

# YABANCI DİL TESTİ

## İNGİLİZCE

YABANCI DİL TESTLERİNİN CEVAP ANAHTARLARI BİRBİRİNDEN FARKLIDIR.  
YABANCI DİLİNİZİ CEVAP KÂĞIDINIZDA AYRILAN YERE İŞARETLEMİYİ UNUTMAYINIZ.

1. Bu testte 100 soru vardır.  
2. Cevap kâğıdında, sınav yabancı dilinizi (İNGİLİZCE) işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.

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

1. Stavanger is probably the wealthiest town in Norway, and its ---- derives mainly from oil taken from the North Sea.
- A) enlargement                      B) prosperity  
C) availability                        D) emergence  
E) arousal
2. Football owes many of its early innovations to just a few individual players and coaches who thought deeply about the ---- of the game.
- A) experiments                      B) results  
C) fundamentals                      D) possessions  
E) associations
3. Researchers who publish their work in scientific journals describe their experiments in ---- detail to be independently performed by other scientists.
- A) fair                                      B) harsh  
C) temporary                              D) sufficient  
E) irrelevant
4. With the introduction in the 1950s of more advanced sound-recording techniques which played an important part in the creation of new styles, pop music became ---- from folk music.
- A) distinct                                B) valid  
C) reliable                                D) changeable  
E) definite
5. At all times and in all societies, the tendency to commit crime ---- increases in early adolescence and levels off in middle age.
- A) randomly                              B) intentionally  
C) adequately                              D) usually  
E) accurately
6. As scientific evidence ---- shows, second-hand smoking is a serious health hazard that can lead to disease in children and nonsmoking adults.
- A) unfairly                                B) hopefully  
C) incompetently                        D) unremarkably  
E) clearly
7. The ruins of the ancient city of Pompeii ---- over some 250 acres in the shadow of Mount Vesuvius.
- A) contain                                B) extend                                C) collapse  
D) supply                                E) explore

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

8. The element "zircon" has been important not only for understanding the age of the continents but also for ---- when life first appeared.
- A) determining    B) approving    C) providing  
D) affording    E) supporting
9. Indo-European peoples began entering Greece in about 2000 B.C. and ---- new civilizations there.
- A) came out    B) looked after    C) set up  
D) got on    E) kept away
10. The air at the top of Mount Everest, which is the world's highest peak, is so low in oxygen that most people would instantly ---- if they were exposed to it.
- A) pass out    B) come back    C) get off  
D) set out    E) move off
11. From fossil analysis it ---- that, at the dawn of the Cambrian period, which was 542 million years ago, there ---- a dramatic increase in animal diversity.
- A) had been established / has occurred  
B) has been established / occurred  
C) was established / occurs  
D) is to be established / had occurred  
E) would be established / would have occurred
12. One of the great advances of astronomy over recent years ---- the discovery of planets outside our solar system, and it is the first real clue that we ---- alone in the universe.
- A) is going to be / mustn't be  
B) is / were not  
C) had been / will not be  
D) was / would not be  
E) has been / may not be
13. It was during Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901) that there ---- a more democratic system of government, which ---- with the Reform Bill of 1832.
- A) had developed / began  
B) has developed / has begun  
C) develops / was to begin  
D) developed / had begun  
E) was developing / would begin
14. Often it is only when people ---- to do their job that they ---- our attention.
- A) fail / get  
B) have failed / had got  
C) failed / have got  
D) will fail / are getting  
E) will have failed / got

15. The nuclear accident that ---- at the Chernobyl reactor in April, 1986, ---- to new fears about the safety of nuclear reactors.
- A) has occurred / was to lead  
B) would have occurred / led  
C) occurred / has led  
D) could occur / had led  
E) had occurred / may have led
16. The most expensive trip ---- space was made by a tourist who paid £14 million to Russia to visit the International Space Station ---- eight days.
- A) within / at  
B) on / in  
C) through / by  
D) into / for  
E) for / with
17. Because of Earth's rotation, a person near the equator travels a longer distance ---- a given time than does a person ---- higher latitudes.
- A) of / on  
B) for / to  
C) over / with  
D) within / from  
E) in / at
18. ---- we live and grow, we learn the culture of the society in which we live.
- A) As  
B) Since  
C) Even though  
D) When  
E) Whereas
19. Life originated in the sea and evolved there for almost 3 billion years ---- plants and animals began moving onto the land.
- A) because  
B) even if  
C) before  
D) but  
E) as if
20. ---- ancient Greeks were ---- first people to use mosaics on a large scale in their palaces.
- A) All / all  
B) The / the  
C) Many / almost  
D) Various / quite  
E) Most / each
21. Roughly 100,000 years ago, during the last ice age, wolves migrated from Eurasia to the highlands of ---- is now Ethiopia.
- A) that  
B) where  
C) what  
D) which  
E) who
22. No one knows for certain whether or not people today lie ---- they did in the past.
- A) so that  
B) so far as  
C) as long as  
D) for so long  
E) more than

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

In the nineteenth century there was no easy way to heat water. People generally used fires to do it, (23) ---- first they had to chop wood or collect coal, and then they had to light the fire and keep it burning. In cities, the wealthy heated their water with gas made from coal, but it didn't burn clean, and the heater had to be lit every time they wanted hot water; if they (24) ---- to put out the flame, the tank could blow up. (25) ----, in many areas, wood, coal or gas was expensive and hard to find. To get around these problems in rural areas, many farmers found a safer, easier and cheaper way to heat water: (26) ---- painting a metal water tank black and putting it in the sun to absorb as much solar energy as possible. But even on clear hot days it generally took several hours to get the water hot, and it cooled off as soon as the sun (27) ----.

