

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

1. A fair proportion of the workforce now work their homes, a ---- that has been made possible by computers.

- A) disturbance B) destination C) circumstance  
D) support E) denial

2. North Korea is ---- to abandon its nuclear programme without specific security guarantees from America and promises of lost of aid.

- A) sincere B) nasty C) boastful  
D) unlikely E) provisional

3. Pharmaceutical firms are wary of devoting money to new antibiotics whose sales can be ---- limited by the development of resistance in the target microbes.

- A) accurately B) adequately C) severely  
D) complacently E) confidently

4. In an aircraft the cabin lights are dimmed during take-off and landing to help passengers to ---- themselves to darkness in the event of an emergency.

- A) modify B) accustom C) resume  
D) associate E) relate

5. Jean Chretien ---- after more than ten years as Canada's prime minister.

- A) steps down B) makes out C) runs out  
D) holds up E) points out

6. The United States spends ---- on armed forces ---- do all other countries combined.

- A) so much / that B) both / and  
C) not only / but also D) neither / nor  
E) more / than

7. Over this period, according to a report recently issued by the Hispanic Studies Center in Los Angeles, Mexicans received 14.5 billion US dollars from relatives working in the United States, which is almost ---- Mexico's earnings from foreign oil sales.

- A) as B) just as C) as well as  
D) as much as E) as far as

8. The origin of sex is ---- much of a puzzle ---- its prevalence.

- A) too / for B) so/so C) as / as  
D) that / such as E) very / more like

9. In business, every trend contains the seeds of ---- counter-trend.

- A) itself B) its own C) any one  
D) any E) one's own

10. If you ---- a car, you ---- its performance, not its appearance.

- A) were buying / had been considering  
B) were buying / would have considered  
C) bought / had considered  
D) have bought / would have been considered  
E) are buying / should be considering

11. What's really ---- issue is the political structure --- - which Soviet communism was erected.

- A) at / on B) for / from C) to / through  
D) by / in E) over / with

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12. Provincial governments play a big role in the lives of Canadians, ---- primary responsibility ---- health, education and welfare.

A) through / over B) at / about C) from / to

D) by / of E) with / for

13. China, which ---- much of Mongolia from the end of the seventieth century until the early twentieth century, still, ---- the oil, coal, uranium, and empty grasslands of its former possessions.

A) was ruling / has coveted

B) had ruled / may have coveted

C) has ruled / coveted

D) ruled / covets

E) rules / is coveting

14. The choices we make and the lives we lead ---- by the values we ----.

A) would be influenced / are holding

B) are influenced / hold

C) had been influenced / were holding

D) must have influenced / had hold

E) have been influenced / were holding

15. Following World War II, job prospects for young people ---- greatly, which allowed them ---- more prosperous than their parents.

A) had improved / to have felt

B) have improved / feeling

C) improved / to feel

D) were improving / having felt

E) would have improved / having to feel

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

In the latter part of the Middle Ages, cities created asylums to cope with the mentally ill. These asylums were simply prisons; the inmates were kept on chains in dark, fifty cells and were treated more as animals (16) ---- as human beings. It (17) ---- until 1972, when Phillipe Pinel was placed in charge of an asylum in Paris, that some improvements were made in an experiment, Pinel removed the chains that (18) ---- the inmates. Much (19) ---- the amazement of skeptics, who thought Pinel was mad to unchain such animals, the experiment was a success. When placed in clean, sunny rooms, and treated kindly, many people who for years (20) ---- hopelessly insane improved enough to leave the asylum.

16.

A) than B) like C) such

D) so E) much

17.

A) has not been B) had not been

C) was not D) would not be

E) would not have been

18.

A) compelled B) restrained

C) overloaded D) withdrew

E) sustained

19.

A) to B) of C) with

D) for E) at

20.

A) will be considered

B) have been considered

C) were being considered

D) had been considered

E) are considered

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

Intellectualization is an attempt to gain detachment from a stressful situation by confronting it in abstract, intellectual terms. This kind of defense is frequently a necessity for people who must (21) ---- life-and-death matters in their daily jobs. The doctor who is continually confronted with human suffering cannot afford to become emotionally involved with (22) ---- patient. In fact, a certain amount of detachment may be essential (23) ---- the doctor to function competently. This kind of intellectualization is a problem only when it (24) ---- such a pervasive life-style (25) ---- individuals cut themselves off from all emotional experiences.

21.

- A) come apart
- B) use up
- C) show off
- D) turn down
- E) deal with

22.

- A) another    B) some    C) each
- D) few        E) more

23.

- A) in        B) with        C) to
- D) for       E) by

24.

- A) would become
- B) becomes
- C) became
- D) will become
- E) used to become

25.

- A) when    B) if        C) whether
- D) unless    E) that

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

26. If there had been no one to encourage her and feed her ego at this time, ----.

- A) she might well have given up writing altogether
- B) the critics were indeed merciless
- C) even her best novels attracted little attention
- D) like many of her friendships, this one was short-lived
- E) she has not been able to repeat the success

27. When the feminist movement came into being, ---  
-.

- A) a major issue is still the right to vote
- B) the aim had been to combat oppression
- C) women were seen as constituting a single class
- D) discrimination against women still continues in the workplace
- E) the professional-class working mother is another exception

28. ---- that Mars has experienced a striking diversity of processes throughout its history.

- A) In fact, nobody suggested
- B) It is now apparent
- C) The discussion is likely to continue
- D) Majority opinions are not necessarily correct
- E) The evidence they presented

29. ---- since it came into being some 4.5 billion years ago.

