

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

1. A vital problem facing us this century is the ----of global warming.

- A. collection
- B. provision
- C. issue
- D. disturbance
- E. expression

2. In 1496, fresh from his ----of the New World, Christopher Columbus was still thinking about China.

- A. invention
- B. journey
- C. possession
- D. discovery
- E. pursuit

3. Much has been written about the outbreak of war in 1914, but the question of who was ----is still being debated.

- A. desirable
- B. responsible
- C. compulsive
- D. peaceful
- E. adequate

4. She seems----to take part in the quiz-programme.

- A. reluctant
- B. hard-working
- C. selfish
- D. loyal
- E. delicate

5. His novels have been -----praised for the superb .use of colloquial language.

- A. rapidly
- B. strangely
- C. suddenly
- D. safely
- E. widely

6. An estimated \$4 billion over the next five years will cover the cost of ---- immunizing children in developing countries.

- A. undeniably
- B. abruptly
- C. fully
- D. currently
- E. actively

7. T.S. Eliot's poem *The Waste Land* really ---- in capturing the mood of postwar Europe.

- A. disturbs
- B. deserves
- C. contributes
- D. recovers
- E. succeeds

8. If life didn't start on Earth but came from comets instead, there's no reason why something similar couldn't ---- again today.

- A. establish
- B. respect
- C. happen
- D. perceive
- E. develop

9. At 4 o'clock that same afternoon, he got into his car and ----for Bursa.,,,

- A. put up
- B. got off
- C. kept on
- D. set off
- E. sent out

10. It didn't happen all at once, but before long the business really began to ----, and they started to make a profit

- A. look back
- B. take up
- C. point out
- D. keep on
- E. try out

11. The moon ----more energy every second than humans ----in the next million years.

- A. releases /will use
- B. is releasing / are using
- C. has released / could have used
- D. will release / have used
- E. would release / had used

12. Girne Castle ----the oldest shipwreck ever ----

- A. is housing / to have discovered
- B. has housed / having been discovered
- C. would house / being discovered
- D. houses / to have been discovered
- E. will have housed / discovered

13. The Society ----to assist scientific achievement and ----forward to a century of even greater innovation and exploration.

- A. will continue / has looked
- B. has continued / had looked
- C. continues / is looking
- D. had continued / looks
- E. would continue / will be looking

14. The number of foreign students ----at Canadian universities ----fast over the last decade.

- A. having studied / had been increasing
- B. studying / has been increasing
- C. to study / was increasing
- D. to have studied / had increased
- E. to be studying / is increasing

15. Richard ----at 1 o'clock just as we ----to have our lunch.

- A. arrived / were starting
- B. has arrived / started
- C. would arrive / have started
- D. is arriving / would be starting
- E. was arriving / will start

16. Major Italian filmmakers are learning a lesson -Hollywood and investing ----better technology and more exciting special effects.

- A. over / into
- B. by / for
- C. off / to
- D. with / over
- E. from / in

17. ---- more than 70 per cent of its surface covered ----ocean, Earth is indeed the blue planet.

- A. With / by
- B. For / in
- C. At / along
- D. By/from
- E. Through / over

18. Children who look away ----thinking about questions are more likely to get the answers right than those who don't

- A. unless
- B. because
- C. whether
- D. while
- E. as

19. Archaeological excavations indicate ----Central Turkey has been continuously settled since the earliest times.

- A. in case
- B. if
- C. so that
- D. even though
- E. that

20. The two men walked back to the village together, but ----of them spoke.

- A. any
- B. either
- C. some
- D. neither
- E. the other

21. At the equator, plants grow faster and bigger than----else on Earth.

- A. somewhere
- B. anywhere
- C. where
- D. wherever
- E. everywhere

22. The Namit Desert in Angola is ----desert in the world.

- A. the old
- B. as old as
- C. oldest
- D. older
- E. the oldest

23. - 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Rome's great amphitheatre, the Colosseum, was commissioned by the Emperor Vespasian in 72 A.D. It was used for deadly gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights. (23) ---- were staged, free of charge, by the emperor and wealthy citizens. It was built with a very practical design (24) ---- 80 entrances allowing easy access for 55 thousand (25) ---- Excavations in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (26) ---- a network of rooms under the arena, from which animals (27) ----

23.

- A. Others
- B. Any?
- C. These
- D. The rest
- E. Of which

24.

- A. with
- B. for
- C. from
- D. out of
- E. to

25.

- crowds
- inhabitants
- invaders
- spectators
- population

26.

