Europe.

- A) The / an
- B) This / such an
- C) An / the
- D) The most / such
- E) That / Some

15. Geometry is usually divided into pure geometry, which roughly embraces the plane and solid geometry dealt with by Euclid, and analytical or coordinate geometry, ---- problems are solved using algebraic methods.

- A) in that
- B) in which
- C) by whom
- D) which
- E) whichever

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

However hazy their grasp of astronomy may be, most adults hold several beliefs with some certainty. They believe, for example, that the Earth is round and that it revolves around another, larger round body (the Sun), (16) ---- a smaller round body (the Moon) revolves around it. They also believe (17) ---- certain familiar phenomena, such as the day-night cycle and the seasons, depend on the movements and relative positions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon. But how do adults come to form such beliefs? The facts of astronomy are hardly evident in everyday experience; if anything, the reverse (18) ---- to be true. Children experience an apparently flat earth from which they see the Sun move (19) ---- the sky, and they learn things that seem incompatible with the notion that people could somehow live on the surface of a large ball. Is the development of adult-level understanding, therefore, simply a matter of suppressing childish beliefs and gradually (20) ---- the views of modern adult society?

16.

- A) after B) as if C) where
D) while E) if

17.

- A) in that B) as C) those
D) since E) that

18.

- A) must have been argued
B) could be argued
C) will be argued
D) might have been argued
E) would have been argued

19.

- A) along B) about C) among
D) across E) aboard

20.

- A) accepting B) eliminating
C) recovering D) maintaining
E) overloading

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

The Pergamum of Eumenes II is remembered (21) ---- for its library. Said to have held more than 200,000 volumes, the library was a symbol of Pergamum's social and cultural status. Eumenes was a passionate book collector, and his library came to challenge the world's greatest one in Alexandria (700,000 books). Afraid that the Pergamum library (22) ---- famous scholars away from Alexandria, the Egyptians cut off the supply of papyrus from the Nile. Never one to refuse a challenge, Eumenes set his scientists to work and they (23) ---- *pergamen* (Latin for parchment), a writing surface made from animal hides rather than pressed papyrus reeds. (24) ---- the end, however, it was the Egyptians who had the last laugh. (25) ---- the library at Alexandria was damaged by fire, Mark Antony pillaged the one at Pergamum for books to give to his beloved Cleopatra.

21.

- A) with a view B) as well as
C) most of all D) enough
E) just in case

22.

- A) attracted
B) would attract
C) might have attracted
D) will attract
E) may attract

23.

- A) came up with B) stepped over
C) stood against D) ran over
E) carried on with

24.

- A) Off B) In C) By
D) Through E) To

25.

- A) Even though B) Until C) In case
D) Even if E) When

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

26. Although the British Royal Navy claims that it was not operating any warships in the area at the time, ----.

- A) underwater noise hasn't been fully recognized as a form of pollution
- B) it must have been military sonar that killed the whales and dolphins
- C) there are no hard and fast guidelines for seismic surveys
- D) the UK would have had 25 warships which carried active sonar
- E) a number of marine mammals beached themselves during this American military operation

28. ----, but just over 1 per cent of them spend the night in Umbria, in the south of Tuscany.

- A) Visitors to Lake Trasimeno will see few other tourists
- B) Perugia is home to a world-famous jazz festival in the summer and a chocolate festival in the fall
- C) In the town of Deruta, handmade gift-items fill many shop windows
- D) Tuscany attracts more than 12 per cent of all visitors to Italy
- E) Scenic stone hilltowns such as Assisi and Gubbio are among the main attractions

27. Half of the increase in EU Aid for Trade is specifically targeted toward the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP), ----.

- A) unless the European Commission set up this programme to promote investment and technology flow in these countries
- B) although the EU has used trade to advance its development cooperation objectives in the ACP nations for decades
- C) with which the EU is negotiating regional Economic Partnership Agreements designed to remove all tariff and quota barriers to the EU market
- D) which could have enabled the least-developed countries to use trade more effectively to achieve their development goals
- E) because the European Commission allocated billions of dollars for cooperation with non-ACP countries

29. If labour could be measured adequately in simple homogeneous units of time, such as labour-hours, ----.

- A) it covers many other kinds of areas as well, such as social security and worker satisfaction
- B) a change in the organization of the community's labour would be likely to increase the annual production of wealth
- C) earlier economists failed to find a simple relation between the value of a product and the quantity of labour that it embodied
- D) different uses of the available supply of labour need to be considered
- E) the problems of economics would be considerably simplified

30. ----, where they are often seen floating in the water like logs, with only their nostrils, eyes, and ears above the surface.
- A) The Mississippi alligator, the American crocodile, and the Chinese alligator are the only other species
 - B) Crocodiles are found near swamps, lakes, and rivers in Asia, Africa, Australia, and Central America
 - C) As recently as several decades ago, crocodiles were plentiful in much of the tropics and subtropics
 - D) This would have helped crocodiles to adapt to different environments
 - E) Crocodiles can grow up to 7 metres in length, and have long, powerful tails that propel them when swimming
31. While some argue that the Elgin Marbles, ----, are more carefully preserved there, the Greek government does not accept the legality of the sale that took place in 1816 and believes they belong in Athens.
- A) after they were acquired from the Ottoman authorities of the time
 - B) since they are also called the Parthenon Marbles
 - C) so they are very famous indeed
 - D) which are kept in the British Museum in London
 - E) as if they were sold to the British nation
32. A colour-blind person cannot see any difference between two colours ----.
- A) while to people with normal sight they are clearly different
 - B) as if red and green were completely different
 - C) if this were the case with traffic-lights
 - D) since this is a potentially dangerous situation
 - E) whether the top light or the bottom light signals "stop"
33. All the major cities and islands of Spain have airports, ----.
- A) but buses will be a faster and more frequently used option between smaller towns
 - B) until Spain has an increasingly efficient transportation system
 - C) even if both the road and rail networks were greatly improved during the 1980s and in the run-up to the Barcelona Olympics in 1992
 - D) so in much of rural Spain, public transportation is limited and a car is the most practical solution for getting around
 - E) though only a few of them cater to international flights
34. In the US in 1882, Peter J. McGuire, who is generally given credit for the idea of Labor Day, suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York ----.
- A) if there was any particular significance for the date
 - B) that there should be a holiday honouring American workers
 - C) whether the significance of Labor Day in the US had changed
 - D) whereas, in many other countries, May Day serves a similar purpose
 - E) when the first Monday in September was to be known as Labor Day
35. Germany is similar in many ways to France, Italy and the UK ----.
- A) unless it attaches primary importance to both multilateral and bilateral diplomacy
 - B) as though the EU were essentially in control of environmental policies
 - C) where the foreign policy process in Germany had to agree to a compromise in recent years
 - D) although this had led to arguments concerning the proper role of the German Foreign Ministry in shaping and implementing policy
 - E) in that it is one of just a few European states which attempt to maintain worldwide representation