23.

- A) once                      B) before                      C) if  
D) but                      E) since

24.

- A) had forgotten                      B) could have forgotten  
C) will forget                      D) forget  
E) forgot

25.

- A) Moreover                      B) As a result                      C) Even so  
D) Therefore                      E) Instead

26.

- A) without                      B) by                      C) towards  
D) in                      E) within

27.

- A) fell apart                      B) broke up  
C) went down                      D) took off  
E) ran away

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

London, which is the largest city in Europe, is home to about seven million people. (28) ---- by the Romans in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. as an administrative centre and trading port, the capital is now the main residence of the British monarchs, and the centre of government. (29) ---- possessing many museums and art galleries, London has many other attractions, which make it an exciting city, (30) ---- a wide variety of entertainment. Various cultural developments that have taken place recently (31) ---- to the city's range of attractions. However, there are many other (32) ---- towns to explore, such as the historic centres of York and Bath.

28.

- A) Represented                      B) Destroyed  
C) Followed                      D) Changed  
E) Founded

29.

- A) In addition to                      B) Rather than  
C) Compared to                      D) In case of  
E) Contrary to

30.

- A) by                      B) with                      C) in  
D) from                      E) about

31.

- A) had added                      B) were adding  
C) have added                      D) will add  
E) should have added

32.

- A) competitive                      B) dominant                      C) efficient  
D) fascinating                      E) vague

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

33. Although it has been nearly a century since the Titanic sank in the Atlantic Ocean, ----.

- A) a number of stories still continue to be told about the disaster
- B) one of the most interesting aspects about the tragic history of the luxurious ship is the mixed passengers on board
- C) volumes of books and a number of films had already been produced
- D) she was labelled "unsinkable" before her disastrous voyage in April of 1912
- E) the ship initially earned fame as the largest luxury ship on the open seas

34. Since all countries need to trade, ----.

- A) isolation from other societies may bring some advantages
- B) France and Germany have highly interdependent economies
- C) too much economic dependence causes a country to be affected by events in other countries
- D) today, Bhutan is one example of economic near-independence
- E) no country has complete economic independence from other countries

35. If it were easy to slow down the rate of carbon dioxide build-up in the atmosphere, ----.

- A) we should have developed several strategies
- B) carbon capture would have been just half the job
- C) the problem of global warming would never have become serious
- D) 380 molecules per million in our lungs are carbon dioxide
- E) there is no reason why carbon dioxide should be released into the air

36. Whenever I hear him speak, ----.

- A) I am impressed by his ability to convince
- B) it reminded me of my father
- C) there was a great deal of truth in what he said
- D) we remember similar experiences
- E) his opponent objected to the interruption

37. ----, but can this prohibition be enforced?

- A) It would have been easy to prohibit nuclear weapons
- B) Nuclear weapons have been prohibited
- C) With the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the problem was finally solved
- D) The prohibition of nuclear weapons is no solution
- E) Nuclear weapons should have been prohibited

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**38. Women tend to choose fields of study like education, English, psychology, biology and art history ----.**

- A) if women had lower salaries, less laboratory space and fewer resources
- B) although women comprise 43 per cent of the workforce, but only 23 per cent of scientists and engineers
- C) since many experts who study male/female differences provide strong support for this idea
- D) while men are much more interested in physics, mathematics, computer science and engineering
- E) because there are so few women in the fields of mathematics and physical sciences

**39. Pluto was classified as a planet until 2006, ----.**

- A) because it was named for the Roman god of the underworld
- B) although the "New Horizons" spacecraft made a voyage there and beyond in 2006
- C) when the International Astronomical Union (IAU) changed its status to that of dwarf planet
- D) as it is very difficult for astronomers to collect reliable information about it
- E) while Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are "classical" planets

**40. My sister has a tendency to buy things she sees on television commercials, ----.**

- A) even though she does not need them and often can't pay for them
- B) since there was not anything wrong with her old car
- C) in case she has been over-influenced by them
- D) as many things had already been sold out
- E) because she was rarely really interested in them

**41. English is important in Hong Kong for written and printed communication, ----.**

- A) whereas it was an English colony in East Asia until 1997
- B) but it is not widely used as a spoken medium
- C) which became one of Asia's major commercial, financial and industrial centres
- D) just as, of 40 daily newspapers, only two are in English
- E) so Hong Kong English includes words and phrases from Chinese

**42. The atmosphere partially blocks or absorbs certain wavelengths of radiation coming from the Sun ----.**

- A) although scientists have made a thorough study of them
- B) because there is no way to see these wavelengths
- C) before they can reach Earth
- D) since astronomers have conflicting views about solar radiation
- E) so long as these wavelengths have been specified by scientists

**43. – 46. sorularda, verilen cümlelerin hangi sorunun cevabı olduğunu bulunuz.**

- 43. Yes; it takes me fifteen minutes to get there on foot.**
- A) What time do you leave for school each morning?  
 B) How do you get to school every day?  
 C) Are there any direct buses to your school?  
 D) Is your school within walking distance of your home?  
 E) Do you have time to have breakfast before going to school?

