

SECTION I. USE of ENGLISH / Questions 1-35 (35 x 1 = 35 points)

Choose the alternative that best fits in each blank to make the texts meaningful.

Text 1.

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The Great Wall Myth

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As science develops, recently collected evidence leads to radical changes in textbooks. One such example is the Great Wall myth. Chinese education officials have even ordered school textbooks to be rewritten to ¹ _____ the myth that the Great Wall can be seen from space. Thanks to Yang Liwei, China's first man in space, people now have accepted the idea that the Great Wall of China cannot be seen from space. When he returned from his mission last year, Liwei told reporters he was unable to see the Great Wall of China ² _____ the Earth in his craft Shenzhou V. The Beijing Times quoted an official as saying school textbook publishers have been asked to take out the ³ _____ passages. He said: "Printing this falsehood in our elementary school textbooks is probably the main reason that such a false belief is so widespread. I wish textbook editors ⁴ _____ more attention to this issue which creates the wrong impression among people."

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|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | a) remove | b) convey | c) focus | d) conclude |
| 2. | a) on the orbit | b) while orbiting | c) for orbiting | d) to orbit |
| 3. | a) relevant | b) ignorant | c) adequate | d) sufficient |
| 4. | a) have paid | b) had paid | c) were paid | d) had been paid |

Text 2.

Alternative History

Alternative history is generally classified as a type of science fiction, but it also bears some relation to historical fiction. This type of writing ⁵ _____ an imaginary world that is identical to ours up to a certain point in history, but at that point, the two worlds differ; some important historical event takes place in one world but not in ⁶ _____, and they then go in different directions. Alternative histories may suppose that some technology ⁷ _____ in the world's history long before it actually happened. For example: What would be different today if computers ⁸ _____ in the 18th century? Many readers find these stories interesting because of the way they stimulate the imagination and get ⁹ _____ about the phenomenon of cause and effect in history.

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|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 5. | a) surrounds | b) describes | c) detects | d) supplies |
| 6. | a) other | b) others | c) another | d) the other |
| 7. | a) would have been introduced | c) will have been introduced | | |
| | b) had been introduced | d) is introduced | | |
| 8. | a) had been invented | c) are invented | | |
| | b) were invented | d) will be invented | | |
| 9. | a) them think | b) them to think | c) their thinking | d) them thought |

Text 3.

Why Does a Puppy Make Us Feel Better? www.toefl.gen.tr

It's well known that pets, especially dogs, offer their owners many health benefits. For centuries, therapy dogs have been used to visit nursing homes, calm troubled children and help ease pain in people undergoing physical rehabilitation. However, according to Dr Daniel Johnson of St. George's Medical Institute, Florida, the field of animal-assisted therapy is still in its infancy. Researchers are trying to ¹⁰ _____ which types of people would best benefit from being with pet animals.

"By showing how interacting with pets actually works in the body, we can help animal-assisted therapy become a ¹¹ _____ practice that would be prescribed to patients and, in the long run, be paid for by insurance companies," says Johnson. The study was funded by The Skeeter Foundation, a group ¹² _____ by Dr. Jack Stephens, founder of Veterinary Pet Insurance, a nationwide insurer of pet medical coverage.

Johnson's study expanded on research conducted in 1999 by South African scientists, ¹³ _____ that 15 minutes of quietly stroking a dog caused hormonal changes that were beneficial to both the dog and the human. However, the South African study was small, ¹⁴ _____ only 18 people and a few friendly dogs. It didn't test for serotonin—the brain chemical strongly linked to depression. Thanks to serotonin, we become more mentally alert and our sleep ¹⁵ _____ as well.

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|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. | a) invent | b) suspect | c) determine | d) conceal |
| 11. | a) medical acceptance | b) medically accepted | c) medically acceptance | d) medical acceptable |
| 12. | a) headed | b) is headed | c) heading | d) has been headed |
| 13. | a) found | b) which was found | c) were found | d) who found |
| 14. | a) involved | b) involving | c) involve | d) was involved |
| 15. | a) provides | b) proceeds | c) imposes | d) improves |

Text 4.

