

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

1. **Acid rain only became a ----- environmental issue in the 1980s following groundbreaking studies in the 1970s.**
  - A) previous
  - B) deceitful
  - C) reckless
  - D) destructive
  - E) prominent
2. **Using the dam to generate power would not -- ----- the treaty with the neighbouring country, but diverting water out of the river would.**
  - A) intimidate
  - B) betray
  - C) violate
  - D) convert
  - E) fetch
3. **The ----- that terrorists use to move money from regions that finance them to their target country are often identical to those used by criminal gangs.**
  - A) regulations
  - B) methods
  - C) provisions
  - D) laws
  - E) admissions
4. **In the wake of yet another financial scandal, the chief accountant handed in his ----- to the director.**
  - A) retirement
  - B) redundancy
  - C) promotion
  - D) resignation
  - E) vacancy
5. **The American constitution with its various constraints ----- to protect citizens, can actually shield criminals.**
  - A) discovered
  - B) complained
  - C) persuaded
  - D) designed
  - E) displayed
6. **The foreman has a way of making most people do what he wants, but somehow I don't think he'll manage to ----- the new director!**
  - A) get around
  - B) make up for
  - C) turn over
  - D) keep up with
  - E) rule out
7. **The man who created the first computer virus has been sentenced to 20 months in an American federal prison, and it is generally agreed that he has been ----- very lightly.**
  - A) shown up
  - B) let off
  - C) taken down
  - D) given up
  - E) brought in
8. **The members of the special commission on crime, some of ----- were appointed by the mayor, still meet on a regular basis.**
  - A) that
  - B) whose
  - C) whom
  - D) who
  - E) which
9. **----- the Civil War, those years turned out to be a golden era for the magazine industry.**
  - A) Despite
  - B) Obviously
  - C) Although
  - D) Pertaining to
  - E) Nevertheless
10. **Unfortunately, ----- stamping out the drugs' trade, these programmes are simply forcing drug growers to move into more inaccessible regions.**
  - A) besides
  - B) rather than
  - C) in addition to
  - D) due to
  - E) as for
11. **Indeed, the situation is such that the chairman has finally promised to implement -- -- the committee recommends.**
  - A) whoever
  - B) however
  - C) if ever
  - D) as ever
  - E) whatever

12. Unfortunately, ----- current productivity growth looks impressive, the rise in profits over the coming years is likely to prove disappointing.
- A) since  
B) just as  
C) even though  
D) if  
E) which
13. The biggest accounting issue raised ---- the energy company is ----- accounting standards.
- A) by / over  
B) to / to  
C) for / under  
D) through / within  
E) from / into
14. Crying, which starts ----- birth, is an alarm system that attracts the parent and it can be switched off ----- parental attention.
- A) with / after  
B) at / by  
C) for / with  
D) from / for  
E) by / through
15. Since 1998, the US federal government has more than doubled its spending ---- defence -- ----- biological and chemical weapons.
- A) for / with  
B) of / to  
C) on / against  
D) in / from  
E) with / over
16. Items ----- display in this museum were obtained ----- mosques, Turkish baths, fountains and caravansarays dating back to the Ottoman period.
- A) on / from  
B) in / by  
C) for / out of  
D) within / of  
E) with / at
17. Following four Mars mission losses, an independent report paints a very clear picture of ----- what ails the US space programme, ----- what must be done to fix it
- A) whether / though  
B) either / or  
C) how/and\  
D) thus/that  
E) not only / but also
18. Basically a country has two objectives in imposing tariffs; one is to raise revenue for government, ----- is to protect home industries by raising the price of competing goods from abroad.
- A) other  
B) both  
C) another  
D) the other  
E) each
19. This part of Africa is growing greener again --- ----- that families who fled to wetter coastal regions are starting to go home.
- A) so far  
B) to such an extent  
C) even so  
D) as a result  
E) even more
20. While the parades for the opening of parliament -----, the president ----- a sobering message for his countrymen.
- A) had rehearsed / prepared  
B) have been rehearsed / has prepared  
C) were being rehearsed / was preparing  
D) are rehearsing / is preparing  
E) had been rehearsed / would prepare
21. Though we still ----- a long way to go, a lot ----- in developing new medical procedures to deal with diseased tissue.
- A) had had / had been accomplished  
B) had / has been accomplished  
C) have had / was accomplished  
D) are having / was being accomplished  
E) have / is being accomplished
22. Soon, customs officers ----- to use X-ray technology ----- cavities in vehicles for drugs.
- A) have been able / having scanned  
B) are able / scanning  
C) were able / to be scanned  
D) will be able /to scan  
E) would have been able / to have scanned
23. As acquisition opportunities within the EU ---- - less, western European energy companies -- --- to turn eastwards in the hunt for expansion opportunities.
- A) grow / are being forced  
B) will grow / would have been forced  
C) are growing / would be forced  
D) have grown / had been forced  
E) grew / have been forced

24. **If Britain ----- the euro, say in 2004, the stability pact ----- highly important.**

- A) will be joining / is becoming
- B) has joined / will have become
- C) will have joined / will become
- D) would join / has become
- E) were to join / would become

25. **Whatever else ----- the British empire for so long, it was not Britain's education system.**

- A) was sustained
- B) has sustained
- C) sustains
- D) sustained
- E) to have sustained

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

26. ----- despite the claim of his lawyers that his statements had been made under "highly coercive conditions".

