

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

1. The laws concerning the breeding of animals for research could turn out to be to the ---- of medical research.

A) admission B) detriment C) exclusion
D) preference E) cohesion

2. At present, interest rates are comparatively ----; let's hope they remain that way.

A) frequent B) uneasy
C) consecutive D) comprehensive
E) steady

3. In some parts of Western Europe, ---- in France, Denmark and Sweden, cohabitation has become almost as common as marriage.

A) completely B) deceptively C) notably
D) voluntarily E) relatively

4. What are some of the things that differentially affect siblings and help ---- their success or failure?

A) pursue B) recognize C) recreate
D) determine E) reinstate

5. Solar heating never ---- in the US because of the cost and limited winter sunlight in most areas.

A) caught on B) played up C) turned over
D) waited on E) looked back

6. Having read so many contemporary American writers, I ---- to feel impatient with the kind of fiction that ---- in England.

A) was beginning / will have been written
B) had begun / has been written
C) have begun / would have been written
D) would begin / is being written
E) began / was being written

7. Cross-border shopping is a fundamental right under EU law and ---- as a form of tax evasion.

A) must not have been regarded
B) had not been regarded
C) should not be regarded
D) would not have been regarded
E) was not being regarded

8. He certainly ---- party members last weekend when he announced that he ---- to regain his party chairmanship.
- A) has shocked / had not sought
B) would have shocked / will not seek
C) had shocked / would not have sought
D) was to shock / is not seeking
E) shocked / would not seek
9. The 1980s ---- a surge of new interest ---- the definition of intelligence.
- A) have brought / to be expanding
B) had brought / having expanded
C) were bringing / to have expanded
D) brought / in expanding
E) would have brought / to expand
10. For decades presidents have been coming ---- plans to deal with the fact that one day the world will run ---- its key source of energy: oil.
- A) up with / out of
B) out of / up against
C) down to / away from
D) up for / through
E) over to / into
11. Philosophers have debated the relation ---- thought and emotions ---- at least two millennia.
- A) from / over
B) over / in
C) between / for
D) in / by
E) through / to
12. ---- little respect the British people may feel for the monarchy, they are still not likely to change to a republic.
- A) As far as
B) Whatever
C) Such a
D) However
E) Just as
13. All of the world's major national parks are included on the map, ---- are most of the important reserves of lesser status.
- A) as
B) as well
C) such
D) which
E) that
14. His latest novel is about people who take their work seriously, ---- that's being a mother, a nurse or a soldier.
- A) even so
B) as if
C) unless
D) besides
E) whether
15. Héviz is Europe's largest warm-water lake and visitors can swim there even in winter, ---- helps extend the tourist season.
- A) thus
B) which
C) nor
D) too
E) so

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

The term “emotional intelligence” was probably first used in an unpublished dissertation in 1986. In 1990 it **(16)** ---- into the field of scientific psychology, defined as “the ability to monitor **(17)** ---- and others’ feelings, to **(18)** ---- among them and to use this information to guide one’s thinking and action.” The concept developed **(19)** ---- a growing emphasis on research into the **(20)** ---- of emotion and thought.

16.

- A) was being introduced B) had been introduced
C) would be introduced D) has been introduced
E) was introduced

17.

- A) one’s own B) one another’s C) oneself
D) the self E) each other’s

18.

- A) identify B) distribute C) justify
D) discredit E) discriminate

19.

- A) off B) against C) without
D) out of E) under

20.

- A) alternation B) participation C) interaction
D) obstruction E) complication

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

Should a vote in Los Angeles count more than a vote in Montana? That’s one question raised **(21)** ---- an analysis of Census Bureau data conducted by researchers at the Centre for Immigration Studies **(22)** ---- found that nine congressional seats **(23)** ---- to different states in 2000, if noncitizens, **(24)** ---- illegal aliens, had been excluded from the counts Congress uses to **(25)** ---- seats.

21.

- A) by B) to C) at D) onto E) off

22.

- A) whose B) which C) what
D) thus E) whether

23.

- A) would be allotted
B) have been allotted
C) will have been allotted
D) would have been allotted
E) were being allotted

24.

- A) regardless of B) concerning C) pertaining to
D) excelling E) including

25.

- A) select B) exchange C) allocate
D) circulate E) classify

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

26. There is a general agreement among car manufacturing companies that, ----, hydrogen is likely to be the fuel of choice.

- A) if sulphur emissions had been checked
- B) when oil runs out
- C) as it could have been stored as a gas
- D) as if no mechanical energy was required
- E) unless there were giant fuel cells

27. He has focused on moving the complexity of computing from the desktop to the network, ----.

- A) where it can be managed more easily
- B) if computers could communicate more easily with one another
- C) that his improvements actually caught the eye of the Pentagon
- D) though it became the most widely used operating system of its day
- E) which would have been the greatest challenge of his career

28. Salmon farms are prohibited in Alaska ----.

- A) unless salmon actually does protect against cancer
- B) because fishermen blame the farms for undercutting their price
- C) since farmed salmon used to be fatter than wild salmon
- D) but they say salmon farms are bad for the environment
- E) once the industry begins to attack some of the problems

29. The Bermuda Triangle, ----, is noted for a high incidence of unexplained losses of ships, small boats and aircraft.

- A) that an entire squadron of planes vanished shortly after takeoff
- B) as local environmental conditions could be the cause
- C) since the sea here is particularly fast moving
- D) when there is an almost unique magnetic effect on compasses
- E) which is off the southeastern Atlantic coast of the US

30. The stereotype of woman as the more "emotional" sex is the one ----.

- A) that still persists today
- B) as emotions are so unpredictable
- C) but it had been encouraged by the Stoics
- D) until overruled by 20th century psychology
- E) which a more sophisticated mode of thinking will have denied

31. ---- who will become schizophrenic.