Rain Forests 'Threatened' by Crisps and Chocolate

How many of us are aware of the harmful effects of chocolate and crisps on ecology? According to a new report, if we didn't eat such supermarket foods, we ¹⁶ _____ to the destruction of the world's rainforests. Friends of the Earth says the damage is ¹⁷ _____ the booming demand for palm oil which is used in products ¹⁸ _____ chocolate, crisps, margarine, shampoo and detergents. The campaign group says trade in palm oil is fuelling the destruction of rainforests in South East Asia, ¹⁹ _____ human rights abuses and devastating pollution. The report shows that large scale palm oil plantations are ²⁰ _____ the forests in Indonesia and Malaysia at an ²¹ _____ rate, wiping out 80% to 100% of wildlife. In Indonesia, the forests are disappearing at a rate of more than two ²² _____ hectares a year - an area greater than Wales. FOE ²³ _____ that a quarter of Indonesia's palm oil goes to the European Union while British companies are involved in the trade as ²⁴ _____ and retailers and in processing palm oil. "The global trade in palm oil is destroying some of the world's most precious wildlife, but the UK Government and the

companies involved seem ²⁵ _____ ignoring the issue," says director Tony Juniper.

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|-----|---|--|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. | a) won't contribute
b) didn't contribute | c) wouldn't be contributing
d) weren't contributing | | |
| 17. | a) because | b) result of | c) in spite | d) due to |
| 18. | a) as | b) as an example | c) such as | d) mainly |
| 19. | a) resulting from
b) bringing to | c) leading to
d) taking up | | |
| 20. | a) covering | b) including | c) replacing | d) substituting |
| 21. | a) endless | b) alarming | c) infinite | d) ultimate |
| 22. | a) millions of | b) million | c) million in | d) millions |
| 23. | a) estimates | b) exposes | c) exerts | d) evaluates |
| 24. | a) investments | b) investors | c) supplies | d) colleagues |
| 25. | a) as if | b) to be | c) like | d) that |

Text 5.

A Doubleheader for Comet Watchers www.toefl.gen.tr

Comets whiz through the solar system all the time, but most are so faint that you can't see them without a good telescope. A comet bright enough ²⁶ _____ with the naked eye is pretty rare, and the appearance of *Hyakutake* in 1996 and *Hale-Bopp* just a year later was considered a ²⁷ _____ coincidence. But that's nothing ²⁸ _____ what stargazers have to look forward to in the next week or so: not just one, but two visible-to-the-naked-eye-comets lighting up the sky at the same time.

These are not average comets. Both were discovered not by astronomers, but by automated telescopes ²⁹ _____ to look for asteroids near Earth that might pose a ³⁰ _____ to the planet. That's how they got their names – *Comet Neat* and *Comet Linear*. Unlike Comet Halley, neither comet ³¹ _____ before. Both have plunged in toward the Sun from the *Oort Cloud*, a spherical halo of ice chunks left over from the ³² _____ of the solar system. That's why scientists will be looking at them so carefully: they will show ³³ _____ like in the universe 4.6 billion years ago. ³⁴ _____ both comets are naked-eye objects, binoculars are the best way to see them and their relatively faint tales. "Still, anyone can see them even with a very simple piece of ³⁵ _____," says David Eicher, editor of *Astronomy* magazine.

26. a) for seeing b) to be seen c) seen d) having seen
27. a) remarkable b) remarked c) remarking d) remark
28. a) consisting of b) compared to c) composed of d) connected to
29. a) which designed c) designed
b) were designed d) and designed
30. a) threat b) treat c) treatment d) trust
31. a) has ever been seen c) have ever been seen
b) has never been seen d) have never been seen
32. a) existence b) presence c) formation d) formula
33. a) what were conditions c) what conditions were
b) how conditions were d) how were conditions
34. a) Even though b) In addition c) Despite d) Since
35. a) machines b) equipment c) facility d) access

SECTION II. READING COMPREHENSION / Questions 36-65 (30 x 1.5 = 45 points)

Text 1. Gapped Text (Questions 36-38) www.toefl.gen.tr

Three sentences have been deleted from the text below. Choose the alternative (A -D) that would best fit in each box (36–38) and mark the answer on the answer sheet. There is one extra sentence which you do not need.

