

ROAD TO SUCCESS

READING BOOK

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Tüm yayın hakları YDS YAYINCILIK DERGİCİLİK SINAV ORGANİZASYONLARI VE EĞİTİM HİZMETLERİ
ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.'ne aittir. Yazılı izin alınmadan kısmen ya da tamamen
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TEST 1

Language lives as much in our gestures as in our words, a new study shows. Certain languages are richer in gestures, and such unspoken communication is so strong that bilingual people often use gestures from one language even when speaking the words of another. Simone Pika, at the University of Alberta, and her colleagues experimented with a bilingual group who spoke a gesture-rich language, like Spanish or French, as their mother tongue, and English, which is a gesture-poor language, as their second language. The team also gathered a group of English-only speakers to use as a control group. Each person was shown a Pink Panther cartoon to describe in each of the languages they spoke. The result was clear: while discussing the cartoon, bilingual speakers gestured more frequently, even when they spoke English. This was a surprising discovery for Pika and her team. It suggested that "gesture" vocabulary was an important aspect of communication alongside all languages spoken by the speaker.

1. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the reasons why some languages have a larger 'gesture' vocabulary than others
- B) the benefits of being bilingual
- C) a study which showed the dominance of gestures in communication over spoken words
- D) Simon Pika, who is an expert in languages and who has conducted many experiments on communication
- E) some communication barriers that lead to misunderstandings between individuals

2. The finding of the experiment mentioned in the passage surprised Pika and her team because ----.

- A) the group whose second language was English did not use gestures even when they spoke their mother-tongue
- B) neither of the groups was able to describe the Pink Panther cartoon clearly enough
- C) English speakers gave a better description of the cartoon since they used very few gestures
- D) the members of the control group began to use gestures after listening to the descriptions made by the bilingual group
- E) the people in the bilingual group often made use of gestures when speaking a gesture-poor language

3. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Spanish people use gestures a lot when they speak
- B) English people consider using gestures impolite
- C) the English and the Spanish use very similar gestures
- D) words are more important than body language in communication
- E) gesture vocabulary is harder to learn than spoken vocabulary

With its unspoiled nature, Masuria is currently a wonderful tourist attraction in Poland. It offers tourists boating and fishing opportunities with its numerous lakes and clear streams full of fish. It is also an attraction for hikers due to its hiking trails passing through forests, remote villages and rolling hills. Masuria was a former part of Eastern Prussia, which fell to Poland after World War II. It is only just beginning to cater to a wider cross-section of visitors. Upon the fall of communism, it became an attraction for elderly German tourists seeking out nostalgia and places of childhood memory. Now, however, it has become a hot point for boating enthusiasts, hikers, cyclists and bird watchers. Its countryside has meadows where dozens of storks circle in the clear blue skies. Masuria is home to almost a quarter of the estimated 200,000 white storks in Europe. Its meadows and fields provide this endangered species with plenty of insects, rodents and reptiles to feed on.

4. We understand from the passage that Masuria ----.

- A) is a great holiday resort in Poland famous for its winter sports facilities
- B) has approximately 200,000 storks, which are endangering the insects, rodents and reptiles living there
- C) was an appealing resort for nostalgic German tourists after the fall of communism
- D) was more popular when it was a part of Eastern Prussia
- E) is popular only for boating and fishing enthusiasts

5. The passage includes no information on Masuria's ----.

- A) surroundings
- B) landscape
- C) inhabitants
- D) history
- E) beauty

6. We understand from the passage that Masuria may not appeal to tourists who love ----.

- A) nature and solitude
- B) outdoor sports
- C) shopping and casinos
- D) a peaceful ambiance
- E) fish and birds

It continued to rain all that night and the next day. The rain was so heavy that he couldn't move about and his tent was almost beaten down with it. But, his mind being more composed now, he began to think about what he had to do. If the island was subject to these earthquakes, he couldn't go on living in his tent. "And if I stayed in the cave, it could fall on my head. I must consider building a hut in an open place, and surround it with a wall. That would protect me from wild animals or men," he said to himself. With those thoughts in his mind, he removed his tent from where it stood just under a hanging cliff on the hill, which would certainly fall upon his tent if the earth shook again. And he spent the next two days scheming where and how to remove his habitation. He spent the nights lying awake with the fear of being buried alive in the case of another earthquake.

7. According to the passage, the man ----.

- A) decided to stay in the cave for his safety
- B) had been living in a tent
- C) decided to build a wall around the tent
- D) planned to build a hut under a cliff
- E) considered the territory quite safe

8. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) there had just been an earthquake on the island
- B) the cliff had fallen on the man's tent and destroyed it
- C) there was a village nearby where the man could get help
- D) the man was completely familiar with the island
- E) the man felt quite secure in his present habitation

9. From the passage, we can understand all of the following except that the man----.

- A) thought he might be attacked by wild animals
- B) was making plans to help him stay alive in case of an earthquake
- C) had already taken all kinds of precautions to protect himself
- D) was feeling calmer now and making plans for survival
- E) considered living in the cave first but then changed his mind

A 45-year-old resident of La Vista, George C. Costa, was convicted of theft for spending the money that was accidentally deposited in his account. He was charged with theft of lost or mislaid property. The amount he had spent was \$80,000. According to the law, it is a crime to take money that has been delivered under a mistake. A bank employee had mixed up account numbers and deposited \$106,000 into Costa's account between August 2006 and February 2007. The bank then realized that there had been a mistake. They were able to recover \$26,000, which had not been used by Costa. The attorney claims that the doctrine "Finders, Keepers" is not a legal one. Actually, this is a principle that says when something is abandoned or is not owned by anyone, whoever finds it can claim it. Costa's lawyer says that Costa is willing to pay the money back, but he shouldn't be charged criminally. He argues that if someone puts money in your pocket and you spend it thinking it's yours, you can't be convicted of theft.

10. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Costa was convicted because he stole \$106,000 from a bank in La Vista
- B) the money was deliberately put in Costa's bank account by a member of the bank staff
- C) the bank didn't become aware of the mistake until Costa had used all the money
- D) Costa had left some of the money in his account, which was recovered by the bank later
- E) Costa is accused of robbing the bank in which he has an account himself

11. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Costa spent all of the money that had been accidentally deposited in his bank account
- B) "Finders Keepers" is a legally valid doctrine
- C) Costa's lawyer claims that it is not just to consider him a criminal
- D) Costa informed the bank of the money in his account before he used any of it
- E) Costa refuses to pay the money back as he holds the bank responsible for the error

12. It is obvious that the author of this passage ----.

- A) is of the opinion that Costa is guilty and should definitely be penalized
- B) seems to support Costa and his attorney
- C) has clearly aimed at warning bank employees to be careful when depositing money in clients' accounts
- D) conveys Costa's case using a totally objective and informative tone
- E) is trying to prove to the reader that Costa's conviction is not fair

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In the 1930s, Chester Carlson was working in the patents department of a large electronics firm in New York. One of the major problems in his work was the length of time and expense involved in getting patents copied; patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only way to get them copied was to take them to a typist or a photographer. Carlson came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents quickly and efficiently. He developed a machine that used light, an electrostatically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The result was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy in 1938. He named the process "Xerox," which means "dry writing", an idea that would be extremely helpful in the business world. He tried to sell his idea to a number of large corporations, but they were not interested in his machine. A few years later, he sold his invention to a small family-owned company that grew into the giant Xerox Corporation, and both Carlson and Xerox became rather wealthy in the process.

13. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) why Carlson was not satisfied with his job in the electronics firm
- B) why Carlson's Xerox machine was a complete failure
- C) how the Xerox machine works
- D) how the Xerox Machine was invented
- E) what pieces a Xerox machine consists of

14. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a problem that Carlson encountered in getting patents copied?

- A) the time needed for copying
- B) the expense of the copying process
- C) the length of the patent documents
- D) frequent power cuts
- E) lack of a quick and efficient way to copy documents

15. According to the passage, the large corporations that Carlson tried to sell his invention to ----.

- A) were all family owned
- B) were non-profit institutions
- C) were deeply interested in his invention
- D) helped improve the process of copying
- E) did not want to buy his machine

One reason people give money to charities is altruism, the unselfish desire to help others and make the world a better place. Hospitals receive the highest percentage of donations. Colleges and universities often receive gifts from successful graduates who want to widen educational opportunities for other students or support research on an issue they feel is important. Hospitals and medical research organizations are supported by donors who have been affected by a medical problem, either directly or through the experience of family members or friends. Charitable donations can also be made for reasons involving personal interest. Under tax law, an individual does not have to pay income tax on money that is donated. In addition, donors often receive favourable publicity, and they have an opportunity to influence the world around them. New buildings at colleges are often named after important donors, which means that they will be remembered for their generosity for many years to come.

16. As stated in the passage, some university graduates donate gifts to their colleges in order to ----.

- A) show how unselfish and generous they are
- B) have some unfinished research completed
- C) have their children admitted to them
- D) provide better chances of education for the coming students
- E) pay a lower income tax

17. It is stated in the passage that donors who support hospitals and medical research are usually those who ----.

- A) want to show their gratitude to the doctors who saved their lives
- B) have either personally or indirectly experienced a health problem
- C) want to improve the sanitary conditions of poor hospitals
- D) feel sorry for the sick people in hospitals
- E) hope to get better treatment in case they get very ill one day

18. According to the passage, which of the following may NOT be a reason why people make donations?

- A) the desire to make the world a better place
- B) good intentions and generosity
- C) their wish to be remembered after they die
- D) personal interest and the desire for publicity
- E) their wish to provide better living standards for themselves

Lit by fluorescent strips that had become coffins for insects, the kitchen of the old village house was in a disastrous state. Frank and Lisa had not brought any of their kitchen equipment to the village. There were only old pots and pans. The oven was so old that cooking required a mixture of guesswork, attention and luck. Baking the French-style apple tart Lisa would serve after dinner took a lot of effort. There weren't enough plates, teacups or even enough chairs; she had to borrow them from the neighbours. She'd realized the only table big enough was the one she was using as her desk, so she had to clear it. Now her PC and printer were stacked on the floor with her office papers and files. The evening started in panic. In the city, Lisa was used to entertaining guests who thought the later you arrived, the cooler you were. So, she didn't expect her village guests to arrive on the dot. But at seven, before she'd even changed her clothes, they were all at the door.

19. We can understand all of the following from the passage, except that ----.

- A) the fluorescent lamp casings were full of dead insects
- B) Frank and Lisa had just started living in an old house in the village
- C) it was not very easy for Lisa to bake the tart in the oven
- D) the guests were going to have French-style apple tart for dessert
- E) the guests arrived much later than Lisa was expecting them

20. The passage implies that Lisa ----.

- A) wasn't able to do any office work in the village house because she had no writing equipment there
- B) was having guests for the first time in her life, so she had a very difficult time preparing everything
- C) gave big dinner parties in her village house very frequently
- D) usually had guests who arrived at her parties late so that they would look cool
- E) was ready to greet her dinner guests long before they arrived

21. The best title for this passage would be ----.

- A) A Typical Day in Lisa's Life
- B) Making French-style Apple Tart
- C) Lisa and Her Old Oven
- D) A Dinner Party in the Village House
- E) Life in the Village

The wild tiger is one of the world's most endangered species. Once, wild tigers were spread across Asia, but now their number has gone down to 5,000, and they live in just 7% of the habitat they once occupied. Poaching is the biggest threat to wild tigers since there is a great demand for tiger skins and bones in the black market. This cannot be prevented despite all international or domestic bans. In fact, China is the world's leading consumer of tiger products with its growing economy, human population and ancient traditions of using tiger parts as medicine and clothing. Fortunately, in 1993, the Chinese government took some action, banning the domestic trade of all tiger products. And demand for tiger products has been cut back thanks to public awareness campaigns. However, China's new 'tiger farms' now present a bigger threat to the species. These farms, currently used as tourist attractions, are speed-breeding tigers hoping that the sale of tiger parts and products will be allowed in China again.

22. The passage states that ----.

- A) there has been a 7% decrease in the number of wild tigers in Asia
- B) there have been no bans against poaching wild tigers in Asia
- C) tiger parts and products are mostly used in China
- D) public awareness campaigns have not been effective at all
- E) tourists are hardly interested in visiting the 'tiger farms' in China

23. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the Chinese use tiger parts to make clothes and medicine
- B) currently, the sale of tiger parts and products is allowed in China
- C) the 'tiger farms' in China will help protect tigers from extinction
- D) the tigers that are bred at 'tiger farms' are sold to tourists
- E) the sales of tiger products in China have gone up since 1993

24. The passage has placed greater emphasis on ----.

- A) the increasing numbers of wild tigers, especially since 1993
- B) China's role in the extinction of wild tigers in Asia
- C) the recent rapid growth of Chinese economy
- D) ancient traditions in China, which also involve tiger parts
- E) the negative effects of public awareness campaigns on the protection of tigers

The old man delayed setting out until an hour after dark, moving cautiously and acting as if surrounded by invisible enemies. Together we left the town making sure nobody saw us, and after travelling over rough, difficult ground, with only the stars to light us, we saw the moon disappear not long before dawn. Our course had been a north-easterly one at first, but then we were due east, with patches of open forest as far as we could see before us. It was very tiring to walk on the first night, and even more tiring to wait on the first day when we sat in the shade during the long, hot hours, persecuted by small stinging flies. But the days and nights that followed were far worse because of the intense heat and frequent heavy rainfall. We saw villages during the journey but carefully avoided them. Likewise, whenever we caught sight of villagers travelling or camping at a distance, we'd change our course or hide from them.

25. We understand from the passage that the old man and the narrator ----.

- A) were actually surrounded by enemies
- B) were travelling on a road that was brightly lit by street lamps
- C) set out at broad daylight to avoid travelling in the dark
- D) talked to many travellers and campers on the way
- E) travelled in unpleasant weather conditions

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the old man and the narrator ----.

- A) were travelling in a truck towards the open forest
- B) were looking for someone to help them escape from the village
- C) were looking for a village nearby to spend the night
- D) were running away from someone or something
- E) were both on a hiking trip in the forest

27. It is clear from the passage that the old man and the narrator ----.

- A) had been friends for a long time
- B) were finally caught by the villagers
- C) were able to reach their destination safely
- D) had difficulty walking due to the weather conditions
- E) walked during the day and rested at night

Workers may soon see a major change in the length of their working lives. An American expert on society and work has claimed that the age at which people retire might one day be 85 instead of 65. This means the idea of early retirement may disappear completely. He has also stated that modern medicine and technology will mean people will live to be much older than now, which would greatly reshape our image and reality of work. He believes once scientists unlock the key to the gene that makes us age, society will change dramatically. However, economies would not be able to support so many retired people. Some people believe we are on the brink of being able to extend human lifespan significantly. The expert also warned that many workers would discover their pension companies do not have enough money to fund their retirement. He added that dreams of early retirement would remain just dreams.

28. The passage points out the fact that ----.

- A) early retirement seems unlikely in the future
- B) people will have shorter life spans in the future
- C) people will have to work until the day they die
- D) employers will soon offer better retirement facilities
- E) American people do not want to retire at an early age

29. According to the passage, human life span ----.

- A) will increase and eventually affect the structure of our working lives
- B) has risen from the average of 65 years to 85 years
- C) mainly depends on the economy of the society people live in
- D) has doubled in the last century
- E) has been extended since the discovery of the gene that makes us age

30. It is implied in the passage that when people live to be much older than they do now, early retirement ----.

- A) will mean higher pensions paid to workers
- B) will be supported by many governments
- C) will have a negative effect on a country's economy
- D) will be made possible by discoveries in genetics
- E) will help to improve the quality of life and standards of living

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. The Chinese language contains thousands of idioms that crystallize aspects of Chinese society, politics, art and literature. These idioms, still rolling off the tongues of Chinese people today, spring from the colourful pages of China's long history. The tales of the idioms reveal aspects of Chinese thought and ancient customs. ----.
- A) As a language family, Chinese has an estimated nearly 1.2 billion speakers
 - B) The relationship between the spoken and written Chinese is a complex one
 - C) Therefore, for those who wish to understand Chinese culture, Chinese idioms and their stories is a must-read
 - D) However, throughout history Chinese culture and politics has had a great influence on unrelated languages
 - E) Moreover, native speakers of English use idioms all the time, often without realising that they are doing so
32. Almost every society now has a money economy based on coins and paper notes of one kind or another. However, this has not always been true. In primitive societies, a system of barter was used. Barter was a system of direct exchange of goods. ----. However, barter was a very unsatisfactory system because people's precise needs seldom coincided.
- A) One of the reasons for the rapid spread of the use of coins was their convenience
 - B) In China the issue of paper money became common from about AD 960 onwards
 - C) All sorts of things have been used as money at different times in different places
 - D) Somebody could exchange a sheep, for example, for anything in the market-place that they considered to be of equal value
 - E) Until the 18th and 19th centuries, coins were given monetary worth based on the exact amount of metal contained in them
33. Nico, who is a ten-year-old schoolboy, spends every Saturday and Sunday afternoon on his motorbike. It's a specially designed bike for cross country riding. More and more boys and girls aged between six and sixteen are taking part in this exciting sport. They have to ride a rough course, including hills, streams and rocks. ----. And the one with the fewest points becomes the winner.
- A) But, this is not an easy sport for children to learn
 - B) The more points you get, the better
 - C) Nico started learning this sport four years ago
 - D) Each time they put a foot on the ground, they are given a point
 - E) The fees to ride in a competition are low, but motorbikes are very expensive
34. The Internet in Asia experienced serious problems following the earthquake off southern Taiwan in October. Although the quake caused little damage to buildings and roads, it broke six of the seven undersea Internet cables. ----. Banking services across the region were badly hit and millions of people could not even use an ATM to withdraw cash.
- A) The North Asian Loop is a 38,000 kilometre link that stretches from South Korea around India to Holland
 - B) Earthquakes can also create a lot of damage on the seabed and cause things to move long distances under the sea
 - C) As a result, millions of people in the Asia-Pacific region could not use the Internet
 - D) Communication companies, however, are now using a more expensive satellite technology
 - E) However, this shows that earthquakes can devastate the lives of human populations
35. According to a home protection and security company in England, nearly 70 per cent of homeowners feel more at risk from violent burglaries today than 10 years ago. Almost 60 per cent keep some form of weapon or sports equipment to use for defence in case of break-ins. And most people worry about their family's safety when they are away from home. ----. For example, at least 25 per cent routinely forget to lock their back doors.
- A) Because thieves are opportunists, they will scan your house and take a mental photograph of what they can see through the windows
 - B) However, many people still forget simple safety measures
 - C) Installing an alarm system may not help if it is not serviced and checked regularly
 - D) However, theft is a cowardly act which victimizes innocent people
 - E) A former thief confessed that his own house is secured by hi-tech cameras, electric gates and security lights

36. - 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Venice, called Venezia by Italians, is one of the world's most famous and unusual cities. (II) It is Venice's location on the water that makes it unusual and interesting. (III) However, it has serious problems because it is a city of islands. (IV) For example, water often floods the buildings and squares during winter rainstorms. (V) In addition, the Venetian people are very friendly and helpful.

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

37. (I) Stress Management is exactly as it sounds. (II) It is a way of managing your stress. (III) It involves the individuals becoming much more aware of themselves and their lives as well as the people around them. (IV) 43 per cent of us suffer adverse health effects due to stress. (V) It urges individuals to take an active role in caring for themselves.

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

38. (I) There are many ways to prepare eggs for eating. (II) You can fry them, boil them or scramble them. (III) It's the protein in the egg whites that causes eggs to become hard when boiled. (IV) Or, if the eggs are very fresh, you can even eat them without cooking them. (V) Whatever way you choose to eat your eggs, however, you must always break the shell first.

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

39. (I) The idea of a car that knows where to go may seem impossible. (II) However, new technology may soon make this a reality. (III) A number of different car manufacturers already sell electric cars, for example. (IV) Scientists have been working on cars which will have computers to tell drivers which roads have the least traffic. (V) In that way, drivers will not waste time in traffic jams.

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

40. (I) The stork has often been regarded as a sign of good luck. (II) It has white feathers, black wind quills, and a red beak. (III) Whenever a pair of storks built a nest on a housetop, the Romans regarded it as a sign of good fortune given by Venus, the goddess of love. (IV) The stork was also regarded as a good-luck bird in Germany and the Netherlands. (V) These superstitions persist even today.

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

TEST 2

Even though they had been robbed twice, people working at the boarding school had done almost nothing to improve security. Two of the three main doors could easily be opened by anyone with enough hand-eye coordination to push or pull. The fire escape exit was usually left open, plus one window was completely missing. Instead there was a gaping hole in the wall covered by a black trash bag. To pull off the robbery, Rainey took help from an attractive woman who posed as a college student looking for a friend. She distracted the other students at the front door long enough to let him climb up the fire escape and get into the building. Dressed in baggy cargo shorts, baseball hat on backwards, and carrying a backpack, the youthful-looking Rainey easily wandered the halls unchallenged as he opened door after door.

1. It is clear from the passage that Rainey ----.

- A) would never have managed to rob the school without getting any support due to the strict security measures
- B) was assisted by a woman whose role was to draw the attention away from him
- C) used the fire escape to run away from the school after the robbery
- D) chose not to break in through the main doors as they weren't easy to open
- E) walked into the school building without being noticed by the students talking to his friend

2. The passage clearly draws the reader's attention to ----.

- A) how skilful Rainey was at breaking into places and stealing things
- B) the lack of security measures at the boarding school and how easy it was to rob it
- C) why the security at the boarding school was so poor
- D) how a thief's physical image could make his job more difficult
- E) the ignorance and the recklessness of the students at the school

3. It can be understood from the passage that the way Rainey was dressed and how he looked ----.

- A) attracted the attention of other students at school
- B) was what gave him away
- C) was always criticized by the people working at the boarding school
- D) helped him do his job more easily
- E) attracted the attention of a college girl who was looking for a friend

The fire fighters in Cleveland will cut grass and trim shrubs while on duty in order to help the service department look after parks and other public areas, upon the mayor's orders. "There are 45 fire fighters in our city and they have a lot of downtime," said the mayor. "Instead of sitting around the station when they are not called for an emergency, they will be assisting us as we beautify the city." However, the fire fighters' union opposes the mayor's plan, arguing that noise from city lawnmowers, and protective headphones worn by fire fighters might prevent them from hearing their radios when an emergency call comes in. The union vice president says, "We are fire fighters, not service workers." He argues that it jeopardizes their citizens and will absolutely hinder their response time. According to the mayor's plan, though, fire fighters will go to their assigned work site in a fire truck and have their fire fighting equipment with them while doing service work. Hence, they can proceed directly to the scene of a fire if called.

4. According to the passage, the fire department of the city ----.

- A) and the mayor have made a joint plan to beautify the city
- B) has volunteered to help the service department with their duties
- C) has assigned its men to do city service work when they are off duty
- D) wants its men to cut grass and trim bushes in the city parks
- E) will help the service department because the mayor has said so

5. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) the fire fighters' union claims that the plan will put citizens' lives at risk
- B) the vice president of the union is in full agreement with the mayor
- C) fire fighters will wear headphones to receive emergency calls on their radios
- D) the plan has not met any opposition from the union
- E) fire trucks won't be necessary when the firemen are going to their service-work sites

6. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) difficulties that fire fighters face in general
- B) the importance of keeping a city beautiful
- C) a plan imposed on the fire fighters of a city
- D) the responsibilities of a city's fire fighters
- E) the role of fire fighters in providing safety in the city

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has produced a laptop computer powered by a wind-up mechanism that will sell for \$65. The machines will revolutionize learning for children in developing countries, some of which have no electricity. Their aim is to distribute millions of the new laptops to the world's poor children. One minute of winding up a hand crank produces ten minutes of power. They are foldable in more ways than a normal laptop. They are also covered in rubber to make them sturdier. The laptops will be able to do almost everything a \$1,000 model can do except store huge amounts of data. They have colour screens, 1GB of memory and four USB ports. The institute is aiming for one laptop per child rather than per community, as they want computers to be personal learning tools.

7. We learn from the passage that the institute ----.

- A) will provide Third World children with recycled laptop computers
- B) will allocate one computer per school
- C) is trying to make profit from the new laptop sales
- D) thinks each child in developing countries should be given an individual computer
- E) wants poor children to improve their mathematical skills

8. As can be understood from the passage, the institute probably produced a computer powered by a wind-up mechanism as ----.

- A) there is no electricity in some Third World countries
- B) it is the latest technology in computers
- C) it uses less electricity
- D) they didn't want children to be electrocuted
- E) such computers would last longer

9. According to the passage, the new laptops are more convenient than expensive models because ----.

- A) they can store more data
- B) they have colour screens
- C) they are more durable
- D) they are completely made of rubber
- E) they are lighter in weight

Two weeks ago, 10-year-old Jonas was admitted to a hospital in Germany for routine surgery. In preparation for the operation, he was accidentally given an overdose of medication. He became very ill, but fortunately recovered afterwards. However, this case illustrates the serious problem of medical errors caused by staff who are suffering from sleep deprivation. The intern who ordered the medication that night, as well as the nurse who administered it, had both been on duty for 18 hours. Just before checking on the boy, they had spent five hours in the operating room working on victims of a car accident emergency. Nowadays, many hospitals are instituting a new rule that prohibits staff from giving medication if they have been on duty for more than 12 hours. With this new restriction, hospitals hope to reduce the number of errors made by sleep-deprived staff members.

10. The purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) inform readers of the recovery of a young boy who was given an overdose of medication
- B) discuss how lack of sleep may affect medical professionals
- C) warn people not to trust all hospitals and medical staff
- D) announce the new regulations at hospitals
- E) discuss the inefficiency of interns and nurses employed in hospitals

11. Which of the following statements is true about the incidence mentioned in the passage?

- A) The intern and the nurse gave Jonas the medication together.
- B) The nurse had worked longer hours that week than the intern.
- C) The nurse and the intern overdosed the ten-year-old patient soon after they had assisted in a car accident emergency.
- D) The intern had an off day after having worked 18 hours per day for a week.
- E) The nurse administered the medication without the intern's consent.

12. The passage informs us that with the new hospital regulation, ----.

- A) interns and nurses will not be allowed to check on young patients
- B) surgeons will not perform operations in a consecutive fashion
- C) staff members who have been on duty for longer than 12 hours will not give patients any medication
- D) hospital staff will change shifts every 12 hours
- E) doctors will not be allowed to give patients any medication if they have just come out from a surgery

A collection of letters from the renowned artist Vincent van Gogh to a colleague are now on display for the first time at a New York museum. The letters reveal the beliefs and routine challenges of the artistic genius, who committed suicide in 1890, at age 37. Van Gogh wrote the letters to Emile Bernard, a much younger artist and poet, starting in 1887, shortly before the tortured artist's suicide. The 20 letters are frank, humorous and profound and relate to 22 paintings, drawings and watercolors also in the exhibition, which the two artists discussed or exchanged. Van Gogh complains about his eyes getting tired from painting and about the challenge of keeping his easel from being blown away by the wind in the fields. In the 1920s, the letters ended up in the possession of a baroness, who kept them in her home in Berlin and then passed them on to her descendants in Paris. They now belong to two collectors in New Mexico, who have promised the collection, worth millions of dollars, to the museum.