- A) There seems to be a genetic predisposition
- B) A cure is nowhere in sight
- C) Neither doctors nor scientists can accurately predict
- D) They confuse the real and the imaginary
- E) Treatment of the disorder is improving

32. In general, when credit demand is low, ----.

- A) it is not sensible to take out loans during deflation
- B) following the wrong guideline could have been catastrophic
- C) interest rates measure the cost of credit, not the price of money
- D) interest rates are correspondingly low
- E) precautionary savings were rising at this time

33. ---- since it has been described as among the most terrifying works of history ever penned.

- A) The story focuses on Hitler's end in his underground bunker
- B) I want to get hold of this new account of World War II
- C) The story is well told by one of Germany's renowned historians
- D) I've read all I want to read about World War II
- E) In particular the bombing of Dresden is objectively presented

34. ---- that engineers do not restrict themselves to technical matters.

- A) The engineering curriculum has long required
- B) Many potential leaders were of the opinion
- C) The courses involved substantial reading and writing assignments
- D) The aim was to attract a wider audience
- E) He acquired a sophisticated knowledge of scientific and technical matters

35. ---- even though she's still not prepared to forgive herself.

- A) The wrong person got blamed
- B) After all, she committed an error, not a crime
- C) Others were also involved in the affair
- D) A lot of people have forgiven her
- E) She was wrongly accused

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

36. Last fall, Tony Blair announced that he would serve a full five-year term if the Labour Party won.

- A) Geçen sonbaharda, Tony Blair, İşçi Partisi kazandığı takdirde, beş yıl tam dönem hizmet edeceğini ilan etti.
- B) Tony Blair, eğer İşçi Partisi kazanırsa, beş yıl daha hizmet edeceğini geçen sonbaharda açıklamıştı.
- C) Geçen sonbaharda İşçi Partisi'nin kazanması üzerine, Tony Blair görevini beş yıl daha sürdüreceğini ifade etti.
- D) Tony Blair, İşçi Partisi'nin kazanmasının kendisine beş yıl tam dönem hizmet olacağı sağlayacağı yolundaki açıklamasını geçen sonbaharda yaptı.
- E) Geçen sonbaharda Tony Blair, eğer İşçi Partisi kazanırsa, bir beş yıl daha hizmet etmek istediğini söyledi.

37. Minority representatives in any political establishment must be made to feel that their interests are sufficiently protected.

- A) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşta, azınlık temsilcileri, çıkarlarının tam olarak korunduğunu hissetmelidirler.
- B) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşdaki azınlık temsilcilerine, çıkarlarının yeterince korunduğu hissettirilmelidir.
- C) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşun azınlık temsilcileri, çıkarlarının olabildiğince korunduğunu hissedebilmelidirler.
- D) Azınlık temsilcileri, bir siyasal kuruluşdaki çıkarlarının tamamen korunduğunu hissetmelidirler.
- E) Bir siyasal kuruluş, azınlık temsilcilerine, çıkarlarının tamamen korunduğunu hissettirmelidir.

38. The Pentagon has estimated that about 25 per cent of the military facilities in the country are unnecessary.

- A) Pentagon'a göre, ülke içinde bulunan askeri tesislerin yüzde 25'i gereksizdir.
- B) Pentagon, ülke içindeki askeri tesislerin hemen hemen yüzde 25'ine gereksinim duymadığını belirtmiştir.
- C) Pentagon'un hesaplarına göre, ülkedeki askeri tesislerin yüzde 25'ine hiç gereksinim yoktur.
- D) Pentagon, ülkedeki askeri tesislerin yaklaşık yüzde 25'inin gereksiz olduğunu hesaplamıştır.
- E) Ülkedeki askeri tesislerin aşağı yukarı yüzde 25'ine gereksinim olmadığı konusunda Pentagon kararlıdır.

39. Germany's far-right National Democratic Party upset the other parties by winning nearly 10 per cent of the votes in the economically depressed state of Saxony last year.

- A) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik olarak geri kalmış Saksonya eyaletinde, oyların hemen hemen yüzde onunu kazanarak diğer partilerin canını sıktı.
- B) Geçen yıl, daha büyük ekonomik sıkıntılar içinde olan Saksonya eyaletinde, oyların yüzde onunu alan aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, Almanya'daki diğer partileri telaşlandırmıştır.
- C) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik sıkıntılar içinde olan Saksonya eyaletinde oyların aşağı yukarı yüzde onunu kazanmış ve diğer partilerin çoğunu sıkıntıya sokmuştur.
- D) Almanya'daki diğer partilerin canını sıkan aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik durgunluk içinde olan Saksonya eyaletindeki oyların yüzde onunu kazanmıştır.
- E) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik sıkıntı içindeki Saksonya eyaletindeki oyların yüzde onunu alınca, diğer partiler telaşa kapılmıştır.