- A. supported
- B. disturbed
- C. compared
- D. claimed
- E. exposed

27.

- A. to have been released
- B. to be released
- C. will have been released
- D. could be released
- E. must be released

28. - 32. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Over the last five years or so, the science of climate change has been firmly established. There is a general (28) ---- among leading scientists that we are now (29) ---- a major global warming problem. Over the last hundred years or so temperatures (30) ---- by about 0.8°C, and we can attribute (31) ---- of this to increased emissions of carbon dioxide (32) ---- this has all happened after we started to burn fossil fuels.

28.

- A. condition
- B. permission
- C. agreement
- D. refusal
- E. intention

29.

- A. forced to
- B. faced with
- C. pulled up
- D. turned up
- E. found out

30.

- A. have risen
- B. had risen
- C. are rising
- D. would have risen
- E. will be rising

31.

- A. more
- B. much
- C. the most
- D. any
- E. many

32.

- A. as if
- B. though
- C. because
- D. unless
- E. when

**33.- 42. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**33. When he locked the door and left the house,**

- A. the sun was already setting
- B. I am standing at the corner of the road
- C. he doesn't know anyone is watching him
- D. the pavements are still wet with rain
- E. he will have had something to eat

**34. ---- that Adana's prosperity and rapid development are largely due to the cotton industry.**

- A. He didn't believe it
- B. There was nothing in the article
- C. It has often been argued
- D. Imagine his surprise
- E. There was one main objection

**35. ---- whether a plant has formed one compound leaf or a small stem bearing several simple leaves.**

- A. We have substantial evidence
- B. Our research had confirmed
- C. Some scientists have argued strongly
- D. Sometimes it is difficult to tell
- E. There is much difference of opinion among the members of our study group

**36. -----, but they do not exclude his simultaneous evolution in other parts of the world.**

- A. Several teams have carried but extensive studies
- B. Recent archaeological findings establish the earliest modern man in Africa
- C. Some scientists and archaeologists support the theory that humans evolved in several places
- D. Archaeological excavations always reveal surprising facts about the past
- E. Besides scientists, archaeologists are also concerned with the origin of man

**37. ---- how words in a language have changed over time.**

- A. Linguistic studies revealed some years ago
- B. Tribal diversity in Africa demonstrates
- C. A group of linguists were involved in a special study
- D. Historical linguists commonly study
- E. The researchers were impressed

**38. Nile crocodiles, with their rough brown skin, look just like floating parts of a tree ----**

- A. though the river was moving fast
- B. if they have found something to eat
- C. since there were trees by the river
- D. until they open their mouths
- E. that they are looking for food

**39. It is difficult to be precise about how big the Internet is ----**

- A. until research had shown the spread of its use
- B. because it isn't managed by one person or organization
- C. if there were any doubts at all about its impact
- D. so that millions of people throughout the world had used it
- E. though a survey was to be carried out last year

**40. Many of his novels are concerned with controversial subjects -----.**

- A. until the problems resulting from the war were finally solved
- B. that smoking is only one of them
- C. as he was awarded the top prize
- D. which will have surprised no one
- E. which makes them extremely popular

**41. Successful tragedies, ----, do not leave the spectator depressed.**

- A. in case the chief characters were famous and noble
- B. though they involve suffering and sadness
- C. because drama is an ancient literary form
- D. since it must be recognized
- E. even if we adopted these terms

**42. ----, it is at first indistinguishable from a minor planet**

- A. As comets are among the largest members of the solar system
- B. Since comets appear in the sky without any warning
- C. Before Halley's comet appeared again in 1986
- D. Because, in Roman times, a comet was blamed for the loss of a battle
- E. When a comet coming from deep space approaches the Sun

**43. - 46. Sorularda, verilen cümlelerin hangi sorunun cevabı olduğunu bulunuz.**

**43. It's not mine; it may belong to Jane.**

- A. Is your coat red?
- B. Whose coat is that?
- C. Where's your bicycle?
- D. Why are you wearing a scarf?
- E. Which do you want, the big one or the small one?

**44. It certainly was; there were some really good paintings there.**

- A. Was the exhibition worth going to?
- B. Are you glad you went to the opening?
- C. Did you like any of the photographs on exhibition?
- D. How long will the exhibition continue?
- E. If you'd had the money, would you have bought anything?

**45. No, it won't; you need a Number 17.**

- A. Will we have to go to the city centre?
- B. Is the city centre within walking distance of here?
- C. How can I get to the city centre?
- D. Does this road lead to the city centre?
- E. Will this bus take me to the city centre?