- A) Earth is one of several rocky planets
- B) Earth's atmosphere is variable
- C) Heat and gravity continued to shape Earth
- D) Constant change has characterized Earth
- E) Life on Earth was impossible

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30. Though people continue to be fascinated by the explorer, Livingstone, ----.

- A) his rival Stanley had been admired more
- B) the way people regard him has changed dramatically
- C) some of his former possessions sold recently for over a million dollars
- D) he was physically brave and morally righteous
- E) he made several more Africa expeditions

31. ----, America should buy local grain and distribute that, thus stimulating agriculture where it is most needed.

- A) As soon as aid from European countries tends to have fewer strings attached
- B) While remaining one of the world's stingiest donors of aid
- C) Instead of dumping America's cereal surpluses as aid on hungry countries
- D) Because Africa leaders often point out
- E) In case Europe allows the world's poorest countries to export many goods tariff-free

32. Oil, the world's most sought-after substance, often seems to curse the countries, ----.

- A) when there was a sudden influx of money
- B) though they had grown rich
- C) whether this was actually the case
- D) where it is found
- E) If it were encourage people to take out loans

33. Celebrities, ----, cause 14 times as many people to copy them as do other suicides.

- A) whose suicide was reported in newspapers
- B) who kill themselves
- C) whom journalists try to interview
- D) as the impact of their suicide on society is studied
- E) when they are reported in the media

34. Animals are particularly vulnerable ----.

- A) when they are in their infancy
- B) whether they could fend for themselves
- C) as soon as they had left their mothers
- D) so that their offspring will survive
- E) unless every effort has been made by the parents

35. As with many long-term projects, no one knows ----.

- A) whether it had exploded or not
- B) that the Apollo program, starting from scratch, cost a hundred billions US dollars
- C) if it had turned out to be even more expensive
- D) why we could have afforded it
- E) what the real costs will turn out to be

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

36. Old Istanbul, enclosed within the still impressive walls, largely retains the air of an ancient city, with clusters of picturesque old houses, historical monuments and the splendour of the Ottoman period.

- A) Pek çok renkli, eski evleri tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını büyük ölçüde korumakta olan eski İstanbul, hala etkileyici surların içinde eski bir kent havasını yansıtmaktadır.
- B) Sıra sıra renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamıyla eski bir kent havasını büyük ölçüde korumakta olan eski İstanbul, her zaman etkileyici görünümdeki surlarla çevrilidir.
- C) Hala eski bir kent havasını taşıyan eski İstanbul, etkileyici muazzam surları, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını büyük ölçüde korumaktadır.
- D) Hala etkileyici surların içine kapanmış olan eski İstanbul, küme küme renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamıyla büyük ölçüde eski bir kent havasını korumaktadır.
- E) Etkileyici muazzam surlarla çevrili eski İstanbul, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını anımsatan eski bir kent havasını büyük ölçüde sürdürmektedir.

37. Since the British Factories Act of 1961 does not give an explicit statutory definition of the term "accident", the courts have defined "accident" as "any unintended and unexpected occurrence which produces hurt or loss".

- A) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası "kaza" sözcüğünün anlaşılabilir bir yasal tanımını vermediği için, "kaza", mahkemelerce "zarara veya kayba neden olan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay" olarak tanımlanmıştır.
- B) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası "kaza" sözcüğünün açık bir mevzuat tanımını vermediği için, mahkemeler, "kaza" yi, "zarara veya kayba yol açan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay" olarak tanımlamışlardır.
- C) "Kaza" sözcüğünün yeterli bir yasal tanımı 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmediğinden, bu sözcüğün tanımı, mahkemelerce, "zarar veya kayıp yaratan kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen bir olay" olarak belirlenmiştir.
- D) "Kaza" sözcüğünün tartışmasız yasal bir tanımı 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmemiş olduğu için, mahkemelere göre, "kaza", "zarara veya kayba neden olan kasıtsız ve beklenmişlerdir.
- E) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası "kaza" sözcüğünün bir tanımını vermediği için, mahkemeler "kaza"yı, "kayba yol açan beklenmedik bir olay" olarak açıklamışlardır.

38. One of the most important facts to know about energy is that any form of energy can be changed into any other form.

- A) Herhangi bir enerji türünün başka bir enerji türüne dönüştürülebilmesi enerji hakkında bilinmesi gereken en önemli gerçektir.
- B) Enerjiyle ilgili olarak bilinmesi gereken en önemli gerçek, herhangi bir enerji türünün başka bir enerji türüne dönüştürülebilmesidir.
- C) Enerji hakkında bilinmesi gereken en önemli gerçeklerden biri, herhangi bir enerji türünün herhangi başka bir türe dönüştürülebilmesidir.
- D) Bir enerji türünün başka bir türe dönüşebilmesi konusu, enerji hakkında bilinmesi gereken en önemli gerçektir.
- E) Enerjiye ilişkin bilinmesi gereken önemli gerçeklerden biri, enerjinin bir türünden başka bir türe dönüştürülebilmesidir.

39. In the article, it is pointed out that, between World War I and World War II, Hungary exported up to 20% of its total annual agricultural output.

- A) Makalede, I. Dünya Savaşı ile II. Dünya Savaşı arasında, Macaristan'ın tarımsal ihracatının, toplam üretiminin % 20'sini aşmadığı iddia edilmektedir.
- B) Makalede de belirtildiği gibi, I. Dünya Savaşı ile II. Dünya Savaşı arasında, Macaristan, yıllık tarımsal üretiminin % 20'sini ihraç ediyordu.
- C) Makalede, I. Dünya Savaşı ile II. Dünya Savaşı arasında, Macaristan'ın, toplam tarımsal üretiminin ancak %20'sini ihraç edebildiği hususu vurgulanmaktadır.
- D) I. Dünya Savaşı ile II. Dünya Savaşı arasında Macaristan'ın toplam tarımsal ihracatının, yıllık üretimin % 20'si civarında olduğu, makalede açıkça ortaya konmaktadır.
- E) Makalede, I. Dünya Savaşı ile II. Dünya Savaşı arasında, Macaristan'ın toplam yıllık tarımsal üretiminin %20 kadarını ihraç ettiği belirtilmektedir.