**44. We're having guests over today.**

- A) Why are you buying so much food and drink?  
 B) Why is the house so messy?  
 C) Are you going to clean the kitchen?  
 D) What do you usually do for lunch?  
 E) Who are you talking with on the telephone?

**45. It broke many months ago, and I haven't had time to fix it.**

- A) Where did you buy your bicycle?  
 B) Where did you have your bicycle repaired?  
 C) Do you go to school on your bicycle?  
 D) Is that a new bicycle?  
 E) Why don't you ride your bicycle anymore?

**46. I don't know; we just have to do the best we can.**

- A) Why didn't the teacher give us any homework this week?  
 B) How can the teacher expect us to finish this project within such a short time?  
 C) Didn't the teacher say when we have to hand in the project?  
 D) Does the project involve much fieldwork?  
 E) What is the topic of your project?

**47. – 50. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

**47. Since comets appear in the sky without any signal in advance, people in antiquity and especially during the Middle Ages believed that they had a special meaning.**

- A) Kuyruklu yıldızlar gökyüzünde önceden herhangi bir işaret vermeden görüldükleri için, eski çağda ve özellikle Ortaçağ boyunca, insanlar onların özel bir anlamı olduğuna inanıyorlardı.  
 B) Eski çağda ve özellikle Ortaçağ'da insanlar, gökyüzünde önceden hiçbir işaret vermeden beliren kuyruklu yıldızların olağandışı bir anlamı olduğuna inanmışlardır.  
 C) Kuyruklu yıldızlar eski çağda ve özellikle Ortaçağ'da gökyüzünde herhangi bir işaret vermeden ani olarak görüldükleri için, insanlar onların özel bir anlamı olduğuna inanmaktaydı.  
 D) Eski çağda ve özellikle Ortaçağ'da insanların, özel bir anlamı olduğuna inandıkları kuyruklu yıldızlar, gökyüzünde önceden herhangi bir işaret vermeden belirirlerdi.  
 E) Kuyruklu yıldızların önceden bir işaret olmaksızın gökyüzünde görünmeleri, eski çağda ve özellikle Ortaçağ'da insanların onlarda özel bir anlam olduğuna inanmalarına neden olmuştur.

48. Not only has St. Petersburg enough canals to compete with Venice, Amsterdam and Stockholm, but also it is a city of culture, literature and poetry in particular.

- A) St. Petersburg her ne kadar Venedik, Amsterdam ve Stockholm ile yarışmasına yetecek kadar kanala sahipse de, bir kültür, edebiyat ve özellikle şiir kenti olarak bilinir.
- B) Bir kültür, edebiyat ve özellikle şiir kenti olan St. Petersburg, aynı zamanda Venedik, Amsterdam ve Stockholm'dekiler gibi kanallara sahiptir.
- C) St. Petersburg hem sahip olduğu kanallarla, hem de bir kültür, edebiyat ve özellikle şiir kenti olması bakımından Venedik, Amsterdam ve Stockholm ile yarışır.
- D) St. Petersburg sadece Venedik, Amsterdam ve Stockholm ile yarışmak için yeterli kanallara sahip değil, aynı zamanda özellikle bir kültür, edebiyat ve şiir kentidir.
- E) Kültür, edebiyat ve özellikle şiir kenti olan St. Petersburg, Venedik, Amsterdam ve Stockholm'deki kanallarla yarışacak kadar olmasa da, yine de yeterli sayıda kanala sahiptir.

49. Although the French explorer Jacques Cartier, who reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, is generally regarded as Canada's founder, the Vikings are believed to have reached the Atlantic coast centuries before him.

- A) Fransız kâşif Jacques Cartier 1534'te St. Lawrence Körfezi'ne ulaştığı için Kanada'nın kurucusu olarak gösterilir, ancak, ondan yüzyıllar önce Vikinglerin Atlantik kıyısına ulaştıkları sanılmaktadır.
- B) Vikingler ondan yüzyıllar önce Atlantik kıyılarına ulaşmış olsalar da, Kanada'nın kurucusununun 1534'te St. Lawrence Körfezi'ne ulaşan Fransız kâşif Jacques Cartier olduğu genellikle kabul edilmektedir.
- C) 1534'te St. Lawrence Körfezi'ne ulaşan Fransız kâşif Jacques Cartier genel olarak Kanada'nın kurucusu sayılıyorsa da, Vikinglerin ondan yüzyıllar önce Atlantik kıyısına ulaştıklarına inanılmaktadır.
- D) 1534'te Fransız kâşif Jacques Cartier St. Lawrence Körfezi'ne ulaştığında Kanada'nın kurucusu olarak kabul edildi, ancak, Vikinglerin Cartier'den yüzyıllar önce Atlantik sahiline ulaştığı bilinmektedir.
- E) 1534'te St. Lawrence Körfezi'ne ulaşan Fransız kâşif Jacques Cartier, Kanada'nın kurucusu olarak kabul edilse de aslında Vikinglerin ondan yüzyıllar önce Atlantik kıyılarına ulaştıkları bilinmektedir.



50. Between the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, many European languages were spread to many parts of the world through commerce and travel.