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

36. **People spend energy when they are physically active, but they also spend energy when they are resting quietly.**

- A) İnsanlar, bedensel olarak etkin olduklarında enerji harcarlar, ama sakin bir şekilde dinlenirken de enerji harcarlar.
- B) İnsanların bedensel olarak etkin olması, onların enerji harcamalarına yol açar; ancak, hiç hareket etmediklerinde de enerji harcarlar.
- C) Bedensel olarak etkin olduklarında enerji harcayan insanlar, sakin olduklarında da enerji harcarlar.
- D) İnsanlar, bedensel etkinlikte bulunurlarsa enerji harcaması olur, ama hiç hareket etmezlerse de enerji harcaması olur.
- E) Bedensel etkinlikte bulunan insanlar enerji harcarlar; ancak, bu insanların enerjileri dinlendiklerinde de harcanır.

37. **Many people believe that an ulcer is caused by stress or spicy foods, but this is not the case.**

- A) Stresin veya baharatlı yiyeceklerin ülseri neden olduğu çoğu insanın kanısındır, fakat bu hiç de doğru değildir.
- B) Birçok insan, ülserin oluşmasında stresin veya baharatlı gıdaların etkili olduğuna inansa da, gerçek durum böyle değildir.
- C) Çok sayıda insanın inancına göre, stres veya baharatlı gıdalar sıklıkla ülseri yol açmaktadır, ancak durum öyle değildir.
- D) Pek çok insan, ülserin, stres veya baharatlı gıdalar nedeniyle oluştuğuna inanır, ancak durum böyle değildir.
- E) Ülserin özellikle stresin veya baharatlı yiyeceklerin sonucu olarak ortaya çıktığına birçok insan inanmaktadır, ancak işin gerçeği bu değildir.

38. **In addition to traffic fatalities, alcohol use has been implicated in many other deaths among young people, including drownings, falls, suicides, and homicides.**

- A) Gençler arasında alkol kullanımı, trafik ölümlerinden başka, boğulmalar, düşmeler, intiharlar ve cinayetler gibi diğer ölüm türlerinin de nedeni olmuştur.
- B) Gençler arasındaki alkol kullanımı, trafik ölümlerinin yanı sıra, boğulmalar, düşmeler, intiharlar ve cinayetler gibi diğer pek çok çeşit ölüme yol açabilmektedir.
- C) Alkol kullanımı, gençler arasında, trafik ölümlerine ek olarak, boğulmalar, düşmeler, intiharlar ve cinayetler dahil diğer birçok ölümün nedeni olmuştur.
- D) Trafik ölümlerinden ayrı olarak, boğulmalar, düşmeler, intiharlar ve cinayetler, alkol kullanımı nedeniyle gençler arasında yaygın olan diğer ölüm biçimleridir.
- E) Alkol kullanımı nedeniyle, trafik ölümlerinden ayrı olarak, gençler arasında yaygın olan diğer ölüm biçimleri, boğulmalar, düşmeler, intiharlar ve cinayetlerdir.

39. **We are proud to be part of a programme that gives these often overlooked but extremely talented athletes long-overdue recognition.**

- A) Son derece yetenekli olsalar da bugüne kadar ihmal edilmiş olan bu atletlere hak ettikleri itibar, katılmaktan bizim de kıvanç duyduğumuz bu programla sağlanmaktadır.
- B) Bizim de gururla dahil olduğumuz program, bugüne kadar unutulmuş, ancak üstün yeteneklere sahip tüm bu atletlere hak ettikleri itibarı sağlamaktadır.
- C) Biz hepimiz, çoğu kez önemsenmemiş, ancak üstün yetenekleri olan tüm bu atletlere hak ettikleri itibarı sağlayan bir programda yer almaktan son derece kıvançlıyız.
- D) İçinde yer almaktan son derece kıvanç duyduğumuz bu programla, bugüne kadar önemsenmeyen, ancak yetenekleri en üstün olan bu atletlere hak ettikleri itibar sağlanmaktadır.
- E) Biz, çoğu kez önem verilmemiş, ancak son derece yetenekli bu atletlere çoktan hak ettikleri itibarı sağlayan bir programın parçası olmaktan gurur duyuyoruz.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

40. The purpose of this training is to accustom the soldiers of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces to working in a dangerous but largely civilian environment.

- A) Bu eğitimle, Birleşmiş Milletler Barış Gücü askerlerinin tehlikeli fakat çoğunlukla sivil bir çevrede çalışma ve görev yapmaları amaçlanmaktadır.
- B) Birleşmiş Milletler Barış Gücü askerlerini tehlikeli ancak sivil bir çevrede görev yapmaya alıştırmak bu eğitimin asıl amacını oluşturmaktadır.
- C) Bu eğitimin amacı, tehlikeli ancak çoğunlukla sivil bir çevrede, Birleşmiş Milletler Barış Gücü askerlerinin görevlerini yerine getirmelerini sağlamaktır.
- D) Bu eğitimin amacı, Birleşmiş Milletler Barış Gücü askerlerini, tehlikeli fakat çoğunlukla sivil bir çevrede çalışmaya alıştırmaktır.
- E) Bu eğitimle amaçlanan, Birleşmiş Milletler Barış Gücü askerlerinin son derece tehlikeli ancak çoğunlukla sivil bir çevrede görev için çalışmalarını sağlamaktır.