Cats and Men

Grave discovery suggests cats have long been tamed by man.

Archaeologists have found the earliest known evidence of a special link between humans and cats. They have unearthed the grave of a 30-year-old neolithic villager who died 9,500 years ago in Cyprus. Buried with the body were jewellery and offerings, and in a special pit, a set of 24 sea shells. **36** _____

"The association of this burial with the sea shells and the cat grave strengthens the idea of a special burial indicating a relationship between cats and human beings," said the discoverer, Jean-Denis Vigne of the Natural History Museum in Paris. "Possibly tamed cats were devoted to special activities or human individuals."

According to DNA evidence, the forerunner of the domestic dog - a far eastern wolf - first moved in with humans around 15,000 years ago. The first burial of a dog with a human dates from 12,500 years ago, in Israel. The goat, 10,000 years ago, was probably the first domestic milk-producer. **37** _____ However, the discovery of the skeleton of a wildcat—*Felis Sylvestris*—that had clearly been handled with care so long ago- has archaeologists shaken.

Cat bones have been found near human settlements before. Grain stores would have attracted rats and mice; cats would have found good hunting, so bones are not evidence of domestication. **38** _____ And because the bones were in their right places in the skeleton, the animal must have been buried promptly upon death: otherwise, the bones would have been taken by scavengers, animals that feed on decaying plant or animal matter.

"The first discovery of cat bones on Cyprus showed that humans had brought cats from the mainland, but we couldn't decide if these cats were wild or tame. With this discovery, we can now decide that these cats were linked to humans," Dr Vigne said.

- A. Only five thousand years later, the sheep replaced the goat as the main source of milk.
- B. Less than 2ft away, in a grave made in the same sediment and at the same depth, lay the skeleton of a young cat.
- C. But the bones, found in the grave at the neolithic village of Shillikamborous, and now being excavated by the College de France, showed no sign of being butchered.
- D. Until now, the earliest household cats were believed to have been bred by the ancient Egyptians only 4,000 years ago.

Text 2. Read the text and choose the alternative that best answers each question.

At last, a Clear-Cut Way to Predict Landslides www.toefl.gen.tr

Clearing hillside forests can trigger landslides, with disastrous consequences. Now geologists have found a way to predict the location of landslide hotspots, information that could be vital for safe logging.

- 5 “The total area at high risk from clear-cutting is fairly small but the risk of clear-cutting in those areas is very high,” says Dave Montgomery of the University of Washington in Seattle. He says loggers should cut safe zones and avoid dangerous areas, where landslides are 10 times as likely after clearing.

- 10 Montgomery’s group spent a decade mapping every small landslide on a stretch of mountain near Coos Bay, Oregon, after **it** was cleared in 1987. Of the 35 slides they mapped, 30 occurred in hollows into which sediment had been washed from the hillsides. Montgomery says the most **vulnerable** areas tended to be steep wet spots, and landslides were also common along roads cut into the hillside.

- 15 Water weakens the soil as well as adding to its mass. In mature forests, tree roots increase the cohesion of soil in risky zones. But after logging, the roots decay, and it takes years for young trees to develop their own root networks to replace **them**. Montgomery noted that more than half the landslides in his study area occurred between three and five years after logging. He found that many of the slides occurred in insignificant storms likely to occur every year or two, rather than once-in-a-century events. He argues that there should be no logging at all in the highest-risk zones because they are so small. He also asserts that selective
20 logging would not be economically worthwhile and might cause problems.

39. The word ‘**it**’ in line 9 refers to _____.
a) a stretch of mountain c) Oregon
b) Coos Bay d) small landslide
40. The word ‘**them**’ in line 15 refers to _____.
a) years b) young trees c) decayed roots d) developed roots
41. The word ‘**vulnerable**’ in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
a) in danger of landslides c) protected against landslides
b) safe from landslides d) mapped for landslides
42. Which of the following sentences is true according to the article?
a) Clear-cutting forests can result in landslides and cause disasters.
b) There is no harm in clear cutting in small areas.
c) Geologists cannot predict where a landslide is to happen.
d) The occurrence of landslides is very rare in areas that are clear-cut.