- A) Avrupa dilleri 15. yüzyıldan başlayarak 20. yüzyıla kadar, dünyanın her bölgesine ticaret ve seyahat yoluyla yayılmıştır.
- B) Birçok Avrupa dilinin 15. yüzyıl sonlarıyla 20. yüzyıl arasında dünyanın değişik bölgelerine yayılmasının nedeni ticaret ve seyahattir.
- C) 15. yüzyılın sonlarıyla 20. yüzyıl arasında yoğun olan ticaret ve seyahat, birçok Avrupa dilinin dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerine yayılmasını sağlamıştır.
- D) Dünyanın pek çok değişik bölgesine Avrupa dilleri ticaret ve seyahat yoluyla 15. yüzyıl sonlarından 20. yüzyıl başlarına kadar yayılmıştır.
- E) 15. yüzyılın sonlarıyla 20. yüzyıl arasında, birçok Avrupa dili, dünyanın birçok bölgesine ticaret ve seyahat yoluyla yayılmıştır.

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

51. Bugün Likyalılar hakkında bildiklerimiz, 19. yüzyıl başlarında İngiliz arkeolog Charles Fellows'un onların uygarlığına ilişkin olarak söylediklerinden çok daha fazladır.

- A) Today, we know so much about the Lycians that what the British archaeologist Charles Fellows said in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century about the Lycian civilization has lost its importance.
- B) The British archaeologist Charles Fellows was the first to talk about the Lycians in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but today we know a lot more about them.
- C) Today, what we know about the Lycians is far more than what the British archaeologist Charles Fellows said in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century about their civilization.
- D) The Lycians were first studied by the British archaeologist Charles Fellows in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but what we know about their civilization has become much more.
- E) Although the Lycians were first described by the British archaeologist Charles Fellows in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, today we have much broader knowledge of their civilization.

52. Gökbilimciler, Samanyolu gibi büyük galaksilerin, kendilerinden daha küçük olan galaksileri yutarak çok daha büyüdükleri görüşündedirler.

- A) That large galaxies such as the Milky Way grew even larger through absorbing galaxies smaller than themselves is the opinion of many astronomers.
- B) The opinion of various astronomers is that the Milky Way and other large galaxies absorbed smaller galaxies and, thus, grew larger.
- C) Some astronomers have the opinion that, by absorbing galaxies smaller than themselves, large galaxies such as the Milky Way grew extremely large.
- D) Astronomers are of the opinion that large galaxies such as the Milky Way grew much larger by absorbing galaxies smaller than themselves.
- E) Astronomers point out that, because large galaxies such as the Milky Way absorbed galaxies smaller than themselves, they grew larger.

53. Kayak, yaygın bir spor olmadan çok önce, yabancı ziyaretçiler İsviçre Alplerine harika manzaralar ve temiz havayla dolu dinlendirici tatiller için gelirlerdi.

- A) Long before skiing became a widespread sport, foreign visitors used to come to the Swiss Alps for relaxing holidays, full of wonderful views and fresh air.
- B) For many years before skiing became popular, foreign visitors would come to the Swiss Alps in order to experience relaxing holidays with wonderful views and fresh air.
- C) Even though skiing was not a widespread sport at the time, foreign visitors used to come to the Swiss Alps for relaxing holidays, full of spectacular views and fresh air.
- D) Since they wanted relaxing holidays with spectacular views and fresh air, foreign visitors had come to the Swiss Alps long before skiing became popular.
- E) The Swiss Alps had been popular with foreign visitors for relaxing holidays, full of wonderful views and fresh air, for many years before skiing became popular.

54. Olimpiyat Oyunları, başlangıçta bir gün süren çeşitli spor etkinliklerinden oluşuyordu, ancak günümüzde haftalarca süren dünya çapında bir spor olayı olmuştur.

- A) Although the Olympic Games were initially different sporting activities which lasted for one day, today they have turned into a worldwide sports event and take several weeks.
- B) At the beginning, the Olympic Games consisted of various sporting activities, lasting for one day, but in our time, they have become a worldwide sports event, lasting for weeks.
- C) Originally, the Olympic Games took place on one day and included different kinds of sports, but today they have developed into a major sports event in the world, lasting for many weeks.
- D) Once the Olympic Games lasted only for one day and consisted of many different sporting activities, but today they have become one of the major sports events in the world, which last several weeks.
- E) Today the Olympic Games are a major sports event in the world, and last many weeks, even though at the beginning they were only a one-day sports event.

**55. – 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Mungo Park was one of the first British explorers in Africa. In 1799, he published an account of his journey in West Africa. He was not a professional writer, but a naval doctor of good education who had been to Edinburgh University. He wrote not for artistic effect, but to tell a plain story of his remarkable adventures. Indeed, he wrote frankly, but without exaggeration, of his own hardships and sufferings on the journey. Therefore, his style was direct and free from affectation and obscurity.