- A) John Walker refused to reveal the secrets of his life in Afghanistan
- B) The American Taliban, John Walker, had been denied bail by the court
- C) John Walker, the American Taliban, came from a humble background
- D) John Walker was indicted by a federal grand jury
- E) John Walker played a leading role in Taliban activities

27. **Though some scholars argue that -----, others say that the beginning of the 15th century saw its real rise.**

- A) by the latter part of the 12th century most of the literary conventions of Urdu literature have already been well established
- B) the 12th century was the time of the great religious movements in India
- C) Urdu literature dates back to the 12th century
- D) most of the literary writings in India in the 12th century consisted of religious tracts and allegories
- E) most Urdu poets in the 12th century turned to romances and narratives of heroic deeds

28. -----, to whom they report.

- A) A growing body of evidence does indeed suggest that Enron was a case of bad management
- B) In theory a company's auditors are appointed independently by its shareholders
- C) The Enron fiasco has shown that ailing is not well with the governance of many big American companies

D) Harvey Pitt has been appointed the new chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the US

E) In Congress, politicians are engaged in an investigation of Enron's managers

29. ----- where they ate mosquito larvae and so helped prevent malaria.

- A) British engineers regarded these canals as "dead rivers"
- B) The people of Bengal still talk of digging canals across the Ganges delta
- C) Indeed irrigation gave a much-needed boost to declining agricultural production
- D) The dam prevents a silt from flowing downstream
- E) The flood waters even brought fish into the fields

30. **Though coral reefs are among the richest ecosystems on the planet, -.**

- A) they grow in crystal-clear waters that contain hardly any nutrients
- B) nutrient uptake is closely related to the degree of movement in the sea
- C) the rough surfaces are what make this possible
- D) they are also skilled at recycling
- E) changes in turbulence accurately predicted the rate of nutrient uptake

31. -----, there just wasn't enough evidence to convict him.

- A) If the trial had been postponed to a later date
- B) Since almost nothing the accused himself said could be substantiated
- C) Though he seemed extremely reluctant to sign the statement
- D) Even before the judge had finished summing up the case
- E) Although everyone was convinced that Smith had committed the murder

32. **In his annual report, the accountant failed to clarify the position and explain -----.**

- A) why expenditure had been in excess of the budget
- B) whether the budget really is unrealistic
- C) what procedures will have been used in banking
- D) that more serious aspects were being overlooked
- E) which items in particular are being reconsidered

33. **Environmentalists are not often fond of dams -----.**

- A) which had been built for both energy and irrigation
- B) though two negative ecological forces cancelled each other out
- C) unless the dams actually held back a vast sedimentation load
- D) since they frequently trap migratory fish
- E) that failed to preserve their biological variety over the years

34. **Today more than 100 million people have a breathing problem -----.**

- A) if only the rise in asthma cases has stopped
- B) that asthma levels are dropping in those born after 1985
- C) which costs \$6 billion a year in the US alone
- D) unless they prefer not to admit it
- E) since exposure to antibiotics while in the womb is generally regarded as a further irritant

35. **The clarinet solo at the start of the movement provides the theme -----.**

- A) if the sense of longing were once more brought to the fore
- B) that unifies the whole work
- C) once the slow tempo had been re-established
- D) until yet another ecstatic climax was reached
- E) that the work begins quickly and harmoniously

**36.- 40. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın olan İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

36. **Eğer Rusya reform yapacak ve sonuçta müreffeh olursa, güvenli ve istikrarlı bir bölgeye ve yeni yatırımlara ihtiyaç duyacaktır.**

- A) Russia can only reform and consequently prosper once a safe and stable neighbour exists and new investments are made.
- B) Russia will get the reforms she needs and eventually prosper if the neighbourhood becomes safe and stable and there are new investments.
- C) A secure and stable environment and new investments are essential if Russia is to achieve these reforms and eventually prosper.
- D) There will have to be a safe and stable environment and more investments before Russia can introduce reforms and consequently prosper.
- E) If Russia is to reform and eventually prosper, it will need a secure and stable neighbourhood, and new investments.

37. **Sierra Leone'daki iç savaş o kadar vahşiydi ki ve bıraktığı hasarlar o kadar ağır olmuştur ki normal düzene hızlı bir dönüş imkansızdır.**

- A) One cannot look for a speedy return to normality in Sierra Leone, for the civil war there was horrific and the resulting injuries excessive.
- B) Since the civil war in Sierra Leone was so barbaric and the injuries that resulted so grave, a speedy return to normality is not to be expected.
- C) The civil war in Sierra Leone was so barbaric, and the injuries it left so grave, that a swift return to normality is out of the question.
- D) The civil war in Sierra Leone was so horrific and left in its wake so many injured that a return to normality cannot readily be achieved.
- E) A quick return to normality in Sierra Leone is out of the question, for the civil war was a savage one and the atrocities committed particularly injurious.

38. **Devletler çökünce, sadece teröristlere ve uyuşturucu kaçakçılara sığınak olmaz, aynı zamanda mülteci yığınlarının zengin ülkelere yönelmesini teşvik ederler.**

- A) When states collapse, they not only become havens for terrorists and drug smugglers but also prompt multitudes of refugees to head for richer countries.
- B) When states collapse terrorists and drug smugglers can safely move in and multitudes of refugees leave for richer countries.
- C) When states collapse, this provides terrorists and drug peddlers with a safe haven while masses of refugees escape to richer countries.
- D) Terrorists and drug peddlers find a haven for themselves when states collapse, but others flee the country in search of a richer world.
- E) Masses of refugees flee to richer countries when states collapse, but terrorists and drug dealers move in to safety.

39. **Kuveyt'teki en parlak gelişme, Körfez'de, özellikle Dubai'de, yaygın bir uygulama olan serbest bölgenin yaratılmasıdır.**

- A) In imitation of the Gulf and of Dubai, in particular, Kuwait now has a free zone, which is a most promising development.
- B) The creation of a free zone in Kuwait is a very hopeful sign; the practice is common in the Gulf, especially in Dubai.
- C) The brightest development in Kuwait is the creation of a free zone, a practice that is common in the Gulf, especially in Dubai.
- D) The creation of a free zone in Kuwait on the lines of those in the Gulf and especially in Dubai is regarded as a very hopeful sign.
- E) The most striking development in Kuwait is the creation of a free zone, as found commonly in the Gulf and especially in Dubai.