40. The word "intelligence", when used in its military sense, has a wide application and covers the collection of all information likely to be required by the government of a country in time of war.

- A) Savaş zamanında bir ülkenin hükümeti tarafından gereksinim duyulan tüm bilgilerin toplanması anlamını içeren "istihbarat" sözcüğü, askeri anlamda kullanıldığında çok geniş bir uygulama alanına sahiptir.
- B) "İstihbarat" sözcüğü, askeri anlamda kullanıldığında, geniş bir uygulamaya sahiptir savaş zamanında bir ülkenin hükümetince gereksinim duyulması muhtemel olan tüm bilgilerin toplanmasını içerir.
- C) Çok geniş bir uygulama alanına sahip olan "istihbarat" sözcüğü, askeri anlamda kullanıldığında, savaş zamanında bir ülkenin hükümetince gereksinim duyulabilecek her türlü bilginin derlenmesi anlamına gelir.
- D) Askeri anlamda kullanıldığında geniş bir uygulamaya sahip olan "istihbarat" sözcüğü, savaş esnasında bir ülkenin hükümetince gereksinim duyulan bazı bilgilerin denemesi anlamına gelir.
- E) Bir ülkenin hükümetince savaş esnasında gereksinim duyulabilecek her türlü bilginin toplanması, askeri anlamda kullanıldığında geniş bir uygulama alanına sahip olan "istihbarat" sözcüğüyle ifade edilir.

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

41. Avrupa'da ortak bir pazar için ilk planı daha 1943-44'lerde tasarlayan, Hollanda eski dışişleri bakanı J. W. Beyen idi.

- A) Before 1943 or 1944, it was a former Dutch foreign minister, J. W. Beyen, who first announced a plan for a common market in Europe.
- B) As early as 1943-44, the first plan for the common European market was drawn up by J. W. Beyen, Holland's former foreign minister.
- C) The first plan for Europe's common market dates from 1943-44 and was drawn up by J. W. Beyen, a former Dutch foreign minister.
- D) It was J. W. Beyen, a former Dutch foreign minister, who, as early as 1943-44, drafted the first plan for a common market in Europe.
- E) As far back as 1943-44 J. W. Beyen, who at the time was the Dutch foreign minister, drew up the first plan for a European common market.

42. Bizimki sadece küçük bir nakliye şirketi olduğu için navlundan indirim yapmamız maalesef mümkün değildir.

- A) Since ours is only a small transport company, I'm afraid it is impossible for us to make a discount on the sea freight.
- B) As our transport company is rather small, we sometimes manage to offer a discount on the sea freight.
- C) Though ours is quite a small transport company, it shouldn't be impossible for us to arrange a discount on the sea freight.
- D) I am sorry but, as this is only a small transport company, it would be unreasonable to expect a discount on the sea freight.
- E) A small transport company such as ours cannot reasonably be expected to offer any discount on the sea freight.

43. Dicle üzerinde yapılan kaya dolgu yeni baraj, en şiddetli depremlere dayanacak kadar sağlamdır.

- A) The new rock-fill dam built on the Tigris has been designed so as to stand firmly even in the event of a violent earthquake.
- B) There is a new rock-fill dam on the Tigris which has been constructed to be strong enough to withstand the most severe of earthquakes.
- C) The new rock-fill dam, built on the Tigris, is strong enough to withstand the most severe earthquakes.
- D) Even an extremely violent earthquake could not damage the new rock-fill dam constructed on the Tigris.
- E) The new rock-fill dam on the Tigris was built so solidly that even a severe earthquake couldn't pose a threat.

44. İngiltere'de iki milyondan fazla kişi, Avrupa Birliği'nce izin verilen yüksek düzeyin çok üzerinde alüminyum içeren musluk suyu içmektedir.

- A) The European Union only permits a certain level of aluminium in the drink water, but more than two million people in Britain drink tap water exceeding this level.
- B) There are two million people in Britain today who drink tap water containing a higher level of aluminium than that allowed by the European Union.
- C) The European Union is concerned that over two million people in Britain are drinking tap water with an unacceptably high aluminium level.
- D) The level of aluminium in the tap water that over two million people drink in Britain today exceeds what the European Union permits
- E) In Britain, over two million people drink tap water which contains aluminium well over the maximum level permitted by the European Union.

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45. Şili’li seçmenler, 1990’da ve tekrar 1996’da, ortasol koalisyonların seçilmesi ile demokrasiye geçiş sürecine onay verdiler.

- A) The Chilean electorate approved the transition to democracy in both the 1990 and 1996 elections in which a centre-left coalition was elected.
- B) As in 1990, so in 1996, the Chilean voters showed their approval of the transition to democracy by electing a coalition of the centre-left.
- C) The transition to democracy in Chile was aided by the election in 1990 and also in 1996 of a central-left coalition.
- D) In 1990 and again in 1996, through the election of centre-left coalitions, the Chilean electorate endorsed the process of transition to democracy.
- E) The election, by the Chilean voters, of a centre-left coalition in 1990 and again in 1996 strengthened the transition process for democracy.