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

41. 1996'da bir Güney Kore araştırma gemisi, Güney Korelilerin "Dokdo," Japonların ise "Takeshima" dedikleri bir grup adaya yakın ihtilâflı sulara girek Japonya'nın öfkesine yol açtı.

- A) In 1996, a South Korean research vessel aroused Japanese anger by entering disputed waters near a group of islands that the South Koreans call "Dokdo" and the Japanese "Takeshima".
- B) It was in 1996 that, when a South Korean research vessel entered disputed waters around a group of islands called "Dokdo" by the South Koreans and "Takeshima" by the Japanese, the Japanese people got exceedingly angry.
- C) Upon the entry of a South Korean research vessel in 1996 into disputed waters surrounding a group of islands which the South Koreans call "Dokdo" and the Japanese "Takeshima," a great deal of anger was aroused among the Japanese people.
- D) In 1996, the Japanese people were angered since a South Korean research vessel had entered disputed waters near a group of islands called "Dokdo" by the South Koreans, and "Takeshima" by the Japanese.
- E) In 1996, disputed waters surrounding a group of islands, which the South Koreans call "Dokdo" and the Japanese "Takeshima," were entered by a South Korean research vessel, causing much anger in Japan.

42. Göğüs kanseri hakkındaki korkunun bir kısmı, bu hastalığın tehlikelerine ilişkin yanlış bilgiye ve yanlış anlamaya dayanmaktadır.

- A) There is so much misinformation as well as misunderstanding about the risks of breast cancer that it has led to a great deal of fear about this disease.
- B) Misinformation and misunderstanding with regard to the risks of breast cancer have caused people to fear this disease.
- C) The risks of breast cancer are such that misinformation and misunderstanding about this disease have been the cause of much fear.
- D) Some of the fear about breast cancer is based on misinformation and misunderstanding concerning the risks of this disease.
- E) Breast cancer involves various risks, but some of the fear about this disease mainly derives from misinformation and misunderstanding concerning it.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

43. Siyasî bir dahi, ancak bir ekonomi amatörü olan Başkan Bill Clinton'ın en kayda değer başarısı, Beyaz Saray'da bulunduğu sekiz yıl boyunca, Amerika'nın ekonomik temeline gerçekten yeni bir güç katılmasıdır.

- A) During the eight years President Bill Clinton was in the White House, the American economic base was remarkably strengthened by the truly new power which, as an economic amateur, but a political genius, he put into it.
- B) During his eight years in the White House, President Bill Clinton, who was a political genius but an economic amateur, achieved great success by adding a great deal of new power to the heart of the American economy.
- C) As a political genius, but an economic amateur, President Bill Clinton's most controversial success was in fact the new power which he injected into the core of the American economy during his eight years in the White House.
- D) During the eight years he spent in the White House, President Bill Clinton, a political genius, though an economic amateur, put real new power into America's economic base.
- E) The most remarkable achievement of President Bill Clinton, who was a political genius but an economic amateur, was that, during the eight years he was in the White House, truly new power was added to America's economic base.

44. İklim değişikliği ile ilgili çoğu bilim adamı, kentlerin, çevrelerinden daha sıcak olduğu ve bulut oluşumuna neden olan dikey hava akımları yarattığı görüşündedir.

- A) Most scientists concerned with climate change are of the opinion that cities are hotter than their surroundings and create updrafts of air causing cloud formation.
- B) A number of scientists dealing with climate change maintain that, as cities are much hotter than the surrounding environment, updrafts of air occur over them and lead to cloud formation.
- C) As many scientists studying climate change have suggested, since cities are relatively warmer than their surroundings, there are updrafts of air over them which bring about cloud formation.
- D) Many scientists who are experts in climate change are convinced that cloud formation results from updrafts of air over cities, which are usually hotter than their surroundings.
- E) A lot of scientists who are specialists in climate change have argued that, because cities are far hotter than their surroundings, this causes updrafts of air which lead to cloud formation.

45. Çoğu oyunda, bize sunulan dünya ne denli gerçek dışı olursa olsun, bizden onu geçici olarak gerçek dünya gibi görmemiz beklenir.

- A) In a variety of plays, the world presented to us may be unreal, but it is expected that, at least temporarily, we take it for the real world.
- B) In most plays, however unreal may be the world presented to us, we are expected to regard it temporarily as the real world.
- C) The world presented to us in most plays may be unreal, even though we are expected to consider it for some time to be the real world.
- D) In a number of plays, we are presented with an unreal world, which is to be understood by us, at least for a certain period, as the real world.
- E) We are expected temporarily to take for real the unreal world which we see presented in most plays.

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

46. An independent city close to Berlin, Potsdam has almost 150,000 inhabitants and is the capital of Brandenburg. ----. The town blossomed in the 1600s, during the era of the Great Elector, and then again in the 18th century, when the splendid summer palace, Schloss Sanssouci, was built for Frederick the Great. Potsdam suffered badly in World War II, particularly on April 14 and 15, 1945, when the Allies bombed the town centre.