40. **Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ile Kanada arasında olduğu gibi, farklı ekonomileri bütünleştirmede ortak bir dil, ortak para biriminden çok daha yararlıdır.**

- A) It is the single language that aids the integration of different economies as in the case of the US and Canada, not the monetary system.
- B) A common language can be far more useful than a common currency to integrate different economies, as is the case between the US and Canada.
- C) As regards the US and Canada the integration of the different economies is due more to the single language than to the single monetary system.
- D) The integration of the different economies of the US and Canada owes more to a single language than to a single monetary system.
- E) A common language rather than a common monetary system has made possible the integration of the different economies of the US and Canada.

**41.-45. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın olan Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

41. **The type of bridge needed for cars and trucks is fundamentally different from that needed for railways.**

- A) Otomobiller ve kamyonlar için ihtiyaç duyulan köprü türü ile demiryolları için ihtiyaç duyulan köprü türü birbirinden oldukça farklıdır.
- B) Demiryolları için, otomobiller ve kamyonlar için ihtiyaç duyulan köprü türünden tamamen farklı bir köprü türüne ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.
- C) Otomobiller ve kamyonlar için gerekli olan köprü türü, demiryolları için gerekli olandan esas itibarıyla farklıdır.

- D) Otomobiller ve kamyonlar için gerekli olan köprü türünden farklı bir köprü türüne demiryolları için ihtiyaç vardır.
- E) Demiryolları için ihtiyaç duyulan köprü türü, çoğunlukla otomobiller ve kamyonlar için ihtiyaç duyulandan tamamen farklıdır.

42. **Under a new resolution passed by the Security Council, Iraq will once more have to place all its oil earnings under UN control.**

- A) Güvenlik Konseyi'nin almış olduğu yeni bir karara göre, Irak, petrol gelirlerinin tümünü BM'nin denetimine bırakmaya zorlanacaktır.
- B) Güvenlik Konseyi'nce kabul edilen yeni bir karara göre, Irak'ın tüm petrol gelirleri BM denetimine bırakılmak zorundadır.
- C) Güvenlik Konseyi'nin aldığı yeni bir karar uyarınca, BM, Irak'ın petrol gelirlerinin tümünü denetim altına alacaktır.
- D) Irak'ın tüm petrol gelirlerinin BM tarafından denetim altına alınacak olması, Güvenlik Konseyi'nce kabul edilen yeni bir karara dayanmaktadır.
- E) Güvenlik Konseyi'nce kabul edilen yeni bir karar gereğince, Irak, yine, tüm petrol gelirlerini BM denetimine bırakmak zorunda kalacaktır.

43. **The great works of Latin literature have exerted a potent influence on European thought and literary taste through the centuries and still form an important element in our common culture.**

- A) Yüzyıllarca Avrupa düşüncesini ve edebi zevkini kalıcı bir şekilde etkilemiş olan Latin edebiyatının büyük eserleri, ortak kültürümüzün hâlâ önemli bir ögesidir.
- B) Latin edebiyatının büyük eserleri, yüzyıllar boyunca, Avrupa düşüncesi ve edebi zevki üzerinde güçlü bir etki yapmıştır ve hâlâ ortak kültürümüzün önemli bir ögesini oluşturmaktadır.
- C) Avrupa düşüncesi ve edebi zevki, yüzyıllarca, halen ortak kültürümüzün önemli bir ögesi olan Latin edebiyatının büyük eserlerinin büyük etkisi altında kalmıştır.
- D) Avrupa düşüncesi ve edebi zevki üzerinde yüzyıllar boyunca çok etkili olmuş olan Latin edebiyatının büyük eserleri, halen ortak kültürümüzün önemli bir ögesi olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Ortak kültürümüzün halen önemli bir ögesi olarak görülen Latin edebiyatının büyük eserleri, yüzyıllar boyunca, Avrupa'nın düşünce ve edebiyat zevki üzerinde kalıcı bir etki yapmıştır.

44. **The budget President Bush submitted to Congress included the biggest rise in military spending since 1982.**

- A) Başkan Bush'un Kongre'ye sunmuş olduğu bütçe, 1982'den bu yana askeri harcamalarda en yüksek artışı içeriyordu.  
 B) 1982'den sonraki askeri harcamalarda en yüksek artışı içeren bütçeyi, Başkan Bush Kongre'ye sunmuştur.  
 C) 1982'den bu yana askeri harcamalardaki en yüksek artışı içeren bütçe, Başkan Bush tarafından Kongre'ye sunulmuş bulunuyor.  
 D) Başkan Bush tarafından Kongre'ye sunulan bütçe, 1982'den sonra askeri harcamalarda görülen en yüksek artıştır.  
 E) Askeri harcamalarda 1982'den beri en yüksek artışı içeren bütçenin Kongre'ye sunulmasını, Başkan Bush yapmıştır.

45. **Pluto, which is the outermost planet of the solar system, has a mass ten times smaller than hitherto supposed.**

- A) Bugüne kadar bilinenden on kat daha az bir kütleyle sahip olan Plüton, güneş sisteminin en uç gezegenidir.  
 B) Güneş sisteminin en uç noktasında bulunan Plüton gezegeninin kütlesi, daha önce bilinenden on kat daha azdır.  
 C) Daha önce kabul edilenden on kat daha az bir kütlesi bulunan Plüton gezegeni, güneş sisteminin en dış noktasındadır.  
 D) Güneş sisteminin en uzak gezegeni olan Plüton bugüne kadar sanıldığından on kat daha az bir kütleyle sahiptir.  
 E) Güneş sisteminin en uç noktasında bulunan Plüton, şimdiye kadar düşünüldenden on kat daha az bir kütleden oluşan bir gezegendir.