46. - 51. sorularda, verilen durum karşısında söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

46. As a professor of management you have been approached by the director of a bank for your opinion of a candidate who was formerly one of your students. So, you want to reassure him and say:

- A) Though he has a calm manner, which may be misleading, he is actually dynamic, creative and resourceful.
- B) Yes, he has shortcomings, but you have a good in-training program, don't you?
- C) As far as I recall, in my courses, I expected more from him than he was able to give.
- D) It seems to me that the post on offer really requires very special skills.
- E) I recommend you screen a wide range of candidates before deciding on anyone.

47. You manage a fairly large supermarket and feel you have lost customers recently due to the late delivery of goods you have ordered. You are extremely angry at this negligence and write a stiff note of complaint to the wholesalers. In the note you say:

- A) This is to inform you that, if I am to keep customers, you must deliver goods at least twice a week.
- B) If only you'd sent the goods in time, my customers would have had far more chance.
- C) I feel you should be warned that my customers are not at all satisfied with the quality of the goods delivered.
- D) Your irresponsibility in this issue has damaged my trade. Just make sure it doesn't happen again!
- E) Your delivery system is no longer as efficient as it used to be; you really must do something to improve it.

48. Somehow a week has gone by before you learn that a very good friend has suddenly been taken ill. When you do learn, you immediately resolve to visit her that same evening, but in the meanwhile you send flowers and with them a note saying:

- A) Why didn't you stay in hospital a little longer? You'd have been well looked after there.
- B) Do you try to cheer up? I'm sure it's not so bad! I'll try to come and see you tomorrow evening.
- C) No one told me you were ill till this morning. I'll drop by when I can. Take your medicines like a good girl.
- D) I only learned this morning that you'd been taken ill. I'll come round after work today. Till then, take care!
- E) Can't wait to see you! I'll come round later. Let me know whether there's anything you need.

49. The new secretary has made rather lots of mistakes during her first week in the office, so a lot of people are criticizing her. You think that she'll be fine once she has settled in properly and learned the routine. So you say:

- A) The worst thing about her is her manner, and, of course, the way she dresses!
- B) Let her see how displeased we are with her.
- C) Give her a chance to get used to the work and to what we expect of her.
- D) It's her typing that is bad, and I don't think that will improve.
- E) She was highly recommended. Let's just hope she does better next week.

50. You are buying a book for a colleague that is retiring. It's not likely that she already has the book you have chosen for her, but you want to be quite sure the shop will let her exchange it for another if she wants to. So you say to the shopkeeper:

- A) She reads a lot, so she may have read it already.
- B) If she brings it back, you will refund the money, won't you?
- C) If she should want to change it, I presume you would allow her to do, wouldn't you?
- D) If she's already read it, she can give it to someone else, can't she?
- E) Do I have to bring the receipt with me if I want to change it?

51. You have lots of work to do on a report this morning and are determined to be left to do it undisturbed, no matter who may call. You instruct your secretary to this effect and say:

- A) If anyone calls, let them ring back after 3 o'clock unless it's very urgent.
- B) You are to put through no telephone calls whatsoever this morning, not even if it is the managing director himself.
- C) I want to finish this report today, so don't put any call through, unless my wife rings.
- D) Remember, no calls please, unless it's the boss himself
- E) If the managing director should ring, please tell him I've nearly finished the report.

52. - 57. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

52. Mary:

- **Have you ever seen a colored diamond?**

Susan:

- **Only in advertisement designed to attract the attention of the ultra rich.**

Mary:- ----

Susan:

- **No, I didn't. But that's a good reason for not wanting one!**

A) Australia's most prolific diamond mine is the Argyll one.

B) Did you know that blue ones are rare than pink?

C) Did you realize that of the diamonds mined only a very small percent are of jewellery grade?

D) Did you know that color in a diamond is due to a slight fault occurring in the development?

E) Prices have risen by over 25% over the past year.

53. Norman:

- **But I thought the company was in a very good position with strong organic growth and an enviable profit margin.**

Lee:

- **True. But there are rival companies that are stronger still.**

Norman:- ----

Lee:

- **Yes, I am.**

A) I dislike giant corporations. How do you feel about them?

B) Are you telling me that it's now one of the food industry's favorite takeover targets?

C) Do you think they'll fix a takeover?

D) I think competition is a good thing.

E) The big international corporations are even more of a threat.

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54. Steven:

- **What do you think is the secret of Dubai's success?**

Albert:

- **I really don't know. But ask anyone in the city and they'll answer promptly: "leadership".**

Steven:

- ----

Albert:

- **It can't be the whole answer. There must be other things that contribute, but I don't know what they are.**

- A) I don't think Dubai's success will continue.
- B) Of course, they are all very grateful to the Crown Prince.
- C) Does that mean that when the leader goes, the country will have hard times?
- D) I think vision and energy would be better choice.
- E) Do you think that is the correct answer?

55. Alison:

- **What is meant by the term "Nuisance bombing"?**

Patrick:

- **Well, the aim is to annoy rather than to cause widespread damage.**

Alison:

- ----

Patrick:

- **No, it's not as simple as that; it makes people nervous and can damage morale.**

- A) I find that hard to believe!
- B) Really? What an odd idea!
- C) In which case it can be disregarded altogether.
- D) I suppose it's a job for amateurs rather than for professionals.
- E) Has it been in case for a long time?

56. Sam:

- **Do read this article on waste disposal!**

John:

- ----

Sam:

- **I know; so am I. Everyone seems to have something to say about the subject and they all repeat themselves. Only this article does say something different.**

John:

- **In that case I'll take a look at it.**

- A) It talks about providing renewable supplies of energy.
- B) Well, then; leave it on my desk.
- C) Is it about carbon recycling? If so, I'm not interested.
- D) Why? I'm really getting rather bored with the problem.
- E) Give it to Bob; he likes that sort of thing.