- A) The Marmorpalais (Marble Palace) is located on the edge of the lake in the Neuer Garten, a park northeast of Potsdam's centre
- B) Despite its wartime losses, Potsdam is today one of Germany's most attractive towns
- C) The Schloss Cecilienhof played an important role in history in 1945, when it served as the venue for the Potsdam Conference
- D) The first documented reference to the town dates from A.D. 993; it was later granted municipal rights in 1317
- E) Tourists flock to see the magnificent royal estate, Park Sanssouci, and to stroll in the Neuer Garten

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

47. ----. For instance, Alpine scenery predominates in the Tatra Mountains to the south, while the north is dominated by lakes. Mountain lovers can make use of the well-developed infrastructure of hostels and shelters, such as those found in the Tatras. The countless lakes of Warmia and Mazuria, collectively known as the Land of a Thousand Lakes, are a haven for water-sports enthusiasts.
- A) Since 1989, many new luxury hotels have been built in Poland and the majority of them belong to international hotel chains
 - B) Poland's borders have changed continually with the course of history
 - C) Bordering the Baltic Sea, Poland is one of the largest countries in Central Europe, with a population of around 39 million
 - D) Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is located at the centre of Poland, on the banks of the Vistula River
 - E) Although situated on the plains of Central Europe, Poland has an extremely varied landscape
48. The Scandinavian countries – Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland – are, arguably, among the least-populated countries in Europe. ----. Away from the main towns and cities lie vast expanses of unspoiled, often wild terrain, from the breathtaking Norwegian fjords to the dense pine forests and clear lakes of Finland. Smaller and largely flat and rural, Denmark shares characteristics with both mainland Europe and Scandinavia proper.
- A) In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, the majority of the population lives in the south, in affluent, modern cities, which are also rich in history and tradition
 - B) Sweden is Europe's fifth-largest country, with an area about the size of California
 - C) Finland's main cities are all served by an efficient railroad system and regular, inexpensive internal flights
 - D) Norway is so long and narrow that, if Oslo remained fixed and the rest were turned upside down, it would stretch all the way to Rome
 - E) Oslo, Norway's capital, is an attractive city of grand Neoclassical buildings, wide boulevards, and green open spaces
49. With more than 600 species of orchids, Nicaragua is prime territory for one of nature's most exquisite treasures. The Selva Negra Mountain Resort in the central part of the country boasts at least 140 species in its grounds, with 14 hiking trails that make orchid sightings anything but rare. ----. The best time to visit this particular region is in the dry season, from February to May, when there is little rain and temperatures are cool.
- A) The *dodsoniana*, one of these newly identified species, was found just 4 years ago
 - B) Five new species have been discovered in recent years in other parts of the country
 - C) Selva Negra is situated in a cloud forest – an ecosystem ideal for orchids and other air plants
 - D) If an orchid's growing conditions are gradually modified to acclimatize it to a new location, the plant can make a healthy transition
 - E) In fact, the *Stanhopea* flower looks like a hovering butterfly, and some are very aromatic, with a fragrance of vanilla or hot chocolate
50. Ballet is theatrical representation in dance form in which music also plays a major part in telling a story or conveying a mood. Some such form of entertainment existed in ancient Greece. ----. From there, it was taken by Caterina de' Medici in the 16th century to France in the form of a spectacle combining singing, dancing, and speech. During the 18th century, there were major developments in technique, and ballet gradually became divorced from opera, emerging as an art form in its own right.
- A) Ballet developed in the UK through the influence of Marie Rambert
 - B) But Western ballet as we know it today first appeared in Renaissance Italy, where it was a form of court entertainment
 - C) Ballet developed further in the USA through the work of George Balanchine and the American Ballet Theater
 - D) In fact, it was drama, rather than ballet, which greatly appealed to the Greeks
 - E) In the 20th century, Russian ballet had a vital influence on the classical tradition in the West

51. In finance, interest, which is a sum of money paid by a borrower to a lender in return for the loan, is usually expressed as a percentage per annum.

----. In compound interest, the interest earned over a period of time is added to the principal, so that at the end of the next period, interest is paid on that total.

- A) Nevertheless, certain problems remain in perennial interest, and these fall into two main groups
- B) The theory of capital was not a matter of primary concern to economists in the late 20th century
- C) Simple interest is calculated as a straight percentage of the amount loaned or invested, called the principal
- D) However, it may be expressed either in money terms or as a rate of payment
- E) Various theories have been developed to account for and justify interest

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

52. Your roommate has been seriously ill. The doctor says she needs to rest in bed for quite some time. Since she's normally very active, she's going to find this very difficult. You know that the doctor is right, and are determined to help your friend carry out his advice. You say:

- A) The instructions of the doctor are final you know. You'll just have to make the best of it. I'll get you some books.
- B) You have been seriously ill, so you can't expect to get back to normal quickly.
- C) He's rather an old-fashioned doctor! You don't have to spend the whole of each day in bed!
- D) How did you get so ill? You're always so careful about what you eat! I can't understand it.
- E) After a couple of days in bed you'll be as fit as ever.

53. One of your colleagues has to interview candidates for a position in the company she works for. There are a lot of applicants and she is not used to conducting interviews and comes to you for advice on how to gain full insight into each candidate's character. You say:

- A) Be a careful listener, and avoid asserting your own opinions and comments.
- B) Ask open-ended questions that will reflect the candidate's personality more than a simple "yes" or "no" response would.
- C) Once the interview has ended, review what has been said by each candidate.
- D) If you are tape-recording the interview, first ask the candidates' permission and start the proceeding.
- E) Maintain a friendly facial expression, adopt positive body language, and be polite.

54. You are being interviewed for a highly confidential job. You are told that, should you be employed, you must on no account discuss the nature of the work even with your closest friends. You want to assure the person who is interviewing you that this would present no difficulty. You say:

- A) People who talk non-stop about their working lives are extremely boring.
- B) Actually, I am not interested in other people's working lives.
- C) I am used to keeping my work and my private life quite separate, so there would be no problem here for me.
- D) That's a pity. A little bit of gossip is always nice! People expect to hear about what you're doing.
- E) I'll do my best to keep quiet, but I can't promise to do so.