**46. I'm not sure; perhaps a week or ten days ago.**

- A. Where has Peter been this week?
- B. Have you seen Peter recently?
- C. Will Peter be coming too?
- D. When did you last see Peter?
- E. Why don't we see Peter around any more?



**47. - 50. Sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

**47. The European Union attributes much of its achievement to the respect for human rights and democracy, which is reflected in its laws, policies, institutions, and actions.**

- A. Yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine insan hakları ve demokrasi saygısını yansıtan Avrupa Birliği, çok başarılı olmuştur.
- B. Avrupa Birliği, yasalarında, politikalarında, kurumlarında ve eylemlerinde, insan haklarına ve demokrasiye saygıyı yansıtmış ve bunda çok başarılı olmuştur.
- C. Avrupa Birliği, başarısının çoğunu, yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmış olan insan hakları ve demokrasi saygısına bağlar.
- D. Avrupa Birliği'nin insan haklarına ve demokrasiye duyduğu saygı, onun yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmış ve onu başarılı kılmıştır.
- E. Avrupa Birliği'nin başarısının çoğu, insan haklarına ve demokrasiye olan saygısı ile ilgilidir ve bu saygı, onun yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmıştır.

**48. Lasting for 600 years, the Ottoman Empire was not only one of the most powerful empires in the history of the Mediterranean region, but it also generated great works of art, architecture and literature.**

- A. Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki güçlü imparatorluklardan biri olan Osmanlı imparatorluğu 600 yıl devam etmiş ve sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyatta büyük eserler üretmiştir.
- B. 600 yıllık Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, hem Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki imparatorlukların en güçlüsü olmuştur hem de sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat alanlarında büyük eserler üretmiştir.
- C. 600 yıl süren Osmanlı imparatorluğu, Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihinde en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri olmasa da sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyatta büyük eserler vermiştir.

- D. Sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat alanlarında büyük eserler vermiş olan Osmanlı imparatorluğu, 600 yıl devam etmiş olsa da Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri değildir.
- E. 600 yıl devam eden Osmanlı imparatorluğu, sadece, Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihinde en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri değildir, aynı zamanda büyük sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat eserleri de üretmiştir.

**49. It will be vital, as never before, for university graduates to have a grasp of foreign cultures and global issues for the coming years.**

- A. Üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramak, önümüzdeki yıllarda da daha önce olduğu gibi hayati olacaktır.
- B. Üniversite mezunları için önümüzdeki yıllarda yabancı kültürleri ve küreselleşmeyi anlamak daha önce olduğundan daha hayati olacaktır.
- C. Üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramak, önümüzdeki yıllarda daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar hayati olacaktır.
- D. Her üniversite mezunu için, daha önce de olduğu gibi, önümüzdeki yıllarda da hayati olan yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramaktır.
- E. Bütün üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küreselleşmeyi anlamak daha önce olduğu kadar önümüzdeki yıllarda da hayati olacaktır.

**50. Plants living in very dry conditions have developed a number of special anatomical mechanisms that enable them to survive.**

- A. Çok kuru koşullarda hayatta kalmayı başaran bitkiler, yaşamak için bir dizi özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirmiştir.
- B. Hayatta kalmak için bir dizi özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirmiş olan bitkiler, 90k kuru koşullarda yaşayabilmektedir.
- C. Çok kuru koşullarda yaşayabilmek için birçok özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirmiş olan bitkiler, hayatta kalmıştır.
- D. Çok kuru koşullarda yaşayan bitkiler, hayatta kalmalarını sağlayan birtakım özel anatomik mekanizmalar geliştirmiştir.
- E. Bitkiler, birtakım özel anatomik mekanizmalar geliştirerek çok kuru koşullarda yasar ve hayatta kalmayı başarır.

**51. - 54. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

**51. Biyolojinin temel bir kavramı olan evrim, zaman içinde meydana gelen genetik değişiklikler olarak tanımlanabilir.**

- A. Genetic changes, occurring over long periods of time, are central to evolution and an important aspect of biology.
- B. Evolution is an important concern in biology which deals with genetic change over long periods of time.
- C. Evolution, which is a fundamental concept of biology, can be defined as genetic changes occurring over time.
- D. Evolution, or genetic change over time, is basic to all biological studies.
- E. Biology is largely concerned with evolution and genetic change over long periods of time.