57. Canan:

- **In Turkish we have a proverb goes: stretch your legs to suit the bed cover. Is there a similar saying in English?**

Sally:

- ----

Canan:

- **Tell me, then.**

Sally:

- **Cut your coat according to your cloth.**

- A) There certainly is. The image is different but the meaning is identical.
- B) I don't think so; but I don't know many English proverbs.
- C) I like that. I must remember it.
- D) Not that I know of. But I know one about honesty.
- E) I don't know. You see, I haven't really understood your proverb.

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

58. (I) Whisky began to be marketed commercially in the middle of the nineteenth century. (II) By enlarging and modernizing its distilleries. Scotland was able to dominate the market in Europe and America. (III) Up until then, production had been divided between a few official distilleries and many much smaller, illicit ones, whose produce was almost exclusively for local consumption. (IV) The development of reliable transport systems -particularly trains- during the Industrial Revolution meant whisky could travel further a field. (V) And, a few Scottish and Irish traders seized the opportunity to begin exporting their output.

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

59. (I) Infants all over the world begin to smile at about the same age. (II) Whether they are born in a remote African village or in a middle class American home, it seems to make no difference. (III) Unfortunately, this usually occurs when they see familiar faces or hear familiar voices. (IV) This suggests that age 15 more important in determining the onset of smiling than are the conditions of rearing. (V) Moreover, blind babies smile at about the same age as sighted-infants, suggesting it is an innate response.

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

60. (I) In sharp contrast to many other euro-area members, Belgium and the Netherlands have in recent years been able to abide by the aim of the stability and growth pact, with budgets in balance or surplus. (II) Now the effects of weaker growth are eroding this achievement. (III) Their economy's slide into deficit is a new worry and a reason for belt-tightening. (IV) Similarly, Luxembourg, which for years had more Money that it could spend, is moving into the red. (V) In the end they have made concessions on their human-rights law to improve relations with America.

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

61. (I) Stained glass windows are part of Britain's heritage. (II) In fact, we see them so often that we take the hours of effort that go into creating them for granted. (III) So an exhibition that counterbalances this effect is of particular value. (IV) Actually it is the work of local designers that are particularly interesting. (V) This one does just that by following the whole creative process from the initial designs all the way through to the finished product.

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

62. (I) Egypt's water consumption is limited by international agreement with its upstream neighbors. (II) Existing irrigation systems are outdated and inefficient. (III) Under the Nil Waters Agreement of 1959 between Egypt and Sudan, Egypt is only allowed to take 55.5 cubic kilometers from the Nil each year. (IV) In fact, its annual consumption is closer to 65.5 cubic kilometers. (V) It makes up the difference by recycling water through various irrigation systems.

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

63. (I) Prints from digital photos last for generations. (II) In fact, they last longer than a traditional print if you use the right combination of printer, ink and specifically formulated photo paper. (III) Indeed, lab tests shows that they will not fade or discolors for about 50 years, or as soon as about 75 years if you keep them behind glass. (IV) Fading takes place when prints are exposed to light and contaminants in the air. (V) The layer above it contains polymers that help prevent fading.

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

64. - 69. sorularda boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Indian parents have long been known to prefer sons to daughters. This is be one of the prejudice that sons care for parents in their old age, whereas daughters must be married off at great expense. ----. To put it bluntly, ultrasound technology is enabling parents to anticipate and abort unwanted female babies.

- A) In an effort to curb this trend, India, a decade ago, imposed a ban on the use of ultrasound to determine sex.
- B) It now seems that modern science is increasingly being used in the service of this traditional prejudice
- C) In the 1990s, the total population of India rose by 21 percent to 1,03 billion
- D) In 1961, there were 976 girls for every one boy's age six and under in India
- E) In southwestern Delhi, one at India's richest districts, the girl boy ratio declined in the 1 990s to a shocking 845 girls for every 1000 boys

65. Of all the phases of the history of art that of ancient America remains the most mysterious and the least accessible. ----. Comparatively very few examples of this art are available to the public and none of these is of monumental size. Indeed, who le aspects of this art are unknown. This is because the objects have perished or because they were destroyed by the Spanish conquerors.

- A) Obviously, the Mayans were a notably intellectual people, possessing elaborate religion and exact calendar system.
- B) The historical development of the pre-Columbian cultures of America is still very obscure.
- C) It is now generally accepted that man first entered America by way of the Bering Straits from north-east Asia.
- D) The natives of what is now Peru were apparently capable of science, but not of philosophy.
- E) One might further add that it is the least appreciated of them all.

66. Few regions are less the master of their own destinies than southeast Asia. ----. Indeed, the region includes some of the world's most trade dependent countries All went well in the early 1990's, but not after 1997.

- A) Nevertheless, China has stepped up her imports and many of them are from southeast Asia.
- B) Sars added its malign influence in 2003.
- C) Moreover, China has enjoyed a huge store of foreign direct investment, thus starving the south eastern economies of fresh capital
- D) This is because their economies are highly sensitive to investment flows and the demand for manufactured goods from far away.
- E) However, there is an increased demand for memory chips in which southeast Asia specializes.

67. Putting on a Broadway show is one of the biggest gambles in America's entertainment industry, with investments running into millions of dollars. ----. Since only one out of five shows manages that, there is no financial security.