55. You are a well-known dramatic critic, and various newspapers have asked you to write about a new play by a young dramatist. The general opinion is that the play is magnificent and that the young dramatist is an extremely promising writer. You feel that, though you liked the play itself, it is too early to reach a final judgement about the writer's creativity. You say:

- A) The dialogue is colourful, spirited and credible; but the plot is weak and improbable.
- B) The play itself is rather disappointing, but the quality of acting in this production is extremely high.
- C) This play is better than any of his earlier plays, but that's not saying much!
- D) It is clearly a good play. However, it would surely be better to wait a while before attempting any serious criticism of the writer himself.
- E) As far as I am concerned, this play deals very successfully with the issues of creativity and loneliness.

57. Your daughter is upset because there is a lot of unpleasantness going on in her class. She says that one girl in particular has been telling lies and trying to manipulate the other girls in the class. You know that this girl's parents were recently divorced, and you think that this may be the reason for the girl's behaviour. You want your daughter to understand this, so you say:

- A) Have you thought about the possibility that this girl is acting this way because she feels insecure after her parents' divorce?
- B) How would you feel if your father and I were divorced? Do you think it would change your behaviour at school?
- C) I think you should try to stay away from her for a while until her behaviour improves.
- D) Why isn't your teacher involved in trying to sort all of this out?
- E) What if I call her mother and talk to her? Would that help?

56. Your friend, who was recently widowed, tells you that he has made plans to get married. You think it is still far too early for your friend to be thinking about re-marriage as he hasn't yet had time to recover from the loss of his wife. You want to tell him this in a gentle manner so as not to make him angry or hurt his feelings. You say:

- A) I'm glad you're moving on with your life. It was time you stopped grieving, anyway.
- B) What a big decision! But I think you're doing the right thing.
- C) You're making the wrong decision. You should definitely wait at least another year.
- D) Surely, loneliness is a terrible thing. It is time you made up your mind.
- E) Are you sure you're ready to take such a big step? Why not wait a while?

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

58. (I) The label *homo sapiens* was first attached to man by Linnaeus in his classification of the animal kingdom over two hundred years ago. (II) That kingdom is now thought to include over three-quarters of a million species. (III) Still, the physiology of the human body parallels, in a host of different ways, that of the animals. (IV) Though very many more species may be discovered, it is not likely that anything will ever shake our conviction that we belong to a very special class. (V) This conviction is quite as strong today as it was in the eighteenth century.

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

59. (I) An incoming hurricane might at first seem a powerful photographic subject. (II) But how is a photojournalist to make a decent still image when people are hiding, and when there is only howling wind and spraying water? (III) "That's why hurricane photography generally documents the aftermath," says an illustrations editor. (IV) But this image was different enough to catch one's eye. (V) Uprooted trees and building rubble are mainstays of the genre.

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

60. (I) In a rare instance of a vertebrate's behaviour being revealed by its fossil, a new species of dinosaur was found with its head tucked under a forelimb. (II) It represents the earliest known example of a dinosaur displaying the sleeping posture exhibited by modern-day birds. (III) As a result, though it is not known how the dinosaur died, it probably was killed instantly by a thick deposit of volcanic ash or by volcanic gas followed by a covering of ash and mud. (IV) The "tuck-in" pose would have preserved body heat, suggesting that, like birds, at least some dinosaurs were warm-blooded. (V) Delighted palaeontologists named this pigeon-sized dinosaur "Mei long", meaning "soundly sleeping dragon."

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

61. (I) Carl Sandburg (1878-1967), born in Galesburg, Illinois, is best known for his poetry. (II) He was, however, also a journalist, an author of children's books, and a historian. (III) Sandburg's poetry celebrates the lives of ordinary people. (IV) In "The People, Yes," he uses the words, style, and rhythms of common speech to celebrate the tall tales of the American people. (V) Indeed, most American poets in the 19th century were concerned with nature and country life.

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

62. (I) Izmir owes its famously "special" atmosphere to its turbulent history. (II) What you see today has mostly risen from the ashes of Ottoman Izmir and dates from 1922, when a terrible fire swept across the city. (III) Before that, Izmir was known as "Smyrna" and was the most Westernized and cosmopolitan of Turkish cities. (IV) Nevertheless, famous citizens of ancient Smyrna include the poet Homer, the founder of Western literature, who lived before 700 B.C. (V) It was a city where the Muslims, Christians and Jewish communities lived in harmony and got on well with each other.

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

63. (I) We may not know very much about butterflies, but they are certainly very beautiful. (II) For the first time, British scientists have tracked the movements of butterflies. (III) Two types of flight were found in the 30 butterflies monitored. (IV) One was the straight and fast flight used for travel. (V) The other was a slow and looping route to aid foraging.

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

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

64. Though management may not realize it, a very large proportion of the success of this company is due to the loyalty and hard work of its workers.

- A) Whether or not management is aware of it, this company owes its success, to a very large extent, to the industry and loyalty of its staff.
- B) Whatever management may say, the success of this company depends more than anything else on the dedication of those who work here.
- C) Management should be made to recognize that the role of the staff is of first importance in the company's success.
- D) As management realizes full well, it is the workers in the factory who make it so successful.
- E) The workers in this company, with their hard work and devotion, contribute more to the success of the company than management does.

65. Many people prefer to eat organic food, that is, food unpolluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

- A) A growing number of people are interested in organic food, since it is produced free of chemicals and pesticides.
- B) Organic food is thought to be healthier as no chemical fertilizers or pesticides are used in its production.
- C) Obviously, organic food is preferable since it is free of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- D) The preference for organic food has led to a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- E) Organic food, food produced without the aid of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, has many adherents.

66. Students will usually concentrate harder in the lesson if they know they will be organized into small groups for interactive discussion.