**52. Avustralya'nın büyük bir bölümü, batı kıyılarına yakın çıplak tepelere dönüşen bir çölden oluşur.**

- A. A large part of Australia consists of desert land and, near the west coast, of barren hills.
- B. A major part of Australia consists of a desert that turns into barren hills near the west coast.
- C. Large parts of Australia are covered with desert and there are barren hills along the west coast.
- D. The barren hills of the west coast of Australia gradually give way to a huge desert in the central part.
- E. Much of Australia is covered with desert, and along the west coast there is a line of barren hills.

**53. Shakspeare'in oyunlarında amacı, gerçek insan konuşmasını taklit etmek değil, insan düşünce ve duygusunu doğru ve güçlü ifade etmektir.**

- A. The great speeches of Shakespeare's plays have little in common with ordinary speech as his aim was to give vivid and powerful expression to human thought and emotion.
- B. Shakespeare aimed to give credible and powerful expression to human thought and emotion in his plays, but not to imitate actual human speech.
- C. In his plays, Shakespeare's main concern was to give powerful expression to human thought and emotion, so realistic speech^ was impossible.
- D. Shakespeare gave a lot of importance to the expression of human thought and emotion in powerful speeches that do not resemble actual speech.
- E. Shakespeare's purpose in his plays was not to imitate actual human speech but to give accurate and powerful expression to human thought and emotion.

**54. Klasik Yunan tragedyalarının konuları, seyircilerin az çok aşına oldukları efsanelere dayanıyordu.**

- A. Most classical Greek tragedies were based on legends which the average audience knew and loved.
- B. Audiences were usually familiar with the plots of classical Greek tragedies as they knew the legends on which they were based.
- C. The plots of classical Greek tragedies were based on legends with which audiences were more or less familiar.
- D. Audiences could follow the plots of classical Greek tragedies since they were generally based on well-known legends.
- E. The legends on which the classical Greek tragedies were based were well-known to the audiences.

**55. - 57. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Born in 1564 in Stratford, Shakespeare probably attended the Stratford grammar school, where he received a classical education under its excellent schoolmaster. The years from the mid-1580s to about 1592 are called "the lost years" in Shakespeare's life because nothing is known of him. By 1592, at any rate, he was a rising young playwright in London. This was an exciting period in the English theatre mainly because of a group known as the University Wits, which included Marlowe, Nashe and others. These brilliant young men turned out sophisticated plays for the aristocracy and sensational plays for the general public.

**55. It is pointed out in the passage that the group known as the "University Wits" ----.**

- A. wrote exclusively for upper class audiences
- B. were less popular than Shakespeare after he came to London
- C. had done very little to make the London theatre popular
- D. wrote two very distinct types of play
- E. regarded Shakespeare as their inferior

**56. The phrase "the lost years" in the passage refers to ----**

- A. the years during which Shakespeare wrote no plays
- B. the period in Shakespeare's life about which we have virtually no knowledge
- C. the period before Shakespeare became famous for his plays
- D. the years of hardship Shakespeare experienced in Stratford
- E. the period of writing before Shakespeare met the University Wits

**57. One can understand from the passage that, when Shakespeare attended his local school, ----**

- A. he soon began to experiment with the writing of plays
- B. his schoolmaster recognized his literary talent and gave him great encouragement
- C. he was disappointed because so much emphasis was put on classical subjects
- D. the quality of education there was remarkably good
- E. he met Marlowe and Nashe, who became his future colleagues



**58. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Elephants have to keep in touch across large distances. Even when they are out of hearing range of one another, in forests or the great plains of East Africa, they are often spotted moving in the same direction. Sometimes they seem to stand still in their tracks and move their feet up and down, which leads some scientists to believe they have sensitive cells in their feet. Such cells would enable them to pick up low frequency vibrations from the ground, waves that travel distances of up to 16 km.

**58. We understand from the passage that, when elephants are a good distance apart, they ----**

- A. become nervous and stamp their feet
- B. feel very insecure
- C. can still communicate with each other
- D. try many different ways of making contact with each other
- E. feel exposed to attack

**59. As it is clear from the passage, some scientists, are of the opinion that ----**

- A. the sensitive cells in the feet of elephants serve a wide variety of functions
- B. the power of elephants to communicate is very weak
- C. some elephants have adapted themselves well to the specific environmental conditions of East Africa
- D. it is not natural for elephants to move in the same direction
- E. elephants have cells in their feet that are sensitive to vibrations.