- A) It can take at least two years for a successful show to pay back its original investment
- B) Indeed, a musical can cost around 10 million to put on
- C) Consequently, producers are becoming more creative with their fundraising schemes
- D) The New York stage is now looking to advertising as a means of funding its productions
- E) Sponsorship would seem to be another obvious solution to the problem

68. For years environmentalists have warned against imminent food shortages, spreading pollution, accelerating climate change and the early exhaustion of the world's oil and other minerals. ----. Now, however, there are dare predictions of water shortages in many countries. Even some experts claim that wars of the future will be fought over water, not oil.

- A) Certainly, dams will cause more argument than ever, with China's three giant dams already filling up.
- B) On the other hand, powerful rural farmers can afford to pump out free groundwater or to lobby for big dams that will yield irrigation benefits.
- C) But, until recently they have overlooked the most essential substance of all: water
- D) Fortunately, there are usually cheaper and better ways of storing water, delivering irrigation and protecting against floods.
- E) In fact, rich households have access to piped water from municipal utilities, whereas the poor have to pay door to door water vendors.

69. Though half the world's Muslims live in electoral democracies, only eight of the forty-six Muslim-majority countries are electoral democracies. This has made some political scientists wonder if Islam is antithetical to democracy. ----. They needn't have wondered. in 1974, more than seventy percent of states that had catholic majorities were not electoral democracies, but today about eight percent of such states are.

- A) In fact, from 1989 to 1996 forty-nine nations were added to the tally of electoral democracies.
- B) Many of the regimes that have become electoral democracies over the past fifteen years cannot properly be called liberal democracies.
- C) Even after the great strides towards freedom of democratic countries, the target is such growth over any comparable period of history.
- D) The Soviet collapse increased the number of democratic countries, but since most of these states were small, it did not substantially increase the number of free people.
- E) Experts wondered the same thing about Catholicism in the early 1970s.

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

70. The report did not get a favourable reception largely because it called for massive increases in defence spending.

- A) The unfavourable report on defence spending showed convincingly that vast sums of money had been wasted.
- B) The report failed to please for the obvious reason that it recommended an increase in expenditure for defence purposes.
- C) The extra expenditure for defence purposes is what made the report so unpopular in many quarters.
- D) The main reason why the report met with so little approval was on account of the vast increases in expenditure it demanded for defence purposes.
- E) The report was quite unacceptable on account of the fact that the recommended increases in defence spending were quite unrealistic.

71. More market research on the likelihood of the success of such an item is definitely called for before we invest more time, money or effort in it.

- A) Once market research findings suggest it is likely that this article will sell well, we will definitely start to invest more time, money and effort in it.
- B) A great deal of time, money and effort has already been invested in this particular item, but market research findings are not very positive as to the likelihood of its success.
- C) We really must not invest more time, money or effort in this particular item until market research provides us with more grounds for believing that it will sell.
- D) Unless market research comes up with some really good proof that such an article will market well, we must stop investing so much time, money and energy in it.
- E) We cannot go on investing time, money and energy in a product of this nature while market research findings regarding its selling potentiality are so dubious.

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**72. In relation to the size of the population, the commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time was unusually large.**

- A) At this period, the commercial activities of the mainland colonies of America were considerable, even though the population was increasingly only slow.
- B) As the population of mainland colonies of America at this time was small, their trading activities were comparatively large.
- C) Considering how small the population of the mainland colonies of America was at this time, the variety of their trading activities was quite surprising.
- D) If the size of the population is taken into consideration, the trading activities of the mainland colonies of America in this period were remarkably extensive.
- E) The commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time increased as quickly as the population increased.

**73. It was not till the time of Shakespeare that companies of players emerged who made the stage their profession.**

- A) Before the age of Shakespeare companies of professional actors were already beginning to appear.
- B) By Shakespeare's time there were already groups of actors whose theatrical activities were conducted on professional lines.
- C) The actors of Shakespeare's time were professionals and organized themselves into companies.
- D) By the age of Shakespeare, acting had become a profession and the players were grouped into various companies.
- E) Companies of players who made a profession of acting came into being for the first time in the age of Shakespeare.

**74. If the others had taken sensible precautions like we did, this tragedy need never have happened.**

- A) Their tiresome behavior meant that we were all inevitably involved in the tragedy.
- B) If they had not behaved so foolishly, they would not have involved us, either, in this tragedy.
- C) The tragedy is that this could have been avoided if only they had all controlled their emotions.
- D) This tragic result could have been avoided, but, unlike us, the rest of them behaved rashly.
- E) If only they would follow our example and behave in a reasonable manner, all this suffering could be avoided.

**75. The harnessing of the wind to generate electricity dates back to 1890, but few notable advances were made until 1970 when energy prices began to rise fast.**

- A) In 1890 a few efforts were made to produce electricity from wind power, but it was only in 1970 when energy prices rose steeply that such a scheme was taken seriously.
- B) In 1970, when there was a sudden increase in energy prices, efforts were made to harness the power of the wind for the generation of electricity for the first time since 1890.
- C) It was in 1890 that the wind was first used to generate electricity, but it was only in 1970 when the energy prices started rise sharply that real advances were made.
- D) Between 1890 and 1970 various attempts were made to harness the power of the wind as the rising prices of energy made this desirable.
- E) Impressive advances in the generation of electricity from wind power coincided with rising energy prices in 1970, but the practice actually dates back 10 1890.