25. One can understand from the passage that the letters mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) were only about Vincent van Gogh's complaints about his mental condition
- B) are on display along with 22 paintings
- C) were exhibited before, in Paris and New Mexico
- D) were handed over to two collectors in New Mexico by a baroness who lived in Berlin
- E) are being kept by the heirs of a baroness now

26. One can infer from the passage that Vincent van Gogh ----.

- A) faced no difficulty painting in the wind
- B) always painted indoors, where it was peaceful
- C) and Bernard usually got together to discuss the new trends in the art of painting
- D) never mentioned his daily problems in his letters to Bernard
- E) suffered from serious psychological problems

27. According to the passage, ----.

- A) all of Vincent van Gogh's letters to Bernard had an insincere, shallow and dull tone
- B) Bernard and van Gogh discussed and exchanged paintings
- C) the exhibition in New York displays Bernard's letters to van Gogh, as well
- D) Emile Bernard committed suicide just like van Gogh, but at a much younger age
- E) the collectors in New Mexico refuse to give the letters to the museum in New York

Shopping centers emerged in America before the mid-20th century. These were mostly outdoor centers built away from downtown. The first such shopping center was Country Club Plaza, which opened in 1924 in Kansas City. The next generation, fully-enclosed and eventually called malls, started to be built in the early 1950s. The concept was pioneered by the Austrian-born architect Victor Gruen. Currently, however, as more modern facilities are built, many of these early enclosed malls have become abandoned, due to decreased traffic and tenancy. They have failed to attract new business and often sit unused for many years until restored or demolished. Until the mid-1990s, the trend used to be building enclosed malls since they had advantages such as temperature control and weather protection. Since then, however, the trend has turned and it is once again fashionable to build open-air malls or renovate enclosed malls into open-air ones, as in the case of the Sherman Oaks Galleria.

28. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the first generation of shopping centres in America, built in 1920s, were all enclosed spaces
- B) the first open-air shopping centre was designed by Victor Gruen in 1924
- C) fully-enclosed shopping areas are still popular since they offer weather protection
- D) Country Club Plaza, built in 1924, was an outdoor shopping centre away from downtown
- E) the Sherman Oaks Galleria used to be an open-air shopping centre before the mid-1990s

29. The passage states that the enclosed malls built in the 1950s ----.

- A) have more traffic of shoppers now
- B) now have more shop rentals than before
- C) can be put into use only after they're renovated
- D) have all been knocked down
- E) have become tourist attractions now

30. We understand from the passage that today more open-air malls are being built because ----.

- A) shoppers don't like the temperature control in enclosed malls
- B) enclosed malls can only appeal to businesses that want to open up offices in them
- C) they don't need to be renovated so often as enclosed ones do
- D) there has been a change of trend since the 1990s
- E) shoppers, in general, find enclosed malls too small for their needs

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. ----. They present us with information about all areas of our lives from practical things like solutions to homework, potential car problems, and troubles in our relationships to healing, inspiration and creativity. Moreover, people who dream during a good night's sleep are more likely to master the newly learned skills.

- A) Dreams can have a positive impact on our lives
- B) Sleep is a biological need, but your brain never really sleeps
- C) Certain people can control some of their dreams
- D) Even though everybody is known to dream, some people claim that they never dream
- E) Sometimes dreams are terrifying, and you may wake up exhausted, sweating, and with a rapid heartbeat

32. Salt is the flavour we crave on everything from potatoes to popcorn. It's also a major seasoning in many of the pre-packaged foods and a permanent guest at most people's dinner tables. ----. And high blood pressure increases your risk of heart attack and stroke.

- A) A little salt is added to most of the sweet meals like chocolate cakes and puddings
- B) The human body needs salt to function
- C) Sodium in salt helps regulate blood volume
- D) But too much salt in the diet may cause your blood pressure to rise
- E) The eating plan must be based on 2000 calories a day

33. Indonesia is a highly populous nation. Its population is spread over the islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, New Guinea and Sulawesi, with the largest percentage on Jawa. The population of Indonesia is 88 percent Muslim and the official state language is Indonesian, which is a modified form of Malay. ----. This is not surprising when considering that the country contains approximately 300 different ethnic groups.

- A) Indonesia also has a vast number of rice fields
- B) Indonesia's currency is called the rupiah, currently at 9,300 to \$1
- C) The capital, Jakarta, used to be a small port town but is now the centre of the nation
- D) But there are around 520 different dialects spoken in Indonesia
- E) At the beginning of the 17th century, Indonesia was a colony of Holland

34. Basketball, like some other sports, is a big business in the United States. The teams are owned by people who view them as a financial investment. Each owner tries to make his team as profitable as possible. ----. Then many companies will want to advertise their products on television during basketball games. When a team is profitable, the players profit as well.

- A) Some basketball players are paid more than a million dollars a year
- B) Winning is important because it will bring attention to the team
- C) For example, among the fans of the Los Angeles Lakers are many big names of the entertainment industry
- D) For this reason, most basketball teams are based in large cities
- E) Today, the NBA has reached 30 franchises and continues to evolve as one of the premier sports leagues in the world

35. According to a new study, large forest fires can release as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in just a few weeks as cars do in those areas in an entire year. The study, conducted by a team of scientists from the University of California, estimated just how much carbon dioxide is released based on the amount of vegetation that is burned. ----. Overall, they estimated that fires in the nearby states and Alaska release about 290 million metric tons of carbon dioxide a year.

- A) The sun reaches through the barren branches and promotes faster decomposition, though
- B) But this can complicate scientists' efforts to ultimately fight global warming
- C) As a result, in the higher latitudes of Canada, Alaska and Siberia, vegetation tends to grow back fast over the burned area
- D) Vegetation refers to the ground cover provided by plants, and is, by far, the most abundant biotic element of the biosphere
- E) To do that, they used satellite observations of the fires and a special computer model

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) The "Potato Famine" was a terrible period in Irish history. (II) Potatoes are not native to Ireland but probably originated in the Andes Mountains of Peru, South America. (III) In the early 19th century, many Irish people were very poor and they had little to eat except potatoes. (IV) Then, in the 1830s, a disease killed most of the potato plants in Ireland. (V) With no potatoes to eat, over a million Irish people died of hunger and another million were forced to flee the country.

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

37. (I) Looking at the definition of mass media, it is clear that a mass medium must communicate a message to a large group. (II) Therefore, until recently a cell phone or any phone was not typically considered to be a mass medium. (III) However, modern cell phones are no longer a single use device. (IV) Similarly, video games are played in highly sociable places like arcades, bars, arenas, and the like. (V) Most cell phones are now equipped with Internet access and capable of connecting to the web which is, in fact, a mass medium.

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

38. (I) When your heart works like it's supposed to, it keeps you alive and well. (II) But when the heart fails, people can get very sick or even die. (III) Now, scientists are experimenting on rats to find a way to turn dead hearts into living ones. (IV) They injected these living cells into the hollowed-out hearts. (V) So far they seem to have succeeded on rats and they hope that eventually their finding will allow them to make new hearts from patients' own cells.

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

39. (I) People whose homes have been burgled once become obsessed about home safety. (II) We make it very easy for thieves to break in our homes, according to a reformed burglar, who is now a home security expert named Michael Fraser. (III) He says that's mainly because our habits are so predictable. (IV) For example, we often forget to lock our doors, or we let into our apartment building anyone who buzzes the intercom and mumbles something into it. (V) Michael recommends that we think like a burglar and see where our weaknesses lie.

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

40. (I) Germany has the second largest population in Europe and it is the seventh largest in area. (II) The German language is a West Germanic language and one of the world's major languages. (III) It is closely related to and classified alongside English and Dutch. (IV) Around the world, German is spoken by about 100 million native speakers and also about 80 million non-native speakers. (V) Also Standard German is widely taught in schools and universities around Europe.

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

TEST 3

People have always been interested in bees. This interest may have begun with the honey that bees make. In fact, archaeologists have found evidence that people have been eating honey for many thousands of years. In the more recent past, people were mostly interested in the way bees made honey. They admired the way bees seemed to work so hard. Some languages even developed expressions about people working like bees. In English, for example, we talk about a "busy bee." Now scientists have a new reason to be interested in bees. They have discovered that bees are able to communicate with each other. Research has revealed some surprising facts about this, but there are still many mysteries.

1. It is pointed out in the passage that, recently ----.
 - A) scientists have been conducting research to discover the way bees make honey
 - B) archaeological excavations have been carried out to learn more about bees
 - C) bees' ability to communicate has interested scientists
 - D) some languages have included expressions about bees
 - E) bees have caught the interest of people for the first time
2. We can understand from the passage that the expressions in some languages ----.
 - A) have been developed by some scientists in recent times
 - B) are another reason why people have always been interested in bees
 - C) give clues about how bees are able to communicate with each other
 - D) are so rare that they don't have any significance at all
 - E) indicate that people consider bees as hard working and appreciate them
3. We understand from the passage that ----.
 - A) we still know little about bees' communicative skills
 - B) bees are more hardworking than all other animals
 - C) English has the most expressions about bees
 - D) some abilities of bees will always remain to be a mystery to scientists
 - E) bees are the only animals that are able to communicate with each other

People usually build their houses out of the materials that are easily available to them. In some areas, most people build their homes out of wood. This is true in parts of South America and in Scandinavia. These areas have large forests, so wood is easy to get and is inexpensive. In many other areas of Europe, there are few forests left. Stone and brick are cheaper, so most people build their houses of these materials. In tropical regions, houses are sometimes made from plants that grow there. For example, in parts of Africa or Asia, houses may be made out of bamboo. Finally, in the very coldest areas near the Arctic, people make their homes out of blocks of ice.

4. The examples given in the passage ----.
 - A) prove how difficult it is to find building materials these days
 - B) are mostly from the countries in Europe
 - C) give clues about how economic conditions in a region determine building materials
 - D) are used to distinguish between the different types of houses in the Arctic
 - E) aim to show that people build their houses with what they have around them
5. According to the passage, people in Europe ----.
 - A) and those who live near the Arctic have a great deal in common
 - B) use stone and brick to build their houses as they cost them less
 - C) prefer stone and brick as their building material as they are much stronger
 - D) wish they had more forest areas than they do now
 - E) do not generally like living in houses made out of wood
6. We can infer from the passage that ----.
 - A) bamboo houses in parts of Asia and Africa are mostly for temporary use
 - B) houses that are made out of wood are healthier than the others
 - C) Europe lost most of its forests mainly because people made their homes out of wood
 - D) nature and climate has an effect on the materials people use to build their houses
 - E) in tropical regions, it is almost impossible to see a house that is made of stone

The first guitarist to become known worldwide was Andres Segovia, born in 1893 in Spain. Before the 20th century, the guitar was not taken very seriously as a classical instrument. Most people thought that the guitar was suitable only for popular music or folk music. Few classical composers wrote music for the guitar, and it was never included in classical concerts. But Segovia changed all this. He believed in the guitar as a classical instrument, and he was a great musician. He used his genius to prove that the guitar could produce beautiful classical music. Segovia died in Madrid of a heart attack at the age of 94.

7. It is pointed out in the passage that before the 20th century, ----.

- A) classical composers weren't competent enough to write music for the guitar
- B) there were few people who could play the guitar well
- C) people were more interested in popular music than for classical music
- D) it was impossible for anyone to hear classical guitar in a classical concert
- E) some composers had tried to include the guitar in their classical concerts

8. We can understand from the passage that Andres Segovia ----.

- A) had also doubts about whether the guitar could be played at classical concerts or not
- B) influenced almost all the guitarists that came after him
- C) was the first person to write music for the guitar in the 20th century
- D) encouraged people to play the guitar although he wasn't good at it
- E) changed people's thoughts about the guitar as a classical instrument

9. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) Segovia is considered the greatest guitarist Spain has ever produced
- B) Segovia was also good at playing many other instruments
- C) in spite of all his success, Segovia was little known in his own country, Spain
- D) in the 20th century, the guitar began to be played in classical concerts
- E) after Segovia's time, the guitar lost its importance as a classical instrument again

Most people do not think of coffee as a drug. But, in fact, it is a drug which has important effects on your body. Some of the effects are good while some are not. Coffee can help you stay awake when you are driving or working. But it can also keep you awake at night when you want to sleep. Coffee makes some people feel more energetic, so they work more efficiently. Other people feel too nervous when they drink coffee. After a large meal, coffee can help some people to digest food easily. On the other hand, drinking too much coffee can also cause a stomach ache in some others.

10. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) coffee is as harmful for your body as any other drug is
- B) people should be warned against the bad effects of coffee
- C) you can have a good night's sleep if you drink coffee before going to bed
- D) drinking coffee can have different effects on different people
- E) coffee is a healthy drink for everyone

11. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) you should never drink coffee after a large meal
- B) many people are ignorant of the fact that coffee is a drug
- C) you should avoid drinking coffee if you want to stay awake
- D) drinking coffee has more bad effects on your body than good ones
- E) most of those who drink coffee do so in order to stay awake at night

12. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) why so much coffee is consumed around the world today
- B) whether coffee is actually a drug or not
- C) how to overcome nervousness after drinking coffee
- D) the various ways to stay awake when you are driving
- E) the good and bad effects of drinking coffee on our body

A nine-year-old maths genius from Hong Kong has been accepted to study mathematics at a local university. For the child prodigy March, the university will create a specially designed five-year course, which will see him gain a Bachelor's and Master's degree. The decision about accepting the student was made after a two-month discussion among various departments of the university and March's parents. There has been concern from educationalists that March will miss out on social skills by attending university so young. His new classmates will all be ten or more years older than he is. March said this would not be a problem as he already experienced studying with older students when he passed his advanced Maths tests in Oxford. His professors are confident that March can cope.

13. We understand from the passage that authorities ----.

- A) accepted March as a university student as soon as they found out that he was a genius
- B) didn't allow March to study at a university outside Hong Kong
- C) thought long and hard about whether or not to admit March to the university
- D) gave March his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in two months
- E) will decide to accept March after he has completed his five-year-course

14. According to the passage, the education experts fear that because of his young age, March ----.

- A) may not be able to develop valuable social skills
- B) will not be able to cope with the difficult lessons at university
- C) will be very shy in front of a crowd of other students and professors
- D) will most probably fall behind his classmates
- E) will not be taken seriously by his classmates

15. From the passage, it can be inferred that ----.

- A) the nine-year-old has no experience of being with older students
- B) the boy is worried about not being able to communicate with his classmates
- C) the college has tailored a plan to help March's personality and learning
- D) educationalists and March's professors share the same concerns
- E) there have been other students at that local university who were as young as March before

A nagging wife paid off big-time for a New Jersey man, who won \$100,000 a year for life in the lottery thanks to his insistent spouse. Jeweller Rasen Patel was very reluctant to go to work in Manhattan on March 5 because of bad weather. Forecasters had predicted a big blizzard for that day, but the snowfall was light, so his wife insisted he go. Unwillingly, Rasen left the house and walked to the subway station as usual and he picked up a New York State Lottery instant ticket in the subway. A few scratches of a coin later, Patel was screaming with joy and ended up never making it to work that day. Instead, he phoned home and told his wife, "I'm a rich guy!" They can now pay for their children's colleges, and they also plan to help people who aren't as fortunate. According to the rules of the State Lottery, they'll keep collecting the money as long as they live.

16. According to the passage Rasen Patel might not have won the lottery if ----.

- A) there hadn't been a heavy snowfall that day
- B) his wife had not pushed him to make his usual commute to work
- C) he had had the necessary change in his pocket to buy a ticket
- D) he hadn't used a different form of transport to go to work
- E) his wife hadn't insisted that he should buy a ticket

17. We understand from the passage that on March 5th ----.

- A) there was a terrible snowstorm
- B) many people couldn't make it to work due to bad weather
- C) there were delays in public transport services
- D) the light snowfall in the morning turned into a blizzard in the afternoon
- E) the weather wasn't as bad as it had been predicted

18. We can infer from the passage that Rasen and his wife ----.

- A) were already well off before winning the lottery
- B) bought a lottery ticket for the first time in their lives
- C) had worries about their children's education before winning the lottery
- D) will save up the money that will be paid to them as long as they live
- E) will receive their \$100,000 any time before they die

Montgolfier brothers developed their first hot-air balloon in 1783. The two brothers worked in the family run business, a paper factory in a small town in France. Their experiments were inspired by the rising of a shirt that was drying above a fire. They threw scraps of paper in the fireplace, which shortly afterwards could be seen leaving the chimney. From this they mistakenly concluded that smoke had the power to lift. Despite their mistaken belief, the brothers' experiments led to the invention of the hot-air balloon. On April 4, 1783, the brothers gave the first public demonstration of the hot-air balloon. This unmanned balloon flew a distance of nearly 2 kilometres and reached a height of almost 2 metres. The balloon was made of fabric and was coated with a layer of alum, which served as a fire resistant layer.

19. According to the passage Montgolfier brothers decided to develop their balloon ----.

- A) in a paper factory in their hometown
- B) with the money they earned from the family business
- C) although a lot of people did not support them
- D) after they experimented with a shirt over the fire
- E) after they were convinced that smoke had a lifting power

20. The first flight of the balloon took place ----.

- A) in front of the people in town
- B) 2 kilometres away from the town
- C) with one of the brothers travelling in the balloon
- D) after the brothers themselves practised flying in it
- E) on the roof of the factory near the chimney

21. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the brothers made a lot of mistakes when designing the balloon
- B) the balloon was made from old coats
- C) the balloon was not fire-proof
- D) the brothers were able to invent the hot-air balloon even though they had drawn wrong conclusions from their experiments
- E) smoke has a lifting power

Most of us probably find it hard to imagine how different our lives would be if we couldn't read simple instructions, understand stories in newspapers, fill in a form, or even sign our names. We refer to people who can read and write as 'literate', and those who can't as 'illiterate'. There is some disagreement about the exact definitions of these words. Take the huge number of people who aren't unable to read and write but find both activities difficult and tiring, and therefore tend to avoid them: there isn't really a category for them, although sometimes people might describe them as 'semi-literate'. UNESCO defines literacy as 'the ability to read and write with understanding a short simple sentence about one's everyday life', and estimates that there are around 800 million illiterate people in the world, which is about 12% of the total global population. The majority of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. More than 60% of them are women, because in some parts of the world women have less access to education than men.

22. The passage above mainly discusses ----.

- A) the meaning of the concepts 'literate' and 'illiterate' and provides the reader with some basic statistical figures
- B) why people are called illiterate although they can read and write
- C) why women have less access to education in developing countries
- D) why some people choose to be called 'semi-literate'
- E) the importance of being literate by giving relevant examples

23. The writer is of the opinion that ----.

- A) it is not fair to assume that a person is unintelligent because he or she writes badly
- B) people are literate if they can sign their names
- C) anyone who has access to elementary education achieves basic literacy
- D) oppressive governments usually try to reduce the level of literacy in their countries
- E) being literate requires much more than simply being able to read or write

24. According to the statistics given in the passage ----.

- A) twelve per cent of the total female population are still deprived of their right to be educated
- B) nearly a quarter of the world's population cannot read or write
- C) exactly half of the world's illiterate people are in Sub-Saharan Africa
- D) fewer than half of the world's illiterate people are men
- E) illiteracy rates are falling in the majority of developing countries

When young people break the law, they are put in a special kind of jail. These are for juveniles, people who are very young. However, a group of experts think that these special jails are full of dangers as the older children may teach the younger ones bad habits. They point out that some kids there even commit suicides. They fear that these jails are becoming junior versions of adult prisons. According to these experts, juvenile criminals must be kept in different settings that resemble homes, in smaller groups, so that they can improve themselves and live in safety. In these homes, counsellors can speak to them and teach them that crime is bad. So, when they leave, they can make better choices and be better people. Some states in America have already put this method in use. However, there are also some groups that are against this practice. These people believe that juveniles will keep on breaking the law if they are not put in jails.

25. According to the passage, a group of experts are against juvenile jails because ----.

- A) they are not safe places for young people
- B) they are like homes
- C) they have counsellors to advise the juveniles
- D) juveniles can be kept in smaller groups there
- E) juveniles can learn to improve themselves there

26. We can understand that the writer of this passage ----.

- A) harshly criticizes juvenile jails
- B) is definitely against juvenile jails
- C) supports experts on their attitude to juvenile prisons
- D) presents the issue of juvenile jails objectively
- E) is definitely against the idea that juveniles should stay in special home-like settings

27. The passage aims to present ----.

- A) a description of juvenile jails
- B) the problems of juvenile criminals, as reported by some experts
- C) certain ways to become a better person, according to juvenile counsellors
- D) the reasons juveniles break the law
- E) a better alternative to juvenile jails, suggested by some experts

He was staring out, his eyes set on the small bird on the snow covered, barren branch of the tree just outside his classroom window. He yearned for the days when the same tree would be covered in green leaves in spring. He could hear Miss Brown, the teacher, speaking loudly, but her words were almost coming from a distance. He thought of his mother and how she rushed out of the house and set out for the factory at dawn every day. The poor woman rose when it was still dark and before she left, she would boil vegetables so that supper would be ready for her boys when they came home. "I wish she could stay home all day and cook or sit by the kitchen fire knitting, like she used to," he thought with a sigh. He remembered the old days when he walked into the warmth of the kitchen filled with the smell of brewing tea on the stove and cookies his mother had just baked for them. Suddenly, he felt Miss Brown standing by his desk and looking down at him angrily.

28. We can understand that the main character in the passage ----.

- A) works at a factory in the mornings
- B) is a young school boy
- C) comes from a rich family
- D) is very interested in the lesson
- E) has no brothers or sisters

29. According to the passage, ----.

- A) there were green leaves on the branches of the tree
- B) it was a warm spring day
- C) the writer's mother spent her days either cooking or knitting
- D) Miss Brown was in a distant room, where she was speaking loudly
- E) the writer's mother used to be a housewife

30. Which of the following ideas can we infer about the boy in the story?

- A) He wanted his mother to go to work.
- B) He was not very content with his life at the time.
- C) He could still find cookies and freshly brewed tea in the kitchen.
- D) He had a more miserable childhood before.
- E) He loved having boiled vegetables for supper every day.

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Hotels in Britain are very expensive, in general. But there are some cheaper alternatives. For example, 'Bed and Breakfasts' are private houses that offer accommodation and breakfast. Many of these offer excellent service at affordable prices. ----. They vary greatly, but those that belong to the Youth Hostel Association (YHA) guarantee certain standards of comfort and cleanliness.

- A) That's why I never stay at a five- star hotel during my visits
- B) However, people visiting Britain must bear in mind that British weather is very changeable and can't be trusted
- C) If you see 'service included' on your restaurant bill, you don't need to tip the waiter or waitress
- D) Youth hostels are even cheaper, if you don't mind sharing with other people
- E) In fact, staying at a hotel in any European country costs a lot of money

32. ----? The answer is not so simple. Yes, English is the international language of commerce and science. Its utility has spread because it has been the language of the Internet as well. However, this is beginning to change. Languages like German, Russian and Spanish are spreading at a great speed on the Web.

- A) Is learning English easier than learning other European languages
- B) Will the language diversity help learners around the world
- C) What are the drawbacks of having English as the language of instruction at the universities
- D) Has English become the global language of communication and education
- E) How many French-language sites are there on the web

33. Our planet is in trouble! Almost every day we hear of yet another problem affecting the environment. ----. Nowadays, we are all aware that these threats exist and they were caused by humans. Therefore, we are all very worried about the future of our planet, but we certainly mustn't despair.

- A) So, if you think about it, much of what we throw away could be used again
- B) It is endangered by pollution, acid rain, global warming, the destruction of rainforests and other wild habitats and so on
- C) For example, many things we buy have unnecessary amounts of plastic and paper around them
- D) So, it's better to use unbleached, recycled paper whenever you can
- E) And rainforests are valuable habitats since nearly half of all the animal and plant species in the world live in them

34. It is quite usual for us to laugh at apes when we see them in a zoo. But we rarely laugh at lions, tigers or other animals there. The expressions on monkeys' faces and their gestures seem surprisingly familiar and we cannot help thinking about how they resemble human beings. ----. In fact, there are many other similarities between men and apes. For example, the bone structure of apes is very similar to that of human beings. So is their brain structure.

- A) That's why the mental superiority of men is widely accepted
- B) One important difference is that they have a limited memory
- C) However, most children like going to the zoo just to see the monkeys there
- D) Monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, orangutans and gibbons are classified as apes
- E) This resemblance supports the belief that man may be a descendant of the ape

35. Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually, a short story will focus on only one incident, has a single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short period of time. ---. These are exposition, complication, climax, resolution, and moral. Because of their short length, short stories may or may not follow this pattern. Some, in fact, do not follow any patterns at all.

- A) Oral narratives were often told in the form of rhyming or rhythmic poetry, often including recurring sections
- B) Early examples of short stories include the Brothers Grimm *Fairy Tales* or Nikolai Gogol's *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*.
- C) However, in longer forms of fiction, stories tend to contain certain core elements of dramatic structure
- D) Every short story represents an imaginary world with specific people, places and events
- E) Short stories were a staple of early 19th century magazines and often led to recognition, fame, and novel-length projects for their authors

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Fog is a major cause of accidents on highways in some areas. (II) Therefore, drivers should be twice as careful in foggy weather as they are in normal weather. (III) Every year many thousands of people lose their lives because fog can dangerously reduce visibility. (IV) Fog is a cloud in contact with the ground. (V) In other words, drivers cannot see very far ahead, so they do not have time to avoid accidents.

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

37. (I) The Japanese love to eat raw fish. (II) Outside of Japan, sushi is sometimes misunderstood to mean the raw fish by itself. (III) Dishes of uncooked fish, called sushi and sashimi, are prepared at most Japanese restaurants. (IV) Japanese cooks use many kinds of fish or shellfish for these dishes. (V) Whatever kind of fish they use, however, it must always be very fresh.

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

38. (I) Every single day in the life of an athlete revolves around his training schedule. (II) But a young person can usually relax by playing a musical instrument or surfing on the Internet as well. (III) Athletes never have a day off unless they are unfit or ill. (IV) They spend most of the day with their coaches, either on the track or in the gymnasium. (V) They have to look after themselves and rarely go out in the evenings.

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

39. (I) Paper is so common a material that it is hard to imagine life without it. (II) However, men lived for thousands of years without paper. (III) The ancient Egyptians were the first to develop a kind of paper from papyrus plants. (IV) Today, some types of paper are still made from old cloth or a mixture of cloth and wood. (V) Ancient pieces of Egyptian papyrus can still be seen in museums.

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

40. (I) One vitamin that you need to have regularly is vitamin C. (II) On the other hand, Vitamin B is good for healthy eyes, hair, skin, and nails. (III) Certain fruits and vegetables which are rich in vitamin C are oranges, lemons, and grapefruits, as well as red peppers and tomatoes. (IV) However, since this vitamin can be destroyed by heat, it is a good idea to eat fruits and vegetables uncooked. (V) Vitamin C is required for the growth and repair of tissues in all parts of your body.

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

TEST 4

For many people hip-hop is synonymous with rap music, but in fact it refers to a whole subculture that emerged with rap in the United States in the late 1970s and has since become truly international. Rapping and DJing are the two main components of hip-hop music. Maybe you could describe rap as a form of expression that is somewhere between speech, poetry and song. Other parts of hip-hop culture are specific styles of dancing, clothing and graffiti art, and even a specific form of English slang. Hip-hop originally came out of African-American communities in New York, and it's true to say that in countries such as the US and Britain it is still quite closely connected with the young black population, though of course there are hip-hop fans from every background, and indeed some famous non-black rappers such as Eminem.