**60. According to the passage, one scientific assumption about elephants is that ----**

- A. the forest lands and plains of East Africa is their ideal environment
- B. they can sense all levels of vibration equally well
- C. the up-and-down movement of their feet is a means of communication
- D. their sense of hearing enables them to pick up sounds up to 16 km away
- E. their whole body is covered with extremely sensitive cells

**61. - 63. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

When George Orwell was asked by a journalist about his career as a writer, he gave the following account of himself: "From a very early age, perhaps the age of five or six, I knew that when I grew up I should be a writer. Between the ages of about seventeen and twenty-four I tried to give up this idea, but I knew that sooner or later I should have to settle down and write books. I was the middle child of three, but there was a gap of five years on either side, and I barely saw my father before I was eight. For this and other reasons I was somewhat lonely, and I soon developed disagreeable habits which made me unpopular throughout my schooldays. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginary persons; ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of being isolated and undervalued.

**61. We learn from the passage, that during his years at school George Orwell ----.**

- A.** used to entertain the other pupils with his funny stories
- B.** collected a lot of material to use in his writings
- C.** was an extremely ambitious pupil and often got very high grades
- D.** was disliked because his behaviour was rather odd..
- E.** was held in great respect on account of his literary talents

**62. According to the passage, although at one period in his life Orwell rejected the idea, ----**

- A.** he later decided to go in for journalism
- B.** it was his father who encouraged him to be a writer
- C.** he actually knew all along he would have to be a writer
- D.** at a later period he devoted himself to the cause of lonely children at school
- E.** at another period he tried to write plays

**63. In the passage, Orwell suggests that his habit of inventing stories and talking to imaginary characters, ----**

- A.** was essentially a result of his loneliness
- B.** was a gift he had inherited from his father
- C.** made him popular with his school friends
- D.** was to continue all through his life
- E.** had no bearing upon his career as a writer

**64. - 66. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Antarctese is the peculiar language used by the scientists and explorers of the Antarctic. Where did Antarctese come from? Words have drifted in from the languages of explorers of many nations. Old naval terms that have died out in the rest of the world have lived on in Antarctic bases. And, when it comes to language, Antarctica creates special needs. Where else do you need words for so many kinds of dreadful food, weather, snow or, for that matter, for penguins? All these influences have combined with words invented just for fun to create the unique vocabulary of Antarctese.

**64. It is clear from the passage that Antarctese ----**

- A. has a very limited vocabulary, largely of naval terms
- B. is the revival of an old language
- C. is an odd combination of words from various languages as well as words made up for fun
- D. will go out of use in the near future, due to the fact that so few people use it
- E. is rapidly gaining in popularity

**65. According to the passage, the language of Antarctica ----**

- A. has developed to meet the needs of the scientists and explorers there
- B. is essentially made up of old naval expressions
- C. is used by scientists and explorers in many parts of the world
- D. is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the world
- E. is surprisingly rich and expressive

**66. This passage is mainly concerned with ----**

- A. how old naval terms can still be used
- B. the life and the needs of the scientists and explorers in Antarctica
- C. the nature of Antarctese and why it came into being
- D. examples of the vocabulary used in Antarctese
- E. the impact of foreign languages on Antarctica

**67. - 69. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Explaining science seems to come naturally to Charlotte, who is a young BBC presenter. She is rapidly becoming quite a star because her passion for wildlife shows vividly on TV. And she's every bit as enthusiastic in person. I caught up with her in Bristol, where she works for the BBC's Wildlife Unit. She talked about her latest project over tea and biscuits, speaking softly when reflecting on her answers and at times appearing astonished at the animals' amazing behaviour which she confronted on her travels. She clearly enjoyed her latest project, *Talking With Animals*, which investigates the extremely different ways in which animals communicate with each other.

**67. It is clear from the passage that Charlotte**

- A. who is dedicated to her work, is extremely pleased with her new project
- B. whose work with the BBC has only just started, is anxious to please her viewers
- C. an established TV presenter, has only recently taken an interest in wildlife
- D. a newly-recruited BBC presenter, has been reluctant to accept wildlife programmes
- E. whose programmes have generally been a success, has nevertheless received some harsh criticism

**68. We understand from the passage that Charlotte's current project ----**

- A. involved a great deal of travel in harsh environments
- B. has been turned down by the BBC
- C. is concerned with how animals manage to communicate with each other
- D. does not interest her as much as some of her earlier ones did
- E. concerns the variety of wildlife in the Bristol area