40. The European Union is engaged in a variety of programmes all around the world to promote and protect the rights of children, particularly in countries where children are affected by war.

- A) Tüm dünyada özellikle savaşan ülkelerdeki çocuklar için çocuk haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için Avrupa Birliği birçok programa izin veriyor.
- B) Avrupa Birliği dünyada savaşan ülkelerin çocuklarının haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için çeşitli programları destekliyor.
- C) Avrupa Birliği tüm dünyada, özellikle çocukların savaştan etkilendiği ülkelerde, çocuk haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için çeşitli programlarla ilgileniyor.
- D) Avrupa Birliği özellikle savaştan etkilenen ülkelerin çocuklarını desteklemek ve korumak için tüm dünyada çeşitli programlar düzenliyor.
- E) Özellikle çocukların savaştan etkilendiği ülkelerdeki çocuk haklarını destekleyen ve koruyan Avrupa Birliği tüm dünyada çeşitli programlarla ilgilidir.

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

41. Yaklaşık olarak M.Ö. 8. yüzyılda Homer tarafından kaleme alınan Truva Savaşı hakkındaki destanlar, birkaç yüzyıl boyunca sözlü olarak korunmuş olabilir.

- A) Homer's epics about the Trojan War were written down, probably in the 8th century B.C., but may have been around for centuries in oral form.
- B) Homer apparently wrote down the epics of the Trojan War sometime in the 8th century B.C., but they had already existed in oral form for centuries.
- C) The Trojan War epics had probably existed for centuries in oral form before they were finally transcribed by Homer sometime in the 8th century B.C.
- D) The epics about the Trojan War written down by Homer in about the 8th century B.C. may have been preserved orally for several centuries.
- E) Homer transcribed the Trojan War epics sometime during the 8th century B.C., but their origins go back to an earlier oral tradition.

42. Ortaçağ haritaları Hollanda'nın neredeyse yarısını su altında gösterir, ama o zamandan beri denizden geniş alanlar kazanılmıştır.

- A) In medieval maps nearly half of the Netherlands is under water, but since then the sea has withdrawn from large areas.
- B) Large areas of what is now the Netherlands have often been claimed from the sea, but in medieval maps they were under water.
- C) Nearly half of the Netherlands does not exist on medieval maps but later large areas were recovered from the sea.
- D) Medieval maps show that large areas of the Netherlands used to be under the sea, but they have since been reclaimed.
- E) Medieval maps show nearly half of the Netherlands under water, but since then large areas have been claimed from the sea.

43. Geçen yüzyılın başlarında, önyargıyı, bazı ırklara karşı doğuştan ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olarak düşünmek yaygındı.

- A) At the turn of the last century, prejudice was generally regarded more as an innate or instinctive reaction to certain races.
- B) At the turn of the last century, it was common to consider prejudice to be an innate and instinctive reaction to certain races.
- C) By the turn of the last century people were prejudiced against certain races and this was regarded as an innate and instinctive reaction.
- D) By the turn of the last century this innate and instinctive reaction against race was commonly seen as prejudice.
- E) With the turn of the last century people grew more prejudiced against certain races and this was regarded as an innate and instinctive reaction.

44. Çocuklar daha fazla bağımsızlık kazandıkça, onların genleri kendilerine uyan çevreler yaratmak için daha aktif bir tarzda işleyebilir.

- A) Once children start to grow more independent, their genes operate in a more positive manner to create environments that suit them better.
- B) As children get more independence their genes start to operate more forcefully to create what is for them a more congenial environment.
- C) As children gain more independence, their genes can operate in a more active manner to produce environments that suit them.
- D) When they attain more independence, children start to desire a more congenial environment and their genes work with them to attain it.
- E) Once children have attained a greater degree of independence, their genes prompt them to desire a more congenial environment.

45. Katherine Mansfield, özellikle Rus yazar Chekhov'un kısa hikâyelerinden etkilenmiş ve onun gibi, konudan çok çevre ve karaktere dayalı hikâyeler yazmıştır.

- A) The Russian writer Chekhov's short stories depend more on atmosphere and character than on plot, and this impressed Katherine Mansfield and influenced the way she wrote.
- B) Katherine Mansfield was a great admirer of the Russian writer Chekhov, and her short stories, like his, are centred around character and atmosphere rather than action.
- C) Like the Russian short-story writer, Chekhov, Katherine Mansfield wrote short stories that depend for their effect more on character and atmosphere than upon action.
- D) Katherine Mansfield greatly admired the style of Chekhov in his short stories and, like him, wrote short stories in which character and atmosphere, not action, come to the fore.
- E) Katherine Mansfield was particularly impressed by the short stories of the Russian writer Chekhov, and, like him, she wrote stories which depend more on atmosphere and character than on plot.

46. – 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. Mollusks can be found in virtually every habitat on Earth and range in size from microscopic to more than 10 m long. ----. But others, the octopus for instance, are considered to be delicacies.