1. The author of the passage believes that rapping ----.

- A) is not really part of hip-hop culture
- B) is one of the elements of hip-hop music
- C) helped Eminem become probably the most famous performer in the world
- D) arrived in the United States after it had emerged in Britain
- E) is typical of the United States only

2. It is stated in the passage that what we hear in rap music ----.

- A) is a combination of speech, poetry and song
- B) is basically words from English slang
- C) is an imitation of traditional African music
- D) is hardly related to the way rappers dress and move
- E) is identical to what we see on walls as graffiti art

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) Hip-Hop actually originated in Africa
- B) Hip-Hop cannot be considered a subculture
- C) Hip-Hop is considered a form of art
- D) Hip-Hop fans are always black people
- E) there are more fans of Hip-Hop in Britain than in the USA

Time magazine has chosen a list of people called the *Time 100*. These are people who, the magazine believes, have an enormous impact on today's world and who inspire millions of people. The category *Heroes and Icons* includes a whole variety of people from a queen to a footballer, from politicians to a multi-millionaire rock star. Thierry Henry, one of the world's greatest footballers, has used his hero status on the pitch to fight racism in football. After he saw black players from the England team being insulted by spectators in an international match, he started the campaign 'Stand up, Speak out'. He has raised nearly \$16 million for anti-racism groups from the sales of black and white bracelets. 'You probably can't change the racists,' he says, 'but you can make the silent majority stand up and speak out against them. That way we will make them feel less comfortable. In a few years' time I want to be able to watch a football match and not hear a single racist insult.'

4. We learn from the passage that the *Time 100* people were chosen according to ----.

- A) the degree of their fame
- B) how much positive effect they have had over members of public
- C) their neutral political beliefs
- D) the preferences of a particular age group
- E) the number of campaigns they started

5. The author tells us that footballer Thierry Henry ----.

- A) sold bracelets to earn a living
- B) used his fame in a bad way
- C) fought with racists wherever he met them
- D) raised money for a cause he believed in
- E) has suffered because of his colour all his life

6. One can conclude from the passage that ---- is Thierry Henry's main goal.

- A) changing the way black people treat racists
- B) providing the black population with a more comfortable and luxurious life
- C) increasing the number of anti-racism groups
- D) playing against white footballers
- E) getting people to speak out against racists

Extreme sports, which are always very exciting, even to watch, may be very dangerous. For example, motor racing can cause serious injuries and even deadly accidents. Carina Burns, who has been a racing car driver for many years now, has once come very close to death. Carina, now 25 years old, started driving go-carts at the age of ten and she became the best junior driver in her country at age twelve. She actually had a very serious accident last year. She was trapped under her car after it turned over and caught on fire. She was rescued and taken to a hospital where she had serious operations. She couldn't drive for several months after that. Carina says, "I was afraid of having to stop racing. If I had stopped, I would be doing another job now. And I wouldn't be satisfied. I wanted to race so much; so, I am back now, despite my parents' concern." Although she was a little afraid of racing again at first, she has got over her fear now.

7. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the accident caused Carina to stop driving for two years
- B) Carina's car caught on fire after she was rescued from under it
- C) the accident hasn't stopped Carina from racing again
- D) Carina started driving a racing car last year for the first time
- E) Carina gave up racing after the accident

8. We can understand from the passage that Carina ----.

- A) has been interested in driving since she was a child
- B) was encouraged by her parents to race again after recovery
- C) doesn't mind having another job
- D) Carina is the only woman racing car driver in her country
- E) is still in hospital due to her serious injuries

9. The passage talks about Carina's unfortunate experience in order to show ----.

- A) that some young people do not listen to their parents' advice
- B) why people should not give up their careers
- C) how important it is for young people to do what they really want
- D) how exciting it is to watch an extreme sport
- E) how dangerous extreme sports can be

The Irish celebrate the 17th of March as St. Patrick's Day wherever they live. This joyful, religious day is also celebrated all over Australia because of the huge Irish population living there. Various kinds of novelties take place in all the states. There are parades in which people dressed in traditional Irish costumes march down the streets. Most people, including Australians, wear clothes with the colours green, white and orange, like the Irish flag. The parades are followed by concerts. Both locals and natives to Ireland perform Irish folk music at these concerts. Many kinds of traditional Irish food are eaten and people drink a lot of beer, which is the traditional Irish drink. A lot of humour is displayed to reflect the cheerful nature of the Irish. For example, many pubs put green dye in their beer during the celebrations. With the speeches, dramas, jokes and music, St. Patrick's Day is a colourful celebration of what it means to be Irish, even in lands as far away as Australia.

10. The passage indicates that ----.

- A) Irish food is very popular in Australia
- B) people who are not of Irish origin cannot join the celebrations
- C) all the pubs are closed on St. Patrick's Day due to the celebrations
- D) Irish people are generally humorous and cheerful
- E) the concerts are performed by only the Irish people

11. One can NOT find information in the passage about ----.

- A) who St. Patrick was
- B) special activities that take place during the celebrations
- C) the food and beverages that are consumed
- D) costumes worn by people celebrating
- E) the date of ST. Patrick's Day

12. The passage mainly deals with ---- in Australia.

- A) the reasons why St. Patrick's Day is celebrated
- B) the number of Irish people living
- C) how people celebrate a special day
- D) influence of Irish culture on everyday life
- E) various religious celebrations held every year

Modern Japanese weddings are celebrated in a variety of ways. Many contain traditional Japanese and Western elements side by side. Traditionally, the religious wedding ceremony is held in Shinto (ancient Japanese religion) style at a shrine. Nowadays, this shrine may be located inside the hotel where the event takes place. A Shinto priest conducts the ceremony which only the couple's relatives can attend. The groom drinks Sake from a special bowl, which is filled again so that the bride can drink from it, too. Then the groom reads the words of commitment. The couple is dressed in traditional kimono. However, in recent years, brides have started wearing white gowns. After the ceremony, a party is given for all the guests, including friends, bosses and co-workers. Afterwards, a meal is held and some guests make speeches or sing songs. During the celebrations, the groom and especially the bride may change their costumes several times. The couples are given cash instead of gifts. At the end of the celebration, the couple thanks everybody, giving them a speech.

13. Which of the following statements describes modern Japanese weddings?

- A) They are always celebrated in a standard way.
- B) They are usually a combination of both traditional and western elements.
- C) All the guests, including friends and work partners, can attend the religious ceremony.
- D) The bride and groom drink Sake from different bowls.
- E) The religious ceremony takes place after the wedding party and feast.

14. According to the passage during the wedding ceremony ----.

- A) the groom sings a song for all the guests
- B) the bride takes off her kimono and wears a white dress
- C) only the bride and the groom dance and sing
- D) the newly married couple is given money as wedding gifts
- E) the newly married couple open their presents

15. The passage mainly aims to ----.

- A) compare and contrast traditional Japanese weddings with western weddings
- B) describe the important religious events in Japan
- C) explain the practices and teachings of Shinto religion
- D) describe the present day Japanese wedding
- E) criticize the modern Japanese weddings

Two years ago, a young bricklayer named George Smith and a young secretary named Dolby, both living in Toronto, Canada, got engaged because they were deeply in love. Then George went to Australia to work for a year and save money for their marriage. He got a job as a bricklayer on a building site in Sydney. But last Christmas, he decided to go home to Canada and surprise Dolby as he missed her very much. He flew to Canada and went to Dolby's house with a wedding ring and flowers. When he was on his way to her home, his phone rang. It was Dolby at the other end, and she was calling him from Sydney! "I thought she was pulling my leg when she said that," he told Dolby's parents who were also shocked. Dolby had flown to Australia to surprise George at Christmas! She later said, "It was as though somebody was playing a cruel joke on us." The couple managed to miss each other after their 30,000-mile flights across the globe!

16. After his engagement to Dolby, George left Canada for Australia because he ----.

- A) was from Australia and wanted to live there
- B) wanted to make and save money
- C) had been offered a job in Sydney
- D) didn't want to be in the same city with Dolby
- E) owned a building in Sydney

17. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Dolby already knew George was coming to Toronto for Christmas
- B) Dolby's parents were expecting to see George at Christmas
- C) both George and Dolby had secretly planned to surprise each other
- D) Dolby's parents were shocked because George had bought a wedding ring
- E) Dolby was not expecting George to marry her

18. The best title for this passage would be ----.

- A) A cruel joke
- B) An unlucky coincidence
- C) The power of love
- D) Flight across the globe
- E) A bricklayer's misery

The average age of the population of many countries is getting older. That means that businesses in those countries must adjust to older customers. In fact, many companies are working to respond to the special needs of the elderly. One example of this is the medical industry. Many medicines and technologies are being developed especially for the health problems of older people. Another business that offers services for the elderly is the tourist industry. Many travel agents offer special trips for groups of older people. And, finally, there are many different kinds of products made for the elderly. These include everything from shoes and shampoos to magazines and furniture.

19. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the tourist industry has had very little to offer to the elderly population so far
- B) many industries are adapting themselves to the requirements of an aging population
- C) we don't have the necessary technology to develop medicines for older people
- D) most industries fail to introduce new products to attract old people
- E) medical industry is gaining more importance thanks to new medical technologies

20. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) older people are becoming a burden for many societies
- B) the travel industry has been in competition with the medical industry
- C) elderly population isn't happy with the way companies view them
- D) many industries make changes to keep up with the changes in societies
- E) developments in most industries have focused merely on the elderly

21. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the advances in medical industry to meet people's changing needs
- B) how companies neglect the needs of the elderly population
- C) the factors that contribute to the increase in life expectancy in developed countries
- D) the new products and services that are developed for the elderly population
- E) the effects of the aging population on societies

No one really understands why flowers open and close at particular times. But, at present, some interesting experiments are being done to find out the reasons for this. In one typical experiment, flowers that have already started to open are placed in a laboratory in constant darkness. One might predict that those flowers, not being exposed to any light, would stop opening, unlike what they would normally do. But, in fact, they continue to open as if they were in an ordinary garden. This suggests that flowers have some mysterious way of keeping time. They have, in other words, a kind of 'biological clock'

22. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) almost all flowers open and close at exactly the same time everyday
- B) experiments on flowers are mostly conducted in constant darkness
- C) the reasons why flowers open and close at certain times are still not fully understood
- D) nothing is known yet about when the flowers normally open and close
- E) scientists have not begun doing experiments on flowers yet

23. The results of the experiment mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) are not very surprising for anyone
- B) are of no use to the researchers
- C) have enabled the researchers to solve the flowers' mysterious way of keeping time
- D) are similar to the researchers' predictions
- E) are not what one might expect

24. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) a kind of "biological clock" allows flowers to open and close at certain times
- B) flowers don't need any sunlight in order to survive
- C) scientists have a long way to go before they can fully understand how flowers reproduce
- D) flowers always need sunlight to be able to open and close at particular times
- E) almost all flowers open when it is dark

Elephants are the largest land animals in the world. Whales are the largest sea animals. These two huge animals may, in fact, be related. Biologists now believe that the ancestors of elephants once lived in the sea. There is plenty of evidence to support this idea. For example, the shape of an elephant's head is similar to a whale's. Also, elephants are excellent swimmers. Some have chosen to swim for food to islands up to 300 miles from shore. Like the whale, the elephant, too, uses sounds to show anger or for other kinds of communication. Finally, in certain ways, female elephants behave much like female whales. When an elephant or a whale baby is born, a female friend stays nearby to help the mother.

25. One can conclude from the wording of the passage that ----.

- A) it would be ridiculous to claim that whales and elephants are related
- B) it is still not certain whether elephants and whales are related
- C) all elephants have to swim long distances in search of food
- D) whales are certainly the ancestors of elephants
- E) it is quite unlikely that there is a relation between whales and elephants

26. The examples given in the passage ----.

- A) serve to support the belief held by biologists regarding elephants and whales
- B) contradict the suggestion that elephants and whales can be related
- C) are mainly used to present the recent discoveries about whales and elephants
- D) draw a clear picture of the lives of land and sea animals
- E) aim to demonstrate why whales are the largest sea animals

27. It is pointed out in the passage that both female elephants and female whales ----.

- A) have hard times when a baby is born
- B) swim for food to islands up to 300 miles from shore
- C) are left alone by their friends after their babies are born
- D) use sounds to show their anxiety during birth giving
- E) are accompanied by a female friend while they are giving birth

In some poor countries, over twenty percent of the children die in their first year of life. One reason for this is the lack of medical care and medicines. Many children die from diseases that could easily be prevented with the right medicines or the right care. Another cause of death among children is the food. It often is not clean or fresh and can make children very sick. Getting enough food is another problem. When children are weak from lack of food, they die more easily from diseases. And finally, dirty water also kills many children every year. Because of water shortages, people are often forced to drink water from dirty rivers or lakes. This water may carry serious diseases, or it may contain harmful chemicals from pollution.

28. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) what children in poor countries need most is clean and fresh water
- B) the diseases that children suffer from in poor countries are hard to cure
- C) over twenty percent of those who die in poor countries are children in their first year of life
- D) people in poor countries usually do not care much about the water they drink
- E) if there were the right medicines and care, the lives of many children in poor countries could be saved

29. The passage clearly tells us that in some poor countries ----.

- A) it is usually the small children who suffer most from water shortages
- B) people cannot drink water even from rivers or lakes
- C) less than eighty percent of children survive in their first year of life
- D) parents neglect their children so much that they don't provide them even with clean water
- E) governments do very little to improve the conditions in their countries

30. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the reasons for the child deaths in poor countries are varied
- B) it is usually the parents who are responsible for the death of their children
- C) children often die in their first year of life as they don't want to take the right medicines
- D) people in poor countries get enough food but not enough water
- E) water shortages are the leading cause of child deaths in poor countries

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. The Bluetooth now exists in many devices, such as phones, printers, modems, headsets and cameras. It has many practical uses. And in the very near future, it will be even more useful for our lives. ----. Instead, there will be an opening device that confirms each person's identity. A chip in this device will recognize our fingerprints and open the door for us automatically.

- A) For example, we will not need front door keys anymore
- B) In other words, we can communicate electronically
- C) It basically provides a way to exchange information between many digital devices
- D) It is developed by the Swedish telecom company, Ericsson
- E) This means that in the future, machines will be able to 'talk' with each other

32. People who feel extremely sleepy during the daytime may be suffering from a condition called 'narcolepsy'. ----. However, if people fall asleep at unusual times, they are definitely narcoleptic. This means that they may doze while eating, talking, working, taking a shower, or even driving a car. Most narcoleptics have several sleeping periods every day with alert periods between them. A few others feel sleepy almost all the time and are awake for only short periods.

- A) It is very normal for healthy people to feel sleepy after a heavy meal or while watching TV
- B) That's because the cause of this illness has not been determined yet
- C) Unfortunately, there is no cure for this illness at present
- D) That's why some people refuse to go to therapy sessions
- E) People are usually more energetic and active during summer, when they're exposed to more daylight

33. The cacao bean, the basic ingredient used in making chocolate, grows on tropical cacao trees. In the old times, the Aztecs used cacao beans to prepare a hot, foamy beverage with stimulating and healing properties. Cacao, considered a source of wisdom and vitality, was reserved for the Aztec nobility, warriors and priests. In addition, the Aztecs used the fermented cacao drink in religious ceremonies. ----. For example, taxes were collected in cacao beans and 100 cacao beans could buy a slave.

- A) Cacao beans were also used as money
- B) The dried cacao seeds are carefully shipped from their country of origin to the chocolate manufacturing countries
- C) Religious ceremonies were held in temples which they called *teocalli*
- D) They worshipped about 1,000 gods and their religion was based on the belief in afterlife
- E) Apart from chocolate, the primary industrial product from the cacao tree is cocoa butter

34. Air travel has made it possible for people to travel almost anywhere in the world. Flying is certainly faster and more convenient than any other kind of travel. Moreover, air travel has also broken many barriers and allowed families to live in different countries and still keep in touch. Air travel is also often the cheapest way to travel from one country to another. ----. Yet, it often seems as if there are more fatalities from plane crashes because plane crashes are much more highly publicized than car crashes.

- A) Another cheap way to travel is by travel trailer and it's possible to rent one quite easily
- B) Moreover, air travel insurance includes health insurance and insurance on valuable possessions
- C) Another benefit of air travel is that it's one of the safest modes of travel
- D) However, flight insurance is usually offered by the airline
- E) However, some people are afraid of flying and they prefer to travel on land

35. Fashion, by definition, changes constantly. There are different views about fashion. For some, modern fast-paced changes in fashion embody many of the negative aspects of capitalism. ----. On the other hand, other people, especially young people, enjoy the diversity that changing fashion can apparently provide, seeing the constant change as a way to satisfy their desire to experience "new" and "interesting" things.

- A) They claim it results in waste and encourages people to buy things they don't really need
- B) Practically every aspect of appearance that can be changed has been changed at some time
- C) Fashion houses and their associated fashion designers, appear to have some role in determining the rates and directions of fashion change
- D) Everyone in this world wants to look fashionable whether they are young and old
- E) The terms "fashionable" and "unfashionable" are employed to describe whether someone or something fits in with the current popular mode of expression

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) CT scanning is a painless medical test that helps physicians diagnose and treat medical conditions. (II) CT imaging uses special x-ray equipment to produce pictures of the inside of the body. (III) However, there is always a slight chance of cancer from radiation. (IV) Then, a computer joins them together to be examined and printed. (V) CT can scan internal organs, bones, soft tissues and blood vessels more clearly than x-rays.

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

37. (I) Porcupines, animals known for their needle like hair, are strict vegetarians. (II) In spring they feed on leaves, twigs and green plants. (III) Their needle like hair hardens within an hour after birth. (IV) In winter, they chew through the outer bark of trees to eat the tender layer of tissue below. (V) They may also gnaw used axe handles, canoe paddles and other items for the salt and oil they contain.

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

38. (I) The Lord of the Rings is a fantasy novel, which has been quite popular since 2000. (II) It has inspired artwork, music, television, and video games. (III) Its impact is so great that the Oxford Dictionary has recorded some terms from the novel. (IV) Its popularity has made many of its fans set up fan clubs and websites on the net. (V) The film stars Elijah Wood, Viggo Mortensen, Orlando Bloom and many others.

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

39. (I) A popular children's song compares a star to a "diamond in the sky". (II) And the idea that stars look like diamonds is not new. (III) But now scientists are saying that there may be real diamonds among stars. (IV) While these diamonds are certainly interesting for the scientists, they are not going to make anyone rich. (V) The formation of natural diamonds underground requires very specific conditions.

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

40. (I) Plot, or storyline, is one of the fundamental elements of fiction. (II) The memorable characters in fiction come alive while we read and live on the page and in our hearts and minds. (III) It can be defined as the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story. (IV) On a micro level, plot consists of action and reaction, also referred to as stimulus and response. (V) On a macro level, plot has a beginning, a middle, and an ending.

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

TEST 5

The history of Scouts in Britain began with a trip for a group of about 20 British boys to a small island off the south coast of England in the summer of 1907. The trip was also used as a way of encouraging teamwork and breaking down barriers between boys from different social backgrounds. The idea spread like wildfire. Scout groups rapidly multiplied throughout Britain, and within three years the movement had reached other countries all over the world. In 1908 *Scouting for Boys* became the fourth best-selling book of the 20th century. Despite what the title of the book might suggest, the Scouts did not remain an all-male organization for long, as in 1909 the first group for girls was set up. The movement still encourages what it sees as a healthy outdoor lifestyle, involving various physical activities, but also emphasizes the importance of citizenship, which includes trustworthiness and a sense of responsibility towards other people.

1. The author implies the fact that the Scouts ----.
 - A) usually come from similar social backgrounds
 - B) made their first trip abroad to encourage cooperation between nations
 - C) were unique to Britain in the first decade of the 20th century
 - D) from Britain travelled to many foreign countries in three years
 - E) doubled in number throughout Britain very soon

2. According to the passage, the first scout group for girls was formed ----.
 - A) to protest the book called *Scouts for Boys*
 - B) after the idea was supported by boy scouts in Britain
 - C) because boy scouts didn't want to continue their mission with all male groups
 - D) not many years after the first boy scouts began
 - E) although the writer of *Scouts for Boys* implied in his book that scouting was a boyish activity

3. According to the description given in the passage, scouting does NOT require ----.
 - A) being honest
 - B) caring for others
 - C) being a nationalist
 - D) doing physical activities
 - E) surviving outdoors

As a British person I'm embarrassed by how poor a lot of us are at speaking foreign languages. In the last year I've been on holiday to Spain and Italy, and in both countries I saw British tourists not even trying to say 'hello', 'please' or 'thank you' in the local language, which I think is really rude. My guess is that most native speakers of English are lazy when it comes to foreign languages. We know English is the main language of international business, and that in most of the world's tourist destinations the locals are able to speak at least a bit of English, so the attitude seems to be 'why bother?' I've never lived in a foreign country and I'm not great at languages, though I can get by in Spanish, French and Italian. I'm not fluent in any of them, but I do think it's important to make an effort with them when you're travelling abroad.

4. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is ----.
 - A) to express how embarrassed he is because he doesn't know any foreign languages
 - B) to explain his disappointment in why British people normally do not learn a language other than their own
 - C) to warn the reader not to go abroad unless they are fluent in at least one foreign language
 - D) to insult British people by saying how lazy they are when it comes to learning languages
 - E) to tell the reader that being able to speak English is enough as it is an international language

5. The author suggests that when you are travelling abroad, you should ----.
 - A) not bother to learn the language of that particular country since you are there on holiday
 - B) at least learn the most useful phrases to get by and not to look rude
 - C) be fluent in that particular country's language
 - D) remember that it is very rude to forget to say 'hello' and 'thank you'
 - E) always speak in English as everyone will most probably understand what you are saying

6. Which of the following is TRUE about the author of this passage?
 - A) He can communicate in French, Italian and Spanish very well
 - B) He avoids travelling abroad as he is not that great at languages
 - C) He is ashamed because British people do not find it necessary to learn a foreign language
 - D) He believes English is an easy language to learn
 - E) He thinks people who work in tourist destinations don't bother to learn English

A charity organization in Canada is sending trained dogs and their trainers to schools to help children learn to read. The program is especially helpful for students who are shy and not very good readers. Both the dogs and handlers are volunteers and there is no cost to participants or schools. The children choose the book which they want to read to the dog. They usually try to pick stories that they think the dog will like. The children enjoy reading to a dog because dogs make great audiences. When the dog comes to a class, the children read to it taking turns. They sit beside the dog, usually holding a book in one hand and patting the dog with the other one. The dog listens quietly and attentively. The children say that reading to a dog does not embarrass them as much as reading in front of their friends in a classroom. So, they feel good about themselves and become more confident.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that, ----.

- A) the purpose of the program is to help children who are afraid of dogs
- B) reading to a dog increases children's confidence
- C) the dogs don't like the children who are shy or who can't read very well
- D) children with problems at school don't like to read to a dog
- E) some children try hard to teach the dogs to read

8. We understand from the passage that the children ----.

- A) have to pay some money to be able to read to a dog
- B) feel more relaxed when they are reading to their classmates
- C) read silently while they are patting the dogs
- D) are free to choose the story or the book they want to read
- E) do not care if the dog likes the story or not

9. According to the passage, the dogs ---- when the children read to them.

- A) usually make a lot of noise
- B) are bored and pay no attention
- C) don't want to listen if they are not patted
- D) sit in a far corner of the room
- E) listen carefully

I live in Mexico City. To me, it is the most exciting city in the world, but I have to admit that life here can be very uncomfortable and stressful. It is the oldest city in North America and was built on the remains of the old Aztec capital. It is also a very modern city with new buildings and new roads being constructed all the time. This makes the districts that I knew well look unfamiliar! Whenever I get tired of the urban sight, I raise my eyes and look at the mountains which surround the city. To the south of the city, there are two volcanoes, which are always covered with snow. If fewer people had cars in New Mexico, we'd be able to enjoy the graceful sight of the city more. But, the pollution prevents us from seeing very far. New comers, even young ones, look as if they are old and sick because the altitude (2,240 meters) can make breathing difficult for them. Despite all this, I wouldn't want to be living anywhere else in the world!

10. According to the passage, Mexico City ----.

- A) is surrounded by mountains
- B) is never visited by young tourists
- C) always offers a comfortable and peaceful life
- D) has a very ugly sight
- E) is a very old city with no modern buildings

11. It is clear in the passage that some people seem to be ill because ----.

- A) the city is located in a very high place
- B) there is too much pollution
- C) the two volcanoes emit gasses
- D) of the cold climate
- E) of the constantly changing districts

12. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) few people in Mexico City have cars
- B) the writer is unfamiliar with the city
- C) the constant snow causes many problems
- D) Mexico city is not a very healthy place to live in
- E) the writer is very unhappy about living in Mexico City

Saladino Gonzales takes advantage of the Brazilian law which allows people to keep lions at home. "Our homes need protection from thieves," says Mr. Gonzales. "With a lion for a guard, a thief may enter, but he won't leave!" He started with three lions ten years ago, and at the moment, he manages to breed three lion cubs a year. But he would like to expand the business. "I don't remember ever having trouble selling one," he says. He advises owners to let their lion run freely in their back yards at night. Owners like to hear their lion walking up and down the garden when they are in bed. It helps them sleep more soundly and the neighbours feel secure, too. "A lion is no problem with children as long as the animal is bought when it is young and you remember to feed it regularly," he says. One of Gonzales' customers, Maria Oliveira is very satisfied with her purchase. She says that her little children enjoy playing with Mikey, their pet lion. She only regrets not having bought another cub that could keep Mikey company.

13. Which of the following can we infer about Mr. Gonzales from the passage?

- A) He is the only person in Brazil who keeps lions at home.
- B) He breeds lion cubs for his children to play with.
- C) He is running a successful business.
- D) He gives lion cubs to his neighbours or friends for free.
- E) He has never sold any of the cubs he has bred.

14. According to the passage, Mr. Gonzales ----.

- A) believes that lions that run freely will sleep soundly at night, without disturbing anyone
- B) breeds three cubs a year now, but he wants to breed fewer lions in the future
- C) warns owners to keep their young lions away from their children
- D) is angry with the neighbours who are afraid of his cubs and want him to lock them up at night
- E) suggests that a hungry lion in the house may be dangerous for the children

15. We understand that Maria Oliveira ----.

- A) helps Gonzales breed and raise lions
- B) bought a lion cub from Gonzales
- C) is angry with Gonzales for charging her a lot of money for the purchase
- D) is now sorry for having bought Mikey
- E) has just bought another cub that can play with Mikey

Most homes are full of dangers for small children. Many of these dangers are obvious. Stairs, for example, can be dangerous, and so can the sharp corners of a table. Another well-known danger is fire and parents are usually careful about matches and candles. But other dangers may be less obvious to a parent. Many children die from poisoning in their homes. In fact, all kinds of things in the house could be poison to a child. Medicine, for example, may not be harmful for an adult, but may make a child seriously ill. The same is true of alcohol and cigarettes. Finally, soaps and chemicals used for cleaning are often extremely poisonous. All these things should be kept far out of the reach of young children.