46. - 51. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

46. (I) Everyone knows that software is in and hardware is out, at least as far as start-up companies are concerned. (II) A software company has low manufacturing costs and can make good profits. (III) Mistakes in both hardware and software are easy to correct. (IV) For hardware companies the reverse is true. (V) They have extremely high manufacturing costs and thin profit margins.

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

47. (I) Norway remains aloof from the EU. (II) In contrast to Norway, the Swedish economy relies on multi-national giants, not on oil reserves. (III) She sees it far more as a threat to her wealth than as a potential partner. (IV) The other Scandinavian countries, however, are all EU members. (V) They are trying to persuade Norway to join too, but she remains stubbornly resistant.

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

48. (I) In 1912 some of the top mathematicians in the world received letters full of incredibly complex formulas. (II) They came from Madras, India, from a 23-year-old accounts clerk named Srinivasa Ramanujan. (III) He claimed to have worked them out in his spare time after leaving school. (IV) It is an ambition one shares with lots of people, of all ages and backgrounds. (V) One of the letters reached Professor G.H. Hardy of Trinity College, Cambridge, who soon realized that the formulas were the work of one of the greatest mathematical geniuses of all time.

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

49. (I) In this book on management, the author makes the point that most people are deeply and rightly resistant to being managed. (II) He then goes on to give an attractive solution. (III) The world's business leaders are too often motivated by self-interest, not by a company's performance. (IV) It is that the best way to manage people is to let them manage themselves. (V) This becomes truly meaningful when we are reminded that the best performers are those who both know enough and care enough to manage themselves.

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

50. (I) Global inequality is not just about income. (II) It is also about education for children, access to world markets, control of technology and so on. (III) Nevertheless, the extremes of global inequality are exemplified in a striking fashion in income distribution. (IV) Cheap labour has undoubtedly aided economic development in many of the developing countries. (V) The richest 5% of the world's people have incomes 114 times those of the poorest 5%.

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

51. (I) Global warming is bringing new arrivals to British shores. (II) Since 1980, 18 new fish species have been caught off the coast of Cornwall. (III) As the water warms up, they feel the need to move northward. (IV) Since they are cold-blooded creatures, they have to find suitable surroundings in which to regulate their temperature. (V) Indeed, between 1960 and 1980 no new species were reported any where in the area.

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

**52. - 57. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.**

52. **Glasgow is now the largest city in Scotland and, indeed, is home to a quarter of the population of Scotland. This, however, has not always been the case. ----- After 1707, it grew at a phenomenal rate both as an international port and as a major industrial centre.**

A) The university of Glasgow is one of the best in the country  
B) The name probably means "dear green place"  
C) There is a cathedral and other ecclesiastical institutions in the city  
D) For a long time it was simply a small market town  
E) It is situated on the river Clyde and ringed by wind-swept moorlands

53. **In 1912, a German weatherman named Alfred Wegener declared that all the continents of the world had once been joined together and were now drifting around the face of the Earth like giant rafts. At first, Wegener's claim attracted little interest. Most would have given up, but not Wegener. ----- When this still failed to provoke a reaction, he brought out a second edition. That did it. Many of the world's top experts on geology gradually began to agree with him.**

A) A decade later, he died, and his mad idea died with him  
B) He published a small book on "continental drift" in 1915  
C) But by the early 1960s, geologists were discovering evidence to support his theory  
D) He was right about continental drift but unable to explain why it happened  
E) Today, continental drift is regarded as a science and is routinely taught at universities

54. **On 5 December 1952, Londoners received a rude awakening. They opened their curtains to find a choking dark cloud hanging over their city: a corrosive mixture of fog and smoke and gas. ----- That week there were more deaths in London than at the height of the cholera epidemic of 1866.**

A) For some inexplicable reason the fog stayed for the next four days causing an epidemic of bronchitis  
B) Indeed, air-pollution had never been regarded as a serious matter  
C) Even so, it was not until 1956 that the Clean Air Act came into force  
D) Consequently, smokeless zones were established to reduce domestic sources of smoke, and in these only smokeless fuels could be burnt  
E) Those four, dark smoky days marked a turning point in public and political thinking about pollution

55. **When tourists eventually start arriving in space they will need somewhere to stay. ----- A three-day stay at these hotels will cost roughly £40,000, but they are confident the public will be prepared to pay.**

A) They are hoping to produce a reusable rocket large enough to carry three people 100 km into space and back  
B) Scientists and researchers worldwide were consequently trying to make space tourism affordable  
C) Orbiting space hotels have already been designed by a Japanese construction giant and a group of international hotel architects  
D) A notable reduction in prices finally opened up the aviation industry to the general public  
E) The problem is not simply to launch people into space but to see that they remain comfortable throughout the flight

56. **About seven out of ten fires are due to the hand of man, either accidental or deliberate, one to products and processes of materials, and the remaining two to defects in buildings. The most dangerous products in the home are plastics and rubber, which give off highly toxic fumes when burning. Video cassettes and foam-backed carpets are major culprits. --**  
---

- A) The number of fire deaths has shown a steady fall in recent years, but the risk of a blaze can never be ruled out
- B) If a means of escape does not exist, these hot gases develop a pressure on the walls of the upper parts of the structure
- C) When an opening is made to reach the fire, the admission of oxygen causes these gases to explode
- D) Once air is heated, it becomes lighter, rises and seeks escape through any openings that may be available
- E) Although the foam used in furniture is now treated so that it is less flammable, it still helps to spread the blaze