- A) They are indeed an extremely fascinating group of creatures
- B) Not all of them, however, are encased in a shell
- C) All the mollusks are invertebrate animals
- D) Some, like the snails in our gardens, are regarded as pests
- E) The octopus even has problem-solving abilities

47. Archaeologists have a duty, both to colleagues and to the general public, to explain what they are doing and why. ----. Further, their work can also be enjoyed by the wider public which, after all, has usually paid the bill for the work, however indirectly.

- A) Up to 60 per cent of modern excavations apparently remain unpublished
- B) Archaeologists often prefer to dig new sites rather than devote time to laborious post-excavation analysis
- C) Many projects depend upon the willing hands of amateur enthusiasts
- D) Unfortunately, some archaeologists hoard their finds and prevent colleagues from gaining access to them
- E) Basically, this means publishing the discoveries so that the results are available to other scholars

48. Well into the 1860s the American West remained divided from the East by the harsh nature of the country's interior. ----. Their aim was to build a railroad across the formidable mountainous lands of the Sierra Nevada. They were ridiculed on all sides, but the ambitious enterprise eventually succeeded.

- A) Their high-flying goal comes with similarly steep challenges
- B) Top engineers had agreed that the Sierra Nevada could not be crossed by road or rail
- C) Naturally, politicians were not in favour of uniting East and West
- D) Then four merchants began raising money to fund a seemingly impossible project
- E) The high peaks of the Sierra Nevada were acknowledged as being impassable

49. In the annals of computing, nothing has caused as much disappointment as putting ideas on paper. ----. However, with the coming of the inkjet printer it was soon possible to print really high-quality images.

- A) For decades, printing computer files was a thankless task for users seeking to reproduce precisely what they saw on their screens
- B) To start with, thermal inkjets were no match for the costlier laser printers that had just been introduced
- C) For all its originality the idea behind the inkjet is far from new
- D) The first inkjet printers were slow, messy machines, but they gradually got better and better
- E) Designers of printers grew more ambitious and they started to want colour, speed and low costs

50. Most Western industrialized nations have an individualistic orientation, which values independence and self-assertiveness. ----. They stress the interdependence of people within the community.

- A) There is no internal evidence to suggest this
- B) Individuals in collectivist Asian cultures are even less likely to commit such errors
- C) In contrast, many non-Western cultures have a more collectivist orientation
- D) This is why Americans tend to use psychological traits to describe themselves
- E) Actually, situational factors also play quite an important role

51. How common are other civilizations in the universe? This question has fascinated humanity for centuries, but so far no definitive answer has been found. ----. Chief among these is the confirmation, after a long wait and several false starts, that planets exist outside our solar system.

- A) Most surprising of all is the speed with which life was established on this planet
- B) A number of recent developments have brought the question once again to the fore
- C) So far, astronomers have found no Earth-like planets, but we can be fairly confident that they will do so
- D) In spite of all this activity, researchers have made no positive detections of extraterrestrial signals
- E) The lack of success to date cannot be used to infer that Earth is the only planet with life

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

52. A colleague is going to check someone out on the Internet for you. It's his life that you are interested in, not his works, so you say:

- A) He's rather an obscure person. I'm not surprised you couldn't find out anything about him.
- B) Get me something about his life and check who has written his biography.
- C) I believe he's written an autobiography; can you check if that's so? But it's other publications that I'm really interested in.
- D) He's rather a controversial figure, and that interests me.
- E) I know so little about him; I can't tell you what to look for.

53. You are planning to retire at the end of the month. This means closing your office which means that the secretary will be unemployed. You'd like to know that this secretary has a good job to go to as she has given you good service. So when you run into a friend you say:

- A) It's not easy to get a good secretary these days. How did you find yours?
- B) I've had my secretary for 10 years now and I'll be sorry to see her go.
- C) She's quite the best secretary I've ever had; so she won't be out-of-work for long.
- D) Some secretaries are too efficient for my liking. They make you feel they're the boss!
- E) I'm job-hunting for my secretary! Do you happen to need a really reliable one?

54. A friend hates to say "no" when asked to do something. As a result she often agrees to help or join in, even when she knows she probably won't be able to do so. This morning she has announced that she won't be able to help at the afternoon's fund-raising tea, though last week she said she would. You are very angry and say:

- A) Can't you change your mind? It will be difficult to find someone to take your place.
- B) You're always letting us down like this. Learn to say "no" from the start!
- C) Why didn't you say so before? Can you find someone to take your place?
- D) Can't you come even for a short time?
- E) We counted on you. You're always so reliable.

55. You are being interviewed by a rather aggressive reporter, who seems intent on stirring up trouble. You are determined to be as non-committal as possible in your answers. So, when asked for your opinion of a highly controversial law that has recently been enforced, you say:

- A) It's sure to be revoked before long.
- B) I refuse to answer your question.
- C) Don't misunderstand me; but I'm all in favour of it. You'll see. It will work out fine.
- D) Circumstances being as they are it was probably necessary.
- E) It's too early to say. There's a lot to be said on both sides. Let's just wait a while.

56. A friend has been having a really tough time for several weeks. Everything has been going wrong for her and she's really very depressed. There's nothing anyone can do to help except offer a little understanding and sympathy. You say:

- A) Try to keep smiling. It'll pass. We all have to go through these hard times.
- B) Stop worrying and stop complaining.
- C) We're all here to help you. Just let us know what you want us to do.
- D) It's time to forget all about it and make a new start.
- E) Take a firm stand and don't let things upset you like this.