**55. According to the passage, in his writing, Mungo Park ----.**

- A) was always concerned with facts and gave importance to clarity
- B) was keenly interested in fantasies about the life and people in Africa
- C) presented a very complex and detailed account of what he had observed in Africa
- D) was extremely fond of using very complicated descriptions
- E) paid a great deal of attention to the use of unusual expressions and images

**56. It is clear from the passage that Mungo Park's journey in West Africa ----.**

- A) was undertaken in order to find out about the kinds of diseases common in the region
- B) was originally inspired by earlier British explorations of Africa
- C) must have lasted several decades before he published an account of it in 1799
- D) turned out to be a very enjoyable one, full of pleasant surprises
- E) was certainly not an easy one and involved many difficulties

**57. One understands from the passage that, professionally, Mungo Park ----.**

- A) was a respected writer in his time and mostly wrote books of adventure
- B) preferred writing to medicine and, therefore, carefully studied literary style
- C) devoted himself to the solution of health problems in various parts of Africa
- D) was a medical doctor who apparently worked for the British navy
- E) distinguished himself by his valuable studies of major African diseases

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

Modern İstanbul owes much of its spirit and beauty to the waters which bound and divide it. There is perhaps nowhere else in town where one can appreciate this more than from the Galata Bridge. Certainly there are other places in İstanbul with more panoramic views, but none where one can better sense the intimacy which this city has with the sea. It is here that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn meet, forming a site of great beauty, and together flow into the Sea of Marmara. Thus, the visitor to the city is advised to stroll to the Galata Bridge for his first view of the city.

**58. It is emphasized in the passage that the Galata Bridge ----.**

- A) is one of the places in İstanbul which visitors prefer to see in the first place
- B) is one of the places in İstanbul where a visitor can fully enjoy the overall beauty of the city
- C) offers the most panoramic view of İstanbul, unlike anywhere else in the city
- D) has always been a very popular meeting place for visitors to İstanbul
- E) presents to the visitor the most panoramic views of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn

**59. It is clear from the passage that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn ----.**

- A) contribute enormously to the attractiveness of İstanbul today
- B) are two waterways in İstanbul which are of vital importance
- C) have always been considered to have İstanbul's most panoramic views
- D) have never been so famous for their beauty as the Galata Bridge
- E) are the only two places in İstanbul which offer the most panoramic views

**60. In the passage, the writer draws attention to ----.**

- A) various panoramic views of İstanbul, especially of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn
- B) the geographical features and importance of the Bosphorus
- C) the close relationship between the city and the sea in İstanbul
- D) the fact that the Galata Bridge arouses much interest in visitors to İstanbul
- E) the question of how the Sea of Marmara plays a part in the life of İstanbul

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**61. – 63. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

As a branch of learning, prehistory deals with the earliest history of man and is therefore part of human history. However, it comes very close to the natural sciences and is indeed the bridge between geology and history. It is much concerned with periods of time, which are also the concern of the geologist and the natural historian. Moreover, it uses a great number of research techniques which essentially belong to the natural and physical sciences. Therefore, one may refer to it both as a science and as the earliest phase of historical study.

**61. In the passage the writer tries to ----.**

- A) prove that, as a branch of learning, prehistory has developed out of the natural sciences
- B) explain the kind of techniques used for research in prehistory and various sciences
- C) show that, unless one has studied geology, prehistory by itself is of no use
- D) answer the question of how prehistory is to be defined as a field of study
- E) emphasize the fact that human history is an extremely vast and complicated subject

**62. One understands from the passage that there is ----.**

- A) a great deal of common ground between prehistory and the natural sciences
- B) a great deal of controversy among prehistorians and geologists about periods of time
- C) no relationship whatsoever between the techniques used by the prehistorian and the natural historian
- D) a wide gap between natural and physical sciences as regards research techniques
- E) a great deal of disagreement about the uses of prehistory in understanding man

**63. As can be concluded from the passage, it is through prehistory that ----.**

- A) the historian, the geologist, and the natural historian have learned how to collaborate in research
- B) geologists have learned about periods of time
- C) most issues concerning human history have been settled
- D) some research techniques have been developed for the study of human history
- E) the first phase of man's history has been explored

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**64. – 66. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Every poem conveys an experience and attempts to arouse certain feelings in the reader. When we have read a poem and understood its general and detailed meaning, we should try to decide what feelings the poet is trying to arouse in us. A poem may affect different people in a great variety of ways, and it is often impossible to define a poet's "true" intentions. Our interpretation of a poet's aims is, therefore, largely a personal matter, but at the same time it should never be far-fetched.

**64. It is clearly emphasized in the passage that each reader of a poem ----.**

- A) must always relate his or her own experience to the poem by first defining the poet's "true" intentions
- B) should, in the first place, focus on the poet's "true" intentions and then try to understand the general meaning of the poem
- C) may come up with a different interpretation of what the poet may have aimed at in the poem
- D) must be prepared to be emotionally influenced by the poet, whose aims can then be understood most clearly
- E) must be concerned only with the detailed meaning of the poem rather than with what the poet may have intended

**65. There is a point made in the passage that, in interpreting the aims of a poet in a poem, we should ----.**

- A) first try to understand how the poem may have been written
- B) always avoid making unlikely comments
- C) never be guided by our feelings, and use different ways to understand the poem
- D) completely ignore both the poet's and our own experiences
- E) carefully study what special feelings the poet may have intended to avoid

**66. It is asserted in the passage that a poem ----.**

- A) is essentially the expression of an experience
- B) always deals with the poet's own feelings in different ways
- C) definitely gives rise to all kinds of feelings in the reader
- D) usually has a single meaning shared by every reader
- E) always has the same effect on all of its readers

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**67. – 69. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

We all know that there are beautiful buildings and that some of them are true works of art. But there is scarcely any building in the world which was not built for a particular purpose. Those who use these buildings as places of worship or entertainment, or as dwellings, judge them first and foremost by standards of utility. But apart from this, they may like or dislike the design or proportion of the structure, and appreciate the efforts of the architect to make it not only practical but also beautiful.