- A) Once students get used to being split up for interactive discussion, their ability to concentrate generally improves.
- B) On the whole, when students know they are going to be split up into small groups for interactive discussion, they will concentrate better.
- C) One way to improve concentration is to split students up into small groups for interactive discussion.
- D) Interactive discussion is a sure way of encouraging students to increase their powers of concentration.
- E) The best way to stimulate concentration is to organize these students into small groups for interactive discussion.

67. **Get your brother to fix the roof; he's quite the best person to do it.**

- A) Try to persuade your brother to fix the roof: he's good at such things.
- B) As he's good at things like that, why don't you get your brother to fix the roof?
- C) Your brother would mend the roof better than any one else; tell him to do it.
- D) Why don't you get your brother to fix the roof? I'm sure he would.
- E) Since your brother is good at roof-fixing, ask him to do it.

69. **The pictures of the 18th-century painter, Hogarth, seem modern because of their wit and satire.**

- A) Hogarth gives an authentic picture of 18th-century life which appeals to modern times.
- B) It is the detail and worldliness of the drawings of Hogarth that give them a modern touch, though they date from the 18th century.
- C) Though the scenes and the costumes in the drawings are very 18th century, there is still something modern about Hogarth's drawing.
- D) The appeal of Hogarth lies in the dramatic depiction of everyday life in the 18th century.
- E) There is a contemporary feel for the pictures of 18th-century painter, Hogarth, owing to their humour and satirical content.

68. **Take-off was delayed again and again, so we began to wonder if there was something seriously wrong with the aircraft.**

- A) Unless the problem were serious, they wouldn't have delayed the flight for so long.
- B) If there had been no problem with the aircraft, they wouldn't have delayed take-off like that.
- C) The flight was postponed indefinitely, so we presumed there was engine-trouble.
- D) We began to feel that there might be a real problem with the aircraft as take-off was continually being delayed.
- E) We assumed that, since there was a problem with the aircraft, they were obliged to delay take-off indefinitely.

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

70. Ralph :
- I've learned that there are many details to learn about the maintenance of home aquariums.

Dick :

- ----

Ralph :

- At first glance, it's true. But do you know that even the decorative materials used in aquariums should be placed properly? Otherwise, for example, they may obstruct the filter pipes.

Dick :

- Really? I hadn't thought of that before.

- A) Yes. For example, fish don't disrupt the cleanliness of the home with messy fur or feathers.
B) Right; routine maintenance only requires a few minutes of your attention daily, supplemented by an hour or so once a week.
C) Oh, are there? I've always thought that looking after an aquarium is very easy.
D) Anyone knows that keeping an aquarium is expensive.
E) In fact, I am as interested as you are in aquariums.

71. Chris :

- Did you know that several years ago Luciano Pavarotti released his first solo album of Italian pop songs?

Robert :

- No, I didn't. I wonder what other tenors thought of this.

Chris :

- ----

Robert :

- In which case, I suppose opera fans are also accepting the situation.

- A) Well, at first they were not in favour of it, but now they are doing the same thing themselves!
B) It was at least 20 years ago that his record company asked him to make this album.
C) As far as I know, it was the song "Caruso" that made him do it.
D) He asked three well-known singers to join him, but for some reason they said no.
E) I don't know. Presumably, they were annoyed.

72. Lee :

- Do you know about the Iron Age hair gel found on the head of a 2,300-year-old body discovered in Ireland?

Ron :

- Yes. I read that the body was found with its hair gelled unusually high above the head. Also, chemical analysis by scientists shows that the hair gel was made of a vegetable oil mixed with a resin probably imported from France or Spain.

Lee :

- ----

Ron :

- Well, the body has been preserved incredibly well in a peat bog because the bacteria that decompose flesh can't survive in that oxygen-free environment. Even fingerprints can be seen.

- A) I can say that it's a bit like a Mohican style. Do you know what it is made of?
- B) It seems our ancestors were not so primitive that they didn't like to take care of themselves.
- C) I think this indicates he was a wealthy member of Irish society; do you agree?
- D) Oh, that's interesting. But how do they know so much about the gel and the body?
- E) These findings must be important. But what can we learn from them?

73. James :

- How's your philosophy course going?

Peter :

- It's hard to say. It certainly requires a lot of effort.

James :

- ----

Peter :

- No. Quite the opposite. In the main, it consists of learning to look at the old and familiar facts in a new and fresh way.

- A) Which of the great philosophers are you going to study?
- B) But are you enjoying it?
- C) Well, I hope you're finding it interesting!
- D) I might take the course next year.
- E) Why? Are there a lot of facts to learn?



74. Mary :
- **What I look for in an airline company is a punctual take-off and a punctual landing.**

June :
- ----

Mary :
- **And why not?**

June :
- **Think about it! Something as common as bad weather can lead to delays. Would you care to take off in a hurricane?**

- A) What I look for is flight safety.
B) But face it; that's not always possible.
C) For long flights they now provide beds in business class.
D) However hard they try to please the passengers, I get bored!
E) You are hard to please, aren't you?

75. Sue :
- **Did you know that there are three types of zip and that each is used in a different way?**

Jane :
- ----

Sue :
- **For instance, chain zips, largely suitable for luggage, have metal teeth and are, therefore, very strong.**

Jane :
- **I see. I didn't know that.**

- A) As far as I know, there are chain zips, coil zips and concealed zips. Right?
B) What about coil zips? I've read something about them; they are lighter and synthetic.
C) Really? Can you give me an example and say where it can be used?
D) Well, some are ideal for fine fabrics and others are for stronger ones.
E) Does that mean that some of them break easily?



76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In many primitive communities there is a taboo on mentioning a man's name except in certain special circumstances, because his name is believed to contain within it something of himself, which would be lost and wasted if his name were uttered without first taking special precautions. This belief about words is widespread. Among the more primitive and the uneducated, it is universal. A remarkably matter-of-fact practical application of it occurs even in the present day in the Tibetan prayer-wheel. If, thinks the Tibetan peasant, a prayer uttered once does some good, then the same prayer uttered many times will do more good. Therefore, since he assumes that the efficacy lies in the prayer as an entity in itself, he writes it round the rim of a wheel, and then frugally employs the water of a mountain stream to turn it all day long, instead of wastefully employing his own lungs and lips to say it again and again.