57. A colleague has just had an article accepted for publication. You are as pleased as he is about this as it has been unfairly turned down by several editors. You congratulate him very warmly and say:

- A) Good for you! It's not too good a magazine, but at least it's getting published.
- B) I told you to keep on trying. In the end one usually finds a publisher!
- C) Now get on with the next article and, mind you, don't make the same mistakes!
- D) That's great news! Congratulations. I'm so pleased someone has finally recognized its worth.
- E) I suppose the subject of the article isn't a very popular one.

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

58. (I) It used to be argued that, once there were just two major companies involved in civil-aircraft manufacturing, aircraft prices would rise. (II) There are few engineering tricks left that could give one or other a technological edge. (III) That theory has been thoroughly discredited. (IV) The best indicator of new-aircraft prices – the average price per seat on flights – has been declining for several years. (V) This is due, of course, to the brutal competition between the two rivals.

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

59. (I) The most popular talk show on Arab TV is *The Opposite Direction*. (II) The show is hosted by Faisal al-Kasim, a forty-two-year-old with glasses. (III) The chance to take part in the region's first experiment with free journalism was one that could not be missed. (IV) Al-Kasim moderates while two guests debate a topic of his choosing; viewers join in by telephone, fax and e-mail. (V) No other Arab television personality is as controversial, as despised or as revered as al-Kasim.

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

60. (I) In the past century US life-expectancy climbed from forty-seven to seventy-seven. (II) Similar rises happened in almost every country. (III) And this process shows no sign of stopping. (IV) Such a pill could give us an extra twenty years of life. (V) According to the United Nations, by 2050 global life expectancy will have increased by another ten years.

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

61. (I) Beginning about age 5, the child develops a sense of obligation to follow rules. (II) Indeed, young children change the rules frequently and arbitrarily. (III) He treats them as absolute moral imperatives handed down by some powerful authority. (IV) For him, rules are permanent, sacred and not subject to modification. (V) Obeying them to the letter is more important than any human reason for changing them.

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

62. (I) The eruption of Nevada del Ruiz in Columbia in 1985 illustrates how a lack of monitoring and poor evacuation can lead to loss of life. (II) The eruption itself was a small one and didn't kill anyone. (III) Disaster came later when molten rock melted the ice cap. (IV) This caused mudflows which wiped out 230,000 people. (V) Sometimes there are early signs that an eruption is imminent.

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

63. (I) Teachers naturally welcome information about their students that might help them to teach more effectively. (II) For many, results from standardized assessment tests, such as IQ and academic achievement measures, are one useful source of information. (III) Teachers, however, often interpret a child's quick responses as rude interruptions. (IV) Normally, of course, such tests are designed to be as accurate as possible. (V) There is one famous one, however, that was built around deliberately inaccurate information.

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

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

64. I find the way he habitually orders people about quite objectionable.

- A) If he persists in giving orders in this manner, I will be forced to show my resentment.
B) If he ordered me about like that, I'd certainly object on every occasion.
C) I'm always on the offensive when he starts giving orders to everyone.
D) He persistently orders people around which I find really offensive.
E) I always get upset when he starts giving orders to the people around him.

65. At first glance, Chinese students appear as eager as ever to study in the US.

- A) On the surface it seems that there is no decline in the desire of Chinese students to get educated in the US.
B) Apparently, Chinese students are increasingly keen to continue their studies in the US.
C) To all outward appearances, Chinese students are no less eager than they used to be to go to the US.
D) Apparently, as long as Chinese students are eager to study in the US, they'll do so.
E) It seems as if Chinese students are still equally keen to study in the US.

66. Getting a law passed is one thing but getting it enforced is quite another thing.

- A) The law has already been passed, but I suspect it won't be easy to implement it.
- B) Once the law has been passed, it will be easy enough to put it into effect.
- C) If the law has been passed, it will soon come into effect.
- D) The law has been passed and will soon be enforced.
- E) The passing of a law and the implementing of it are two very different things.

67. An enduring illusion of the Americans is that every social imperfection can be corrected simply by passing a law.

- A) Americans can still be deluded into thinking that social problems can be effectively overcome by passing laws.
- B) A continuing misconception of the Americans is that all it takes to rectify a social shortcoming is the passing of a law.
- C) Among the recurring delusions of Americans is the idea that, by passing laws, a remedy can be found for all social grievances.
- D) Americans can easily be tricked into believing that all social wrongs can be righted by the passing of laws.
- E) The erroneous belief that social defects can easily be overcome by the passing of laws still persists among the people of America.

68. Great or notorious leaders seem to have unusual and distinctive capabilities that mark them off from the rest of us.

- A) Leaders, whether they are remarkable for good or evil, are different from the rest of the world on account of their rare potential.
- B) It is the distinctive quality of uniqueness that marks the great and the notorious leaders alike, and that sets them off from the rest of us.
- C) Leaders, both illustrious and infamous ones, are apparently endowed with rare and remarkable capacities that distinguish them from other people.
- D) Both the eminent and the notorious leaders of the world are set apart from the rest of mankind on account of their rare abilities.
- E) It is on account of their remarkable capabilities that the great and the disreputable leaders alike, are so different from the rest of mankind.