16. The passage makes it clear that ----.

- A) the most dangerous things in homes are stairs and sharp corners of tables
- B) parents are usually ignorant of the dangers in their houses
- C) alcohol and cigarettes are equally harmful for adults and children
- D) while some of the dangers at homes are apparent, others are not
- E) no matter how careful parents are, young children will always find a way to reach the things that are dangerous for them

17. The author of the passage seems to be of the opinion that ----.

- A) parents should be particularly careful about matches and candles
- B) children shouldn't be given any medicines under any circumstances
- C) everything in a house has the potential to be dangerous for a child
- D) alcohol and cigarettes aren't as harmful to adults as they are thought
- E) parents are usually careless about what their children do in the house

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

- A) present statistics of children dying from poisoning in their homes each year
- B) inform the reader of the probable dangers at home for small children
- C) warn parents about certain medicines that may make children ill
- D) show the unpleasant impact of cleaning chemicals on children
- E) discourage the consumption of alcohol and cigarettes by adults

In some industrialized countries, people are retiring from work at an early age. This is especially true in Europe, where many workers retire at age 55. In 1970, about half the men aged 55 continued to work. Now, only about 10-30% of that age group continue to work. The reason for this trend is economic. Some European governments wanted people to retire early so that their jobs could go to younger people. But early retirement has created new economic problems. Governments are having trouble paying the pensions and health costs for all the additional retired people.

19. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) people are forced to retire from work at an early age
- B) Europe is the only continent where people retire from work at an early age
- C) about 10-30% of the men in Europe stop working when they are 55
- D) many workers in Europe now stop working when they are 55
- E) in Europe more men than women aged 55 continue to work

20. According to passage, in the last four decades, ----.

- A) many industrialized countries have had to introduce new economic policies
- B) male workers in Europe have been reluctant to retire at age 55
- C) the number of workers older than 55 decreased significantly in Europe
- D) there have been great changes in the way governments treat old people
- E) some European governments have compelled most of their male workers to retire

21. As it is pointed out in the passage, workers retiring at an early age ----.

- A) have contributed a lot to the development of industrialized countries
- B) have both good and bad effects on the economies of countries
- C) are mostly dissatisfied with their current conditions
- D) now wish that they hadn't decided to stop working at such an early age
- E) are demanding an increase in their pensions from the governments

The "idea box" is a useful concept in management. It was first introduced in the early 20th century by Kodak in the United States and Michelin in France. The managers of these companies used idea boxes to collect suggestions from employees about improving production. Today the idea box is not used much in the United States or Europe. However, it is used a lot in Japan. Japanese managers have found it to be a very valuable resource. Employees often know more than managers about the details of production. In the long run, their suggestions can make a real difference to the company and employees who offer useful ideas may receive extra money in their pay checks.

22. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) the 'idea box' had existed in Japan even before it was introduced in France
- B) managers have to respond to their employees' demands if they want to be successful
- C) Kodak and Michelin were the pioneers of the 'idea box' concept
- D) managers usually have very little information about the products of their companies
- E) the concept of 'idea box' has been completely forgotten in the United States and Europe today

23. It is pointed out in the passage that, a good suggestion by an employee ----.

- A) usually makes little difference to the products of a company
- B) shows how competent an employee is
- C) can make an employee the manager of a company
- D) can benefit both the company and the employee
- E) is usually considered by managers as worthless

24. From the information given in the passage, one can infer that ----.

- A) the concept of 'idea box' has been introduced to Japanese managers by the French
- B) the 'idea box' can only be used in management
- C) Japanese managers value their employees' ideas more than the managers in the US or in Europe
- D) employees in Europe usually suggest new ideas in order to get a promotion
- E) managers in the United States and Europe never disregard their employees' suggestions

Freckles are clusters of pigment-producing cells, called melanocytes. Besides heredity (they are most common in light-skinned, red- or fair-haired people), the biggest cause of freckles is sun exposure, which stimulates the hormones of pigment production. In fact, doctors advise those who freckle and burn easily to be especially careful to avoid sunlight, as they are at a higher risk of skin cancer. Melanocytes are the cells that produce melanin, the pigment that gives skin its colour; again, the exact colour depends on genes. Ultraviolet light darkens freckles and stimulates more melanin to form. The safest way to diminish freckles is to avoid UV radiation by staying out of the sun and using a sunscreen with an SPF (Sun Protection Factor) of 15 or higher.

25. We learn from the passage that freckles ----.

- A) are less common in dark-skinned people than in fair-skinned people
- B) stimulate the hormones of pigment production
- C) do not appear unless one is exposed to extreme sunlight
- D) only appear in red-haired or fair-haired people
- E) appear when the skin lacks pigment-producing cells

26. According to the passage, melanocytes ----.

- A) are pigments that give the skin its colour
- B) are clusters of freckles
- C) are skin cells which produce pigments called melanin
- D) are hormones which determine skin colour
- E) can be a sign of skin cancer

27. We can NOT infer from the passage that ---- can increase the risk of skin cancer.

- A) genetic factors
- B) exposure to UV radiation
- C) getting sunburned
- D) using a sunscreen with a high SPF
- E) increased melanin production

Like obesity and cancer, sleeplessness is likely to become a great problem for the modern man in the near future. In modern life, people reserve less time for sleeping because of their growing interest in working, having entertainment, travelling and shopping. Low-quality sleep is similar to sleeping disorders. If you get up feeling tired in the morning after an eight-hour-long sleep or have difficulty falling asleep at night, it means that sleeping has become a problem for you. You have probably noticed the TV advertisements showing high-technology beds that promise a good night's sleep. Aircraft companies are designing aircraft seats for a better sleep and some Japanese companies are giving their workers afternoon breaks for naps. Sleeping centres and salons are quite popular in many modern cities now. Moreover, luxury holiday resorts promise a quiet and relaxing atmosphere instead of entertainment. All of these show that sleep is being taken very seriously as an important need for modern people.

28. The passage says that in modern life, people ----.

- A) fall asleep very quickly at night because they work hard during the day
- B) do not get enough sleep since they spend a lot of time for work, travel, fun and shopping
- C) sleep too much and get up very late
- D) spend too much time watching TV advertisements
- E) cannot sleep when they travel on airplanes because of the uncomfortable seats

29. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) It's possible to buy high technology beds which help us to sleep well.
- B) Some modern cities have sleeping centres and salons.
- C) Most TV programs have started to highlight the importance of sleep.
- D) Companies in Japan are allowing their workers to take an afternoon nap.
- E) Holiday resorts are aiming to help their guests to relax and rest.

30. The passage is concerned with ----.

- A) problems of the modern man, such as obesity and cancer
- B) effects of sleeplessness on our health
- C) various types of sleep disorders
- D) the importance of sleep in modern life
- E) advantages of high-quality sleep

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. The Earth is surrounded by an ocean of gases which we call the atmosphere. The atmosphere is important because it contains the air most living things breathe. It also absorbs heat energy and dangerous rays from the sun. ----. So it is clear that, without the atmosphere, life as we know it today, could not exist on Earth.

- A) Scientists have discovered it is divided into layers, just like a layer cake
- B) However, the layer of the atmosphere we live in is called the Troposphere
- C) It even recycles water
- D) The weight of the Earth's atmosphere is about 500 million tones
- E) When the Earth was forming, water and gases trapped beneath the planet's surface slowly escaped to create our oceans and atmosphere

32. Ludwig van Beethoven is remembered as one of the most famous composers in history. He lived only fifty-seven years. ----. This confirmed that Beethoven had died of severe lead poisoning. Genetic tests also showed that the bones came from Beethoven. The researchers also examined bones from someone else who lived during the same period. The bones from Beethoven had more lead than those from the other person.

- A) Beethoven visited many doctors throughout his life to find a cure for his health problems
- B) He urged researchers to examine his body after he died
- C) Recently, a team of scientists that examined pieces of bone belonging to Beethoven found a large amount of lead in his bones
- D) Technology has improved so much that it is possible to find out what exactly has led to a person's death
- E) Beethoven experienced a change of personality when he was around twenty

33. According to many people, superstitions are beliefs and practices that do not make sense. However, some people believe that an unseen and unknown force can influence the outcome of some events. In most superstitions, they expect something bad to happen. For example, they believe that breaking a mirror will bring seven years of bad luck. There are good superstitions, too. ----. In fact, some people are so superstitious that they usually carry a good luck charm, such as a horseshoe or a rabbits' foot.

- A) They also go to fortune-tellers or read the astrology columns in newspapers to learn about their future
- B) One of these is that if you find a four-leaf clover, you will have good luck
- C) Therefore, a lot of superstitions go back to the Middle Ages
- D) For example, a black cat crossing your path will bring bad luck
- E) This is one of the many superstitions that concern certain animals

34. ----. Gather a crowd of people and put them into a ferryboat. By the time the boat has swung into the river, you will find that a certain proportion have taken the trouble to climb upstairs, in order to be out on deck and see what is to be seen as the boat crosses over. The rest have settled indoors, to think about what they will do upon reaching the other side, or perhaps lose themselves in apathy and tobacco smoke.

- A) Human nature is one of those things that everybody talks about but no one can define precisely
- B) Our thoughts, feelings, and behaviour are produced partly by what happened to our ancestors millions of years ago
- C) There are different types of ferryboats for transportation on the river and on the sea
- D) The branches of science associated with the study of human nature include sociology, sociobiology and psychology
- E) A simple experiment will easily distinguish two types of human nature

35. Physical activity does not have to be vigorous or done for long periods in order to improve one's health. One example is walking, which is a suitable physical activity for most people. Regular walking can help you lose body fat, improve your fitness and reduce your risk of developing conditions such as heart disease and some cancers. Walking is low impact and requires minimal equipment. It can be done at any time of day and at your own pace. ----.

- A) Some people, though, walk with a friend to combine socializing with physical activity
- B) So, the best way to warm up before any form of exercise is to walk slowly
- C) Dressing too warmly can increase sweating and build up body temperature during any physical activity including walking
- D) It's a perfect form of physical activity for people who are overweight, elderly or those who haven't exercised in a long time
- E) Physical activity built into a daily lifestyle plan is one of the most effective ways to assist with weight loss

36. - 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Antarctica is the southernmost land of ice and snow, where for part of the year the sun doesn't rise and for another part, never sets. (II) To some it becomes a way of life and they may go back south many times over the years. (III) Therefore, no human has ever made a permanent home in Antarctica. (IV) But people do visit this area: mostly scientists, support personnel, and tourists. (V) And there is only one living being that never leaves the Antarctic continent—the emperor penguin.

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

37. (I) Nurses are a necessary part of health care. (II) Like doctors, they heal sick people and take care of patients. (III) Most nurses work in hospitals as general duty nurses. (IV) Nursing career opportunities are greater and more varied than ever before. (V) However, there are also many nurses who work in other places, such as clinics, schools, factories, and private homes.

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

38. (I) Coconut palms live on sandy soils and are highly tolerant of salinity. (II) The only two states in the U.S. where coconut palms can be grown and reproduce outdoors without irrigation are Hawaii and Florida. (III) In general, they prefer areas with abundant sunlight and regular rainfall. (IV) Coconuts also need high humidity for optimum growth. (V) That's why they are rarely seen in areas with low humidity, like the Mediterranean, where temperatures are indeed high enough.

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

39. (I) If you want to travel in central Australia, take a camel safari. (II) This is the best way to see the desert. (III) You can enjoy the beautiful colours of the desert more from the high seat on the camel's hump. (IV) And you can walk to the top of Ayers Rock, which is 1,000 feet high, in about 50 minutes. (V) In fact, many tourists who want to see the desert prefer travelling on camels to travelling on comfortable, air conditioned buses.

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

40. (I) There are a lot of advantages of supermarkets, but have you ever wondered what they take away from us? (II) Life without supermarkets would be a total disaster. (III) A checkout girl in a supermarket does not offer the social contact and conversation that can be found in a local shop. (IV) You can't find in supermarkets the fresh local produce that you can find in local markets. (V) Moreover, they harm local food economies that sustain villages.

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

TEST 6

Charlie Chaplin is believed to have been born in 1889. Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother when she was ill and couldn't act. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. At the age of 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime *Cinderella* at the London Hippodrome. In 1903 he appeared in *Jim, A Romance of Cockayne*, followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in *Sherlock Holmes*, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by *'Court Circus'* variety show, and the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's *Fun Factory* comedy company. According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe in 1912, accompanied by her mother. She died two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, who was by then a commercial success.

1. According to the passage, Charlie Chaplin ----.
 - A) first performed on stage after he arrived in the United States
 - B) became interested in acting at the age of eleven
 - C) was first seen on stage acting together with his mother
 - D) might have been born some years earlier or later than is currently believed
 - E) couldn't walk when he was a child
2. Charlie Chaplin's first steady job was ----.
 - A) the part he performed in Music Hall
 - B) with the Karno troupe
 - C) the role of a comic cat in *Cinderella*
 - D) the part he played in *Sherlock Holmes*
 - E) delivering newspapers
3. We can infer from the passage that Chaplin's mother ----.
 - A) came to the States after Chaplin had lived there for two years
 - B) had an influence on his son wanting to become an actor
 - C) died before her son was successful
 - D) helped Charlie to find a job at the hippodrome
 - E) was a member of the Karno troupe

Tennis has got to be one of the most boring sports in the world. Watching a little ball go backwards and forwards for two hours, while the players make ridiculous grunting noises – you call that entertaining? Also, I can't stand the exaggerated publicity in the media whenever one of the top players has a chance of winning an important tournament. They sometimes lose in the end. Why can't they just accept that they're not very good? As for *playing* tennis, it's even worse than watching. I tried it for a while when I was a kid, and it was one of the most frustrating things I had ever done. Hitting the ball and seeing it go into the net almost every time is enough to put anyone in a bad mood. I remember my dad said I should practise by hitting a ball against a wall. Well, I tried it, and it was a disaster. The wall beat me every time.

4. From the passage, it is clear that the author ----.
 - A) admires successful tennis players
 - B) has a strong dislike for tennis
 - C) is encouraging the reader to take up tennis
 - D) thinks tennis is an easy sport to learn
 - E) prefers watching tennis to playing it
5. In the passage it is implied that ----.
 - A) tennis players shout when hitting a ball because of its weight
 - B) a tennis game always lasts two hours
 - C) the spectators always get overexcited whenever there is a tennis match
 - D) the media does not support the players who lose
 - E) playing tennis can be very frustrating
6. The author tells us that he played tennis against a wall ----.
 - A) when he had no one to practise with
 - B) and even then he wasn't able to hit the ball properly
 - C) because he hated to see that his ball got caught in the net each time he played in a regular court
 - D) because his father didn't let him play in a regular court
 - E) and ended up damaging the wall with his strikes

Partly because of two world wars, aircraft technology in the first half of the 20th century developed extremely quickly. Airplanes made mostly of wood and canvas took part in the First World War, but by the start of the Second World War most aircraft were made from aluminium. Almost all the planes in the Second World War used propellers to push them through the air, but before the end of the war, Germany managed to produce the first jet aircraft. The jet engine was considered to be a breakthrough as it meant planes could fly much faster, travelling large distances in short periods of time. In the 1950s and 60s, flying thousands of miles for a holiday or a business meeting became affordable for millions of people around the world, and by the 1970s there were very big jet airliners such as the Boeing 747 or 'jumbo jet', which can carry more than 400 passengers. An even bigger plane, the Airbus A380, with room for at least 550 passengers, started flying before the end of 2007.

7. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) planes used in the First World War were mostly made from aluminium
- B) only a few of the planes used propellers during the Second World War
- C) the major development in aircraft technology took place when the jet engine was invented
- D) the first jet engine was not produced until after the Second World War
- E) Airbus A380 is a much faster plane than Boeing 747

8. It is pointed out in the passage that in the middle of the twentieth century ----.

- A) planes with propellers were not used anymore
- B) planes became a means of transport for many people
- C) very few people could afford to travel by plane
- D) planes were used only for very long distances
- E) planes could carry more than 500 passengers

9. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the two world wars gave way to the quick advance of aircraft
- B) people can travel in separate rooms on an A380
- C) people won't be able to manufacture a plane bigger than the airbus
- D) the invention of the jet engine caused plane ticket prices to go up
- E) a "jumbo jet" carries more people than a Boeing 747"

The Grimm Brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, were German academics who published collections of popular German folk tales and fairy tales. They are among the best known tellers of stories or tales from Europe. They allowed the widespread knowledge of many tales such as Snow White, Rapunzel, Cinderella, and Hansel and Gretel. However, neither Jacob nor Wilhelm Grimm had planned on becoming storytellers for children. The two brothers were patriots who tried to preserve Germanic folktales and culture and they became storytellers by chance. The stories that they collected in the early 1800s often showed the unpredictable and cruel side of life. When they saw how the tales fascinated young readers, the brothers and their editors started to change them a little. So, the tales gradually got softer, sweeter, and more ethical. Their stories are now read and loved in more than 160 languages.

10. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Children in the early 1800s had no interest in the stories they heard.
- B) The old fairy tales and folk tales of Germany became widespread thanks to the Grimm Brothers.
- C) The Grimm Brothers had always wanted to become storytellers for children.
- D) The Grimm Brothers made no changes in the original versions of the stories they collected.
- E) The Grimm Brothers tried to draw children's attention to the cruelty and unpredictability of life.

11. We can understand from the passage that the Grimm Brothers ----.

- A) were not loyal to their culture or folklore
- B) wrote new stories because they didn't like the ones they collected
- C) added cruel characters to the stories they collected
- D) tried to make the tales softer and sweeter
- E) translated popular German stories into 160 foreign languages

12. The passage mainly ----.

- A) compares the original versions of some fairy tales with their modern versions
- B) introduces the popular folk stories of Germany
- C) introduces the Grimm Brothers and their contribution to literature
- D) discusses why some old fairy tales are still popular
- E) criticizes the cruel characters in famous tales

From the window of my room, I could see the grey, ever restless ocean. An old retired couple who owned the house lived in two rooms on the ground floor. Mr. Wayne was in his eighties and I remember him going for his nightly walk with his walking stick. His bent figure would challenge the village's rough weather and rain as he walked along the sea front. I never saw the old man at any other time. And when I was studying in my room at night, I sometimes heard him in his own room. In the evenings, his wife sat quietly in the kitchen beside the fire constantly knitting. She would offer us tea whenever we came back from the school or library. She was always friendly and had a cup of tea with those of us who would sit and chat with her. Mr. Wayne became ill suddenly. It didn't surprise us as age could be cruel. But what affected me most was his quick worsening. And I never again saw him walking bent against the wind.

13. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the house was near the mountains
- B) the writer was writing his first book at the time
- C) the writer and his friends enjoyed Mrs. Wayne's company
- D) the writer saw Mr. Wayne walking several times after his illness
- E) Mrs. Wayne always waited for her tenants to come back home to offer them something to eat

14. We understand that the writer of the passage ----.

- A) did not care about the old man's illness
- B) was staying in the house with his family
- C) was not the only tenant in the house
- D) did not like Mr. Wayne at all
- E) often spent time with Mr. Wayne

15. From the passage, we can infer that ----.

- A) the old couple rented their rooms to students
- B) Mr. Wayne went out for walks in the evenings so that he wouldn't run into the writer
- C) Mr. and Mrs. Wayne usually spent the evenings sitting by the fire together
- D) Mr. Wayne's condition seemed to improve quickly
- E) the old man went for a walk only in good weather

A friendly dog, whether a real one or a robot, can make older people feel less lonely, according to a research. Researchers studied 38 elderly people who were staying in a nursing home. They compared their reactions to a real dog and a dog-like robot. Researcher Dr. Banks says, "We were surprised when the elderly people showed the same reaction to both dogs. They found them both very comforting." He thinks the reason is that old people really miss having a pet. They are too weak to look after a dog and some had to give up their own pets when they went to the nursing home. The researchers divided the elderly people into three groups. One group got regular visits from a real dog named Sparky and another got visits from a robot dog. The third group got no visits from either one. Banks had been sure that Sparky would have the advantage, but to his surprise, both dogs gave equal comfort after seven weeks of visits to the nursing home.

16. The passage says that ----.

- A) 38 people participated in the research
- B) the dogs visited the nursing home seven times during the research
- C) the researchers studied the elderly people in three different nursing homes
- D) some of the old people did not like dogs at all
- E) a few old people kept their own pets in the nursing home

17. According to the results of the study, ----.

- A) both Sparky and the robot visited all of the old people during the research
- B) the old people liked being with Sparky more
- C) the robot dog was as comforting as the real one
- D) the results did not surprise the researchers
- E) Sparky sometimes visited the third group, too

18. The research has shown that ----.

- A) robot dogs can be helpful for old people, who feel lonely
- B) old people cannot take care of dogs or other pets
- C) robots cannot act like real dogs
- D) old people must always stay with their families
- E) the elderly people never feel lonely at nursing homes

The Italian police discovered a new kind of craftsmanship and cunning. They broke up a gang selling false Ferrari cars for only a tenth of the real, current price. They accused 15 people of building the red sports cars and selling them to car fanatics who could not afford very high prices. Most of these customers knew they were buying a counterfeit classic. Car body workers who the police thought were "very skilled" put together mostly fake parts and added a few original components. They used body parts from other makes of automobiles, such as chassis, roofs, hoods, trunks and doors. They changed the body parts to look like Ferrari classics. Some of the cars sold for about 20,000 euros. Police took hold of 21 cars. 14 of these cars had already been sold, and seven of them were still in production in Sicilian garages.

19. According to the passage, the false Ferrari cars ----.

- A) cost almost as much as the real ones
- B) were not appealing to Ferrari lovers, including those who couldn't buy them
- C) had no original parts at all
- D) had some parts that were taken from other brands of cars
- E) were built and sold by different groups of men

20. From the passage, we can understand that ----.

- A) all the customers thought they were buying original Ferraris
- B) the fake Ferraris were products of great craftsmanship, according to the police
- C) some parts of the cars were made by the gang members themselves
- D) the gang members who made the fake cars so skilfully had no connection to car making
- E) the police were able to get hold of only the cars that have been sold

21. The passage mainly focuses on the ----.

- A) differences between the false Ferraris and original ones
- B) characteristics and prices of the classic Ferraris
- C) discovery of a cunning craftsmanship by the police
- D) current car prices in Italy and other European countries
- E) theft of 14 classic Ferraris by a group of professional car body workers

A three-wheeled car, also called a *tricar* or *tri-car*, has been demonstrated at the University of Bath, England. The prototype on show in Bath is just a metal skeleton, but the complete car will have a roof that protects both the driver and the passenger sitting behind, in the event of a crash. It is hoped that this vehicle could help solve city road congestion. The prototype car is less than one meter wide and has a top speed of 100 kmph and can carry two people. The design is a marriage of the small size and efficiency of a motorcycle with the comfort and safety of a car, along with a real reduction in the amount of pollutants it produces.

22. The passage states that the three-wheeled car ----.

- A) will be very popular with commuters
- B) has not been produced for sale yet
- C) is big enough to carry two passengers, besides the driver
- D) the passengers in the car can sit side by side
- E) which is on display at the University of Bath now is made up of a metal body and a roof

23. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the new vehicle will increase the air pollution in the cities
- B) the new car may be dangerous because of its size
- C) the designers are hoping to find a solution to urban traffic jams
- D) the tricar is not as safe a motorcycle
- E) the new car is much smaller than a motorcycle

24. According to the passage the new vehicle ----.

- A) is the brainchild of a famous physics professor from the University of Bath
- B) can travel faster than an ordinary, four-wheeled car
- C) is not expected to crash at all, even in the heaviest traffic
- D) combines the advantages of a regular car with that of a motorcycle
- E) may release more pollutants than a four-wheeled car

The 20th century art has been dominated by two men: Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso. Both are artists of classical greatness, and their art has changed our understanding of the world. Matisse met Pablo Picasso around 1904. The two became life-long friends as well as rivals and are often compared. Matisse was a born leader. He taught and encouraged young painters, while Picasso repressed them with his power: he was a natural tyrant. Another key difference between them is that Matisse drew and painted from nature, while Picasso usually tended to work from imagination. Both artists frequently used women and motionless lives as their subjects. In his studio, Matisse produced pictures that reflected comfort and satisfaction. In them, one cannot find any sign of isolation and conflict which Picasso so often reflected in his paintings. Henry Matisse was not just a painter but also a book illustrator, printmaker, stage and costume designer. But what made Matisse a leading figure in art was his mastery in the use of colour.

25. The passage tells us that Henri Matisse ----.

- A) is more famous than Picasso
- B) emphasized the importance of imagination in art
- C) spent all his energy in teaching art to young people
- D) was the master of colour
- E) always tried to imitate Picasso's paintings

26. According to the passage, Matisse ----.

- A) had no other occupation besides painting pictures
- B) seldom painted nature and women, unlike Picasso
- C) was always very jealous of Picasso
- D) reflected chaos and conflict in his work
- E) supported young artists

27. We understand from the passage that Picasso ----.

- A) disliked Matisse all his life
- B) discouraged young artists
- C) produced paintings that were very similar to Matisse's
- D) was not as successful as Matisse
- E) used nature as the basis of his paintings

Basketball, like other sports, is big business in the United States. The teams are owned by people who view them as a financial investment. Each owner tries to make his team as profitable as possible. Winning is important because it will bring attention to the team. Then many companies will want to advertise their products on television during basketball games. When a team is profitable, the players profit as well. Some basketball players, for example, are paid more than a million dollars a year. And this business is becoming bigger and bigger with each year.

28. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) people are critical of those people who view basketball teams as financial investments
- B) many companies advertise their products on television as they want to support basketball in the States
- C) many basketball players earn at least a million dollars a year
- D) there are some other sports that are viewed as financial investments in the United States
- E) basketball is the biggest sports business in the United States

29. As it is pointed out in the passage, team owners ----.

- A) often complain about the number of advertisements on television during basketball games
- B) are always proud of their teams even when they lose a game
- C) want their teams to win because it will allow them to earn more
- D) are jealous of those basketball players who earn more than a million dollars a year
- E) try to discover young talent from among high-school basketball teams

30. It is indicated in the passage that ----.

- A) basketball players used to earn more than they do now
- B) it is usually the team owner who gets the biggest share from the profit a team makes
- C) the United States is the only country where people earn money from sports
- D) team owners are not the only ones who profit from a money-making team
- E) investing in basketball has lost its popularity in recent years

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. A panic shook Europe when Halley's Comet was expected to appear in 1910. It seemed that whenever this comet had appeared in the past, devastating events had taken place. ----. So, the people of the twentieth century feared another catastrophe. They were so frightened that they even bought anti-comet pills and masks to protect themselves from deadly fumes.

- A) However, the comet made a relatively close approach, making it a spectacular sight
- B) But intelligent and knowledgeable people are rarely known to be superstitious
- C) In A.D. 66, for example, its appearance had coincided with the fall of Jerusalem
- D) Haley's comet is known to be named after an English astronomer, Edmond Haley
- E) Earthquakes are devastating and largely unpredictable events, with low probability but high impact

32. The Yukon River begins in Canada's Yukon Territory. Many other rivers flow into it as it runs from East to West across central Alaska. ----. This gives the Yukon its strange whitish, or milky colour. The river generally freezes in October and melts again in May. Large ice dams sometimes form and cause large-scale flooding.