**68. It is pointed out in the passage that not only utility but also beauty ----.**

- A) is scarcely taken into consideration by users of buildings
- B) has been ignored in the design of most buildings
- C) is of secondary importance for architects
- D) is a desirable quality of a building
- E) should not be an architectural concern

**67. The writer argues that practical usefulness ----.**

- A) is the single most important feature for a building to become a true work of art
- B) is the only aim of every architect in designing a building
- C) should never be taken into consideration in the design of a building
- D) is what makes a building look beautiful and architecturally exceptional
- E) is the primary principle by which a building is evaluated by its users

**69. The writer implies in the passage that every beautiful building ----.**

- A) does not have a practical purpose to serve
- B) is not necessarily a "true" work of art
- C) has been designed either for worship or for entertainment
- D) need not have been designed by an architect
- E) is always appreciated seriously by its users

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

The word "Renaissance" means rebirth or revival, and the idea of such a rebirth began to gain ground in Italy from the fourteenth century onwards. When people of the period wanted to praise a poet or an artist, they said that his work was as good as that of the ancients. For instance, the early Renaissance painter Giotto was praised in this way as a master who had led to a true revival of painting; by this, people meant that his art was as good as that of the famous masters whose work they found praised in the classical Greek and Roman writers.

**70. According to the passage, the Renaissance ----.**

- A) had already started in Italy before Giotto became famous as a painter
- B) began as a complete imitation classical Greek and Roman authors
- C) was an artistic revival that came into being in Italy in the fourteenth century
- D) would not have begun if Giotto had not imitated the ancient masters of painting
- E) was originally inspired by ancient Greek and Roman writings

**71. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that, in appreciating a Renaissance form of art, ----.**

- A) we ought to have read beforehand the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- B) one should always bear in mind Giotto's importance as an artist
- C) the people of Italy in the fourteenth century turned for comparison to Giotto's works
- D) the people of the time tended to compare it with its classical example
- E) one must be fully familiar with the art practised by the famous masters of the past

**72. We learn from the passage that Giotto ----.**

- A) relied a great deal on famous classical painters to develop his own art
- B) played a leading role in the revival of the art of painting in the Renaissance
- C) was greatly influenced by the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- D) was seriously worried about the development of painting during the Renaissance
- E) first studied the classical art of painting and then decided to become a painter

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*



**73. – 75. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

One of the most familiar sights in İstanbul is perhaps the one least visited. This is the Maiden's Tower, which is called "Kız Kulesi" in Turkish. It stands on a little island of rock a few hundred metres off Üsküdar. Its Turkish name is derived from an ancient legend concerning a princess who was confined there by her father to protect her from a terrible prophecy; the prophecy was that she would die from the bite of a snake. However, despite every precaution taken for her safety, she was eventually bitten by a snake which had been smuggled out to the tower in a basket of grapes.

**73. It is clear from the passage that the story of the princess ----.**

- A) describes a real incident which took place in the past
- B) deals with a funny situation in which her father is involved
- C) shows how indifferent her father was about her safety
- D) is a sad one, which may arouse pity in the reader
- E) actually has nothing to do with the Maiden's Tower

**74. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) despite all the measures taken for the safety of the princess, the prophecy came true
- B) even though the princess did her best to avoid the prophecy, her father acted irresponsibly
- C) contrary to her father's strict orders, the princess allowed the basket of grapes into the tower
- D) however much he loved his daughter, the father was careless about the protection of the princess
- E) although the princess was inexperienced, nobody had warned her about the dangers of life

**75. It is pointed out in the passage that, although the Maiden's Tower is among the most famous landmarks of İstanbul, ----.**

- A) most people are just beginning to be interested in its history
- B) its location out in the sea is an obstacle for people who want to visit it
- C) the story of the princess confined there has long been forgotten
- D) the ancient legend about the princess has become popular only recently
- E) very few people seem to be interested in going out to see it

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

76. – 80. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. **My brother's work involves a great deal of travel, so we don't get to see him very often.**

- A) I wish we could see my brother more often, but he always seems to be away on business.
- B) My brother is sometimes away on business, so we can't see him then.
- C) We aren't often able to see my brother as he has to travel a lot on business.
- D) Even if my brother didn't travel so much, we probably wouldn't see him very often.
- E) When he isn't away on business, we do manage to see my brother quite often.

77. **I'm sure they would have come to the concert if we had let them know about it in advance.**

- A) They never received an invitation to the concert, so naturally, they could not attend it.
- B) Apparently, they didn't attend the concert because they were only invited to it at the last minute.
- C) They were sorry not to attend the concert, but the invitation came too late.
- D) If the invitation had reached them a day or two earlier, they might have attended the concert.
- E) If they had known beforehand that there was going to be a concert, they would certainly have attended.

78. **A few of the couples danced really well, but the majority were very poor indeed.**

- A) Most of the couples were no good at all, but there were a few who danced extremely well.
- B) Among the couples who danced, some were good enough, but others were no good at all.
- C) Among the couples there were more good dancers than there were bad ones.
- D) Actually, some of the couples danced remarkably well, but most were very ordinary.
- E) There were some couples who gave a very poor performance, but most of them danced reasonably well.