69. Of all the decisions a free people must face, the question of war or peace is the most crucial.

- A) A free people is never confronted by a more momentous choice than that of war or peace.
- B) The choice of war or peace is a critical one, but all free people do, on occasion, have to face it.
- C) The issue of war or peace is a vital one but free people sometimes have to come up against it.
- D) When confronted with the choice of war or peace free people realize it is the most momentous of all issues.
- E) The most critical choice that a free people is ever called upon to make concerns the issue of war or peace.

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

70. Helen :
- **How long have the TV's nature documentaries been going?**

Beth :
- **For at least 40 years, I should think. ----**

Helen :
- **Indeed they have. In one of the latest they actually show a penguin chick developing inside its egg!**

- A) The series explores the limits of animal endurance in hostile environments.
- B) And over that time they've been transformed beyond recognition.
- C) Moreover, the films grow even more spectacular and sophisticated.
- D) Some of the world's leading wildlife camera teams are with the BBC's national history unit.
- E) Some remarkable footage has been shot.

71. Brian :
- **The aim of this article, apparently, is to show that Shakespeare isn't as special as he's made out to be!**

Fred :
- ----

Brian :
- **Well; it points out that Shakespeare's *King Lear* and Cervantes' *Don Quixote* were written in the same year, and then asks which is the best?**

Fred :
- **Yes. A tricky question. Thought-provoking, too.**

- A) I don't want to hear any more!
- B) I shan't bother to read it!
- C) How does it manage to do that?
- D) That's the fashionable approach at the moment!
- E) Didn't Marlowe write his plays?

72. Reg :
- **Have you put your house up for sale yet?**

Dave :
- **Oh, yes. And I've had several offers. The estate agent is urging me to accept the last one.**

Reg :
- ----

Dave :
- **I've noticed that. Mine actually wanted me to accept the initial offer, and that was really low.**

- A) That's typical. They like to get the sale over as soon as possible.
- B) Why is that?
- C) And why is that? Are they really offering a very good price?
- D) It's not a buyer's market at the moment.
- E) Don't let him push you into a sale.

73. Matthew :
- **I've been looking at this map of the world's oil.**

George :
- **Yes. I took a look at that, too. What surprised you most?**

Matthew :
- ----

George :
- **Yes. I hadn't realized that either.**

- A) I don't think anything did.
B) I don't know. But production costs for North Sea Oil are going up.
C) The newly discovered oil reserves in West Africa could have proved useful.
D) Nothing really.
E) The fact that central and South America come second, after the Middle East, for oil reserves.

74. Sam :
- **Don't forget, "clean coal" means different things to different people.**

Charles :
- **I know it does. But at least people are beginning to realize that coal can be cleaned and, indeed, should be.**

Sam :
- ----

Charles :
- **It used to be. But there are now new systems that are far more efficient and far less expensive.**

- A) What's the big problem, sulphur dioxide?
B) Clean coal technologies fall into three categories.
C) But isn't the cleaning of coal an extremely expensive process?
D) Coal that has been "aged" gives out more heat and fewer gases.
E) Is it really possible to "clean" coal?

75. Sue :
- **Is your computer reasonably modern?**

Wendy :
- ----

Sue :
- **Then it's terribly out of date! With computers there are new things happening all the time.**

Wendy :
- **That may be. But I'm comfortable with mine and have no intention of changing it.**

- A) I suppose so. I've never really thought about it.
B) Are you trying to sell me a new one?
C) Probably not. It's a bit slow, though, and that can be annoying.
D) Oh, yes. I've had it about six years, that's all.
E) I don't know. But it's been giving me a lot of trouble lately.

76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Engineering is akin to writing or painting in that it is a creative endeavor that begins in the mind's eye and proceeds into new frontiers of thought and action, where it does not so much find as make new things. Just as the poet starts with a blank sheet of paper and the artist with a blank canvas, so the engineer today begins with a blank computer screen. Until the outlines of a design are set down, however tentatively, there can be no appeal to science or to critical analysis to judge or test the design. Scientific, rhetorical or aesthetic principles may be called on to inspire, refine and finish a design, but creative things do not come of applying the principles alone. Without the sketch of a thing or a diagram of a process, scientific facts and laws are of little use to engineers. Science may be the theater, but engineering is the action on the stage.

76. The writer's main aim in this passage is to ----.

- A) show how many different types of creativity there are
- B) stress the creative and constructive aspects of an engineer's work
- C) compare and contrast the way poets and painters work
- D) show that literary creativity is superior to the painter's creativity
- E) establish the fact that it is the engineers' scientific knowledge that makes him creative

77. We understand from the passage that, for the engineer, scientific laws ----.

- A) only have a role to play after a design has taken some sort of form
- B) are only relevant in details concerning safety
- C) are a constant factor all through the creative process of design
- D) play an important role only when it comes to finalizing certain details
- E) are rarely applicable at any stage in his projects

78. The point is made in the passage that aesthetic principles ----.

- A) have no place in an engineer's design
- B) are central to the very best works of art
- C) and creativity are two very different things
- D) cannot be taught or learnt
- E) can infuse life into an ill-conceived poem