- A) The river is 3,700 km long and empties into the Bering Sea
- B) Over half of the river lies in the U.S. state of Alaska
- C) Some of these rivers are fed by melting glaciers
- D) As the Yukon nears the Bering Sea, again it breaks into many smaller rivers, forming a delta
- E) So the Yukon River is a major watercourse of northwestern North America

33. Fire fighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage during or after a fire. While on duty, fire fighters must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and dictates the jobs of all the personnel at the scene. ----. Others manually operate the pumps to send water to these hoses. Teams of fire fighters also operate ladders used to reach distances high in the air.

- A) World history is full of stories that blame great fires for the destruction of vast areas
- B) The Great Chicago fire is probably the most famous fire that occurred within the past hundred years
- C) Everybody must know how to fight a fire and when not to
- D) Some workers hold the hoses
- E) The good news is that the number of people killed in residential fires is dropping

34. Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote*, died in Madrid on April 23, 1616. Coincidentally, William Shakespeare also died on that date. ----. However, the Encyclopedia Hispanica claims that the date on Cervantes' tombstone, namely April 23, would be his date of burial according to the traditions at the time, and not his date of death.

- A) Little is known of Cervantes' early years and education, but it seems that he spent much of his childhood moving from town to town with his family
- B) For the world in general, interest in Cervantes centres particularly around *Don Quixote*
- C) It is stated again and again that he wrote *Don Quixote* in order to ridicule the romances of chivalry
- D) Shakespeare died at the age of 52 and was buried in Stratford
- E) In honour of this coincidence, UNESCO established April 23 as the International Day of the Book

35. Solar energy is one of the most resourceful sources of energy for the future. One of the reasons for this is that the total energy we receive each year from the sun is around 35,000 times the total energy used by man. ---. Solar energy is presently being used only to heat homes and swimming pools although on a larger scale, it could serve to run cars, power plants, and space ships.

- A) However, although this energy resource is completely clean and renewable, it is still significantly underused
- B) So, there is no possibility that wood will ever supply more than a small fraction of our rising energy needs
- C) In addition, as wood burning is a dirty process, it can't be used extensively in central cities
- D) On the contrary, tidal power is more predictable than solar power, although not yet widely used
- E) Consequently, we can trust neither solar energy nor wind energy for our ever-increasing energy needs

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) "Once in a blue moon" is a very popular phrase used to mean "impossible". (II) Scientifically, a blue moon refers to the second full moon that occurs in any calendar month. (III) By this calculation, blue moon appears once every two-and-a-half years. (IV) People are said to change behaviour when there is full moon. (V) Therefore, the phrase originated as something that was impossible; only later did it come to mean rarely.

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

37. (I) Tea has caffeine in it, which could cause side effects such as nervousness, dizziness, or irritability, especially when drunk black. (II) Green tea comes from a large shrub with evergreen leaves. (III) The shrub is native to eastern Asia. (IV) It has leathery, dark green leaves and fragrant, white flowers. (V) The dried, cured leaves have been used to prepare brewed drinks for more than 4000 years.

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

38. (I) Mushrooms pop up in fields and forests on the damper and cooler days of spring and fall. (II) Cultivated mushrooms are grown in dark cellars on soil that contains plenty of rotting organic matter. (III) Since most varieties appear and then disappear quickly, finding them is often a matter of timing and luck. (IV) You should wait until spring or fall and look in shaded, damp areas and on or near dead and dying trees, and decomposing leaves. (V) However, once you find one mushroom, finding more will be much easier.

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

39. (I) Bees are the major type of pollinators in ecosystems that contain flowering plants. (II) They may focus on gathering either nectar or pollen, depending on their greater need at the time. (III) To a large extent, pollination is accomplished by the bees that gather pollen. (IV) The nectar they collect from flowers is used in making honey. (V) However, it may also be accomplished by those that are deliberately gathering nectar.

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

40. (I) How to live longer is a topic that has fascinated mankind for centuries. (II) Early studies indicated that the more friends and relatives you had, the longer you lived. (III) Today scientists are beginning to separate the facts from fallacies surrounding the aging process. (IV) Between 1997 and 2001, life expectancy in England and Wales was 75.5 for men and 80.2 for women. (V) They have found that although several factors influencing longevity are set at birth, surprisingly, many others are elements that can be changed.

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

TEST 7

Children are using and owning consumer electronics from a younger age than ever before according to US market researcher NPD. Its research shows the average age at which children begin using computers, games and other electronic gadgets has declined from 8.1 years in 2005 to 6.7 years in 2007. The report says the youngest consumers are also getting choosy about what they buy. More and more young children now own a DVD player, portable video game, digital camera or cell phone. They appear to have no fear of technology and adopt it easily and they make these devices a part of their everyday lives. Surprisingly, many of the families surveyed were not regular consumer electronics buyers. Almost 25 percent of parents surveyed said they had made no electronics purchases during the previous 12 months.

1. According to the author the outstanding result of the survey is that ----.
 - A) the electronic devices are too expensive
 - B) the average age of children involved with electronics has declined
 - C) it is becoming impossible to satisfy children
 - D) children easily become fanatics and can't live without computers
 - E) most children own a cell phone at the age of 8
2. In the passage it is clear that ----.
 - A) more and more kids are designing and selling computer software
 - B) kids are drawn to the latest and greatest digital devices just as their parents are
 - C) the average age at which kids start using gadgets has risen
 - D) young consumers really don't care what kind of electronic device they buy
 - E) kids today have no problems using new technology
3. One can conclude from the passage that ----.
 - A) nearly a quarter of parents surveyed don't buy gadgets regularly
 - B) the data were collected from among many uneducated American adults
 - C) by the year 2010 the average age of children using electronics will go down to 4
 - D) it takes a considerable amount of time for young children to learn to use electronic devices
 - E) children usually take after their family members when they begin to show interest in electronic gadgets

It was only minus 28 degrees Celsius when we landed in Irkutsk, Siberia. However, that was cold enough to make breathing an effort - the air felt like ice as it scraped the back of my throat. Five minutes later, I needed the second pair of gloves and pulled my scarf tight over my nose and mouth. I was obviously a beginner at this. At the petrol station, Mikhail, the attendant, laughed when we asked if he wasn't freezing. He'd spent the whole day outside with no more than his fur hat and a sheepskin coat for warmth. It was mid-afternoon and icicles were hanging from his moustache like Dracula's fangs. He said he never drank to stay warm - unlike many others. There's a belief in Siberia that enough vodka will insulate you from the cold. However, it's been proved tragically wrong in the past few weeks. Dozens of bodies of the homeless or men walking drunkenly back from the pub were hauled out of the snowdrifts, frozen or so badly frost-bitten that many will never walk again.

4. We learn from the passage that the author ----.
 - A) arrived in Irkutsk by bus
 - B) wasn't accustomed to very cold weather
 - C) wished he had had two pairs of gloves
 - D) ate some ice cream when he arrived
 - E) couldn't breathe because he had his scarf over his mouth and nose
5. According to the passage, the local belief about vodka is that ----.
 - A) if you drink too much of it, you may never walk again
 - B) if you don't drink it, you definitely get frostbitten
 - C) if you drink it, you may suffer less from cold
 - D) you shouldn't drink it if you are old
 - E) you should avoid drinking it in very cold weather
6. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.
 - A) minus 28 degrees is not considered very cold in Siberia
 - B) the petrol attendant wasn't freezing because he had drunk vodka to keep warm
 - C) homeless people always spend the night in a pub when it is too cold
 - D) the author was frightened by the appearance of the petrol attendant
 - E) the petrol attendant set a good example because he stayed away from vodka

It is probably true to say that the majority of literate people around the world read a newspaper almost every day of their lives. As well as the hundreds of millions who buy a daily paper, there must be at least as many who get the chance to read a paper bought by someone else, or who just glance at the headlines as they walk past a newspaper stand. Of course there are many different kinds of newspaper, from those that only contain serious news to tabloids, that is, those that fill their pages with scandals and gossip, often involving the personal lives of celebrities. However, most newspapers contain some political and economic news, along with a section giving opinions on recent events. Of course, the difference between fact and opinion is not always clear, as the choice of which stories to include and how to report them often reflects the true perspective of the newspaper in question.

7. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) most people who buy newspapers only glance at the headlines
- B) those who cannot afford to buy a newspaper just glance at the headlines as they walk past a newspaper stand
- C) some people have stopped buying newspapers saying that they only contain scandals and gossip
- D) there is a considerable number of people who do not pay to read the newspaper
- E) tabloids always sell more because people are interested in the personal lives of the celebrities more than political and economic news

8. It is clearly stated in the passage that the attitude and point of view of a newspaper is revealed by ----.

- A) the way their reporters work when they are on duty
- B) the news items they choose to print and the style of language they use
- C) whether or not the most recent events are reported
- D) the number of interesting stories they include
- E) the number of readers they have

9. In the passage one cannot find any information on ----.

- A) where newspapers are sold
- B) different kinds of newspapers
- C) the number of people who read newspapers
- D) the content of some newspapers
- E) how newspapers are printed

Women are experts at gossiping, and they always talk about trivial things, or at least that's what men have always thought. However, some new research suggests that when women talk to women, their conversations are far from frivolous, and cover many more important topics than when men talk to other men. Women's conversations range from health to their houses, from politics to fashion, from films to family, from education to relationship problems. Football is notably absent. Women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation, whereas men usually stick to one subject for longer periods of time. At work, this difference can be an advantage for men, where they can put other matters aside and concentrate fully on the topic being discussed. On the other hand, it also means that they find it hard to concentrate when several things have to be discussed at the same time. In social situations, women use conversation to solve problems and reduce stress while men chat with each other to have a laugh or to swap opinions.

10. According to the author of the passage, men ----.

- A) tend to have a more limited range of subjects in their conversations
- B) can change the topic of conversation easily
- C) and women chat for similar reasons
- D) are able to discuss various issues at the same time
- E) always get into serious conversation with other men

11. The word 'frivolous' in the passage probably means ----.

- A) very funny
- B) unimportant and silly
- C) serious
- D) irrelevant
- E) significant

12. It is mentioned in the passage that when women talk to their friends from the same gender ----.

- A) football is a part of their conversation to a great degree
- B) at work, they completely forget about what they should be concentrating on
- C) all they do is gossiping
- D) they don't usually listen to one another as they frequently change subjects
- E) they can find solutions to their problems and feel relaxed

The most beautiful plant of the North American deserts is the barrel cactus, which can be easily distinguished from other cacti because of its cylinder-shaped body. Its pineapple-shaped fruit can easily be picked and tastes similar to lemons. The cactus usually reaches from around five to eleven feet tall and is one of the largest cacti in the North American deserts. The ridges of this cactus are topped with dangerously sharp 3-4 inch spines that are long and yellow. The barrel cactus is also a flowering plant. It has rings of yellow-green or red blossoms at its crown. Like many other plants, this cactus has several uses. Native Americans who lived in the desert found the barrel cactus very useful in the vast wild land and the heat. They cooked it to make food. They got water to drink from its pulp and they made fish hooks from its spines.

13. Which of the following statements is true about the barrel cactus according to the passage?

- A) Its fruit cannot be eaten although it can be picked easily.
- B) It looks the same as the other cacti that grow in the deserts of North America.
- C) The tallest barrel cactus is about five meters in height.
- D) It has yellow-green or red flowers at the top.
- E) It is a very dangerous plant because it's poisonous.

14. The barrel cactus was a very useful plant for Native Americans because ----.

- A) it provided food and water and was used in making fishing hooks
- B) it was the only plant they could find in the desert
- C) it could be used as a barrel to carry water
- D) they liked its fruit, which looked like lemons
- E) the other kinds of cacti could not survive the heat of the desert

15. The passage mainly deals with the ---- of the barrel cactus.

- A) flowers and fruit
- B) various uses
- C) general characteristics
- D) peculiar shape
- E) size and colour

Kotoen in the Edogawa district of Tokyo is home for the elderly, so you might expect it to be a gloomy place. However, its residents are always bright and cheerful. The reason for this is the voices of the children attending the Edogawa Nursery School located in the same building. The school is on the ground floor and has 80 pre-school children aged two to six. On the first and second floors is the home for about 100 elderly people. Many of the elderly residents live there by choice, but they still long for family life. They have the opportunity to visit the nursery school whenever they wish. And the children can often go upstairs to play with them. Both groups gather outside for their morning exercise every day. Special times such as Christmas and sports days are celebrated together. "We find that the children learn how to care for others by talking and being with their older co-residents," explains Kotoen's director. "As for the elderly, they become more alive and their health improves through their association with the children."

16. Kotoen is an unusual home for the elderly because its residents ----.

- A) have chosen to live there
- B) never get ill
- C) don't want to live with their own families
- D) are in close contact with children
- E) look forward to a family life

17. The passage makes it clear that ----.

- A) being a home for old people, Kotoen is a gloomy place
- B) the children are not always allowed to visit the elderly people upstairs
- C) the elderly people spend time with the children on special days only
- D) the children are supervised by the elderly people while they are playing outside
- E) the children's company helps the elderly to have better health

18. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) the children's noise disturbs some of the residents of Kotoen
- B) small children and old people do exercise together outside every morning
- C) some of the elderly people have their own grandchildren in the nursery school
- D) the building in which Kotoen is located is too crowded to be a healthy environment
- E) the children cannot benefit from being around old people all the time

Richard Jackson is a wildlife photographer and one of those lucky people who have had the chance to see the country's biggest forests. In addition to travelling to new locations, he revisits some places because they need to be photographed in different seasons. Photography became a serious passion for Richard in 1999. He recalls spending nine nights in an observation tower where he observed animals through a small hole in the wall. "I watched many vultures, wolves, eagles and foxes, which came to the animal carcasses we had laid out 30 meters from our tower. It was as if I had rented out a huge theatre for myself alone for a play that would not be repeated." Although wildlife occupies a significant place in his career, he also works on 'human' and 'nature' themes." He photographs forest fires, capturing the moments when blazes are rising to the sky. His camera captures the critical moments as fire brigades and helicopters work desperately to extinguish the flames and prevent them from spreading.

19. According to the passage, Richard Jackson

----.

- A) has a career that involves a lot of travelling
- B) has just recently developed an interest in photography
- C) rented a huge theatre for himself once
- D) is only a wildlife photographer
- E) thinks it is difficult to photograph birds as they move rapidly

20. The passage suggests that Richard Jackson

----.

- A) never takes pictures of people
- B) has a special interest in taking pictures of forest fires
- C) has once helped fire brigades to put out forest fires
- D) spent several days in a tower together with wild birds to observe them closely
- E) may need to go to the same place twice only if the photographs are not good

21. In the passage, we can find information about Richard Jackson related to ----.

- A) the themes of his photographs
- B) the kinds of wild animals that he hasn't been able to capture
- C) the specific places he has been to
- D) the kinds of cameras he uses
- E) the factors that led him to become a wildlife photographer

The "octopus card" is a rechargeable smart card used to transfer electronic payments in online or offline systems in Hong Kong. Originally launched in September 1997 to collect fares for the city's mass transit system, the "octopus card" system has since grown into a widely used payment system for virtually all public transport in Hong Kong. It is also used for payment at convenience stores, supermarkets, fast-food restaurants, on-street parking meters, car parks, and other point-of-sale applications such as service stations and vending machines. The "octopus card" is different from many other smart cards in that it can hold pre-knowledge. That is, for example, it remembers in which station you entered the subway and it charges you accordingly at your final destination. The "octopus card", though unique to Hong Kong, has been internationally recognized, winning the 2006 Global IT Excellence Award for being the world's leading complex automatic fare collection and smartcard payment system, and for its innovative use of technologies.

22. The purpose of the writer for writing this passage is ----.

- A) to inform the reader how much he can benefit by using the "octopus card"
- B) to compare the "octopus card" to a credit card
- C) to highlight the importance of Global IT Excellence Award
- D) to give the reader general information about the "octopus card"
- E) to explain the various payment systems for all public transport in Hong Kong

23. According to the passage, one important feature that distinguishes the 'octopus card' from other smart cards is that ----.

- A) It has a memory
- B) no commission is charged on this card
- C) you can use it anywhere in the world
- D) it is smaller than a credit card
- E) it can be used only in offline systems

24. We understand from the passage that the 'octopus card' ----.

- A) gives you a discount if used for public transport
- B) is valid only with your credit card
- C) uses a very primitive technology
- D) has a very wide range of uses
- E) was initially devised to be used for payments at the supermarkets

The beloved toy we've come to know today as the "Teddy Bear" was named after the 26th President of the USA, Theodore Roosevelt. According to one legend, Roosevelt was settling a border dispute between Louisiana and Mississippi in 1902. During this trip, he attended a bear hunt where a fellow hunter captured an injured bear, tied it to a tree and asked Roosevelt to shoot it. But Roosevelt didn't have the heart to kill the defenceless bear. The Washington Post ran an editorial cartoon created by a cartoonist that illustrated the event. The cartoon became popular and was published in newspapers all over the country. Store owners Morris and Rose Michtom in New York saw the cartoon. Rose made some small stuffed bears to sell in their store. Morris wrote to Roosevelt requesting his permission to call the bears "Teddy Bears". President Roosevelt granted them the usage of his nickname, but added that he did not think using his name would help sell the bears. The bears proved to be a hit and rest is history.

25. According to the passage President Roosevelt couldn't kill the injured bear because ----.

- A) he was not a good shooter
- B) he pitied the bear which was not able to defend itself
- C) he had a special liking for bears
- D) his rifle was not loaded
- E) the bear was fast enough to run away

26. We understand from the passage that the story of President Roosevelt and the bear became known through ----.

- A) a newspaper article
- B) two shop owners
- C) a cartoon in a newspaper
- D) a legend
- E) his fellow hunters

27. According to the passage President Roosevelt allowed his name to be used for a toy bear, ----.

- A) but the shop owners gave the toy another name
- B) because he was proud of himself
- C) because he wanted to be remembered forever
- D) however, he thought it would not improve the sales
- E) because he owned a toy store in New York

Throughout history, philosophers and writers have noted the benefits of humour on the sick. Arnold Glasow called laughter "a tranquilizer with no side effects." And Voltaire wrote, "The art of medicine consists of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease". And we now have laboratory evidence that joyful laughter stimulates most of the major physiologic systems of the body. Doctors believe that laughter not only improves your state of mind, but actually affects your entire physical well-being. William Fry, a psychiatrist from California, studied the effects of laughter on the body. He got his patients to watch Laurel and Hardy films, and monitored their blood pressure, heart rate and muscle tone. He found that laughter has a similar effect to physical exercise in that it speeds up the heart rate, increases blood pressure and quickens breathing. It also makes our facial and stomach muscles work. Fry also found that laughter is a pain killer because it produces endorphin, a chemical in the body that relieves pain.

28. One generalisation we can make from the passage is that ----.

- A) those who laugh often very rarely go down with illnesses in their lifetime
- B) people who laugh often live much longer than those who laugh rarely
- C) laughing is as useful for health as taking physical exercise
- D) laughter is the only way to treat diseases that cannot be cured by using medicine
- E) there can be no serious connection between humour and physical well-being

29. The people studied by Fry ----.

- A) were usually in an unhappy mood
- B) suffered from painful health problems
- C) were all using tranquilizers as a part of their treatment
- D) were made to watch comedy films while being observed
- E) were observed for a month to measure how often they laughed

30. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) laughing lengthens people's lifetime
- B) laughing decreases the heart rate, making you feel relaxed
- C) people should laugh at least once a day to keep their feeling of well-being
- D) people who can't do physical exercise should attend laughing sessions
- E) endorphins are chemicals whose function is to relieve pain in the body

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Plants provide the world with powerful medicines. Native peoples have known this for centuries and doctors who practice high-tech western medicine are beginning to learn it, too. Today, research is focusing on plants from the rain forests of Brazil and Southeast Asia. ----. Perhaps the cures for AIDS and cancer lie in the other 99 per cent.

- A) Scientists have examined only one per cent of these plants for their medicinal value
- B) Information on plant medicines has been handed down over the centuries
- C) The buyers must be informed on the specific use of the plant
- D) A controversy surrounds the sale of products containing natural sources
- E) It is a belief that nature provides plants for medicinal purposes

32. Everybody knows that cigarette smoking is harmful to one's health. However, many parents who are smokers may not be aware that it is also bad for their children. Cigarette smoke can have harmful effects not just on the smoker, but also on people who live with the smoker. ----. In fact, studies have shown that children of smokers get sick more often than children of non-smokers.

- A) About 106,000 people in the UK die each year due to smoking
- B) Nevertheless, it is never too late to stop smoking to greatly benefit your health
- C) Children, naturally, are more easily affected than adults
- D) Chronic conditions and deaths due to smoking are largely preventable
- E) Canadians overwhelmingly believe that cigarette smoke is harmful to the non-smoker

33. Teaching is a demanding, exhausting, but rewarding job. Few jobs provide a similar setting for a wide range of human interactions that take place in a classroom. ----. For example, a teacher must develop supporting relationships between the school and the student's family. It is also the responsibility of a teacher to observe students and pay attention to their individual differences.

- A) However, experienced teachers usually help those who don't have much experience in teaching
- B) There are a number of roles that a teacher plays in this setting
- C) However, most teachers are usually women
- D) In most countries, teachers do not earn much money
- E) Nursery school teachers should be able to invent new games and activities for their students

34. The first guitarist to become known worldwide was Andres Segovia. Before the 20th century, the guitar was not taken seriously as a classical instrument. ----. So it was never included in classical concerts. However, Segovia changed all this. He believed in the guitar as a classical instrument and used his genius to prove that the guitar could produce beautiful classical music.

- A) Segovia is considered to be the father of the modern classical guitar movement
- B) As Segovia travelled the world, he and the guitar became more and more popular
- C) Segovia's quest to elevate the guitar to a prominent position in the music world, began at an early age
- D) Most people thought that the guitar was suitable only for popular music
- E) Many feel that without his efforts, the classical guitar would still be considered a lowly bar instrument

35. The humanizing and broadening effects of the study of foreign language and culture cannot be ignored. Firstly, learning a foreign language makes one familiar with the mentality of a foreign country and gives him an insight into the nature of the language itself. ----. Furthermore, it makes foreign travel more pleasant by allowing the individual to have social interaction easily.

- A) It also allows the individual to enjoy the literature, music and movies of a foreign country more
- B) Language is defined as written symbols organized into combinations and patterns to express and communicate thoughts and feelings
- C) However, learning new vocabulary, word origins, and the linguistic features is not very easy
- D) Some jobs, however, do not require the knowledge of a foreign language
- E) The earlier you start to study a foreign language, the easier it is to learn it

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Jana Schneider, who is in her early forties, has an unusual job for a woman. (II) She is a war photographer. (III) She has travelled all over the world and earned worldwide recognition with her war photographs. (IV) But some photographers specialize in different subjects such as street and fashion photography. (V) She loves the excitement of her job although she has faced death several times.

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

37. (I) The first Haydarpaşa Train Station was built in 1872 when the railroad was opened to Gebze. (II) However, as the line was extended, a new and larger building was needed. (III) Two German architects started the new building construction in 1906. (IV) They designed a larger building, much in accordance with the demands of the German investors who were building the Istanbul-Baghdad Railway then. (V) At that time both Baghdad and Mecca were Ottoman cities.

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

38. (I) For the tourist in Italy, Bologna has many advantages over the more popular city of Florence. (II) First of all, there are far fewer tourists there. (III) This means that museums and monuments are much less crowded. (IV) Since there are few foreigners, you can also get a much better idea of how Italians live. (V) This is due to its physical position--located at the crossing of the most important highways and railways in the country.

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

39. (I) Traditional Native American music is almost entirely monophonic, with a single melodic line. (II) It often includes drumming but little other instrumentation. (III) And Native American Arts include pottery, paintings, jewellery, weavings, sculptures, basketry, carvings and pipes. (IV) Flutes and whistles made of wood, cane, or bone are sometimes used. (V) The tuning of these instruments is not precise and depends on the length of the wood used and the hand span of the player.

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

40. (I) September 22 is international car free day, which is celebrated worldwide by over 100 million people in about 1,500 cities. (II) This global event is a day for people to leave their cars at home. (III) It is estimated that every single day around 1000 new cars are added to the roads of any big city. (IV) Therefore, anyone who wants to commute to work on this day either has to use public transport or walk, as all cities will close off all roads to cars. (V) The event also shows that car drivers can help reduce global warming and perhaps get some exercise instead.

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

TEST 8

A psychology professor at the University of California carried out a study into the 43 facial muscles used when making a smile. Having inspected the smiles of various nationalities, one of his conclusions was that the smile of British people is more sincere and genuine than the smile of Americans. The professor was very successful in identifying a British or American smile when asked to identify which side of the Atlantic someone was from, just by looking at a photograph. He identified the correct nationality nine times out of ten. A genuine British smile means pulling the lips backwards and upwards to reveal the bottom teeth. The cheeks are raised and the crow's feet wrinkle to the side of the eyes show. The average American smile is less expressive because the eye muscles are not part of the smile. He likened it to a Botox injection, which leaves the upper half of the face motionless. He also said smiling means you have a more successful life.

- The passage informs the reader that the psychology professor ----.**
 - can tell whether the person in a photograph is British or American just from their smile
 - is an expert who specialises in cultural differences
 - has been teaching an uncommon form of science at the University of California
 - has the ability to tell whether a person is lying or not just by looking at his face
 - carried out his research on British and American people only
- It is stated in the passage that the reason why the American smile is not as expressive as the British smile is that ----.**
 - the Americans don't want the skin around their eyes to become wrinkled
 - most Americans have motionless faces due to frequent use of Botox injections
 - the Americans do not smile with their eyes
 - the Americans don't like showing their teeth when they smile
 - they use very few of their lip muscles to contribute to their smiles
- According to the passage which of the following statements is TRUE? .**
 - The professor had a 100% success rate in identifying a smile as British or American
 - We use forty-three of the many different facial muscles when we smile
 - American people have more genuine smiles than British people
 - Only successful people have genuine smiles
 - All British people have warm smiles

Surfing is one of the oldest practiced sports in the world. The act of riding waves with a wooden board originated in Western Polynesia over 3,000 years ago, long before the famous Hawaiian form of surfing emerged. In fact, Polynesian fishermen discovered riding waves as an efficient method of getting to shore with their catch. So, they are considered the first surfers of the world. Gradually, surfing developed from being part of everyday work to being a pastime activity. The first Polynesians who settled in Hawaii in about 400 A.D. were skilled in surfing, using belly boards. Then, surfers in Hawaii began riding long boards while standing, probably as early as 1000 A.D. Yet, there is no exact record of when stand-up surfing became a sport. It is just known that during the 15th century, the kings and queens of the Sandwich Islands, known as Hawaii now, were already practicing the sport of "he'enalu", which meant wave-sliding. But early historical records of surfing appear in the late 1700s, when Europeans and Hawaiians made first contact in Tahiti.