57. **For many centuries before the coming of the first Europeans, Arabs had been trading with the island of Madagascar, and had established various settlements on the coast. ----- During the ensuing three centuries, sporadic attempts at colonization were made by both Dutch and French, especially the latter. In 1642, after the French had been in touch with the island for more than a century, a French company was established to trade with the island, and in 1643 Fort Dauphin was founded on the southeast coast.**

- A) But in 1500, the island was discovered by the Portuguese, and thus attracted Europeans
- B) It was not until the last years of the 18th century that the island had been relatively colonized
- C) In 1840-41, the French navy occupied the island Nossi-Be, close to the north-western coast of Madagascar
- D) In the 18th century, French commercial contact with the island was fairly continuous
- E) Historically, the island had the status of an overseas territory within the French Union

58. - 63. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

58. Sally :

- **You know the old houses along the Bosphorus with their softly coloured wooden walls, actually enhance the views.**

Mark :

- **They do indeed! Not like the harsh white concrete ones that ruin so many coastlines.**

Sally :

- ----

Mark :

- **No, let's not.**

- A) Please don't remind me of them.
- B) Let's make sure it's really safe, shall we?
- C) I'd like to live in a house like that.
- D) You know I could live here. I'll never tire of the view
- E) Oh, let's think about them!

59. Gwen :

- **Apparently, Turkish textiles attracted a great deal of attention in Britain as far back as the 16th century.**

Jennifer :

- **I suppose it was the striking designs that attracted people.**

Gwen :

- ----

Jennifer :

- **Yes, now I remember. The quality of the dyes was way ahead of anything in Europe.**

- A) That, too, of course; but the high quality production techniques were also admired.
- B) Turkish woollen fabrics were known to be extremely soft and strong.
- C) It was through the operas on Turkish themes that Europeans were first introduced to Turkish dress.
- D) The paintings of certain Dutch artists are an important source of information about early Turkish carpet designs.
- E) At that time, many English merchants were trading with Turkey.

60. David:

- **Can you recommend a book on astronomy? Preferably well-illustrated and fairly elementary.**

Shop assistant :

- **Oh certainly. Take a look at this one.**

David:

- -----

Shop assistant:

- **Yes, indeed. And it's full of practical information too, even on the types of telescopes you can buy.**

- A) You don't regard this as a definitive guide to astronomy, do you?
- B) I think you need to know a fair bit about astronomy before you can follow this!
- C) Astronomy is evolving rapidly so one needs to up-date one's knowledge frequently.
- D) Yes. It's certainly got plenty of fascinating photographs and diagrams and star maps.
- E) I like the look of this. But what else do you have?

61. Wife :

- **Why don't you stop complaining about your partners and set up in business on your own?**

Husband :

- **I'd love to! But it would be hard going for at least three years!**

Wife :

- -----

Husband :

- **That's a good point. Maybe, we shouldn't put it off any longer.**

- A) I think we'd both be a lot happier. What's worrying you?
- B) What do you mean by that? That we'd be short of money?
- C) I wouldn't mind that at all.
- D) Then let's forget it! We can go on as we are.
- E) We can cope with a bit of hardship now. Ten years hence it might not be so easy.

62. Reg :

- **Have you read this new book on Isaac Newton that everyone's talking about?**

Harry :

- -----

Reg :

- **Why not?**

Harry :

- **I gather it's not very scholarly and it's rather disparaging of Newton.**

- A) I'm still only half-way through it.
- B) I really didn't know everyone was talking about it!
- C) No, I haven't. And I don't intend to, either.
- D) I'm not surprised. But it won't be popular.
- E) I gather it throws a new light on him; is that so?

63. Alice :

- **Listen to this: "The constraints facing investors today are no more serious than yesterday - just more complex."**

Bruce :

- **Well, what does that mean?**

Alice :

- -----

Bruce :

- **Yes, it sounds like a typical advert. No meaning but dressed up beautifully in words.**

- A) I thought it would help you to decide how to invest your winnings!
- B) I've no idea; I was just reading a part of a bank advert.
- C) Nothing at all to me. Shall I go on and read some more to you?
- D) I wish I had something to invest.
- E) Why do you ask?

**64. - 69. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşün ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**64. In the office section of your travel agency one of the clerks has grown rather slack and careless, and has come late on several occasions. The one in charge has decided to take action and consults you on what action to take. You feel inclined to be lenient, or at least give the culprit one more chance. You say:**

- A) When he's in the mood he works well. He just hasn't been in the right mood for weeks.
- B) He's been warned on several occasions. He deserves to be fired.
- C) Why don't you let him off with a warning? But tell him this is his last chance.
- D) He's always been a disruptive element in the department. Let him go.
- E) Personally, I like him. And with his French and his German he won't be easy to replace.

**65. A friend is unduly upset because of the way her son has been treating her, and, indeed, because of his general attitude towards her. You want to cheer her up and make her believe it's all quite normal. You say:**

- A) Not to worry! It's a phase they all go through and usually it doesn't last very long.
- B) But he's such a nice boy! What have you done to annoy him?
- C) Oh, are you sure you haven't done anything wrong?
- D) The main thing is not to make an issue of it or you'll antagonize him for life.
- E) You'd better have a straight talk with him and tell him to show more respect in future.

**66. You need a book from the library rather urgently but just can't spare the time to go there. You overhear a colleague say he's going to the library, so you write down the title of the book you want and the author on a slip of paper, and you go up to him and say:**

- A) Next time you go to the library there's a book I want you to borrow for me.
- B) As you're going to the library anyway, would you mind taking this book out for me?
- C) I do wish you'd let me know when you're going to the library, so you can take out any book I might need.
- D) I shall be needing this book shortly. Can you get it for me?
- E) If you're going anywhere near the library I wish you'd choose some nice light reading for me.