79. It can be inferred from the passage that, once a poet has achieved the basic core of his poem, ----.

- A) the creative process is complete
- B) he tends to lose interest in it
- C) he should wait a while before transcribing it onto a blank sheet of paper
- D) aesthetic principles may help him to intensify and complete it
- E) he must start to examine it for flaws and then remove them

80. According to the writer of the passage, each act of creativity ----.

- A) necessitates the crossing of frontiers and entry into unknown regions
- B) is dependent upon a storehouse of closely related knowledge
- C) arises almost equally out of thought and inspiration and knowledge
- D) has some bearing on other acts of creativity
- E) in one sphere of endeavour has its counterpart in another

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Just as every teenager thinks he is brighter than his parents, every decade considers itself superior to the one that came before. Over the past few months, we of the 2000 decade have made it quite clear that we are morally heads above those who lived in the 1990s. We've done it first by establishing a reigning cliché for that period. Just as the 1960s are known for student unrest, the 1980s for Reagan, Thatcher and the Yuppies, the 1990s will henceforth be known as the second Gilded Age. They will be known as the age when the real problems in the world were ignored while the illusions of the dotcom types were celebrated. It was the age of effortless abundance, cell phones on every ear, stock markets that only went up and Mercedes sport utility vehicles. Never before had business leaders enjoyed so much prestige, and never before had capitalism had fewer mortal enemies. Bill Gates couldn't be on enough business-magazine covers; tycoons like him felt free to assume the role of global sages, writing books with such weighty titles as "The Road Ahead."

81. According to the passage, the decade of the 1990s was characterized by ----.

- A) capitalism, blindness and possessions
- B) hard-work, greed and the need to communicate
- C) indifference, immorality and selfishness
- D) generosity, spontaneity and individuality
- E) disagreements, competition and prejudice

82. In the opinion of the author of the passage, the 2000 decade ----.

- A) differs very little from the decade of Reagan, Thatcher and the Yuppies
- B) inherited a failing global economy from the previous decade
- C) is far more moral than the preceding one
- D) still admires the values of the business leaders of the 1990s and the books they wrote
- E) is fast losing its idealism and growing more and more like previous decades

83. The term "Gilded Age" as it is used in the passage means ----.

- A) to be admired
- B) golden age
- C) with moral principles
- D) with surface shine
- E) in bad taste

84. We understand from the passage that, during the 1990s, ----.

- A) there was a great deal of student unrest
- B) capitalism again fell into disrepute
- C) technological advance took the form of useful gadgets
- D) teenagers grew very critical of their parents
- E) business tycoons received undue respect and were indeed almost idolized

85. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) with each passing decade life gets easier and more comfortable
- B) any hopes of the 2000 decade are not likely to survive the decade
- C) the business magazines of this decade differ very little from those of earlier decades
- D) each new decade regards itself as superior to the previous one
- E) the real problems of each decade are essentially the same

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

BBC4, a comparatively new TV channel, has a character of its own. From the start it aimed to be “a place to think”, and it was always designed as something “that the commercial market would never do”, says Roly Keating, its controller and formerly head of arts at the BBC. Its first week’s schedule indeed verged on a parody of non-commercial TV, with township opera from South Africa and a performance by a Senegalese singer in a London church hall. A top-rated show will typically draw some 50,000 viewers – almost negligible in television terms. Yet that narrow appeal makes BBC4 a model of what a publicly financed broadcaster ought to do. It has roamed into territory where its ratings-driven sister channel, BBC1, seldom dares to tread. Despite a tiny 35m budget, it boasts an intelligent prime-time talk show and a world news programme so internationally minded that its London provenance is barely visible. BBC4 may wear its gravity a little too heavily at times, but it supplies a variety and thoughtfulness unavailable on prime time BBC1. The more the other BBC channels chase the ratings, and the more that BBC4 refuses to be dictated to by them, the more the channel looks like a model for what BBC television could look like.

86. It is clear from the passage that, since BBC4 is publicly financed, it ----.

- A) has to give viewers the kind of programmes they want
- B) has a large budget with which to work
- C) is under no pressure to attract large numbers of viewers
- D) is under an obligation to offer a great variety of programme
- E) is often severely criticized for the subjectivity of its news programmes

87. In the passage, BBC1 is described as being “ratings-driven”; this means ----.

- A) it is obliged to put on popular programmes
- B) its appeal is a very narrow one
- C) it sees BBC4 as its greatest rival
- D) it feels very secure and can take risks
- E) it never experiments or tries out a new type of programme

88. Before he took over the running of BBC4, Roly Keating ----.

- A) was involved in commercial TV enterprises
- B) was criticized because his programmes were too intellectual and too serious
- C) was a severe critic of the BBC1 channel
- D) had taken a firm stand against the trend to let ratings dictate programming
- E) was arts director at the BBC

89. According to the passage, the programmes BBC4 has to offer ----.

- A) rarely come up to expectations
- B) are varied, unusual and thought-provoking
- C) are mostly news programmes and London-orientated
- D) are attracting very large numbers of viewers
- E) constitute a close rival for BBC1 as regards ratings

90. It is clear that the writer of the passage ----.

- A) feels BBC4 has not lived up to its aim to be “a place to think”
- B) regards BBC4’s budget of £35m as excessive
- C) would like to see the BBC1 channel closed down
- D) is very impressed by the performance of the BBC4 channel
- E) was full of admiration for BBC4’s choice of programme for the first week