43. According to Montgomery, _____.
a) high risk zones cover large areas
b) loggers should take risks when clearing
c) clearing increases the possibilities of landslides
d) landslides can be avoided through clearing
44. Montgomery's study has shown that landslides happen _____.
a) whenever water increases the mass of soil
b) when the soil has cohesion due to branches
c) during unusually strong and disastrous storms
d) during a storm 3-5 years after logging
45. Which of the following does Montgomery support?
a) Logging should be stopped all together.
b) Logging should be done selectively.
c) Loggers should find other occupations.
d) Landslides can be prevented through safe logging.
- .

Text 3. Read the text and choose the alternative that best answers each question.

Think Drink

According to a new study, when alcohol makes shy people less nervous in social situations, the effect is purely psychological.

The study looked at the effects of alcohol on people with social phobia. For example, some people suffer from stress which is **debilitating** even in ordinary social situations, such as chatting on the phone. Earlier research showed that 15 percent of people with social phobia have at some time had drinking problems, and that alcoholics are nine times as likely as the general population to have **the disorder**.

Joseph Himle, a psychiatrist at the University of Michigan, wanted to find out whether alcohol really does reduce anxiety. So, he enlisted the help of 40 people with social phobia who agreed to drink an unknown amount of alcohol before giving two **impromptu** speeches in front of an audience. Giving a speech without any preparation beforehand would naturally cause stress even for people without the phobia.

A key factor in the experiment was that the volunteers could not tell exactly how much alcohol they had drunk. Before the first speech, everyone gargled with mouthwash and drank a "**placebo**" of sour grapefruit juice that contained no alcohol except a little vodka rubbed on the rim of the glass. Before the second speech, 20 patients drank another placebo, and 20 drank grapefruit juice containing an amount of alcohol equivalent to between two and three glasses of wine.

The patients had to give 10-minute speeches on issues such as seat belts or gun control. After each **one**, the researchers monitored their heart rates and gave them a questionnaire to rate their level of anxiety. Himle assumed that everyone would be more relaxed the second time they gave a speech, but that people who had drunk alcohol would have calmed down the most.

However, consuming alcohol turned out to make no difference to anxiety levels when the volunteers gave the second speech. "We were surprised, because given the association between alcoholism and social anxiety, we were expecting a clear benefit."

What did matter, the researchers found, was people's perception of how much alcohol they had drunk. Even among **those** in the placebo group, a belief that the drinks contained alcohol made the volunteers significantly less nervous.

Bruce Thyer of the University of Georgia in Athens believes this is the most sophisticated study that's ever been done to test the theory that alcohol has an effect on social phobia. "People's expectations may make drinking helpful when they confront a frightening situation," Thyer concludes. "But because alcohol can **impair** performance, it's probably not the best way to cope with fear."

46. The word '**debilitating**' in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) having a weakening effect | c) having a little effect |
| b) giving courage | d) giving support |

47. The word '**the disorder**' in line 7 refers to _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) social phobia | b) drink problem | c) alcoholism | d) chatting on the phone |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|

48. The word '**impromptu**' in line 10 would best be replaced by _____.
a) spontaneous b) controlled c) organized d) simultaneous
49. In this text, the word '**placebo**' in line 15 refers to _____.
a) fruit juice which is used instead of alcohol
b) a mixture of mouthwash and grapefruit juice
c) sour fruit juice served with some alcohol
d) fruit juice and a bit of alcohol mixed together
50. The word '**one**' in line 20 refers to _____.
a) speech b) issue c) seat belt d) gun control
51. The word '**those**' in line 28 refers to _____.
a) volunteers b) alcoholics c) researchers d) drinks
52. The word '**impair**' in line 33 is closest in meaning to _____.
a) support b) damage c) reinforce d) strengthen
53. We understand from the text that before their speeches, the volunteers _____.
a) thought that they had some alcohol
b) had plenty of time to plan and practise
c) were all made to drink some amounts of alcohol
d) were given two or three glasses of wine to drink
54. When giving their second speech, the volunteers _____.
a) believed that alcohol had made them less nervous
b) in the placebo group were more relaxed than the other 20
c) clearly displayed the behaviour which the researchers had expected
d) who were given alcohol showed no signs of fear at all
55. At the end of the experiment, the researchers _____.
a) found no connection between drinking and social anxiety
b) realized that the effects of drinking on people with social phobia were mostly psychological
c) realized that alcohol has the effect of impairing people's performance
d) failed to determine the psychological effects of alcohol on people with social weaknesses
56. The purpose of the experiment mentioned in the article was to find out _____.
a) whether the effect of alcohol on social phobia is clearly psychological
b) how dangerous the effect of alcohol can be on people's social behaviour
c) how risky it is to consume alcohol before any performance in public
d) whether taking alcohol before making a speech in front of an audience is a good idea