**67. You are being hailed as a hero for rescuing a child from a burning house. You want to play the event down and so you say:**

- A) Only very special people can work as firemen.
- B) I've always wanted to do something heroic and now I'm pleased to have had the chance.
- C) Actually, it really wasn't very courageous of me at all. I just ran in without considering the risks.
- D) I shall never forget the way that child was screaming as I went in.
- E) The parents should never have left the child alone like that.

**68. You are meeting a friend in London and want to choose a suitable meeting place. As your friend doesn't know London well you need to fix a meeting place she'll be able to find easily. And as the weather is cold, you want it to be indoors. After a moment's thought, you say:**

- A) The easiest way to get to anywhere in London is to take the Underground. The stations are all clearly labelled. \*
- B) The best and easiest place where we can meet is the British Museum, which is not difficult to find.
- C) What would you like us to do? We could look round a museum if you'd like to or go for a walk in Hyde Park.
- D) There are special buses in London that take you on a tour of the city. Let's get on one of those.
- E) It's not easy to meet someone in any of the big stores. They really are huge, and they keep moving the departments around.

**69. You and a friend want to buy a present for a colleague for his new home. You want something a bit different. You think you know his taste in abstract pictures well enough to choose one that he'll appreciate, but you need to have a fair number to choose from. You say:**

- A) There are several exhibitions of abstract paintings on at the moment. Let's take a look at them first.
- B) Are you sure he prefers abstract paintings to portraits?
- C) As long as the colours aren't too bright he'll be happy with whatever we give him.
- D) Are we being wise? A picture is a very personal thing. Perhaps we should get him something else.
- E) Personally, I've never really liked abstract paintings, so I don't know much about them.

**70. - 75. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**70. What worries me is that they have so far failed to improve the quality of the work.**

- A) As they haven't yet managed to produce any high-quality work, I'm wondering if they ever will.
- B) If only they could upgrade the quality of the work I'd stop worrying.
- C) Once the quality of the work improves we'll be free of worries.
- D) It's the fact that they still haven't managed to upgrade the quality of the work that troubles me.
- E) They are still far from producing the high-quality work I'm anxious to get.

**71. Roof insulation will pay for itself within two years in lower heating costs, or so they claim.**

- A) They claimed that roof insulation would reduce heating costs, so that in two years you could recover the amount invested.
- B) It pays to insulate your roof since you certainly get back in around two years, whatever you invest in lowered fuel costs.
- C) Roof insulation reduces heating costs so much that in just two years they guarantee that you get back the money you invest in it.
- D) They guarantee that money invested in roof insulation is recoverable in two years through reduced fuel costs.
- E) They claim that in under two years you get back what you invest in roof insulation through reduced fuel costs.

**72. Those opposed to gambling continue to argue the case against it on social and moral grounds.**

- A) Those who are against gambling continue to state the moral and social reasons for the stand they take.
- B) Those who are against gambling usually take a moral or a social stand against it.
- C) There are two basic grounds for opposing gambling, the moral and the social.
- D) The case against gambling is usually based on both moral and social grounds.
- E) They continue to oppose gambling and cite various moral and social reasons for the stand they take.

**73. My experiences in China were quite unlike anything else that had ever happened to me.**

- A) Life in China is quite different from anything I've come across elsewhere.
- B) The events I encountered in China were unique; I'd known nothing like them before.

- C) I hope that my experiences in China will never be repeated anywhere.
- D) Going to China was an interesting experience, quite unlike what I was prepared for.
- E) I found myself in a unique situation in China and presumably I will never know the like of it again.

**74. I was tempted to resign there and then, but I'm glad now that I didn't.**

- A) I rather wish I'd had the courage to hand in my resignation straight away.
- B) I wanted to give in my resignation immediately, and I rather regret that I didn't.
- C) I felt like handing in my resignation on the spot, but I know now I would have regretted it.
- D) If I were to resign now, I'd probably regret it.
- E) Even now I find the idea of resigning rather tempting, and may do so.

**75. I just couldn't make him understand that good planning is essential to success.**

- A) I've failed to convince him that the secret to success lies in a sound plan.
- B) Apparently he can't grasp the fact that without a sound plan, success is hard to come by.
- C) He refuses to believe that the plan will turn out to be successful.
- D) He's convinced that the scheme is bound to succeed.
- E) I'll convince him in the end that no amount of planning can guarantee success.

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

In modern times, it was perhaps the "gentleman scientists" of the nineteenth century who came closest to a genuinely objective form of scientific research. These privileged amateurs enjoyed a financial independence which most scientists today cannot have, and which enabled them to satisfy their scientific curiosity without the need to please patrons. With the growth of scientific research after World War II, science has become an expensive occupation. Many scientists today look back upon the 1960s as a golden age of modern-day science, when research was mainly funded by the taxpayer, and scientific enquiry was seen by governments to be part of the public good, and worth paying for. Today, the situation is very different. "Academic freedom" is now often little more than an illusion for most scientists working at universities or in publicly-funded research institutes. Moreover, science is now largely dominated by the interests of the industrial world, and hence, hardly deserves the name "science".