**69. According to the passage, Charlotte's rising fame as a TV presenter ----**

- A. is not well-deserved though all of her projects have been very demanding
- B. has surprised everyone at the BBC
- C. is largely due to the success of her project, *Talking With Animals*
- D. has aroused considerable jealousy among her colleagues
- E. is due to her genuine love of wildlife as reflected through her programmes

**70. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Nonfiction, unlike fiction, is based on real people and real events and presents factual information. A writer of nonfiction often sets out with a certain purpose in mind and directs the writing to a certain intended audience. For example, the writer may set out to explain, to persuade, or to entertain. The writer may direct the essay towards people already familiar with the subject or people who have little or no knowledge of it. You will gain more from reading nonfiction if you examine the techniques the writer uses to accomplish the purpose, the support the writer uses to back up the main idea, and the way the writer arranges the supporting information.

**70. We understand from the passage that the writer of nonfiction ----.**

- A. faces a more difficult task than the writer of fiction
- B. likes to write for people with very little knowledge
- C. uses the same techniques regardless of the purpose of his writing
- D. very often writes for a specific kind of reader
- E. is less serious about his work than is the writer of fiction

**71. The point is made in the passage that, when reading nonfiction, it can be useful to ----**

- A. familiarize oneself with the events that are under consideration
- B. find out first what sort of reader the writing was designed for
- C. decide in advance whether the writer aims to instruct or to entertain
- D. be well acquainted with the subject
- E. examine the methods the writer employs to accomplish his aim

**72. It is clear from the passage that, among writers of nonfiction, there is a great variety of aim ----**

- A. but the aim has no bearing on the techniques employed
- B. one of which is the desire to please
- C. but the desire to persuade is always there
- D. since the people and events described are all imaginary
- E. but readers should completely disregard the aims



**73. - 75. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Britain emerged from her industrial revolution as the foremost industrial power in the world. Thanks to her coal mines, her steel industry and the vision and skill of her inventors, she developed the first and best machine industry in the world. Steel, the most essential raw material for all machine-engineering, was the very foundation of her industrial power and was recognized and regarded as such.

**73. It is clear from the passage that steel**

- A. was rarely used in industry except in Britain
- B. had always been of secondary importance, compared with coal
- C. was the most vital material for Britain's industry
- D. was not valued, even in Britain, as an industrial material
- E. was just one of several raw materials to gain importance during the industrial revolution

**74. According to the passage, Britain's industrial revolution ----**

- A. has never been regarded as in any way remarkable
- B. was a slow process in comparison with what happened elsewhere
- C. was absolutely confined to machine-engineering
- D. transformed her into the most powerful industrialized country
- E. was accompanied by a great deal of hardship

**75. We understand from the passage that Britain became the leader in machine-engineering ----**

- A. in spite of stiff competition from other industrialized countries
- B. because of her natural resources and talented inventors
- C. simply because of her vast reserves of coal
- D. even though she did not have a well-established steel industry
- E. even though her natural resources were limited

**76. - 80. Sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**76. If we had waited for Sally, we would certainly have missed the train.**

- A. It was on account of Sally that we managed to catch the train.
- B. We all missed the train because we waited for Sally.
- C. We were able to catch the train because we didn't wait for Sally.
- D. It was Sally's fault that she missed the train.
- E. If we wait for Sally we may miss the train.

**77. Let me know if there is anything I can do to help you.**

- A. Do tell me when you need more help.
- B. If you're going to heed a lot of help I'll try to. come along.
- C. Are you sure you don't need my help?
- D. How much help are you going to need?
- E. If I can be of any use to you, just say so.

**78. Mary was the only one who answered all the questions correctly.**

- A. Mary should have been the one to answer all questions correctly.
- B. Everyone but Mary managed to answer all questions correctly.
- C. Mary wasn't the only one to give the correct answer.
- D. No one but Mary got the correct answer to every question.
- E. Mary answered all the questions correctly, but so did several others.

**79. Everything seemed to go wrong today.**

- A. I couldn't please anyone today.
- B. It was as if nothing would go right today.
- C. I had a terrible day today; everything was wrong.
- D. Apparently, nothing I did today was any good.
- E. Whatever I did today seemed right at the time.

80. I couldn't help admiring the way he managed to finish the programme even after such a bad fall.

- A. It was really a very bad fall, but somehow he was still able to finish the programme and I had to admire him for that.
- B. In spite of the fall, he should have finished the programme and we could have admired him for that.
- C. The way he finished the programme was certainly admirable, as the fall had shaken him up badly.
- D. He shouldn't have given up so easily after the fall.
- E. I really admire the way he got up after the fall and completed the programme.