- According to the passage, riding waves with a wooden board was ---- when it originated about 3,000 years ago.**
 - part of everyday work
 - a pastime activity
 - a popular sport
 - fun for kings and queens
 - fishermen's hobby
- The passage tells us that ----.**
 - the first surfers of the world were the kings and queens of the Sandwich Islands
 - in about 400 A.D., Europeans taught Hawaiian surfers to use long boards to stand up on
 - Polynesian fishermen carried their fish to the shore by surfing, using wooden boards
 - Hawaiians were not familiar with surfing until the 17th century
 - Polynesians discovered the act of surfing only after they settled in Hawaii
- The purpose of the passage is mainly to introduce ----.**
 - the history of surfboards
 - the fishing methods used in Western Polynesia
 - the origins of surfing
 - the famous Hawaiian form of surfing today
 - the famous 15th century sport called 'he'enalu'

The word 'perfume' comes from the Latin 'per fumus', which means 'by smoke'. That's because ancient people noticed that smoke rising from their fires had a sweet smell. Up till that time, people could smell the scents of flowers and trees. But they couldn't preserve them. A flower that smelled nice after rainfall did not do so at night. Eventually, men discovered that some woods gave off sweet smells and by burning them, they could smell these scents whenever they wanted. One of the oldest uses of perfumes comes from the burning of incense and aromatic herbs in religious services. These herbs were often the aromatic gums gathered from trees. The Egyptians were the first to add perfume into their culture. Then, the Chinese, Hindus, Arabs, Greeks, and Romans followed them. The Egyptians used perfume abundantly and made the first perfume bottles after they invented glass around 1000 BC. The early perfumes were very spicy. The first cheap scents were made in Roman times and Neron's wife, Poppaea, made a scented face cream for the rich upper class women of the Empire.

7. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) methods used in perfume production
- B) early history of perfume
- C) role of perfume in the modern world
- D) smell of smoke from burning wood
- E) religious ceremonies in the old times

8. According to the passage, ----.

- A) people burned incense and some herbs during their religious ceremonies
- B) Chinese people used perfume before the Egyptians did
- C) the Egyptians used perfume in very small amounts
- D) ancient people were not aware that flowers and trees had nice smells
- E) there were some flowers that smelled sweet both after rainfall and at night

9. The passage suggests that ----.

- A) the Egyptians kept their perfumes in wooden bowls
- B) spices were rarely added to perfumes in the very old days
- C) Roman women who used scented face creams belonged to the lower class
- D) ancient people discovered burning wood as a method of producing scents
- E) ancient people collected aromatic gums from some trees to make herbal medicines

Lake Malawi in Africa is the third largest lake there and the ninth largest in the world. Scottish explorer David Livingstone was the first European to reach the lake in 1859, so it has sometimes historically been called "Livingstone's Lake" by some Europeans. In fact, when Livingstone arrived at the lake's shores, he named it "Lake Nyasa" and the country was named Nyasaland. When the country became independent in 1964, the new republic chose the name of Malawi and the lake was given its current name. Lake Malawi covers nearly 24,000 square kilometres, about one fifth of the country's total area. The water is fresh and there are no tides or currents. It contains over 220 varieties of fish, most of which are not found anywhere else in the world. There are also crocodiles, but these usually keep away from inhabited areas. The lake has a changing character, based on the time of the day, the weather and the season. One moment the water may be as smooth as silk, and then suddenly there may be waves as high as 7 meters.

10. The passage indicates that ----.

- A) a few European explorers discovered Lake Malawi before the 1850s
- B) David Livingstone gave his own name to the lake in 1859
- C) Malawi was already a republic when Livingstone first arrived there
- D) Lake Malawi was originally known as Lake Nyasa
- E) the country was given the name Malawi in 1964 because it was the name of the lake then

11. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) people often see crocodiles near Lake Malawi
- B) the lake is the biggest lake in Africa
- C) most of the fish species of the lake are rarely found in other lakes
- D) the water of the lake contains a lot of salt
- E) the lake is always calm in every season

12. In the passage, we can't find any information about ----.

- A) which part of the world the lake is
- B) how large the lake is
- C) the characteristics of the lake
- D) the history of the lake
- E) how deep the lake is

The Grants are travelling round the world by horse-drawn caravan. They have just reached the capital of Mongolia, more than 12,000 kilometres away from their starting point in Scotland. Four years ago, they fetched their caravan to Holland where they bought their first horse, Offy. The caravan is large enough for David, Kathy, his wife, and three children as well as their belongings. Offy managed to pull them as far as France, where Traceur, a much stronger horse, had to take over. The journey has not always turned out to be as the Grants had planned. In some places, they were caught up in unpleasant weather conditions and thus spent longer than they had intended to. Life in the open air has not always been easy, either. They have suffered extreme cold in Kazakhstan and extreme heat in Mongolia's grasslands. Luckily, they have all remained in considerably good health. Soon they will head for Beijing and then the Pacific, where they will catch a boat to Canada. It will be another two years before the family arrives back home.

13. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the Grants first travelled from Holland to Scotland
- B) Traceur started to pull the caravan in France
- C) the only problem the Grants have is the size of the caravan
- D) the Grants have never had any delays so far
- E) the children have suffered serious illnesses due to extreme weather conditions

14. We understand from the passage that the Grants ----.

- A) will have travelled for six years in total when the journey is over
- B) stayed at camp sites in most of the countries they went to
- C) are going to fly to Canada at the end of the journey
- D) have been away from home for two years now
- E) are expecting to arrive in Beijing in two days' time

15. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the difficulty of travelling in a caravan
- B) the advantages of visiting many places in the world
- C) a strange hobby and its results
- D) a unique way to see the world
- E) raising children in a horse-driven caravan

Mum flung open the sitting-room door and announced, 'Morning, Anna, time for your tablets.' She tried to march in briskly, like nurses she'd seen on hospital dramas, but there was so much furniture in the room that instead she had to wrestle her way towards me. When I'd arrived in Ireland eight weeks earlier, I couldn't climb the stairs because of my dislocated kneecap, so my parents had moved a bed downstairs into the Good Front Room. Make no mistake, this was a huge honour: under normal circumstances we were only let into this room at Christmas time. The rest of the year, all familiar leisure activities – television-watching, chocolate-eating, bickering – took place in the cramped converted garage, which went by the grand title of Television Room.

16. It is clear from the passage that Anna ----.

- A) returned to her parents' home in Ireland after graduating from college
- B) had some kind of injury before she arrived in Ireland
- C) has been staying with her parents since she had a car accident
- D) got seriously sick soon after she came to her parents' house
- E) came from Ireland two months ago to visit her mother

17. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) Anna's mother was a nurse when she was young
- B) Anna used to watch TV in her bedroom before she was moved to the Front Room
- C) the Television Room used to be a garage
- D) Anna's parents are divorced
- E) Anna thinks it was a mistake to return to her parents' house

18. One point the author does NOT mention in the passage about the room she is staying in is that ----.

- A) it has too much furniture, so it is difficult to move around the room
- B) it is on the ground floor of the house
- C) it was rarely used when Anna was a child except on special occasions
- D) it is the room where the family used to spend most of their time together
- E) it is referred to as the Good Front Room

The "Mosquito" is an electronic device which emits loud, high-frequency sounds resembling those of a buzzing insect. Because the ability to hear high-frequency sounds deteriorates as people grow older, the ultra-sonic tones produced by the "Mosquito" are most likely to be heard by children, teenagers and younger adults, generally anyone under the age of 25. When the "Mosquito" is turned on, older adults will usually only hear a faint buzz, but younger people and children should hear a very annoying noise. In an effort to combat the anti-social behaviour associated with groups of youths in public places, many shopkeepers have chosen to install the "Mosquito" outside their premises. Gangs of teenagers hanging about in shop entrance ways and other public places can sometimes cause serious problems like physical assault. Many retailers who have installed the "Mosquito" device are reporting a dramatic reduction in such problems as a result.

19. According to the passage the "Mosquito" is a device invented to ----.

- A) keep away thieves from shops
- B) protect old people from the violence of gangs
- C) help old people to hear better
- D) provide peace in public places
- E) help mothers find their lost children

20. One can understand from the passage that old people ----.

- A) are more sensitive to high frequency sounds than youngsters
- B) are usually disturbed by the noise made by the Mosquito
- C) have difficulty hearing high-frequency sounds
- D) often speak in a low voice which is hard to hear
- E) suffer from serious hearing problems

21. It can be inferred from the passage that installing the "Mosquito" device ----.

- A) has greatly helped discourage the gangs of teenagers from gathering in front of the retailer's shops
- B) is quite costly despite its many advantages
- C) in public places is not recommended because it may lead to some hearing problems
- D) has forced many retailer shops to close their doors so that their customers won't be affected by the annoying sound
- E) is considered to be a sign of anti-social behaviour because its buzzing sound irritates most people

In Borneo, people and orangutans have been living together for thousands of years. However, the relationship between orangutans and people has changed dramatically over the past 100 years. The tropical rainforests are under increasing pressure from loggers, farmers, and large agriculture companies. As people use more and more land, less is left as wild tropical rainforest, which orangutans must have to survive. Poaching of orangutans for the illegal pet trade is another serious problem. The illegal pet trade in orangutans and many other types of wildlife is, unfortunately, very common throughout Southeast Asia. Every year, hundreds of adult female orangutans are killed and their babies are sold into the illegal pet trade. Many baby orangs die before they become pets. Stress and disease kills as many as four out of five baby orangs in the first few months after being caught.

22. It is pointed out in the passage that orangutans in Borneo ----.

- A) are likely to become extinct very soon due to environmental pollution
- B) have been the favourite pets of the local people for thousands of years
- C) are increasingly hunted by loggers and farmers
- D) are losing their natural habitat due to the destruction of rainforests
- E) are protected by strict laws

23. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Large areas of tropical rainforest are destroyed for wood and to create farms.
- B) Orangutans are not the only animals hunted for the illegal pet trade.
- C) Poaching and habitat destruction threaten the orangutans.
- D) Most of the orangutan babies die before they become pets.
- E) Forest fires kill large numbers of orangutans every year.

24. According to the passage, many baby orangutans ----.

- A) are killed by poachers
- B) die from stress and disease
- C) are treated badly as pets
- D) cannot find food to eat
- E) are hunted for food

"Mice can retrace their steps because they arrange objects to help them remember where they have been" say researchers. These rodent 'road signs' – piles of seed shells, leaves and other small objects – could be the first evidence of such sophisticated behaviour in any mammal apart from humans. The phenomenon was discovered by researchers at Oxford University, UK, who noticed that wood mice tended to move piles of small objects, and then return to them frequently. Researchers developed the theory that these were primitive signs that helped mice to find their food easily. To test this idea, the researchers brought eight wild mice into a controlled environment inside a laboratory and left them to explore the place. There were small white discs left scattered around this new landscape. A video camera recorded exactly how the mice acted. The mice seemed to wander randomly around the nesting box. However, further away, the mice tended to collect the white discs, and move them to more interesting areas. The mice would then explore the area around the disc, continually returning to it – perhaps to familiarize themselves with it.

25. The passage makes it clear that researchers have found proof that mice ----.

- A) generally live in nests full of white objects
- B) leave signs to help them remember places
- C) think any white object is food
- D) are as sophisticated as humans
- E) easily get lost, just like humans

26. It can be understood from the passage that mice ----.

- A) use 'road signs' to find their neighbours' nest
- B) can never adapt to a new environment
- C) have some behaviour patterns that researchers have not been able to understand
- D) use 'road signs' to mark the place where they hide food
- E) can't survive in laboratory environments

27. The passage clearly states that the behaviour of the eight mice in the experiment was ----.

- A) greatly astonishing for the researchers since they never expected such behaviour
- B) was recorded by the researchers by means of a video camera
- C) what gave early humans the idea to make 'road signs'
- D) considered to be the result of their fear of the laboratory
- E) evidence that the mice are scared to leave their nesting places

The Yukon River begins in Canada's Yukon Territory. With a total length of 1,979 miles, it is the fourth longest on the continent. Many other rivers flow into it as it runs from East to West across central Alaska. Some of the rivers are fed by melting glaciers. This gives the Yukon its strange whitish, or milky colour. The river generally freezes in October and melts again in May. Large ice dams sometimes form and cause large-scale flooding. As the Yukon nears the Bering Sea, it breaks into many smaller rivers, forming a delta. This fact makes it impossible for large ships to travel up the river.

28. As it is pointed out in the passage, the Yukon River ----.

- A) is an important tourist attraction due to its whitish colour
- B) remains frozen for more than ten months in a year
- C) can hold several small ships but only a few large ships at a time
- D) is fed by only a few rivers that run from East to West
- E) has a milky colour because of the waters coming from melting glaciers

29. According to the passage, someone who goes to the Yukon River in March ----.

- A) should witness the melting of the Yukon River
- B) might see a large ship travelling up the Yukon river
- C) is most likely to encounter a frozen river
- D) can easily travel up the Yukon River on a ship
- E) will probably suffer from a flood caused by melting ice

30. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) there are three other rivers that are longer than the Yukon River in North America
- B) it is quite usual for large-scale floods to occur in the Yukon Territory due to heavy rains
- C) the Yukon river is slowly getting dry
- D) large ships used to travel up the Yukon river in the past
- E) the Yukon River is the main transportation means for the Yukon Territory

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. ----. The landscape, first of all, is bare and strange. Then, the far northern climate is not ideal for tourism, either. The winter weather is extremely severe and summers are short and cool. The remote location also means that many products have to be imported and so they are expensive.

- A) Iceland is closer than you think – and more fun than you've ever dreamt of
- B) Iceland is very attentive towards sustainable tourism
- C) Iceland is not a place for the ordinary tourist
- D) Make your dreams of an action and adventure trip to Iceland come true
- E) Tourism has in the last few decades increased in value for the Icelandic economy

32. People who work in large office buildings get sick more often than what would be considered normal. They may have headaches, stomachaches, or sore, red skin. The reason for this lies in the buildings themselves. These large buildings usually have windows that cannot be opened. The same air stays in the building for a long time and becomes unhealthy. ----.

- A) On the other hand, looking at a computer screen all day can be hard on your eyes
- B) In addition, smoking is usually banned in such office buildings
- C) In conclusion, we can say that indoor air quality problems are not limited to homes
- D) As a result, it may be full of chemicals that come from the furniture, the rugs, or the photocopy machines
- E) In fact, an air conditioning system provides cooling, ventilation, and humidity control for all parts of an office building

33. A thesaurus is an indexed compilation of words with similar, related, and opposite meanings. ----. However, these should not be taken as a list. The entries are also designed for drawing distinctions between similar words and assisting in choosing exactly the right word. A thesaurus entry does not define words. That work is left to the dictionary.

- A) A user may not be able to distinguish between the different meanings of the same word unless each is presented in context
- B) Yet, the term itself is derived from an ancient Greek word which means "storehouse" or "treasury"
- C) That's why users may need guidance in using a thesaurus correctly
- D) The entries in a thesaurus usually include synonyms and antonyms
- E) Adjectives and adverbs, however, seldom convey any meaning useful for indexing

34. The city of Naples happens to be built on one of the most beautiful horseshoe bays in the world. On the roundest part of the horseshoe is the volcano Vesuvius, which used to light the night sky with a wine-red glow. Below it is the ruined city of Pompeii. ----. On the other arm is Naples, the dream of painters, poets, as well as lovers of music, beauty and architecture.

- A) Naples can be described as a beautiful, attractive but mysterious city
- B) Naples is a city of temptation for everyone, with its castles, villas, churches, walls, gates, palaces, parks, fountains and museums
- C) Pompeii was destroyed in A.D. 79 by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius which killed thousands of people
- D) One arm of the horseshoe is the peninsula of Sorrento, famous for its oranges, lemons and chestnuts
- E) Famous artists from all over the world visited Naples as part of their training and fell in love with it

35. Despite serious attempts of many statesmen and despite the existence of anti-discrimination laws, men and women are still not equal. So it's not surprising that many advocates of the Women's Liberation Movement around the world decided to go on strike several months ago and are refusing to work until their demands are met. ----. The movement also launched a campaign to encourage all women workers around the world to join them.

- A) However, women were given greater rights in marriage, divorce and inheritance
- B) The reason for withdrawing labour is their belief that they don't receive equal pay for equal work
- C) The term women's rights refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women
- D) Women are also looking for the right to vote and participate in government and law making in many countries
- E) That men are superior to women is still a debatable topic

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) People wanted to be able to fly long before there were airplanes. (II) The Chinese are generally credited with the discovery of the kite that could fly in the air. (III) Early scientists studied birds' wings to see how they worked. (IV) Then they tried to build wings of feathers to attach to their bodies. (V) But when they actually tried to fly, they never managed to stay up in the air for too long.

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

37. (I) It is possible that some form of life has existed or continues to exist on the planet Mars. (II) Astronomers have discovered dozens of planets around nearby stars during the past decade. (III) They have managed this by studying how an object's gravity affects the orbit of the parent star. (IV) Practically all of the discovered planets are big ones; gas giants like Jupiter, which are presumed to be inhospitable to life. (V) Meanwhile, hints of smaller, rocky planets like our Earth have also been found.

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

38. (I) You can make life more difficult for thieves by carrying your wallet in an inside pocket instead of a back pocket. (II) The inside pocket is safer as it is easier to feel a hand dip into it than either of your back pockets. (III) Because most pickpockets are very skilful, it would be a good idea to wear jackets with zipped or buttoned inside pockets. (IV) And if you have the habit of taking off your jacket during lunch or other sit-down stops, keep an eye on your jacket. (V) However, bank robberies are more commonly seen on busy streets.

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

39. (I) Teenagers today have more educational opportunities than their grandparents did. (II) To begin with, more and better schools with modern facilities are being built all over the country. (III) Scholarships are available in greater numbers for many deserving students. (IV) Moreover, modern colleges serve fast food in their students' cafeterias. (V) Thus, compared to the adolescent of 60 years ago, today's adolescent has a much better chance to get a well-rounded education.

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

40. (I) There is strong debate over the issue of where gunpowder first originated and how it spread throughout the world. (II) While no definite consensus has been reached, most scholars would agree that gunpowder was discovered in China. (III) When burnt, gunpowder produces hot solids and gases which act as a propellant in firearms and fireworks. (IV) Indeed, the first references to gunpowder in Chinese literature occur in a Daoist text that dates to the 800s AD. (V) However, many of its early applications and uses were probably discovered in India.

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

TEST 9

Zoos have been around for centuries and they've changed a lot over the years. In the Middle Ages, wealthy people kept exotic animals in their gardens. Public animal parks appeared in European cities in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The Philadelphia Zoo, the first in the United States, opened in 1874. Until a few decades ago, most zoos were organized by creature—primates in one area, cats in another, birds somewhere else. In recent years, zoos have instead begun grouping animals that would normally interact in the wild. Moreover, instead of **confining** animals behind bars, designers are creating landscapes that resemble the environments in which these creatures would naturally be found. Nearby signs provide information about the animals, their habitats, and threats to the environment in parts of the world where they normally live.

1. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the changes related to the grouping of animals and the layout of the zoos over the years
- B) the first zoo which opened in 1874 in the United States
- C) exotic animals which rich people used to keep in their gardens
- D) the cruelty of keeping animals in cages in the zoos
- E) the public animal parks of the late 1700s and early 1800s

2. It is pointed out in the passage that in most zoos today ----.

- A) animals belonging to different species are always kept in separate cages
- B) animals are kept in environments which look like their natural environments as much as possible
- C) certain animals such as cats and birds are not kept in cages anymore
- D) only the dangerous animals are put behind the bars and the rest can wander around freely
- E) primates and cats share the same habitat

3. The word "confining" in the passage probably means ----.

- A) feeding
- B) providing
- C) creating
- D) finding
- E) restricting

Have you ever wondered why a word means what it means? If so, you might consider a career as a linguist. Linguists study the nature and structure of human speech. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Doesn't sound like a science? Well it is! Linguists gather data and test out ideas to make conclusions about language. So, like other scientists, they use the scientific method to answer questions. For example, scholars discovered a mysterious language written in caves and books found in western China. When linguists decoded this ancient language, called Tocharian, they found that it was unlike any of the languages spoken by the neighbouring people who live there today or who used to live there long ago. This provides linguistic evidence that the Tocharian-speaking people probably came from far away to settle in what is now China.

4. Much of the passage is devoted to ----.

- A) explaining why words mean what they mean
- B) discussing the nature and structure of human speech
- C) giving advice to people who want to become linguists
- D) describing how linguists decode ancient languages
- E) supporting the idea that linguistics is a science

5. It is clear from the passage that the scientific method ----.

- A) applies to natural sciences but not to social sciences
- B) requires gathering data, testing out ideas and making conclusions
- C) was first introduced by the ancient Chinese
- D) can not be used in linguistics in the same way it is used in other sciences
- E) is based on predictions, beliefs and interpretations of scientists

6. We learn from the passage that the Tocharian language ----.

- A) was different from any other language spoken in China
- B) was an ancient Chinese dialect spoken in western China
- C) is only spoken by a small group of people today
- D) still remains to be a mystery for linguists
- E) was a spoken language with no alphabet

The Scottish national costume for men is a kind of skirt which is called a kilt. The Scottish like to be different from other Westerners. They are also proud of their country and its history, and they feel that the kilt is part of that history. That's why the men still wear kilts at old-style dances and on national holidays. They believe they are wearing the same clothes that Scottish men always wore throughout history. However, kilts are not really so old. Before 1730, Scottish men used to wear long shirts and wrapped blankets around their shoulders. But, in 1730, a factory owner changed the blanket into a skirt, which is now known as the kilt. That's how the first kilt was made.

7. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) there have been many changes in the national costumes of the Scottish
- B) no one knows for sure why the men in Scotland still wear kilts
- C) the Scottish men have the most ancient national costume of all in Europe
- D) the Scottish men are allowed to wear kilts only on national holidays and at old-style dances
- E) men in kilts is not an unusual sight in Scotland

8. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) there are several other nations whose national costumes include kilts
- B) Scottish men have always worn the same kind of clothes throughout their history
- C) Scottish men don't feel uncomfortable about wearing kilts
- D) no other people in Europe are as loyal to their history as the Scottish are
- E) the custom of Scottish men's wearing kilts is as old as the history of the nation

9. The author of the passage seems to be of the opinion that ----.

- A) Scottish men's efforts to look different are useless
- B) wearing kilts might not be regarded as a historical tradition for Scottish men
- C) it is good to be proud of one's own country and its history
- D) it is ridiculous for Scottish men to wear kilts
- E) Scottish men should continue to use blankets instead of kilts

Researchers claim that food eaten while watching TV increases, the risk of obesity in children. In previous years, however, it was thought that obesity was just the result of an inactive lifestyle, usually determined by sitting in front of the TV. To prove their new claim, researchers observed an 11-year-old girl, Rosie, who is overweight although she is an active child. In an experiment, they gave Rosie her favourite food, pizza, one evening while she was sitting in front of the television and the next evening, when she was sitting at the table. Rosie ate 3 more pieces of pizza when watching TV. So, if she ate pizza every day while watching TV, it would be extra 118 pizzas a year or 81900 calories. Why? Perhaps, when the brain is distracted by television, the child does not understand whether he/she is full and keeps on eating. The researchers have concluded that how children eat is as important as what they eat. Therefore, children should eat at a dinner table with the television turned off.

10. The researchers have discovered that children ----.

- A) love pizza more than other kinds of food as it is easier to eat while watching TV
- B) refuse to eat anything while watching TV since it distracts them
- C) who have weight problems usually enjoy watching the advertisements of pizza restaurants
- D) if allowed, prefer to eat pizza almost every evening
- E) eat more while they are watching TV

11. We understand from the passage that in their experiment, the researchers observed Rosie mainly because ----.

- A) her favourite food is pizza
- B) she loves watching TV
- C) she loses her appetite if the TV is not turned on
- D) she is active but overweight
- E) she is trying to lose weight

12. The passage suggests that the researchers wanted to discover ----.

- A) the connection between children's obesity and their eating habits while watching TV
- B) the effects of watching TV on children's psychology
- C) the total number of pizzas a child can eat in a year
- D) the kind of food that is healthy for children
- E) the number of calories a child can gain in a year

During my first stay in America, one of the things that struck me as different for a Turkish person was the fast pace of the service in restaurants. In America, the food service industry is geared solely toward making the greatest profit possible. Therefore, unlike Turkish restaurants, restaurants in America have a strict division between the wait staff and customers and over-familiarity between the two is generally frowned upon. The waiter or waitress is there to serve the meal, run errands between the customer and the kitchen and then make sure that the bill is paid promptly so that the table can be vacated and readied for the next incoming group. High turnover is essential as it also ensures more tips to be collected by the wait staff, mostly working for pay below minimum wage. That's why American tourists are usually surprised by the slower pace of the service in Turkish restaurants. And the friendly manner in which they are treated encourages them to linger over their meal.

13. The writer implies that the wait staff in American restaurants ----.

- A) generally frown upon customers who don't leave high tips
- B) are not very intimate with their customers
- C) work for very high wages, unlike their Turkish counterparts
- D) try to make customers stay longer and eat more
- E) treat customers disrespectfully so that they will leave sooner

14. We can understand from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) does not recommend eating out at restaurants in America
- B) implies that American tourists usually complain about the service in Turkish restaurants
- C) thinks the wait staff in American restaurants deserve higher tips
- D) has been to America more than once
- E) praises restaurants in America for their friendly atmosphere and fast service

15. The passage is centred on the comparison of ---- American and Turkish restaurants.

- A) higher food prices in
- B) quality of the food served in
- C) the high profits made by
- D) manner of service in
- E) cleanliness of the kitchens of

Honoré de Balzac is a renowned 19th century French novelist and playwright. His masterwork was a multi-volume collection of almost 100 novels and plays entitled "La Comédie Humaine", which presents a panorama of French life. Balzac's extensive use of detail to illustrate the lives of his characters and his unfiltered representation of society made him an early pioneer of literary realism. He is especially famous for his complicated characters. The "Comédie Humaine" was unfinished when he died as he never even started most of the books he planned to include. Balzac was obsessed with revising his works and even revised his finished works during publication, which caused difficulties for both himself and the publisher. Some say that this 'bit by bit' style of writing is a reflection of Balzac's own life. Although he tried to stay connected to the social world which inspired his writing, he did not spend as much time in salons and clubs as many of his characters did; he enjoyed a solitary life and he was always busy due to his heavy writing schedule.

16. Which of the following is not true about Honoré de Balzac?

- A) He portrays simple characters that are easy to understand.
- B) He portrays French society realistically, without any exaggeration.
- C) He had the habit of keeping on modifying his works.
- D) He is classified as a realist in European literature.
- E) He wrote his books a little at a time and thus took a long time to finish them.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that Honoré de Balzac ----.

- A) left some books unfinished because he was too lazy
- B) was not very fond of going out into the social world
- C) made sure to produce one work at a time
- D) is best known for his comedies
- E) spent most of his time in salons and clubs like his characters

18. According to the passage, which of the following could be categorized as a negative aspect of Balzac's writing style?

- A) Extensive use of details
- B) Obsession with revising
- C) Unfiltered representation of society
- D) Detailed illustrations of his characters' lives
- E) Being inspired by the social world

Scientists now know that people are born with a general tendency toward a certain level of happiness, and they tend to maintain that mood in their day-to-day lives. You probably know people who are cheerful most of the time as well as those who are generally more quiet and serious. More than half of a person's "happiness quotient" comes from the personality he or she is born with. Extreme events, such as winning a lottery or being injured in an accident, can cause temporary bursts of happiness or sadness in every kind of person. But eventually, people return to about the same emotional state they're normally at. So, what about the remaining part of the happiness quotient? About 10 percent of that quotient depends on external circumstances, such as how much money people make, how healthy they are or how much they are loved. And the rest is entirely up to you. What's more, you can always refer to a guidance book or counsellor to learn a few strategies to make yourself happier, no matter how happy or sad you are to begin with.