79. **Much to our surprise, everyone arrived at the meeting place on time, so this was a good start for the trip.**

- A) Surprisingly enough, the trip turned out to be a great success even though there were many late-comers.
- B) The trip began well as we were surprised to find that everyone had come to the meeting place at the appointed time.
- C) Everyone made a really big effort to get to the meeting place on time, so the trip had a good start.
- D) The trip started well, with everyone at the meeting place on time, but then came some unpleasant surprises.
- E) We were little surprised that everyone had arrived at the meeting place before the trip began.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

80. Arriving at work every day, employees are strictly required to be punctual.

- A) The management has asked employees here to arrive at work on time.
- B) Employees had better arrive at work on time every day.
- C) Employees working here arrive on time every day.
- D) Employees have to arrive at work on time every day.
- E) Arriving at work on time every day is suggested for employees.

81. – 85. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

81. Imagine you are planning to buy a small car. Two models stand out: a small car that does not use much gas, and an expensive sports car. After a good deal of checking, you decide on the sports car. ----. You ask yourself whether or not the more economical type would have been more suitable.

- A) But as soon as you have driven it home, you wonder if you have done the right thing
- B) And the sports car has side air bags and a CD player
- C) After you have bought it you know you've made the right choice
- D) The good features of the chosen car outweigh those of the other one
- E) In order not to regret your decision, you exaggerate the faults of the other car

82. The commonly recognized differences between comedy and tragedy are fairly simple: comedy is funny; tragedy is sad. Comedy has a happy ending; tragedy has an unhappy one. ----. There is some truth in this statement, but only some. Some funny plays have sad endings, just as some tragedies do not make the spectators feel sad.

- A) Many plays of Shakespeare are examples of romantic comedy
- B) Aristophanes, Shakespeare and Molière are three of the greatest masters of comedy
- C) The plots of Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audience was familiar
- D) The typical ending for a comedy is a marriage, and the typical ending for a tragedy is a death
- E) It is quite unnecessary to classify plays into various kinds of writing

83. The word "Celtic" comes from the Greek *Keltoi*, first appearing in the sixth century B.C. to describe peoples living inland from the Mediterranean Sea. These people weren't united, but called themselves "Celts". ----. Trade by sea also connected them. Calling them "Celts" makes sense to separate them from what they weren't: Roman or Greek.

- A) Today some 2.5 million people claim to speak a Celtic language
- B) However, these peoples spoke closely related languages and shared beliefs and styles of art
- C) In the fifth century A.D., the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, which was inhabited by Celtic natives
- D) Today, Celtic culture survives in some parts of Europe, such as Ireland
- E) The Celtic languages were most widely spoken in various parts of ancient Europe

**84. The Vikings sailed from their overpopulated lands in Scandinavia and attacked other lands. They invaded parts of England, Portugal and France. They took away the gold and land of other peoples. ----. In fact, they were undoubtedly the most feared people of their time.**

- A) Similarly, the Vikings had a sophisticated literary culture and an organized system of government
- B) Therefore, most Vikings converted to Christianity by the late 10<sup>th</sup> century
- C) They also established colonies stretching from North America to central Russia
- D) On the other hand, their kings were buried together with their ships and their possessions
- E) However, they were very advanced in shipbuilding

**85. The Spanish are known for their friendliness and joy in living. ----. During the time between midnight and dawn, the streets are often full of people enjoying themselves. These are not only young people, but one can also see the elderly among them.**

- A) Spain is Europe's third largest country, so getting around can take a lot of time
- B) The Spanish lived in extended families in the past, but this is not common at present
- C) Spain has a greater range of landscape than any other European country
- D) Many visitors to Spain come not only for the beaches, but are attracted by the country's rich cultural heritage
- E) They commonly put as much energy into enjoying life as they do into their work

**86. – 90. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**86. In a football match, a friend has unfortunately kicked the ball into his own goal and naturally feels very badly about it. The other members of the team don't hide their annoyance, but you wish to comfort him and say:**

- A) You always make this mistake. Next time, be more careful.
- B) Forget what they say. It can happen to anyone, you know, even in big matches.
- C) They are very upset. You should have done your best.
- D) Promise you'll never do it again.
- E) How could you be so stupid as to send the ball into your own goal?

**87. You are good at languages, and wish to make a career in banking. A friend's father is a bank manager, so you decide to seek his advice. You say:**

- A) I am very interested in banking. Could you tell me how useful it is to speak a foreign language when making a career in banking?
- B) Are you glad you made a career of banking? What other languages do you speak?
- C) What languages does one have to speak if one wants to apply for a job?
- D) Did you speak any foreign languages when you started your career in banking?
- E) Don't you think banking offers more opportunities for someone like me?

88. A group of friends are planning to spend the day walking in the mountains. You want to join them, but aren't sure that you will be able to. You don't want them to wait for you after 7:30, the time arranged for the meeting. You say:

- A) I'll probably be there by 7:30, but I hope you'll wait till 7:45.
- B) I'll try not to be late.
- C) I may be a few minutes late; you'll have to forgive me.
- D) Don't go without me. I really do want to come on this expedition.
- E) If I'm not there by 7:30, it means I'm not coming. You set off.