77. As we understand from the passage, an underlying belief behind the Tibetan prayer-wheel is that ----.

- A) for a prayer to be answered, it must be repeated many times
- B) man can achieve nothing without the help of stronger powers
- C) man is powerless against the forces of evil
- D) human effort can achieve almost anything
- E) the forces of nature must never be opposed

76. In this passage, the author points out that ----.

- A) most societies in the world today are still very primitive
- B) in primitive societies, words are often felt to embody the idea they express
- C) the unsophisticated are no less intelligent than the sophisticated
- D) Tibetan peasants should not be regarded as primitive
- E) the Tibetan peasant does not really believe that the prayer-wheel can do any good

78. The author uses the example of the Tibetan prayer-wheel to ----.

- A) show that all religions are fundamentally alike
- B) demonstrate how unrealistic primitive peoples are
- C) illustrate just how powerful words are felt to be in primitive societies
- D) show how inventive primitive peoples are
- E) show how unique the natives of Tibet are

79. It is clear from the passage that, among primitive societies, it is generally believed that a man's name ----.

- A) should be constantly repeated
- B) has a wholesome effect upon his life
- C) will bring calamity to those who use it
- D) should only be spoken under appropriate circumstances
- E) is of little importance as it is so rarely used

80. We can conclude from the passage that the Tibetan peasant ----.

- A) is not tolerant of the religious beliefs of others
- B) bears no resemblance to other primitive peasants
- C) never calls any member of his family by name
- D) is not deeply religious and does not treat his religion seriously
- E) – though primitive – has a very practical attitude towards life

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Thomas Edison began conducting experiments during his childhood. To start with, there were hundreds of unsuccessful experiments but Edison eventually invented and patented 2,500 items, including the electric lamp and phonograph. He was determined to "give laughter and light" to people, but, until he actually managed to do so, most people ridiculed him. Without losing hope, Edison attempted over 1,000 unsuccessful experiments in his efforts to make an electric lamp. When people told him he was wasting his time, energy, and money for nothing, Edison exclaimed, "For nothing! Every time I make an experiment, I get new results. Failures are stepping stones to success." Determined to give people electric lamps, Edison said he'd meet his goal by early 1880. In October, 1879, he created his first electric lamp, and in so doing, received much praise. People realized that Edison's invention was not affected by rain or wind, remaining constant through bad weather. Just as he had hoped, Edison provided people with light and laughter.

81. As we understand from the passage, Edison conducted many unsuccessful experimental trials, ----.

- A) most of which were very expensive and got him into financial difficulties
- B) but the list of his patental inventions is a long one
- C) most of which were related to the phonograph
- D) but the people who knew him encouraged him to keep on trying
- E) and on many occasions he felt his experiments were pointless

82. It is clear from the passage that, once Edison had invented the electric lamp, ----.

- A) he lost interest in carrying out experiments
- B) he admitted that at one point he had very nearly given up the project
- C) he wasn't at all interested in what people felt about it
- D) people were particularly impressed by the fact that wind and rain had no damaging effect on it
- E) he felt discouraged because he had failed to meet the goal he had set himself for the completion of his invention

83. As we understand from the passage, with the phrase, "Failures are stepping stones to success", Edison meant that ----.

- A) one should forget one's failures as soon as possible
- B) one cannot be successful every time
- C) success and failure are both a matter of chance
- D) there are two kinds of failure: those that lead to success and those that don't
- E) the knowledge and experience that one gains from failure contributes to success

84. According to the passage, when Edison was working on an invention, he ----.

- A) was keen to pass on to others the knowledge he was accumulating
- B) was very secretive about what he was doing
- C) was not discouraged by the possibility of failure
- D) avoided friends and detractors alike
- E) felt embarrassed by periods of no progress

85. It is clear from the passage that, when Edison was working on the electric lamp, ----.

- A) he worked slowly because he was disheartened
- B) he knew for certain that he would attain success very quickly
- C) no one felt that an electric lamp was in any way desirable
- D) he was hindered by rain and bad weather in general
- E) people didn't believe that it was possible at all

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Questions of education are frequently discussed as if they bore no relation to the social system in which and for which the education is carried on. This is one of the most common reasons for the unsatisfactoriness of the answers. It is only within a particular social system that a system of education has any meaning. If education today seems to deteriorate, if it seems to become more and more chaotic and meaningless, it is primarily because we have no settled and satisfactory arrangement of society, and because we have both vague and diverse opinions about the kind of society we want. Education is a subject which cannot be discussed in a void: our questions raise other questions, social, economic, financial, and political. And the bearings are on more ultimate problems even than these: to know what we want in education, we must know what we want in general, we must derive our theory of education from our philosophy of life.

87. According to the writer, the present-day unsatisfactory and ineffectual state of education ----.

- A) can be regarded as a passing phase, and no action need be taken
- B) is a result of the disordered state of society and the fact that society does not know what it wants
- C) offers no real cause for concern
- D) has provoked a great deal of useful discussion about how it relates to the social system
- E) is receiving a great deal of much-needed attention

86. The main point made in the passage is that education, ----.

- A) should be isolated from financial issues
- B) is becoming more and more meaningless
- C) will improve when the political and economic situation improves
- D) must be related to the social and political background in which it occurs
- E) will naturally evolve in accordance with the process of history

88. The point is made in the passage that each and every system of education ----.

- A) needs to be tailor-made to fit the specific social system for which it is designed
- B) will inevitably have shortcomings or faults
- C) should be constantly updated
- D) should be designed on the basis of educational theory, not on the opinions of society at large
- E) has a great deal in common with every other system of education