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

One of the greatest natural catastrophes the world will ever see could be little more than a decade away. The film Supervolcano traces the evolution of an enormous volcanic eruption - one that not only wipes out several states of America but that threatens the entire planet. But is such an eruption really possible? Well, supervolcanoes certainly aren't fiction. They're a normal part of the way the Earth works and occur perhaps every 50,000 years. Every statistic associated with a super-eruption is always wildly over-exaggerated. Molten magma is blasted out at a rate 140 times greater than the flow of water over the Victoria Falls. Ash and gas are thrown more than 50km upwards to the edge of space before falling over one percent of the Earth's surface. Enough ash would pile up on the ground to bury Britain under a blanket 4m thick. Further, devastating winds carrying burning gas and red hot ash would scour the land surface over an area of 10,000 square kilometers. Worst of all, a super-eruption is followed by a dramatic fall in global temperatures, leading to years and years of bitter cold known as a volcanic winter.

**76. We understand from the passage that the film Supervolcano ----.**

- A) gives a convincing and credible account of an imminent super-eruption
- B) has attracted a great deal of attention in the scientific world
- C) has aroused little interest among the general public
- D) focuses on the horrors of a volcanic winter
- E) presents a futuristic account of the effects of a volcanic super-eruption

**77. In this dramatic account of the film Supervolcano, the writer ----.**

- A) urges the general public to go and see the film
- B) is primarily concerned with the measures needed to contain a super-eruption
- C) essentially deals with the causes of a super-eruption
- D) also includes certain specific details
- E) is obsessed with the idea that the end of the world is very near

**78. According to the passage, one of the devastating consequences following a super-eruption would be ----.**

- A) the complete destruction of America and Britain
- B) a very long period of excessive cold on earth
- C) that deep layers of volcanic ash would cover the whole surface of the planet
- D) the drying-up of all water sources on earth
- E) a dramatic increase of heat on earth, the result of burning gas

**79. The writer seems convinced that ----.**

- A) super-eruptions really do occur at long but fairly regular intervals
- B) no part of the US could possibly survive a super-eruption
- C) Britain would be the first region of the planet to be buried under the ashes of a super-eruption
- D) a volcanic winter, following a super-eruption, would wipe out life on earth
- E) there is no likelihood of a super-eruption happening in the near future

**80. According to the passage, the destruction caused by a volcanic super-eruption ----.**

- A) could lead to the break-up of the entire planet
- B) could be contained, not prevented
- C) would be on an unimaginably huge scale
- D) would result largely from the flow of molten magma
- E) can only be guessed at as one has never occurred

81. - 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Family-owned companies are bad for business, a new study argues at least when they dominate a large portion of a country's economy. Outside the United States and Britain most major corporations are in the hands of a few wealthy families, rather than, as in the US and Britain, being owned by a wide network of shareholders. The power of these small families often extends far beyond the companies they own directly, thanks to a system of "control pyramids" in which they exercise indirect control over a large number of smaller companies. This concentration of corporate power doesn't merely leave a high percentage of wealth in the hands of billionaires. It also retards growth, diminishes efficiency, and limits economic freedom. Moreover, "a tiny elite that cannot be sacked," as the study puts it, is likely to pursue "economic entrenchment", in which property rights and financial openness are restricted to protect a few families' economic and political prerogatives or rights.

81. The aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) highlight the different ways in which business is carried on in the US and in Britain
- B) compare small family businesses and large corporations
- C) present the findings of a research project into the nature of large, family-owned corporations
- D) discredit the practices of big business, especially when shareholders are involved
- E) contradict the conclusions of a study into the practices of large, family-owned corporations

82. We understand from the passage that in Britain and the US, the larger companies ----.

- A) are constantly merging to create even larger companies
- B) frequently extend their control over smaller corporations
- C) are characterized by much financial openness
- D) are usually owned by shareholders who may be many in number
- E) are highly competitive and growing fast

83. We learn from the passage that the "control pyramids" ----.

- A) offer smaller companies a much-needed guidance
- B) are in general very beneficial
- C) depict the system of management within a large corporation
- D) characterize all family businesses whether large or small
- E) tend to restrict growth and lower efficiency

84. By the "tiny elite that cannot be sacked" of the passage is meant ----.

- A) families running small businesses at the base of the "control pyramids"
- B) the non-family share-holders
- C) the high-ranking employees of the big corporations
- D) the few billionaire families who own and rule the major corporations
- E) families without economic and political prerogatives

85. It is clear from the passage that a major aim of the big family companies is to ----.

- A) preserve the status quo that is, their own wealth and power
- B) increase their political power and play a role in policy making
- C) make the business world more competitive
- D) reduce the powers of their shareholders
- E) encourage the growth of economic freedom throughout the world

86. - 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We can only guess when Shakespeare wrote his plays. He may have had his own writing "season" perhaps in the quieter winter months, but he never stopped acting, probably taking two or three minor parts instead of a major one. He seems to have chosen for himself the more static and undemanding roles in his plays, such as old Adam in *As You Like It* and the Ghost in *Hamlet*. His audiences included many habitual playgoers, and many must have known Shakespeare and he must have known them. We can imagine, as a recent biographer has said, "that there might have been a complex, subtle communicative exchange when he appeared in one of his own plays". In spring 1613, he purchased his first property in London. He was renting out by 1616, but may originally have entertained other intentions for the property. It would certainly have been a handy place to stay, being near the Globe, which was his theatre. Perhaps the destruction of the Globe in 1613, which probably prompted him to sell his share in the theatre company, altered his plans for it. He may not have given up acting, but his writing career was over by the end of that year. In 1614, he returned to his hometown, Stratford-upon-Avon, and died there in 1616.