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The natives of the Lewis Island know wind – sometimes too well. Every winter the Atlantic gales come blasting across the northern tip of Scotland's Outer Hebrides. The wind hardly slows down even after striking land; in the island's marshy interior, gusts regularly exceed 160kph. Everyone stays indoors but the sheep. Tourists arrive in summer, lured by mild temperatures and unspoiled countryside; even so, there's rarely a calm day. "The weather here is changeable", says Nigel Scott, spokesman for the local government. "But the wind is constant". The brutal climate could finally be Lewis's salvation. The place has been growing poorer and more desolate for generations, as young people seek sunnier prospects elsewhere. But now the energy industry has discovered the storm-swept island. The multinationals AMEC and British Energy are talking about plans to erect some 300 outsize wind turbines across a few thousand hectares of moorland. If the 500 million-pound project goes through, the array will be Europe's largest wind farm, capable of churning out roughly 1 per cent of Britain's total electrical needs – and generating some badly needed jobs and cash for the people of Lewis.

91. We understand from the passage that, in summer, the island of Lewis ----.

- A) attracts visitors as nature there has remained unspoiled
- B) enjoys a warm, wind-free climate
- C) is one of the most attractive of the islands that make up the Outer Hebrides
- D) has little to offer its inhabitants by way of a living other than fishing
- E) can offer its inhabitants even less in the way of a livelihood than it can in the winter

92. It's clear from the passage that for a long time now the young people of Lewis ----.

- A) have been looking forward to the establishment of a wind farm on their island
- B) have been leaving the island intent on finding a better way of life elsewhere
- C) have realized that the island's most valuable asset is its climate
- D) have been reluctant to leave the island on a permanent basis
- E) feel no sympathy for the old traditions and ways of life of the island

93. According to the passage, Lewis Island ----.

- A) has the climate and conditions favourable to agriculture
- B) suffers more than any other island in Scotland's Outer Hebrides from Atlantic gales
- C) will undergo many important changes unless a wind farm is established there
- D) may one day be home to Europe's largest wind farm
- E) has an aging population that regards the wind-farm scheme with distrust

94. If the energy industry carries out the project described in the passage and sets up 300 wind turbines on Lewis, ----.

- A) maintenance costs due to the gale force winds could cause financial failure
- B) the young people will want to leave their much loved island
- C) there will be a shortage of land for the sheep to graze on
- D) other windswept coastlines throughout Europe will probably follow suit
- E) these will provide Britain with roughly of 1 per cent of her total electrical needs

95. According to the passage, if the proposed wind farm is set up on Lewis, ----.

- A) this could make the island unattractive to summer visitors
- B) the idea could spread rapidly to neighbouring islands
- C) this will open up much needed employment opportunities for the islanders
- D) it will only function efficiently in the winter months
- E) the costs will be shared equally by AMEC and British Energy

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In this century, the wealth and success of nations will depend like never before on the ability to produce and use knowledge. Universities have long been instrumental in generating knowledge and ideas. But in an increasingly globalized world, and in the face of rapid scientific change, they will need to think about a set of new challenges and how best to prepare their students for the coming decades. Universities will need to teach a new kind of literacy, in which global awareness will play an important role. They also need to deal with the dilemmas posed by the accelerating pace of change brought on by scientific and technological advances. We are on the brink of once-in-human-history progress in combating disease through the application of modern science. Doctors will have at their disposal blood tests that will tell you with substantial predictive power how long you will live and from what diseases you are likely to suffer. The Internet and the application of information technology may well represent the most profound change in the way knowledge is disseminated since the printing press. We are close to understanding the first second of the history of the cosmos.

96. According to the passage, universities are under an obligation to ensure that their students ----.

- A) have the chance to work alongside foreign students
- B) are equipped to deal with the changing conditions of the coming decades
- C) are introduced to international perspectives in every area of study
- D) are taught not specific facts as much as broad ways of thinking
- E) all have a good grounding in science and technology

97. One point that is given considerable emphasis in the passage is ----.

- A) the need of all students to get acquainted with foreign cultures and global issues
- B) that the universities have a commitment to the pursuit of truth for its own sake
- C) that the universities are in a position to further greater global integration
- D) the incredible speed with which knowledge is increasing
- E) that universities must stick to the values that have made them successful in the past

98. It is clear from the passage that science and the application of science ----.

- A) will not help to further global awareness
- B) is largely confined within the universities
- C) has grown so complex that it is beyond the understanding of all but a very few
- D) cannot go on advancing at this rate
- E) is opening up startling new possibilities

99. The writer of the passage seems convinced that the current rapid developments in science and technology ----.

- A) will be accompanied by new problems
- B) cannot go on much longer
- C) will bring more harm than good
- D) are largely concentrated in the field of medicine
- E) are beyond the grasp of most people in most countries

100. The phrase, "once-in-human-history progress" is saying ----.

- A) we cannot expect or, indeed, hope for such progress ever to happen again
- B) this is only the first of many spurts of progress
- C) this is the first instance of a widespread application of science
- D) there has never been such progress ever before and there may not be again
- E) this is the highest possible peak of progress

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.