89. Your classmates are trying to persuade you to produce the end-of-semester play. You don't think you can do it successfully, so you refuse to produce the play, but offer to help in some other way. You say:

- A) Why not get John to produce the play? He'd do it well.
- B) I produced the play last year, so I know I can do it.
- C) I could produce the play but I'd rather do the costumes; I'm good at sewing.
- D) I can't possibly produce the play, but I'll willingly help with the costumes.
- E) I don't want to have anything to do with the play this year.

90. Your parents have temporarily limited your mobile telephone and computer time because they think that you will be able to concentrate better on your studies this way. You disagree with them on this point, and want them to let you use these devices whenever you want. You say politely and reasonably:

- A) It's not fair! All my friends can use their computers and telephones whenever they want.
- B) Well if you won't let me use my mobile phone or the computer when I want, I'll go to my friends' houses and use theirs!
- C) I don't think using my mobile phone or the computer keep me from studying properly. Let me use them, and you'll see that my marks won't go down.
- D) I'll try it your way for a month, but if my grades don't improve, I want my telephone and computer time back.
- E) But I need the computer to do my research projects for school! And I can't live without sending messages to my friends every day! Can't you understand?

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

91. Paul :

- **We won the first three matches, but not the fourth; so we didn't make it to the finals.**

Harry :

- ----

Paul :

- **Yes; I suppose we were unlucky. And we only lost by one point.**

Harry :

- **Yes, that certainly was close.**

- A) Remember, there have to be losers as well as winners.
- B) But you won three out of the four matches; and that's excellent.
- C) Never mind. Better luck next time.
- D) What did the coach think of your performance?
- E) Was it bad luck? I am sure you played extremely well.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

92. Janet :  
- **Have you read any plays by Shakespeare?**
- Pam :  
- ----
- Janet :  
- **Well, most people find it difficult to understand his writing.**
- Pam :  
- **It may be so, but as a dramatist he is a genius.**
- A) Is there a certain play you like most?  
B) Quite a number. Why do you ask?  
C) Do you mean he is the greatest English dramatist?  
D) Are you asking whether his tragedies are better than his comedies?  
E) Indeed, all of his plays have always been very popular throughout the ages.

93. Dan :  
- **What's going to happen in next week's part of the series?**
- Ian :  
- **Your guess is as good as mine. But obviously the hero won't die of his wounds.**
- Dan :  
- ----
- Ian :  
- **Because when the hero dies, the series comes to an end!**
- A) He might, you know.  
B) I hope you're right.  
C) He's pretty badly wounded though.  
D) Isn't it possible?  
E) How do you know?

94. Polly :  
- **What's the matter with Mary? She's not her usual bright self.**
- Gwen :  
- ----
- Polly :  
- **Poor Mary! No wonder she looks so tired.**
- Gwen :  
- **She certainly does. But she'll get used to it in time.**
- A) I hadn't noticed any change in her.  
B) She and her brother have quarrelled and it upset her.  
C) Well, her mother fell and broke her leg, so Mary has to do all the housework.  
D) There are problems at work – she doesn't like her new boss.  
E) She isn't sleeping very well. She's worried about something, but won't say what.

95. Robert :  
- **I read an article about alternative energy sources. According to this article, wind power is the fastest-growing source.**
- Sarah :  
- ----
- Robert :  
- **Why is that? It's such a clean power source.**
- Sarah :  
- **Some say that wind turbines are noisy and a threat to birds and bats.**
- A) Really? As far as I know, there is a lot of opposition to it.  
B) Some critics say the more different our energy sources are, the better.  
C) Most developed countries prefer wind power to other energy sources.  
D) I don't think that wind power is an economical alternative.  
E) Scientists suggest that the use of alternative sources will increase a lot.

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

96. (I) He woke suddenly and completely. (II) It was four o'clock, the hour at which his father had always called him to get up and help with the milking. (III) His father had been dead for thirty years, and yet he still woke at four o'clock in the morning. (IV) Though it was somewhat dark, they could see each other's faces. (V) He had trained himself to turn over and go back to sleep, but this morning, because it was Christmas, he did not try to sleep.

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

97. (I) There are many boat owners in Amsterdam offering canal tours. (II) The boat traffic in the Amsterdam canals is heavy and can sometimes be dangerous. (III) In addition to the daytime sightseeing trips, there are night cruises. (IV) The latter often provide various refreshments, make a stop at a pub, or serve a romantic dinner. (V) As regards the price, some of these cruises are reasonable, while others are not.

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

98. (I) It is very easy to notice poor-quality spices. (II) They tend to be small, broken, dusty-looking, and they should not be bought. (III) Also, do not buy any that have been exposed to light and air. (IV) To find good-quality spices, it is usually better to go to a specialist supplier rather than to a supermarket. (V) In recent years, the number of supermarkets has increased.

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

99. (I) Stephen Longstreet was a writer of novels and detective stories. (II) There are many different forms of art, such as dance, music, and literature. (III) He was also an accomplished artist. (IV) While living in Europe in the 1920s, he became acquainted with some famous artists. (V) Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso were among them.

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

100. (I) The author of a story usually chooses the title very carefully. (II) It may call attention to a character or suggest something about the story itself. (III) It may even hint at the theme that the story expresses. (IV) Most short stories have unexpected endings. (V) Moreover, it may give the reader an idea about the meaning of the story.

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

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**