19. The passage suggests that a person who is generally serious and solemn ----.

- A) will not get happy if he/she happens to win the lottery, even for a short time
- B) never experiences a temporary burst of happiness
- C) may turn into a very happy person for the rest of his/her life
- D) is never affected by positive external factors or conditions
- E) will return to this mood after an incident that has cheered him/her up for some time

20. The passage explains that to a large extent, a person's level of happiness depends on his/her ----.

- A) personality
- B) health
- C) wealth
- D) family
- E) love

21. The passage gives us the message that ----.

- A) there are no strategies that can help people feel happier
- B) if you are sad to begin with, there is no way to make you feel happier
- C) whatever your general mood is, you should tend to keep it up in your daily life
- D) people's happiness level depends partly on whether they want to be happy or not
- E) it is no use trying to feel happy if something bad has happened

The problem with hobbies is that they can so easily take over your life. They either monopolise it making too many demands on your time, or, worse, they physically invade your living space. A friend of mine is haunted by the desire to collect bottles, a passion which started quite by chance some years ago and has now reached an absurd stage, where he has literally had to rebuild his house to accommodate the 3,429, at the last count, assorted exhibits. Some of his bottles are indeed worth having, including an example of the very first Coca Cola design, a hand painted wine bottle from the 1920s, and some rather attractive milk bottles. However, the overwhelming majority are ordinary and should have been taken away to a bottle bank years ago. The reason he has hung on to them all this time is far from clear, though I suppose that's true for all hobbies. If only my friend has chosen bottle tops – such a collection would fill three drawers at most!

22. In the passage, it is suggested that ----.

- A) some hobbies may bring unexpectedly weird results
- B) you don't have to live in a big house if you are a collector
- C) hobbies are fun as long as you have enough money for them
- D) a hobby can be a dangerous thing when it starts changing your personality
- E) people who are short of time cannot have a hobby

23. Which one of the statements is TRUE?

- A) The author's friend would have more bottles today if he hadn't thrown some of them away years ago.
- B) None of the bottles that the author's friend has collected have any significance.
- C) The author's friend stopped collecting bottles when the number reached 3,429.
- D) Collecting bottle tops instead of bottles would have saved the author's friend a lot of space.
- E) A collector of bottles can make money out of a good collection.

24. The author is of the opinion that his friend ----.

- A) had a good reason for saving every single bottle
- B) now should start using his drawers as there is no room left on his shelves
- C) should have chosen to collect a smaller item rather than objects that occupy so much space
- D) has a unique collection, with all its items being attractive
- E) should give up his hobby and take interest in something else

In 1612, a teenage girl, Arjumand Banu, married 15-year-old Shah Jahan, ruler of the Mughal Empire. Renamed Mumtaz Mahal, she bore Shah Jahan 14 children and became his favourite wife. After Mumtaz died in 1629, the grieving emperor resolved to create a fitting monument. It took 20,000 workers and 1,000 elephants nearly 20 years to complete this monument—the Taj Mahal. Built of white marble, the Taj sits on a sandstone platform. A 137-foot high dome tops the mausoleum. The surrounding garden contains four water channels representing the four rivers of Islamic paradise. Shah Jahan was never able to complete a black marble mausoleum he planned for himself. Deposed by his son, Shah Jahan was imprisoned in the Red Fort of Agra, and spent lonely hours staring across the Jamuna River at the monument to his beloved queen. He was eventually buried beside her in the Taj Mahal.

25. It is clear from the passage that the Taj Mahal ----.

- A) stands on a marble platform across the Jamuna River
- B) was built as a symbol of the Islamic paradise
- C) is a monument erected by an emperor to honour the memory of his wife
- D) was built to commemorate the love between Shah Jahan and Arjumand Banu after their deaths
- E) was the name Shah Jahan called his favourite wife

26. One can understand from the passage that Shah Jahan ----.

- A) succeeded to the throne in 1612
- B) never took another wife after he married Arjumand Banu
- C) was buried beside his wife in the Taj Mahal according to his own will
- D) began the project of building a mausoleum for himself too but couldn't finish it
- E) was forced to leave the throne to his son due to his ill health

27. The passage states that during Shah Jahan's imprisonment, ----.

- A) the building of the Taj Mahal hadn't been completed yet
- B) he could see the Taj Mahal from the windows of the Red Fort of Agra
- C) the Mughal Empire had expanded to its greatest limits under his leadership
- D) he soon died of grief over the tragic end of his reign
- E) he had to spend the rest of his life outside the city of Agra

Jackie Chan was already the highest paid actor in Asia, with more than 60 films under his belt, when he finally made it big in Hollywood with the action-comedy *Rumble in the Bronx* (1995). Born into poverty, Chan spent his childhood in rigorous physical training at the China Drama Academy in Hong Kong. In the 1970s he began getting work in Hong Kong action movies as a stuntman, then in small parts as an actor. By 1980, he was a lead player responsible for his own projects, avoiding the Bruce Lee model of the intense, courageous hero in favour of the comic, reluctant hero that is now Chan's trademark. He acts, produces, directs and performs his own stunts, and his well-choreographed fight scenes are almost always performed with everyday objects instead of weapons.

28. It is understood from the passage that before he came to Hollywood, ----.

- A) Chan's acting career was limited to being a stuntman in action films
- B) Chan lived in poverty in Hong Kong
- C) Chan had already received worldwide recognition for his acting
- D) Chan's films were nothing more than the bad copies of Bruce Lee films
- E) Jackie Chan had already enjoyed tremendous popularity with his films in Asia

29. The passage emphasises that unlike Bruce Lee, Jackie Chan ----.

- A) attended the academy to take drama education
- B) took small parts in action movies in Hong Kong
- C) created a funny character who doesn't actually want to fight
- D) didn't employ his martial art skills in his films
- E) has never been seen to kill a person in his action movies

30. We learn from the passage that Jackie Chan ----.

- A) is popular with people of all ages because of his good-natured acting style
- B) never uses stuntmen in dangerous action scenes
- C) always writes his own scripts
- D) owes his fame to his parents who were both actors as well
- E) is one of the best-known names in kung fu films worldwide

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. While some food can be eaten raw, many foods undergo some form of preparation for reasons of safety, palatability, or flavour. ----. It may also involve mixing, heating or cooling, pressure-cooking, fermentation, or combination with other food.

- A) Still, the consumption of raw food is a universal practice among animal species
- B) Food is traditionally obtained through farming, ranching and fishing
- C) Heat is applied to a food to change its flavour, texture, appearance, and nutritional properties
- D) At the simplest level this may involve washing, cutting, trimming or adding other foods or ingredients, such as spices
- E) However, frying food is not as healthy as broiling and steaming

32. Hurricanes are tropical storms with winds of over 75 miles per hour. They begin as thunderstorms that form over areas of the ocean where the water temperature exceeds 27 degrees Celsius. Although hurricanes themselves are only a real concern to coastal areas, they often give birth to tornadoes. These funnel clouds turn inland, leaving destruction in their wakes. ----.

- A) New weather technology makes it easier to predict rain and snow
- B) Due to global warming, climates are changing
- C) For example, they destroy power lines, damage homes and other property
- D) Consequently, in some countries around the world, there is going to be drought due to lack of rain
- E) With the onset of the winter season, the temperatures vary from normal to a few degrees below normal

33. During the war in Vietnam in the 1970s, many villages were destroyed. People were left homeless, so they moved to the city. The cities were often overcrowded, with little hope for a good life. ----. As a result, many schools and colleges in the United States had to expand their English language programs to cater for these Vietnamese refugees.

- A) After the war, Vietnam also began to repress its ethnic Chinese minority
- B) This led many people to leave their homeland and move to the United States
- C) Up to two million civilians left the country after the communist takeover
- D) The government embarked on a mass campaign of collectivization of farms and factories
- E) For many decades, Vietnam's economy was plagued with inefficiency and corruption in state programs

34. Today women are active in the business world, from running their own small neighbourhood shops to running major corporations. Even though women are highly visible in many executive positions and various professions, their absence is noted in the blue-collar job field. For instance, there are very few female taxis or public bus drivers. ----. And although in large hotels and upscale restaurants and cafes, female staff is present, the service is still often provided by males in smaller ones.

- A) This shows the increasing importance of the role of women in society on the whole
- B) In general, it seems that women are truly lacking in the public transportation industry
- C) Moreover, most young people get a substitute job to make some money while they are in school
- D) As a result, women are easily employed in both blue collar and white-collar jobs alike
- E) Moreover, some workers do not mind the long hours and unpleasant conditions of a job as long as it pays well

35. The term 'fictional autobiography' refers to novels about a fictional character written as though the character were writing their own biography. These novels generally do not follow a strict autobiographical guideline since they are strictly fictional. Carol Shield's novel, "The Stone Diaries" is an example of a fictional autobiography. ----.

- A) However, a memoir is slightly different from an autobiography because it has a more intimate focus on one's own memories and feelings
- B) When writing an autobiography, you focus on three major things: who you are in life, what life means to you and what your outlook on the future is
- C) The term may also apply to works of fiction claiming to be autobiographies of real characters
- D) Until the last 21 years or so, few people who had no genuine claim to fame tried to write and publish a memoir
- E) Carol Shields has been honoured with numerous awards for her novels and plays

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Some of the most famous classical composers died quite young. (II) Among these, for example, were Schubert and Mozart, who both died in their thirties. (III) The cause of Mozart's death cannot be determined with certainty though. (IV) But not all composers have had short lives. (V) Bach lived until age 65 and Haydn until age 69.

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

37. (I) Mo-tse, a famous Chinese philosopher who lived 2300 years ago, spent three years making an eagle kite and managed to fly it. (II) This was considered to be the first kite in the world. (III) Kite flying was eventually spread by traders from China to Korea, and across Asia to India. (IV) When the invention of paper decreased the cost of kites, they quickly spread among the common people. (V) Kites made in Tianjin, Beijing and Weifang, for example, are considered superior to other styles.

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

38. (I) People often think that of all the animals that can be seen at a zoo, apes and monkeys are the most popular. (II) But a survey has shown that big cats are actually more popular. (III) For example, in many countries, big cats and other dangerous exotic animals cannot be kept as pets. (IV) More than one third of the people who participated in the survey chose lions and tigers as their favourite zoo animals. (V) And apes and monkeys were the first choice for only 23 percent and 12 percent chose penguins and seals as their favourite zoo animals.

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

39. (I) A gray, grim landscape with barren trees would normally mark the month of December every year. (II) Yet, autumn's riot of red, orange and yellow came late this year. (III) Some say droughts and a warm summer have played a big role in this year's delayed colour change. (IV) However, others blame it completely on global warming. (V) Consequently, for years, scientists have studied why leaves turn red, orange and yellow in fall.

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

40. (I) Sometimes when you are given a multiple-choice question on an exam, you realize that you don't know the correct answer. (II) You may, however, be able to determine it through a process of elimination, in which you consider all the choices one by one, questioning their reasonableness. (III) Multiple choice tests often require less time to administer than would tests requiring written responses. (IV) Some of them will be obviously absurd and may be eliminated. (V) That which is left may be a fairly safe guess.

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

TEST 10

Writing is not an easy skill. Not only does it require the ability to organize and express ideas in the mind, it also requires the ability to get the muscles in the hands and fingers to form those ideas, letter by letter, on paper. Experts say teachers and parents should suspect dysgraphia if a child's handwriting is unusually difficult to read. Letters might be sized or spaced incorrectly. Capital letters might be in the wrong places. The child's hand, body or paper might be in a strange position. These can all be signs of dysgraphia. Spelling problems can also be related to the disorder. Many people have poor handwriting, but dysgraphia is more serious. Dysgraphia is a neurological disorder that generally appears when children are first learning to write. Writing by hand can be physically painful for people who have the disorder. And it can appear with other learning disabilities, especially involving language.

1. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) the symptoms of dysgraphia
- B) what precautions should be taken with children who have dysgraphia
- C) medical advice to parents with children suffering from dysgraphia
- D) how dysgraphia is differentiated from other learning disorders
- E) how to improve spelling and writing

2. According to the passage dysgraphia should be suspected if ----.

- A) the child has difficulty in reading
- B) the child's handwriting is too difficult to read
- C) the child is not strong enough to write
- D) the child does not enjoy writing
- E) the child has difficulty expressing himself orally

3. We can understand from the passage that dysgraphia might appear ----.

- A) in children who are over stressed
- B) when a child starts writing for the first time
- C) if the environment the child is writing in is not comfortable
- D) in children with parents who have the same disability
- E) in children who cannot focus their attention on what they write

Aberdeen is a historical city in the north of Scotland. The city lies between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don. Across the rivers lie medieval bridges. The city is most famous for its buildings dating from the 1800s. Many are built of granite, and, as a result, Aberdeen is often called the granite city. The most important industry in Aberdeen is tourism. The city is the centre for the area known as Royal Deeside, a countryside of fine scenery and ancient castles. Many of Aberdeen's public parks and gardens abound in roses and form a spectacular attraction for visitors. Other important industries of the city include engineering, shipbuilding, paper making, textile and clothing, and manufacturing. Since the 1970's, the production of petroleum in the North Sea has brought more growth and wealth to Aberdeen.

4. It is pointed out in the passage that Aberdeen ----.

- A) is the most beautiful city in Scotland
- B) is a popular tourist attraction
- C) has just a few ancient buildings although it is a very old city
- D) is not an industrial or commercial city
- E) is famous for its old wooden houses

5. The city's recent wealth is mostly based on ----.

- A) the tourism industry
- B) textile and clothing manufacture
- C) engineering and shipbuilding
- D) petroleum production in the North Sea
- E) the paper making industry

6. One may infer from the passage that ----.

- A) Aberdeen is a prosperous city with its various sectors of industry
- B) public parks and gardens in the city attract more tourists than the old buildings
- C) Aberdeen is the most ancient city of Europe
- D) granite is the most common material used to build the new buildings in the city
- E) Aberdeen is an international educational centre with its reputable universities

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) is written by English author Charles Dodgson under the assumed name Lewis Carroll. It's a characteristic work of "nonsense literature", and considered a classic example of the genre. It tells the story of a girl named Alice who, following a mysterious white rabbit, falls down a rabbit-hole to enter "Wonderland", an absurd and fantastic world inhabited by many strange characters with feelings or characteristics like those of human beings. The tale is filled with references to Dodgson's friends and enemies, and to the lessons that British school children are made to memorize. It plays with logic in ways that have made the story of lasting popularity with adults as well as children. It is commonly referred to by its abbreviated title. *Alice in Wonderland*, which was popularized by its numerous film and television adaptations. The story has a follow-up named *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*, which makes no reference to the events in the former book, but has similar ideas and settings.

7. According to the passage, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* ----.

- A) is no longer as popular as it used to be although it is considered a classic
- B) is a typical representative of "nonsense literature"
- C) was written after *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*
- D) appeals only to children since it was particularly aimed at them
- E) was written by Dodgson and edited by Lewis Carroll

8. Which of the following is true about *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*?

- A) Its events are repeated in the book that follows it.
- B) Film and TV adaptations of the story commonly use its reduced title.
- C) Alice is the name of a peculiar creature disguised as a little human girl.
- D) It has no references to people in real life.
- E) Adults reading the book criticize it for the nonsense it contains.

9. The main purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) give a detailed, thorough description of all the characters in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
- B) compare and contrast two fantasy books that are connected
- C) explain the characteristics of nonsense genre, giving examples
- D) introduce the book called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
- E) discuss the odd combination of logic and fantasy in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*

Edward VII (1841 – 1910) succeeded his mother, Queen Victoria, to the throne on January 22, 1901, upon her death. Edward VII was King of the United Kingdom until his death on 6 May 1910. Before accession to the throne, Edward held the title of Prince of Wales, and has the distinction of having been heir to the throne longer than anyone in British history. During the long reign of his mother, which lasted 63 years, he was largely excluded from using any political power but came to represent the wealthy and privileged elite. Edward's reign, now called the Edwardian period after him, saw the first official recognition of the office of the Prime Minister in 1905. King Edward VII played a role in the modernization of the British Home Fleet and the reorganization of the British army. He developed good relations with France and other European countries, for which he was popularly called "Peacemaker". But, these were sadly contradicted by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

10. Which of the following is NOT true about Edward VII?

- A) He became King when his mother died in 1901.
- B) He waited for many years to become the monarch.
- C) He spent most of his life as heir, not as King.
- D) As heir to the throne and Prince of Wales, he had a lot of political say.
- E) During his reign, he maintained peace with other European countries.

11. It is suggested in the passage that ----.

- A) the office of Prime Minister did not exist until the Edwardian period
- B) British history is full of heirs who waited longer than Edward VII for accession to the throne
- C) in his youth, Edward VII despised the privileged aristocracy
- D) being a warrior himself, Edward VII focused greatly on the improvement of the British army
- E) the UK was not on good terms with France before World War I began

12. The passage does NOT mention Edward's ----.

- A) contributions
- B) status before becoming King
- C) personal traits
- D) accession to the throne
- E) predecessor

Like people, animals also take time out to rest. In fact, sleep is a necessity for every animal that's ever been studied, including whales, octopuses and even fruit flies. The fact that all animals make time for sleeping, even under potentially dangerous circumstances, suggests that sleep must serve a crucial function. And indeed, some evidence suggests that sleep offers animals several benefits. It may be primarily a way for animals to save energy and stay out of harm's way. This may help explain why meat-eating critters sleep more than herbivores, animals that dine solely on plants. Herbivores, like cows and zebras, need to spend more time searching for and grazing on food than do meat eaters, such as lions and other big cats. A lion that has just fed on an antelope won't have to eat again for several days. So a big cat might be better off snoozing for a spell after it eats, rather than prowling around and risking injury.

13. The passage clearly states that animals ----.

- A) can never sleep when they are likely to be in dangerous situations
- B) have less risk of injuries when they are sleeping
- C) that eat only plants sleep more than critters do
- D) tend to sleep more if they are hungry but cannot find food
- E) tend to sleep whenever they feel that they are in danger

14. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) it takes a herbivore a long time to find food and feed itself
- B) a cow that grazes for hours will need to sleep for a long time to make up for the energy it has lost
- C) a lion that has just fed itself on a lot of meat may not be able to sleep easily
- D) according to scientists, fruit flies never have the need to sleep
- E) a big cat that has just eaten an antelope soon starts to prowl around to look for more food

15. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the fact that octopuses and whales need to rest, like other animals do
- B) the idea that there can be no connection between animals' need to sleep and their need to save energy
- C) a comparison between the eating habits of some animal species
- D) the reasons why some animals feed on just plants
- E) the necessity of sleep and rest for animals

Today English is the world's most important language. One in ten people speak it as their mother tongue and it has a larger vocabulary than any other language. English belongs to the Indo-European family of languages, which developed from a parent language first spoken about five thousand years ago in central-northern Europe. From there, it spread to the rest of Europe and the Middle East, and over time it developed into a series of new tongues. Old English was later heavily influenced by French following the Norman invasion. Then in the 16th century, due to the invention of printing, the increase in opportunities for education and growth of international trade and communication, this form of English changed into the language we now speak. Language change continues to the present day, although since 1800, the major area of change has been in vocabulary rather than grammar. The Industrial Revolution and the two world wars are among the reasons for the expansion of vocabulary. Another factor is the growing influence of media.

16. Which of the following can NOT be said of English, as it is described in the text?

- A) English spread to Europe from the Middle East.
- B) No other language has more vocabulary words than English.
- C) Ten per cent of the world population speaks English as their mother tongue.
- D) The English we know today is very different from Old English.
- E) English can be classified under the Indo-European family of languages.

17. We can understand from the passage that English ----.

- A) became the language of international trade in the 16th century
- B) has not changed at all since the 19th century
- C) does not contain any foreign vocabulary words
- D) was altered to its latest form after the Norman invasion
- E) spoken today owes its presence to the developments in technology, education and trade

18. In the passage, it is implied that ---- the change of vocabulary in English language since 1800.

- A) radio and TV broadcasting has been the only reason for
- B) the change in grammar hasn't been as big as
- C) no change in any other world language has been as obvious as
- D) the Industrial Revolution and the two world wars have hardly had an impact on
- E) English has become the most popular language despite

One of the major reasons why we fail to find happiness or create a unique lifestyle is because we have not yet mastered the art of being. While we are home, our thoughts are still absorbed with solving the challenges we face at the office. And when we are at the office, we find ourselves worrying about the problems at home. We go through the day without really listening to what others are saying to us. We may be hearing the words, but we aren't absorbing the message. We find ourselves focusing on past experiences or future possibilities without noticing that the day is slipping by. Lifestyle is developing a unique focus on the current moment while drawing from it all of the substances, and the wealth of experience and emotions that it has to offer. Lifestyle is taking time to watch the sunset or listening to the sound of silence. Lifestyle is capturing each moment so that it becomes a new part of what we are. And until we acquire a unique lifestyle, we will never master the art of living well.

19. The writer implies that we ----.

- A) have managed to find happiness quite easily
- B) have all created our unique lifestyles
- C) are all aware that the day is slipping by
- D) are usually absorbed in different thoughts and worries
- E) are usually able to concentrate only on the moment we are living

20. The writer mentions "taking time to watch the sunset" ----.

- A) because it's a way of capturing the moment
- B) as it would give us the chance to see its beautiful colours
- C) in case we may not see it again
- D) as it would allow us to have a good time
- E) so that we can describe it to others later on

21. The passage mainly aims to teach us how to ----.

- A) master the art of being and living well
- B) stop worrying about the future
- C) start planning for the future
- D) forget the unpleasant experiences of the past
- E) achieve success and wealth in life

Prometheus was the Titan god of forethought and crafty counsel who was entrusted with the task of moulding mankind out of clay. His attempts to better the lives of his creation brought him into direct conflict with Zeus. Firstly he tricked the gods out of the best portion of the sacrificial feast, acquiring the meat for the feasting of man. Then, when Zeus withheld fire, he stole it from heaven and delivered it to mortal kind hidden inside a fennel-stalk. As punishment for these rebellious acts, Zeus ordered the creation of Pandora (the first woman) as a means to deliver misfortune into the house of man, or as a way to cheat mankind of the company of the good spirits. Prometheus meanwhile, was arrested and bound to a stake on Mount Caucasus where an eagle was set to feed upon his ever-regenerating liver. Generations later the great hero Heracles came along and released the old Titan from his torture.

22. It is clearly stated in the passage that Prometheus was one of the Titans who ----.

- A) was held responsible for providing man with the faculties necessary for his preservation
- B) tricked the other gods into robbing Zeus of his sacred fire
- C) was punished by death for his rebellious acts
- D) was given the task of making man
- E) made man superior to all other animals with his gift of fire

23. It is stated in the passage that as part of the punishment for Prometheus' rebellious acts, Zeus ----.

- A) withheld the fire from men
- B) gave mankind all his evils
- C) commanded the first woman be made to cause trouble to man
- D) imposed a sentence for man to live in darkness without fire
- E) sent him Pandora to imprison him on Mount Caucasus

24. At the end of the passage, we learn that Prometheus ----.

- A) was chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where a vulture preyed on his liver and killed him
- B) was arrested but escaped punishment with the help of Heracles
- C) shot and killed the eagle that had been torturing him for ages
- D) was freed from his torments by Heracles
- E) submitted to his oppressor to bring his state of torment to an end

Urbanisation is the process in which people leave the countryside or rural areas to move into cities. Since World War II, the world has experienced a phenomenal amount of urbanization along with industrialization. Consequently, almost all big cities worldwide have undergone a fast population growth. To many people, the city has basically become a place where crime occurs and where the poor live. However, urbanization is normally a necessary process for the growth of culture or civilization. What has actually made the process seem bad is in fact the present massive urbanisation. It is also true that the cities of the world consume 75% of its resources and produce most of its waste. Briefly, most big cities today are filthy parasites, which require the 'surrounding areas' to provide them with food, water and energy. They depend on global forests, seas and the atmosphere to act as their dustbins. Of course, these could all be prevented if only cities could be made greener and more sustainable.

25. The passage mainly explains that ----.

- A) the larger the cities grew, the more development they led to in the surrounding areas
- B) the big cities are the major contributors to the global warming that threatens life on earth now
- C) urbanization can cause a water scarcity in the cities themselves as well as in their surroundings
- D) the present massive urbanization seems to have created problems rather than contributing to culture
- E) people should stop living in cities and move into the countryside

26. Which of the following ideas is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) Many cities today are faced with population growth and pollution.
- B) When we talk about cities, we cannot disregard their impact on culture.
- C) There is a need for greener and more sustainable cities.
- D) Cities are responsible for producing most of the waste in the world today.
- E) The cities of the world consume only half of its resources.

27. We understand from the passage that massive urbanization ----.

- A) is a term that relates to the cities' surrounding areas that deplete all their resources
- B) is a result of industrialization which also leads to population growth and the contamination of air and sea
- C) is a term that refers to the shortage of food and water supplies which results mainly from the greenhouse effect
- D) is usually quite beneficial for mankind since it results in the expansion of culture and civilization
- E) is a process that causes high consumption of goods, which boosts international economic interactions

Adobe is one of the oldest building materials in use. It is basically just earth or mud that has been moistened with water, sometimes with chopped straw or other fibers and then it is allowed to dry in the desired shape. Adobe is a good thermal mass material, holding heat and cold well. Commonly it is shaped into uniform blocks that can be stacked like bricks to form walls, but it can also be simply piled up over time to create a structure. The best adobe soil will have between 15% and 30% clay in it to bind the material together with mostly sand or larger aggregate. Too much clay will shrink and crack excessively; too little will allow fragmentation or crumbling into pieces. Adobe blocks can be formed by pouring it into molds and allowing it to dry in them. Or it can also be pressed into blocks using a hydraulic press.

28. The passage clearly states that ----.

- A) mud is the basis for making adobe bricks
- B) finding the right kind of soil to make adobe from is always difficult
- C) adobe buildings are usually too hot to live in
- D) adobe bricks cannot be broken easily
- E) as a construction material, adobe has many advantages over concrete or cement

29. Which of the following ideas is NOT indicated in the passage?

- A) Adobe may contain straw and clay in addition to water
- B) Adobe contains sand or crumbs of soil bound together
- C) The amount of clay used in making adobe soil is very important
- D) Adobe blocks must be shaped by hand
- E) Adobe soil requires the use of clay as a binding material

30. We understand from the passage that, the process of making adobe bricks ----.

- A) is very costly
- B) is environmentally friendly
- C) requires a lot of electrical power
- D) can only be possible in cold weather
- E) is not very practical

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. People from almost all cultures throughout history have been making and wearing jewellery. Since ancient times people have worn jewellery to decorate their fingers, wrists and necks. Ancient peoples who lived near the ocean used the shells of sea creatures to make jewellery. ----. These examples tell us that jewellery often was made from whatever material was found.