Text 4. Read the text and choose the alternative that best answers each question.

‘Good’ Writing

The language used in written prose is worth changing and revising for the sake of clarity and style. Expository writing requires language to express far more complex trains of thought than it was designed to do. Inconsistencies caused by limitations of short-term memory and planning, **which** may go unnoticed in conversation, are not as tolerable when preserved on a page that is to be read more leisurely. In addition, unlike conversational partners, readers rarely share enough background knowledge to insert all the missing information that make language comprehensible. Overcoming one’s natural egocentrism and trying to anticipate the knowledge level of a reader at every stage of the exposition is one of the most important tasks in writing well. All this makes writing a difficult craft that must be mastered through practice, instruction, feedback, and – probably most important – intensive exposure to good examples. There are excellent **manuals** of composition which discuss these and other skills with great wisdom, thus helping people to become good writers. **They** give relevant and practical advice to people who want to write well. For example, a simple but universally **acknowledged** key to good writing is to revise extensively. Good writers go through anywhere from two to twenty drafts before releasing a paper. Anyone who fails to appreciate **this necessity** is likely to be a bad writer. Drafts and revisions are the key to writing clearly and producing good writing.

57. The word ‘**which**’ in line 4 refers to _____.
a) planning b) inconsistencies c) limitations d) short-term memory
58. The word ‘**manuals**’ in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
a) handbooks b) grammar books c) books of wisdom d) literature
59. The word ‘**They**’ in line 12 refers to _____.
a) people b) good writers c) manuals d) writing skills
60. The word ‘**acknowledged**’ in line 13 is closest in meaning to _____.
a) recognized b) rejected c) regretted d) resented
61. The phrase ‘**this necessity**’ in line 15 refers to _____.
a) extensive revision c) releasing a paper
b) being a good writer d) intensive exposure
62. Which of the following is claimed in the article?
a) Some memories are not always accurate.
b) Short-term memory may be inadequate for writing.
c) People have problems of writing down their memories.
d) Long-term memory is an obstacle to good writing.

63. According to the text, readers sometimes have difficulty understanding written texts because _____.
a) they may not know enough about the topic
b) the texts are too difficult and too long
c) they cannot overcome their natural egocentrism
d) they do not have enough tolerance
64. It can be inferred from the article that good expository writers _____.
a) are self-centered
b) consider their readers
c) explain every point
d) write manuals
65. Which of the following conclusions is supported in the article?
a) Writing is a biological process with its own styles.
b) Conveying meaning in writing is easier than in conversation.
c) Writing can be best learned from a writing manual.
d) A good piece of writing is the result of extensive revising.

SECTION III. WRITING (20 points)

Write an essay of 250 – 300 words on ONE of the topics given below. Your essay must have an introduction / a clear thesis statement (with controlling idea/s), at least 2 body paragraphs with relevant supporting ideas and a conclusion. Your ideas should be organized properly.

1. There are more female than male teachers at primary and high schools. Discuss the reasons.
2. Why do people still go to the cinema although there are many films on TV and VCDs and DVDs are easily available? Discuss.
3. Discuss the possible effects of the increase in the number of private universities in Turkey in the next ten years.
4. What are the effects of being an only child in a family? Discuss.

WRITE YOUR ESSAY ON THE CODED SHEET PROVIDED.

Essays written on the pages of this booklet or on any other sheet will not be graded.

DO NOT WRITE HERE!