81.- 85. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

81. The lives of wildlife producers and cameramen, like the lives of many people who attract attention, certainly appear to be glamorous. ---- Still, when work goes well, the job-satisfaction it offers is fantastic.

- A. For several consecutive days there was nothing at all to film.
- B. Since wild animals blend well into the background, following them with a camera can be hard
- C. The reality, however, is often no more than long working hours far from home
- D. Feature films are less demanding and also less satisfying
- E. Getting permission to film can also be a major problem

82. *The Call of the Wild* describes life in the Yukon Territory of northwestern Canada near the Klondike River during the great gold rush of 1896. ---- This discovery drew thousands of prospectors to the Yukon, all eager to find gold.

- A. The Klondike gold rush began when a large quantity of gold was found in the gravel of a valley there
- B. The story is told from the point of view of a boy
- C. Another theme is the destructive power of greed
- D. The powerful force; of loyalty is an important theme and keeps reappearing in the course of the story
- E. It is not at all a pretty story

83. Cycling is a slow but environmentally friendly way of getting around. ---- Besides, it is easy to rent bicycles in many tourist areas, particularly at main train stations.

- A. If there's a lot of heavy rain, it's not much fun
- B. On the other hand, manufacturers have improved the quality of their products
- C. Even so, a good map of the area is not necessary
- D. It enables you to combine sightseeing with physical exercise
- E. If you're travelling by bus, be sure to get an up-to-date timetable

84. Language is our primary means for communicating thought ---- Every human society has a language, and every human being of normal intelligence learns his or her native language and uses it effortlessly.
- A. As a result, some languages are more complex than others
  - B. Moreover, it is a universal means
  - C. Rules for combining these speech sounds make it possible to produce thousands of words
  - D. A foreign language is more difficult to learn
  - E. Every human language has these properties
85. It is the diversity of Europe's cities that is their strength: ---. Paris remains a centre for the arts. , Stockholm's clean streets show how a market economy can offer social justice and more equality.
- A. Opera is now more popular than ever in many of Europe's larger cities
  - B. There have been many similar efforts to improve city transport
  - C. The London Tate Galleries now have branches in other cities
  - D. The Eiffel Tower has become a permanent symbol of Paris
  - E. London is the centre of world finance

86. - 90. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

86. A friend wants to buy a second-hand bicycle and asks you to go with him. You know nothing about bicycles and so feel you'll be of no help. You think he should get hold of Bill, who is quite an expert You say:
- A. Well, I can't come today, I'm far too busy. See if Bill can.
  - B. Why don't you ask Bill to go along with you? He knows what to look out for far better than I do.
  - C. Why do you want a second-hand bicycle? Surely you can afford to buy a new one!
  - D. Bill bought a second-hand bicycle last year and, as far as I know, is still using it very happily.
  - E. Yes; I'd I'd love to come with you; shall we go now?
87. You have just heard that a friend has won a photography competition and are very pleased for him. It is a surprise as you didn't even know he was interested in photography. You phone him and say:
- A. This is splendid news! You've really surprised us all. Congratulations!
  - B. You should have told us you were entering the competition; why didn't you?
  - C. I wish I'd known about the competition; I might have entered photographs, too.
  - D. What sort of a prize will you get?
  - E. If the photographs go on exhibition I'd love to see them.

**88. A friend, Pam, has been very ill. She's now out of hospital and back at home. You want to visit her, but first you phone her. The answering-system comes on, so you decide to leave a message. You say:**

- A. Is that Pam? We're all very worried about you! Tell me what happened!
- B. Why did you have to go to hospital? Are you very ill?
- C. Hello, Pam! Hope you're beginning to feel a bit better! I'll try to come round to see you in a day or two.
- D. Why are you using an answering machine? Can't you get to the phone?
- E. It's time you got out of the house! Come and have coffee with me tomorrow morning, I'll pick you up in the car.

**89. Your mother has promised to help you make some improvements in your bedroom and make it more modern. You are delighted and want to go with her to a furniture show-room to get some ideas. You say:**

- A. The items in the show-rooms are all too expensive.
- B. Jane has had her room newly decorated but I haven't seen it yet.
- C. What I really want is new curtains and lots of brightly-coloured cushions;
- D. If we look round some of the show-rooms we may pick up some good ideas.
- E. I need lots of shelves and a place for my music-set.