**76. According to the passage, the major difference between the "gentleman scientists" and present-day ones -----.**

- A) has frequently been ignored by governments and universities
- B) is that the former were free to research as they chose, while the latter are not
- C) has become a highly controversial issue in university circles
- D) is not nearly so obvious as some people believe it to be
- E) the former were less objective in their research methods than the latter are

**77. The writer points out that in the 1960s -----.**

- A) research activities were largely carried out under the sponsorship of industry
- B) scientists believed that they were entering upon a golden age
- C) academic freedom was already a thing of the past
- D) scientists carried out their research activities at the public expense
- E) scientific research largely concentrated on meeting the needs of war

**78. The writer of the passage argues that contemporary scientific research -----.**

- A) is, to a large extent, controlled by the interests of industry
- B) finds its best milieu within the universities
- C) is advancing at an incredibly fast rate
- D) offers one of the most exciting and stimulating of careers
- E) is far more concerned with theory than with any practical application

**79. The writer of the passage regards the "gentleman scientists" of the nineteenth century as privileged because -----.**

- A) the choice of field was rapidly expanding
- B) there were plenty of patrons willing to finance them
- C) they were unrestricted by financial pressures
- D) scientific research was still in its early stages and it was easy to discover something new
- E) they were always well-rewarded for their efforts

**80. The phrase "part of the public good" (lines 13-14) in effect means -----.**

- A) deserving of a good public
- B) setting good standards for society
- C) ensuring a better future for society
- D) beneficial to society
- E) recognized by the general public as being good

81. - 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some people believe that meat consumption contributes to famine and depletes the Earth's natural resources. Indeed, it is often argued that cows and sheep require pasturage that could be better used to grow grain for starving millions in poor countries. Additionally, claims are made that raising livestock requires more water than raising plant foods. But both these arguments are illogical. As for the pasturage argument, this ignores the fact that a large portion of the Earth's dry land is unsuited to cultivation. For instance, desert and mountainous areas are not suitable for cultivation, but are suitable for animal grazing. However, modern commercial farming methods prefer to raise animals in an enclosed space feeding them on grains and soybeans. Unfortunately the bulk of commercial livestock is not range-fed but stall-fed. Stall-fed animals do not ingest grasses and shrubs (like they should), but are fed an unnatural array of grains and soybeans - which could be eaten by humans. The argument here, then, is not that eating meat depletes the Earth's resources, but that commercial farming methods do. Such methods subject livestock to deplorable living conditions where infections, antibiotics, and synthetic hormones are common. These all lead to an unhealthy animal and, by extension, to an unhealthy food product.

81. One important point made in this passage is that -----.

- A) desert and mountainous regions should be developed as arable land for cultivation
- B) the way livestock is raised on modern farms involves various health hazards
- C) more encouragement should be given to the application of modern farming technologies
- D) meat production in the developed world needs to be increased to combat famine
- E) every measure must be taken to conserve the Earth's natural resources

82. One argument that is clearly opposed in the passage -----.

- A) concerns the value of antibiotics in the raising of healthy livestock
- B) concerns the introduction of soybeans as the basic feed for livestock
- C) is related to the inadequate methods employed in the prevention of famine
- D) is that livestock need water as much as plants do
- E) is that land used for pasturage should be utilized for the cultivation of crops

83. Contrary to what is often argued, the passage points out that -----.

- A) synthetic hormones can be used to improve the quality of meat
- B) underdeveloped countries need to adopt modern farming methods in order to overcome famine
- C) grazing for sheep and cows needs to be upgraded so as to increase meat production
- D) the famine in the world is not directly related to the consumption of meat
- E) a very extensive part of the earth's surface is ideally suitable for the cultivation of crops

84. The writer attacks present day commercial farming methods -----.

- A) but admits that there is a higher production rate than there was with earlier methods
- B) though the end product is extremely healthy
- C) and claims that they are responsible for depleting the natural resources of the world
- D) though it ensures that there is sufficient food for everyone
- E) because, among other things, it makes no effort to cultivate dry, mountainous regions

85. By the "pasturage argument" (line 9) is meant the argument that -----.

- A) the land used for animal grazing ought to be cultivated and used to grow grain
- B) livestock should be stall-fed on grains and not allowed to graze freely
- C) cultivated land ought to be turned into pasturage
- D) only cattle that are allowed to graze freely produce good meat
- E) dry mountainous areas could be watered and turned into good pasturage

**86.- 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The chief triumph of this book is its depiction of Wellington. He is not simply the famous British general who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. He remains a great general but he is also shown to have had feet of clay inside his splendid boots. For example, the writer dwells on Wellington's vanity and his unattractive lack of generosity in sharing the credit for his victories. This is a splendid book. Never less than interesting, but always trenchant. It redefines Wellington without diminishing his achievements and ends by reminding us that it was Napoleon who so forcefully articulated a wish that there should be "a European code of laws, a European judiciary ... one people in Europe". The ogre's dream is coming true.

**86. From this passage, we get the impression that the book being reviewed -----.**

- A) makes fun of both Napoleon and Wellington
- B) overlooks the fact that Wellington was a great general
- C) pays more attention to Napoleon than to Wellington
- D) is unnecessarily critical of Wellington
- E) is well-written and gives a balanced picture of Wellington

**87. In the book under review, Wellington is criticized for -----.**

- A) not recognizing the role played by others in his victories
- B) his plan of campaign at Waterloo
- C) trying to buy people's affection and support
- D) underestimating Napoleon's strength
- E) failing to consult his subordinates

**88. It is clear from the passage that the book under review differs from traditional biographies of Wellington -----.**

- A) as his great enemy Napoleon receives more than his share of praise
- B) as it questions his skills as a leader
- C) because it shows up his human weaknesses
- D) in attitude, but not in content
- E) by putting the emphasis on his vices, not on his virtues

**89. We understand from the passage that in the book under review, Napoleon -.**

- A) is simply presented as the big enemy
- B) receives acclaim for envisaging a united Europe
- C) is shown to have had greater military skills than Wellington
- D) and Wellington each admired the military skills of the other
- E) knew from the beginning that he would never conquer Britain

**90. In line 5, "feet of clay" stands for -----.**

- A) disgraceful impulses
- B) unmilitary feelings
- C) desires that have to be suppressed
- D) basic human weakness or faults
- E) an overwhelming desire to deceive

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

Fast-food is such a pervasive part of American life that it has become synonymous with American culture. Fast-food was born in America and it has now swollen into a \$106-billion industry. America exports fast-food worldwide and its attendant corporate culture, has probably been more influential and done more to destroy local food economies and cultural diversity than any government propaganda programme could hope to accomplish. No corner of the earth is safe from its presence and no aspect of life is unaffected. Fast-food is now found in shopping malls, airports, hospitals, gas stations, stadiums, on trains, and increasingly, in schools. There are 23,000 restaurants in one chain alone, and another 2,000 are being opened every year. Its effect has been the same on the millions of people it feeds daily and on the people it employs. Fast-food culture has changed how we work, from its assembly-line kitchens filled with robotic frying machines to the trite phrases spoken to customers by its poorly paid part-time workforce. In the United States, more than 57 per cent of the population eat meals away from home on any given day and they spend more money on fast-food than they do on higher education, personal computers, or even on new cars.