89. In this passage, the author aims to make us think about not only what we want from education, but also about ----.

- A) how harmful is the effect it is having on society
- B) how far we are prepared to support it
- C) to what extent we have ourselves benefited from it
- D) whether it really is deteriorating at a great speed
- E) what we want from life

90. The attitude of the author towards education is ----.

- A) negative and disinterested
- B) angry and pessimistic
- C) critical and constructive
- D) encouraging and hopeful
- E) scornful and destructive

91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The distinction between "journalism" and "literature" is quite futile, unless we are drawing such a violent contrast as that between Gibbon's *History* and today's paper; and such a contrast itself is too violent to have meaning. You cannot, that is, draw any useful distinction between journalism and literature merely on a scale of literary values, as a difference between the well-written and the supremely well-written: a second-rate novel is not journalism, but it certainly is not literature. The term "journalism" has deteriorated, so let us try to recall it to its more permanent sense. To my thinking, the most accurate as well as most comprehensive definition of the term is to be obtained through considering the type of mind, concerned with writing what all would concede to be the best journalism. There's a type of mind, and I have a very close sympathy with it, which can only turn to writing, or only produce its best writing, under the pressure of an immediate occasion; and it is this type of mind which I propose to treat as the journalist's. The underlying causes may differ: the cause may be an ardent preoccupation with affairs of the day, or it may be (as with myself) laziness requiring an immediate stimulus, or a habit formed by early necessity of earning small sums quickly. It is not so much that the journalist works on different material from that of other writers, as that he works from a different, no less and often more honourable, motive.

91. In this passage, the writer asserts that ----.

- A) literature is far more valuable than journalism
- B) the difference between literature and journalism bears little relation to literary qualities
- C) he has all the qualities of a journalist
- D) the best stimulus for a journalist is the need for money
- E) one must be ardently concerned with the events of each day if one wants to be a journalist

92. The writer prefers to define journalism ----.

- A) through a close study of violently contrasting examples
- B) while disregarding literary qualities
- C) by looking at the type of mind that produces good journalism
- D) after first drawing up a scale of literary values
- E) in a way that will help journalism to recover the respect it formerly enjoyed

93. It is clear from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) regards journalism as second-rate literature
- B) is very critical of the motives of the journalist
- C) thinks one can best come to an understanding of journalism by contrasting it with literature
- D) is far more interested in literature than in journalism
- E) feels great respect for good journalism

94. The point is made in the passage that the journalist does his best writing when ----.

- A) events in his own life have stimulated him
- B) there is no pressure upon him
- C) he is closely involved in the affairs of the time
- D) under an obligation to do so
- E) he can choose his own material

95. According to the passage, what characterizes the work of the journalist is ----.

- A) not the thing he writes about but why he writes about it
- B) the non-literary style of the writing
- C) the every-day nature of the material he chooses
- D) the desire to stimulate people to action
- E) his obsession for accuracy

96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Leonardo da Vinci is a member of a very small class of “transformative geniuses,” not ordinary or common geniuses, who have contributed abundantly to their fields, but rather the ones who have created or defined entire fields. In literature, no one asks, “Who was the greatest writer?” Honest debate can start at Number Two. Shakespeare, the consensus choice as greatest writer, is a member of this class of transformative geniuses. Similarly, Isaac Newton is recognized as the greatest among scientists and mathematicians; Ludwig van Beethoven, and possibly Bach and Mozart, are the transformative geniuses among composers. The most recent transformative genius the world has seen may have been Albert Einstein, a scientist like Newton – and *Time Magazine’s* “Man of the Century” for the 20th century. In ranking artists, one can start the debate at Number Three – a rank for which Raphael and Rembrandt are candidates, or perhaps one of the great French Impressionists, or the 20th century’s most famous artist, Picasso. The ranks of Number One and Number Two, however, are reserved for Leonardo and Michelangelo, taken in either order. These two are far above all other artists. Michelangelo lived a very long lifetime of eighty-nine years, and was productive to the end. Leonardo, on the other hand, lived sixty-seven years, and left behind just a dozen paintings. And only a half of these are incontrovertibly one hundred per cent by him. In contrast, Rembrandt painted hundreds of paintings, 57 of himself alone; van Gogh created nine hundred paintings in a period of nine years. So how can we put Leonardo at the very pinnacle? The answer is really quite simple: his dozen or so paintings include the Number One and the Number Two most famous paintings in the history of art – *The Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa*.

96. The passage is about “transformative geniuses” ----.

- A) as they have affected the world of literature and science
- B) but the author feels that the way the public opinion ranks them is faulty
- C) and the massive changes they have brought to the world
- D) and instances of them are given in several fields
- E) and the times in which they lived and produced

97. With the sentence, “Honest debate can start at Number Two”, the writer is really saying ----.

- A) one cannot expect popular opinion to judge fairly
- B) people don’t always give their honest opinions
- C) Shakespeare doesn’t deserve his position at the head of the list
- D) the relative merits of writers are very controversial
- E) there can be no doubt about Number 1; that’s definitely Shakespeare’s place

98. According to the passage, when it comes to ranking artists, ----.

- A) van Gogh comes very high on the list as a result of the great number of his paintings
- B) at least six artists have a claim to top place
- C) it is either Leonardo or Michelangelo who is Number One
- D) the third place definitely goes to Raphael
- E) 20th-century ones come low on the list

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

99. We learn from the passage that, although Leonardo left the world only a dozen or so paintings, ----.

- A) these include the world's two best-known paintings
- B) they are all of remarkably high quality
- C) he actually painted a great many more
- D) he knew they would keep his name alive to the end of civilization
- E) they rightly earned him the undisputed position of the world's Number One artist

100. It is clear from the passage that Michelangelo ----.

- A) richly deserves his Number One position as the best of the artists
- B) was a far more productive artist than Leonardo
- C) had a profound influence upon the next generation of painters
- D) was jealous of the fame of Leonardo and strove to excel him
- E) has only been recognized as a great artist in recent times

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.