86. It is suggested in the passage that, when Shakespeare acted, ----.

- A) he was always assigned the most crucial parts
- B) the audiences were thrilled by his acting
- C) the Globe Theatre was always crowded
- D) he could spare very little time for his writing
- E) the parts he played were mostly easy, unimportant ones

87. It is pointed out in the passage that, though Shakespeare had stopped writing plays by the end of 1613, ----.

- A) it seems likely that he continued to act a little longer
- B) he sometimes revised some of his earlier plays
- C) he wanted to keep his company intact
- D) his company put pressure on him to continue writing
- E) he started again on his return to Stratford-upon-Avon

88. We understand from the passage that there is no evidence ----.

- A) as to what sort of parts Shakespeare played
- B) to suggest that Shakespeare was popular in his day
- C) as to whether or not Shakespeare actually did rent out his property
- D) about when Shakespeare was writing his plays
- E) that the destruction of the Globe had any serious impact on Shakespeare's life

89. It is suggested in the passage that Shakespeare, ----.

- A) as a playwright, preferred tragedies to comedies
- B) as a property owner, got a good income from his rents
- C) as an actor, was often in close contact with his audiences
- D) returned to Stratford-upon-Avon almost as soon as the Globe was destroyed
- E) though he returned to Stratford, very soon regretted leaving London

90. It is clear from the passage that the Globe Theatre ----.

- A) was partly owned by Shakespeare himself
- B) was built on land that Shakespeare had bought
- C) was particularly spacious so as to accommodate large audiences
- D) was the most popular of the London theatres in Shakespeare's time
- E) was designed and built especially for the staging of Shakespeare's plays

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

The discovery of an ancient tomb in modern China is so commonplace that it often annoys as much as excites, because it can delay construction for months or even years. So when archeologists were called in last May to check structures discovered during the expansion of a bone-meal factory in a southern suburb of Beijing, they weren't expecting to find anything of great interest. To the archeologists' surprise, the structures were the remains of two traditional domed tombs, each over a thousand years old. One was flooded and badly damaged, but the other contained beautifully-preserved wall frescoes from the 10th century. "It's only recently that the Chinese have been publishing artifacts from ancient tombs, and it's unusual to see them in the Western press," says Dr Jessica Rawson, Professor of Oriental Art and Archeology at Oxford University.

**91. We learn from the passage that the Chinese ----.**

- A) show archeologists a great deal of respect
- B) are very proud of their ancient archeological heritage
- C) are very skilled in the art of frescoes
- D) often have mixed feelings when an ancient tomb is discovered
- E) used to prefer tombs without domes to those with domes

**92. It is clear from the passage that in China today the progress of a construction work ----.**

- A) is very often hindered by the unexpected discovery of ancient tombs
- B) is frequently supervised by archeologists
- C) is liable to be delayed for a variety of reasons
- D) depends, to a certain extent, on weather conditions
- E) often runs parallel with archeological excavations

**93. According to Professor Rawson in the passage, China ----.**

- A) has only recently emerged as an area of interest for archeologists
- B) has only just started to publish art objects for the West
- C) is noted for its ancient domed tombs with frescoes
- D) continues to be very secretive about its archeological finds
- E) has the finest frescoes anywhere in the world

**94. We understand from the passage that only one of the tombs unearthed during extension work at a factory in Beijing ----.**

- A) attracted the attention of Dr Rawson
- B) had a domed roof which was undamaged
- C) could be dated back to the 10th century
- D) revealed frescoes in excellent condition
- E) caused a delay in the Project

**95. The passage points out that the archeologists who were called in ----.**

- A) were not impressed by the frescoes on the walls of one of the tombs
- B) weren't expecting to discover tombs of such great value in a suburb of Beijing
- C) made ancient tombs their specialty
- D) had published extensively in the western press
- E) were annoyed by the discovery of two ancient tombs in Beijing

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

We should care about dying languages for the same reason that we care when a species of animal or plant dies. It reduces the diversity of our planet. In the case of language, we are talking about intellectual and cultural diversity, not biological diversity, but the issues are the same. As a result of decades of environmental publicity and activism, most people have come to accept that biodiversity is a good thing. But linguistic diversity has not enjoyed the same publicity. Diversity occupies a central place in evolutionary theory because it enables a species to survive in different environments. Increasing uniformity holds dangers for the long-term survival of a species. The strongest ecosystems are those which are most diverse. It has often been said that our success in colonizing the planet can be accounted for by our ability to develop diverse cultures which suit different environments.

**96. It is stressed in the passage that biological diversity ----.**

- A) is not in any way related to eco-systems
- B) has received far more attention than linguistic diversity
- C) is fast being reduced
- D) contributes very little to the survival of plant and animal species
- E) is richer in northern regions than in southern ones

**97. The point is made in the passage that the survival of species in different environments ----.**

- A) is of no real importance except to biologists
- B) has been made possible by the continuous efforts of man
- C) has aroused very little interest in the general public
- D) has been made possible by diversity
- E) bears no relation to the survival of languages and cultures.

**98. The author draws a strong parallel between ----.**

- A) cultural and linguistic diversity
- B) plant and animal species
- C) linguistic and biological diversity
- D) environmental and cultural publicity
- E) the uniformity of ecosystems and that of cultures

**99. It is pointed out in the passage that man ----.**

- A) has developed diverse cultures which are appropriate for the environment he lives in
- B) has always been very much aware of the benefits of biodiversity
- C) has always valued cultural diversity well above biodiversity
- D) has always found it very hard to adapt himself to any new environment
- E) has always felt that cultural uniformity is desirable

**100. According to the writer, diversity on earth ----.**

- A) is rapidly becoming reduced owing to lack of public interest in it
- B) consist not only of the diversity of species and plants but also of languages and cultures
- C) has only recently become a research concern among environmentalists
- D) has encouraged man to exploit his environment
- E) can best be maintained through the preservation of different languages

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