**91. This passage on American's fast-food industry -----.**

- A) shows convincingly that it is falling into disfavour
- B) is clearly written by someone who loves good food
- C) concentrates on negative aspects
- D) gives a rational account of why it grew so fast
- E) reveals the support it received from government propaganda

**92. The word "swollen" in line 3 -----.**

- A) emphasizes the speed at which the industry has grown
- B) suggests that the growth is excessive and unhealthy
- C) has very positive connotations
- D) draws attention to the inevitability of the growth of the industry
- E) implies that the industry will continue to grow on steadily

**93. One point that receives a lot of attention in the passage is -----.**

- A) the fact that fast-food is now more popular outside the US than it is inside
- B) the fact that fast-food meets our dietary needs
- C) the consideration the fast-food companies show to their employees
- D) the far-reaching effects of the fast-food industry
- E) the idea that in such places as gas stations and trains fast-food is actually the only practical kind of food

**94. The writer of the passage clearly regrets the fact that -----.**

- A) the fast-food companies cannot afford to pay even their part-time workers adequate salaries
- B) the growth of the fast-food industry has now come to a halt
- C) there are still more traditional restaurants than fast-food ones
- D) the fast-food industry cannot retain the high standards with which it started
- E) local and traditional styles of food are being pushed off the market

**95. The assertion at the end of the passage that Americans spend more money on fast-food than they do on higher education -----.**

- A) is a criticism of the amount of money spent on fast-food by Americans
- B) suggests that Americans are greedy for good food
- C) means that 57 percent of the American population has very little money left over when it has paid for its food
- D) is an indication that higher education in the US is not expensive
- E) is, in the light of the rest of the passage, a gross exaggeration

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

Even though there have been truly significant advances in modern medicine, health problems still abound and cause untold misery. Although heart disease and cancer were rare at the beginning of the 20th century, today these two diseases strike with increasing frequency, in spite of billions of dollars in research to combat them, and in spite of tremendous advances in diagnostic and surgical techniques. In America, one person in three suffers from allergies, one in ten has ulcers and one in five is mentally ill. Every year, a quarter of a million infants are born with a birth defect and undergo expensive surgery, or are hidden away in institutions. Other degenerative diseases such as arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes, and chronic fatigue afflict a significant majority of Americans. Further learning disabilities make life miserable for seven million young people and their parents. These diseases were extremely rare only a generation or two ago. Today, chronic illness afflicts nearly half of all Americans and causes three out of four deaths in the United States.

**96. One point that is stressed in the passage about the American people is that -----.**

- A) they are less liable to degenerative diseases than most other peoples
- B) the rate of infant mortality among them is rising rapidly
- C) there is an alarming lack of communication between parents and their children
- D) the incidence of cancer among them is slowly being reduced due to medical advances
- E) in one way or another, a very large proportion of them have health problems

**97. According to the passage, cancer and heart diseases are on the increase -----.**

- A) and most of the cures have serious side-effects
- B) due to problems of diagnosis which for the present seem insurmountable
- C) since research so far carried out in these fields has been quite inadequate
- D) even though a great deal of money is being spent on research into them
- E) but very little is being done by the authorities to combat them

**98. The writer of this passage draws our attention to -----.**

- A) the fact that it is young people who are the most affected by degenerative diseases
- B) the paradox that medicine today has improved remarkably, but more and more people are suffering from various diseases
- C) the commonly-held view that cancer will, in a few decades, be completely eradicated
- D) the argument that good health depends upon a healthy diet and early diagnosis
- E) the possibility that it is mental rather than physical health that is going to be the major problem of the future in the US

**99. The passage stresses that ill-health gives rise to a great deal of misery -----.**

- A) which is not confined to the patient alone
- B) which is largely associated with pain
- C) especially in the case of chronic illness
- D) even before an accurate diagnosis has been made
- E) especially when the symptoms are severe

**100. In line 15 of the passage the term "significant majority" refers to -----.**

- A) an articulate majority
- B) a statistically small majority
- C) a large and important majority
- D) a rapidly increasing majority
- E) an unexpected but continuing majority

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

1. E	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. D	6. A	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. B
11. E	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. C	16. A	17. E	18. D	19. B	20. C
21. E	22. D	23. A	24. E	25. D	26. D	27. C	28. B	29. E	30. A
31. E	32. A	33. D	34. C	35. B	36. E	37. C	38. A	39. C	40. B
41. C	42. E	43. B	44. A	45. D	46. C	47. B	48. D	49. C	50. D
51. E	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. C	56. E	57. A	58. E	59. A	60. D
61. E	62. C	63. B	64. C	65. A	66. B	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. D
71. E	72. A	73. B	74. C	75. A	76. B	77. D	78. A	79. C	80. D
81. B	82. E	83. D	84. C	85. A	86. E	87. A	88. C	89. B	90. D
91. C	92. A	93. D	94. E	95. A	96. E	97. D	98. B	99. A	100. C