**90. An assistant is required to help organize the end-of-term concert. The organizer comes to you to ask who you can recommend, and stresses that someone with a strong sense of responsibility is required. After a moment's thought you say:**

- A. Try asking Helen; she's fairly musical.
- B. What about Brian? He's a nice boy.
- C. You'd probably find Jane or even Betty reasonably helpful.
- D. I'm sure Sam would be willing to help you.
- E. John's the best person for the job; he's absolutely reliable.

**91. - 95. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**91.**

Robert:

**- Have you read this about the whale that swam up the river Thames?**

Dan :

**- ----**

Robert:

**- No, there isn't. There's even a very clear photo of it as it swims past the Houses of Parliament!**

Dan :

**- Let me have a look at it.**

- A. There must be a mistake.
- B. That can't be true.
- C. You're joking.
- D. There aren't any whales in the zoo!
- E. Surely, you don't expect me to believe that!

**92.**

Jane:

**- Have you had the chance to see the new campus yet?**

Pat:

**- No, I haven't. But from all reports it's first class.**

Jane:

**- ----**

Pat:

**- Yes, let's do that.**

- A. I've heard mixed things about it, most of them negative.
- B. That's what I've heard too. Shall we go and have a look at it tomorrow?
- C. The main fault is that it's isolated. Getting there will be difficult.
- D. So far there are only three faculties that are accepting students.
- E. Would you like to be a student there?

93.

Jill:

- You know what they say: "If you want something done quickly, ask a busy person to do it"

Mary :

- ----

Jill:

- Oh, but it is! Busy people are used to doing things quickly.

Mary :

- Yes, I suppose you're right

- A. I can't understand the logic of that.
- B. What an odd idea!
- C. I find that hard to believe.
- D. That doesn't sound very sensible to me.
- E. Surely one should ask someone who has plenty of free time.

94.

Molly:

- The black and white stripes of a zebra cannot possibly act as camouflage.

Peter:

- That's true when there is just one zebra, but they are usually found in large groups or herds.

Molly:

- ----

Peter:

- It certainly does. An enemy seeking to attack cannot pick out any individual zebra.

- A. Why do the stripes go in different directions?
- B. How does that help?
- C. Does that make a difference?
- D. Why is that?
- E. Why do they need camouflage?

95.

Andrew:

- Are the five linked circles the symbol of the Olympic Games?

Roger:

- Yes. That's why everyone in the competitions wears them.

Andrew:

- ----

Roger:

- They certainly do. They symbolize that Earth's five continents are linked in sporting activities.

- A. Do they have a meaning?
- B. What do they mean?
- C. Are there always five circles?
- D. Why are there five circles?
- E. Why are the circles linked?

96. -100. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

96. (I) Britain's largest robotics laboratory will open in the autumn. (II) On the contrary, this one is to be well-funded. (III) Two universities are jointly in charge of the project. (IV) There will be 50 researchers there aiming to develop intelligent, independent robots. (V) These, it is hoped, will work in a variety of areas ranging from social care to industrial cleaning.

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

97. (I) The eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. remains one of the most famous events in history. (II) At the time, Pompeii, about 9 km south of the volcano, was a busy town with a population of 20,000. (III) But Vesuvius suddenly released clouds of ash and lava -which swept through the town. (IV) Even so, 'volcanoes remain fairly unpredictable. (V) Pompeii was destroyed and its inhabitants killed.

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



98. (I) A preference for the mother's voice or the mother's odour emerges very early in life. (II) Might a preference for the mother's face also be present very early? (III) Several recent studies suggest that the answer is yes. (IV) Babies as young as 2 days old have been shown to look more at their mother's face than at the face of a stranger. (V) There are, then, clear changes in how infants respond to faces during the first year or so of life.

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

99. (I) Much of the Earth's surface is covered with snow and ice. (II) So many creatures have had to adapt to life in a white world. (III) In fact, animals of the desert have light colours to help them blend into their pale environment. (IV) One of the most obvious adaptations is having white fur like the polar bear. (V) Both the hunter and the hunted require such camouflage if they are to survive.

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

100. (I) The idea of military robots is certainly an attractive one. (II) They have no need either of food or rest. (III) They don't complain and they don't get scared. (IV) But war on the ground is more complex than war in the air. (V) This means they can be given the dirtiest and most difficult tasks to do.

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

**TEST BİTTİ.  
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

**YDS (2006)**

**CEVAP ANAHTARI  
YDS (2006)**

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

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