- A) One of gold's important qualities is that it is a very soft metal
- B) Several other metal working methods were developed in ancient times
- C) Other ancient peoples used materials like small coloured rocks, animal bones and teeth
- D) The ancient Egyptians were experts of the *cloisonné* method
- E) Some valuable ancient jewellery still exists today

32. The history of Egyptian football goes back to 1882, the beginning of the British occupation. As the military camps of the occupying forces spread around the corners of Egypt, the Egyptians began to meticulously watch the foreign soldiers play the novel new game from behind the fences. ----. However, the majority found it interesting and engaging and Egyptians soon began playing football on the streets of the major cities and villages.

- A) Some of them said it was odd, and not worthy of experimenting with
- B) On 19 February 1921, the first official Egyptian competition was held, bearing the name of Prince Farouk Cup
- C) The Egyptians quickly became the masters of the game
- D) The more they were familiar with the game, the more they liked it
- E) Now in Egypt, football is part of the national identity and cultural fabric

33. Scientists believe that the earth's climate may be warming up. This trend probably began thousands of years ago. Many areas of the earth used to be covered with ice that has now melted. ----. Scientists think that part of the reason for this acceleration may be carbon dioxide pollution from industry and automobiles.

- A) Glaciers are recognized as one of the most sensitive indicators of global warming
- B) Evidence for climatic change is taken from a variety of sources that can be used to reconstruct past climates
- C) However, in recent years, the warming trend has speeded up
- D) The issue of global warming has entered popular culture since the late 20th century
- E) Some of the most immediate effects of recent climate change are becoming apparent through effects on biodiversity

34. ----. A study published in *Foreign Affairs* this year asserts that 15 out of every 100,000 urban inhabitants in Latin America are killed each year. And according to the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, 1,900 serious crimes take place in South Africa every day. It is estimated that urban violence has risen by three to five per cent per year over the last 20 years. What is worse, the degree of violence has intensified as well.

- A) Incidence of robbery has increased in the urban areas
- B) The accompanying increase in fear and insecurity has led to a wide-scale preoccupation with the phenomenon of violence
- C) Poverty is one of the major reasons for the violence occurring in the big cities of the western world
- D) Among the approaches developed to understand the interrelated causes of violence, the most common is the ecological model
- E) Personal safety in many cities of the world has become a pressing concern

35. Every second, one hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment. Scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. ----. Therefore, governments are reluctant to restrict or control it.

- A) Logging, however, means jobs for people and profits and taxes for the government
- B) The Indiana forest products industry, for example, is the sixth largest manufacturing industry in the state, employing over 56,000 people
- C) Modern ground based logging operations require the use of heavy machinery in the forest
- D) Removal of trees alters species composition, the structure of the forest, and can cause nutrient depletion
- E) Deforestation results from removal of trees without sufficient reforestation, and results in declines in habitat and biodiversity

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Each spring, most of the countries in the world move their clocks ahead one hour. (II) Its chief purpose is to save energy by reducing the use of electricity for lighting. (III) However, some businesses around the world are trying to stop this legislation. (IV) The only states that do not move their clocks are Hawaii and most of Arizona in the US. (V) That is because computer systems used by banks, airlines and other businesses must be changed each time to recognize the new start date for daylight saving time.

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

37. (I) The oriental cockroach, an insect, is known as a water bug or black beetle, too. (II) It has wings but cannot fly. (III) The female produces an average of 8 capsules containing about 16 to 20 eggs. (IV) You must consult an expert if you want to get rid of cockroaches at home. (V) These capsules are carried by the female for about 30 hours and either dropped or attached to a protected surface near a food source.

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

38. (I) Can you imagine living in a place four times colder than your freezer? (II) The highest capital city in the world is La Paz in Bolivia, which is 4090 metres above sea level. (III) Because there isn't much oxygen, people are said to breathe with difficulty. (IV) In fact, some arriving in La Paz need to be given oxygen sometimes. (V) However, one good thing about La Paz is that it is a great place to play golf because the ball is said to go further.

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

39. (I) The chances of picking up a respiratory infection rise when you are travelling. (II) In general, the greatest risk of infection is from your hands touching someone else and then touching your face. (III) Air travel is particularly burdened with infection hazards. (IV) Doctors found that the risk of airplane passengers coming down with a cold or flu after a flight is higher than the risk when using other forms of transportation. (V) The reasons include the close quarters and inadequate circulation of air on airliners.

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

40. (I) Dialects in the English language are varieties that differ in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar from each other and from Standard English. (II) In fact, Standard English is itself a dialect. (III) British linguists distinguish dialect from accent, which refers only to pronunciation. (IV) Some members of ethnic groups speak their own native languages in addition to English. (V) American linguists, however, include pronunciation differences as part of the definition of regional or social dialects.

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

TEST 11

Have you ever seen a diamond in a ring? An opal in a necklace? A pearl earring? Diamonds, opals, and pearls are types of gemstones. A gemstone is a mineral, rock, or organic material that is used for jewellery, ornamentation, or art. A gem, such as a diamond, is a type of gemstone that must be cut and polished for its beauty to be visible. Opals and pearls may be styled into jewellery or art without any cuts or polishing. They are gemstones, but not gems.

Gemology is the study of gemstones, which includes gem properties, locations, and origins. Gemology is often studied by people in the jewellery business, including business owners, buyers and designers. Others studying gemology include antique dealers and auction house catalogers. People in these jobs need to be able to identify gems and gemstones, describe their properties, and put a value on them.

1. According to the passage, gems are different from gemstones in that ----.

- A) they are found in abundance in nature
- B) they are organic
- C) they have to be cut and polished
- D) they can be used in jewellery
- E) they are less expensive

2. We can NOT infer from the passage that ----.

- A) all gems are gemstones, but not all gemstones are gems
- B) opals and pearls are the most valuable gems in the world
- C) diamonds are not very beautiful before they are cut and polished
- D) pearls are used in jewellery in the shape that they are found in nature
- E) experts on gemology know a lot about the characteristics of different gemstones

3. One point made in the passage is that antique dealers and auction house catalogers ----.

- A) usually do not know about gemstones as much as jewellery designers do
- B) should be able to determine the price of specific gems and gemstones based on their properties
- C) are called gemologists whereas those who design jewellery are not
- D) must have a university degree in gemology
- E) are in high demand as increasing amounts of synthetic gems are manufactured

The **well-worn** theories that reading in dim light damages your eyes and you need eight glasses of water a day to stay healthy are among seven "medical myths" exposed and contradicted in a paper published on Dec, 21, 2007 in the British Medical Journal, which traditionally carries light-hearted features in its Christmas edition. Two U.S. researchers took seven common beliefs relating to health and searched the archives for evidence to support them. For example, despite frequent references in the popular press to the need to drink eight glasses of water, they found no scientific basis for the claim. The researchers also disproved the popular myth that eating turkey makes you drowsy due to *tryptophan*, an amino acid that it contains. They found that turkey has no more of the acid than chicken or minced beef. What causes sleepiness at Christmas or on New Year's Eve is probably the consumption of lots of food and drinks on those occasions.

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) there is no scientific evidence for the need to drink eight glasses of water a day
- B) the content of the British Medical Journal is always light-hearted
- C) the researchers found that eating turkey makes people sleepy
- D) neither chicken nor minced beef contains as much tryptophan as turkey does
- E) the British Medical Journal has published seven health claims without showing any evidence

5. We can understand that the popular health theories mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) were absolutely made up by the popular press
- B) startled the US researchers and led them to carry out a series of experiments
- C) are scientifically untrue although believed by many people
- D) will be more effective and people will no longer question their validity
- E) have just been verified by two US scientists

6. When referring to some popular medical beliefs, the writer uses the phrase 'well-worn' to show that these beliefs ----.

- A) existed only in myths
- B) are very useful and practical
- C) are ancient theories
- D) are sensible and worthwhile
- E) have been repeated very often

The coast is drawing us powerfully. When we get there, I hope it is not filled with the remains of human hope; the mess of restaurants, shops and tall buildings, trailers and rusted coke cans, fast food stands and paint factories. I hope it is not packed with people. I hope we have not so burdened the coast that it blunts the hopes we once sharpened on it. If there is a special gift we leave our children and grandchildren, it is the chance to stand alone on a sand dune, the faraway cries of seagulls in their ears, the glint of wave-tossed sun in their eyes, the iodine smell of salt and seaweed in their noses, their imaginations reaching out towards a distant mote, pausing, and then sailing bravely beyond the gentle curve of the horizon.

7. One can understand from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) wants to surprise his grandchildren with the gifts he bought for them
- B) is going back home after a quiet day on the beach
- C) is on his way to the coast for the first time after a long time
- D) is the owner of a five-star hotel on the beach
- E) is a contractor who is building an apartment complex on the beach

8. In this passage, the writer does NOT ----.

- A) tell us what he would like the beach to be like
- B) relate his hopes for the younger generations
- C) reflect his concern about environmental pollution
- D) emphasize the importance of modern facilities on beaches
- E) relate what he is afraid the beach will be like

9. The passage ----.

- A) is a narrative
- B) is very descriptive
- C) presents and supports an argument
- D) has an informative tone
- E) is simply an anecdote

My father came back from Chicago, tears running down his face and his outstretched hands offering me my favourite chocolate mints and, with regret, my manuscript, which publishers turned down. Both my father and mother now counselled me to write no more. My father, after showing a great concern for it, said to my mother, with a sigh, "That girl might be happy if her stories ever get published; but surely, if she writes on, she will be the most miserable person that ever was born. I can give no consent to it." I was sincerely affected with his words. And I resolved not to think of writing any more, but to give it up, upon my father's desire. But, alas! A few days wore it all off. A few weeks later, I resolved to close my bedroom door on him to prevent his further demands, and started to write again on my typewriter, which, by cruel chance, was a present he had given to me last year although he now protested its use.

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the father ----.

- A) encouraged his daughter to continue writing when he returned from Chicago
- B) was glad that his daughter's manuscript was rejected
- C) wanted his daughter to stop writing since he was worried about her
- D) was against his daughter's writing from the very beginning
- E) had no doubt that the girl's writings would be published very soon

11. According to the passage, the young girl ----.

- A) was made to stay in her room by her father, as a punishment
- B) paid no attention to her father's words at first
- C) locked herself in her bedroom for weeks due to her anger at her parents
- D) was determined to quit writing at first, after hearing what her father said
- E) was angry with her father for not having bought her a typewriter

12. The passage implies about the girl that ----.

- A) she had bought herself a typewriter a year ago and hidden it in her room
- B) she got her father's permission to write again a few weeks after his demand
- C) her decision to stop writing did not last very long
- D) she was a famous professional writer although she was very young
- E) having such a cruel and demanding father made her a miserable person

Hans Christian Andersen (1805 - 1875), the author of many world-famous fairy tales, was born into a poor Danish family. He displayed a wide imagination early, which was fostered by the indulgence of his parents. The death of his father in 1813 left the boy entirely to his own devices. He ceased to go to school and built himself a little toy-theatre at home. He spent his days making clothes for his puppets and reading all the plays of Shakespeare. Throughout his childhood, he had a passionate love for literature. He memorized and recited Shakespeare plays using his puppets as the characters. King Frederick VI was personally interested in the strange boy and sent him to a grammar-school at Slagelse. Before even being admitted to this school, Andersen had already published his first story, "The Ghost at Palnatoke's Grave". Andersen, a very backward and unwilling pupil, actually remained at grammar-school until 1827. He later describes these years as the darkest and bitterest in his life for he had serious learning difficulties and the school staff forbade him to write.

13. Which of the following statements is true about Hans Christian Andersen according to the passage?

- A) His parents showed a lot of tolerance to his wide imagination.
- B) After his father's death, he stopped reciting plays with his puppets at home.
- C) He was always interested in literature although he had no formal schooling.
- D) When he was a child, he made puppets and performed Shakespeare's plays to make money to go to school.
- E) He was very fond of his years in Slagelse, especially for the encouragement he got from his teachers.

14. The passage indicates that Hans Christian Andersen ----.

- A) had not started writing until he went to Slagelse
- B) owed his success and fame as a poet and writer to his education and professors
- C) had to leave grammar school in 1827 because of the poverty of his family
- D) was discovered and supported by King Frederick VI
- E) was very successful at Slagelse despite his learning difficulties

15. The emphasis of the passage is mainly on Hans Christian Andersen's ----.

- A) career achievements
- B) life as an author
- C) youth
- D) handicaps as a writer
- E) success as both a poet and author

The armadillo is a strange looking creature which has evolved over millions of years. It is, in fact, the only mammal that has a real shell. There are twenty-one different species of armadillo and they originally only lived in South America. However, it is widely believed that, around 1850, they crossed the Rio Grande, the long river that serves as a boundary between U.S and Mexico. So, now they can be found as far as Colorado in North America, although they cannot really survive the cold. It is a mystery how they crossed the Rio Grande. But they are very good swimmers and they can hold their breath under water for up to ten minutes. They have two ways of defending themselves. One is by curling up under their shell, which is very useful against small predators, though a jaguar would be able to get its mouth around the armadillo and crack the shell. The other is by suddenly jumping straight up into the air, which usually shocks the predator long enough for the armadillo to get away.

16. According to the information given in the passage, the armadillo is an animal ----.

- A) that is unique to South America
- B) that usually lives in water
- C) which cannot survive in rivers
- D) that is considered a reptile because of its shell
- E) that was found only in South America until 1850

17. It is assumed that the armadillo ----.

- A) crossed the Rio Grande and reached North America
- B) is in danger of extinction because of the changes in the world's climate
- C) living in South America didn't have a shell
- D) first came to being around 1850s
- E) can always live anywhere regardless of the temperature

18. The author informs us that the armadillo can protect itself from all its enemies by ----.

- A) putting itself in a curled up position under its shell
- B) climbing up a tree after leaving its heavy shell behind
- C) taking the enemy by surprise when it jumps directly into the air
- D) jumping into the water and staying there until the danger is over
- E) jumping high to attack the enemy

Over 2,500 years ago the ancient Greeks began to stage a sporting contest every four years in the town of Olympia. The competition, which became known as The Olympic Games, attracted athletes from all over Greece to compete in events such as running, long jump, javelin and discus throwing, wrestling, boxing and chariot racing. The competition was for men only, and women were not even allowed to go and watch. Each competitor covered his body with olive oil to highlight his physique, and then competed in the nude. The event was not only a celebration of sporting ability, but also a celebration of the beauty of the human body. The Games were held until 389 A.D., after which they were outlawed by the Roman Emperor Theodore I the Great. Some historians believe he saw the event as a pagan religious festival, and, therefore, a threat to Christianity and Christian morality.

19. It is clear from the passage that being a male was the main participation criterion in the Olympic games, and ----.

- A) women could only be admitted as spectators
- B) they had to be of Greek origin to be allowed into the contests
- C) being physically attractive was not important
- D) the opposite sex was completely excluded from the events
- E) only those who were chosen would compete at Olympia

20. We learn from the passage that the ancient Olympic Games ----.

- A) celebrated the harmony between the mind and the body
- B) were organized in Athens but named after the town of Olympia
- C) required athletes to be naked for competitions in order to reveal the beauty of the body
- D) were held every four years in honour of some specific gods
- E) attracted both male and female athletes from all over Greece

21. In 389 A.D. the Games were banned by Theodore I the Great, because ----.

- A) he wanted to stop the Greeks maintaining their old traditions
- B) some historians convinced him to do so saying it posed a potential threat to the empire
- C) Christian morality ordered people not to be seen nude in public
- D) he was opposed to the event's being celebrated in honour of Olympian gods
- E) he thought the festival would damage Christian ethics because of its pagan qualities

In his use of critical reasoning, and by his constant commitment to truth, Socrates set the standard for all subsequent Western philosophy. Since he left no literary documents of his own, we are dependent upon contemporary writers like Aristophanes and Xenophon for our information about his life and work. As a pupil of Archelaus during his youth, Socrates showed a great deal of interest in the scientific theories of Anaxagoras, but he later abandoned inquiries into the physical world for a dedicated investigation of the development of moral character. Having served with some distinction as a soldier at Delium and Amphipolis during the Peloponnesian War, Socrates got involved in the political turmoil that consumed Athens after the War, then retired from active political life to work as a construction worker and to raise his children with his wife. After inheriting a modest fortune from his father, Socrates used his financial independence as an opportunity to give full-time attention to inventing the practice of philosophical dialogue with an attempt to analyse moral character.

22. It is pointed out in the passage that although Socrates is considered to be the founder of Western philosophy, ----.

- A) Socrates was mostly engaged in politics throughout his life
- B) there are no documents of his own that would reflect his life or work
- C) much of Socrates' thinking derives from his teacher, Archelaus
- D) Socrates is best known for his scientific theories
- E) most of our knowledge of Socrates comes from the works of his pupils, Aristophanes and Xenophon

23. The passage states that after Socrates fought in the battles of the Peloponnesian war, ----.

- A) back in Athens he took active part in politics for some time
- B) he decided to commit himself to the observation of the physical world
- C) he was given an office in the Athenian government
- D) he preferred to settle down rather than carry on his philosophical studies
- E) he had to work as a construction worker to maintain his family

24. We can conclude from the passage that the practice of philosophical dialogue ----.

- A) had been improvised by Socrates long before he quit his occupation as a stonemason
- B) made Socrates the father of political philosophy
- C) was first described by Xenophon in one of his works about Socrates
- D) consisted of a series of questions posed to help people see their beliefs are wrong
- E) was Socrates' method to find the truth about moral character

Eating disorders involve serious disturbances in eating behaviour, such as extreme and unhealthy reduction of food intake or severe overeating, as well as feelings of distress or extreme concern about body shape or weight. Eating disorders frequently develop during adolescence or early adulthood, but some reports indicate their onset can occur during childhood or later in adulthood. Eating disorders tend to be more common in western industrialized countries. Generally, cultural factors are thought to stress standards and ideals of beauty and thinness that are difficult, if not impossible, to attain. Western culture is blamed for being obsessed with the human body and slim and beautiful appearance. Beauty is sold as the key to happiness and the ultimate goal. Such images of beauty are delivered in numerous women's magazines, on television, in films and other forms of mass media.

25. According to the passage, eating disorders may be caused by ----.

- A) mental disturbances
- B) low self-esteem
- C) drug addiction
- D) genetic factors
- E) some cultural factors

26. The writer in the passage claims that ----.

- A) eating disorders are not related to problems during upbringing
- B) dieting is highly promoted by current fashion trends, media and films
- C) people hardly ever develop an eating disorder in their later adult years
- D) by trying to look beautiful, we can overcome any eating disorder
- E) little children are more likely to develop eating disorders than young adults

27. Which of the following is NOT presented in the passage?

- A) the different types of eating disorders
- B) the societies where eating disorders are mostly seen
- C) the relationship between eating disorders and people's care about their body and shape
- D) the importance of physical appearance and beauty in modern societies
- E) some of the factors that lead to eating disorders

The woman had died without pain, quietly, as a woman should whose life had been blameless. Now she was resting in her bed, lying on her back, her eyes closed, her features calm, her long white hair carefully arranged as though she had done it up ten minutes before dying. The whole pale countenance of the dead woman was so collected, so calm, so resigned that one could feel what a sweet soul had lived in that body, what a quiet existence this old soul had led, how easy and pure the death of this parent had been. Kneeling beside the bed, her son, a magistrate with inflexible principles, and her daughter, Marguerite, known as Sister Eulalie, were weeping as though their hearts would burst out. She had, from childhood up, armed them with a strict moral code, teaching them religion, without weakness, and duty, without compromise.

28. We can understand from the passage that the author's depiction of the dead woman ----.

- A) creates a sense of agony for her two children
- B) implies that she had been involved in many wrongdoings
- C) represents the dignity and morality of her life
- D) shows how much pain she had coped with in her entire life
- E) displays the woman's ignorance about her children when she was alive

29. It can be concluded from the passage that the invaluable virtues of the dead woman ----.

- A) were transmitted to her children through their disciplined upbringing
- B) reduced the sadness and pain of her children
- C) are likely to be forgotten by her children in the future
- D) were more obvious in her son's strict principles about his job
- E) still failed to prevent her from being considered guilty by her relatives

30. One point NOT made in the passage is that ----.

- A) the children were almost devastated by the death of their mother
- B) the expression on the face of the dead woman was a sign of her good soul
- C) the pure life of the dead woman made her death pure and comfortable too
- D) religious values were a part of the dead woman's dignified life
- E) the moral values the woman had taught her children were more valuable than the fortune they inherited from her

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Two people in two different places died on the same day because of their cell phones. A man in Texas, weighing about 130 kilograms, had dropped his phone in a storm drain. As he was reaching in the drain to get the phone, he fell and got stuck in it. Unfortunately, he drowned in the drain water, despite the efforts of a boy who tried to pull him out. ----. He immediately jumped in the water to get it, but he drowned after struggling in the deep water for some time.

- A) In fact, nobody would have managed to save him as he was so heavy
- B) Apparently, he wouldn't have died if he hadn't tried to get his phone back from the drain
- C) On the same day, a teenager in North Carolina dropped his phone into a lake while he was fishing
- D) Police say the man might have consumed some alcohol before he dropped his phone
- E) However, the boy himself could have fallen because of the man's weight and got killed too

32. Nowadays, the men and women who go to US universities come from different backgrounds. University population includes students from different nationalities and from all income levels. However, variety wasn't always part of American university life. When Harvard opened its doors in 1636, its students were wealthy, white, and male. ----. Fortunately, not everyone thought like that. African American students could go to separate and highly respected universities such as Radcliff and Howard.

- A) A law opened up US campuses to students of all ethnic and economic backgrounds
- B) Many people didn't believe that women or minorities needed a university education
- C) The number of students from different backgrounds and women in university increased over time
- D) The US doesn't have a national university system, but a national idea of education
- E) Americans had to fight for equal rights for all members of society

33. The term "placebo" is used to describe a pill containing no medical ingredients, but often producing the same effect as genuine medication. Studies show that placebos satisfactorily relieve symptoms in an average of 35 percent of patients tested. ----. The explanation for this strange phenomenon is that the human mind can create actual changes in body chemistry as a result of what it believes.

- A) Some people believe in faith more than others
- B) The response to medical treatment changes from one person to another
- C) The severity of the illness is one of the factors that determined the recovery time
- D) However, modern medicine has made it possible to overcome serious symptoms easily
- E) These symptoms include fever, headache, anxiety, and post-operative pains

34. When someone passes away in the family, children may seem indifferent, but they are probably going through intense and confusing emotion. They feel a lot of the same things that adults feel, if you talk to them. ----. One of the big differences is that they grieve developmentally.

- A) In those days parents want to protect children from any pain
- B) As they get older they understand it differently
- C) They're young and they've got a whole life to overcome it
- D) But they show it differently
- E) That's confusing to parents, sometimes, because it looks like they're fine

35. A new kind of therapy, where cures are computer-generated is being used to treat severe phobias and alleviate physical and mental pain. In a typical therapy experience, the patient wears a helmet which blocks out the real world. It immerses the patient in a computer generated 3D world. ----. They allow the patient to see a single image with realism and depth. Headphones supply sound and a joystick lets the patient manipulate the scene. The combined sensory input creates the feeling of being in that virtual world.

- A) This helmet has two small screens next to each eye
- B) This idea was created in the early 1990s
- C) The military has used this virtual reality for years
- D) In order to view the 3-D images, simply stare at the picture until the image starts to take shape
- E) They allow patients to develop responses enabling them to cope with the real world

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) You can now see many of Rome's famous places without travelling to Italy. (II) A new computer program created by several universities around the world lets you see the city as it was in 320 A.D. (III) A visitor to "Virtual Rome" can see thousands of places throughout the ancient city, including the lion cages at the bottom of the Colosseum. (IV) The project cost \$2 million and took ten years to make. (V) Around 20 million tourists visit Rome each year.

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

37. (I) On the second Sunday in May, people in many countries around the world celebrate Mother's Day. (II) Mother's Day is a holiday that honours motherhood. (III) On that day, children show their appreciation to their mothers for their love and compassion, in different ways. (IV) Some people argue that such days are invented to encourage spending. (V) Some children make their mothers breakfast in bed, others make or buy gifts and cards, and some give them flowers.

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

38. (I) Keanu Reeves decided to be an actor at the age of 15, when he had a few acting lessons and got hooked. (II) His parents lived in Australia before settling in Toronto, Canada. (III) He went to auditions and got various parts in TV productions. (IV) At 19 he decided to take a risk and try his luck in Hollywood. (V) Within eight months, he got his first major role in *Youngblood*.

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

39. (I) Brown is a casual, informal colour. (II) It makes people around you feel comfortable. (III) Black, on the other hand, is quite a formal and serious colour. (IV) For instance, if a reporter wears a brown suit during an interview, he always gets all the answers he wants. (V) When you wear brown, you look similar to other people, so if you don't want to be noticed in a new group, wear brown!

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

40. (I) There are moments in our lives when we feel a great sense of accomplishment. (II) Imagine passing a difficult exam or getting the lead role in a play at school. (III) On the other hand, unsuccessful individuals have difficulty fitting in. (IV) At these times, we celebrate our achievements, our determination and our own special abilities. (V) What's more, the memory of these successes may help us through difficult times later in life.

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

TEST 12

January first is the beginning of a new year. As far back in history as we can tell, people have always celebrated the start of a new year. The people of ancient Egypt began their new year in summer. Today, most people celebrate New Year's Day on January first. People observe the New Year's holiday in many different ways. The ancient Babylonians celebrated it by forcing their king to give up his crown and royal clothing. They made him get down on his knees and admit all the mistakes he had made during the past year. The idea of admitting mistakes and finishing the business of the old year is the idea of making New Year's resolutions. A resolution is a promise to change or do something different in the coming year. Today, popular resolutions might include the promise to lose weight, stop smoking, or be more productive at work. Another resolution might be "don't sweat the small stuff." This means not to worry or get angry about unimportant things. Another resolution might be to remember to be thankful for the most important things in life, like family and friends.

1. In the passage, the idea of New Year's resolutions may be defined as ----.

- A) forcing people to change their behaviour
- B) making promises to people you love
- C) saying thank you to important people in your life
- D) going over your mistakes made in the previous year and making a new start
- E) making a list of all the good things that happened in the past year

2. In the passage, we can find all of the following examples to New Year's resolutions except for ----.

- A) admitting mistakes
- B) doing something different the following year
- C) not gaining weight
- D) thanking for the things we have
- E) earning more money

3. We can understand from the passage that people of Babylon celebrated the New Year by ----.

- A) wearing royal clothes
- B) eating and drinking together with their king
- C) making their king admit his mistakes
- D) giving their king a new crown
- E) kneeling down in front of their king

Since ancient times, people have often attempted to understand and treat mental disorders. Many early societies believed that demons caused abnormal behaviours. People with such behaviours were regarded as dangerous persons with insufficient self-control. They were imprisoned and sometimes locked in chains or sent to depressing institutions called asylums. During the late 1700s, the idea that abnormal behaviours resulted from serious personal problems began to be investigated. People started treating the mentally ill more humanely. During the 1800s, people believed in possible physical reasons for different kinds of mental disorders. In the early 1900s, Freud developed theories about the effects of unconscious drives on behaviour. In the late 1900s, researchers proposed several other theories and treatments of abnormal psychology. These proposals centred on the relationship of psychological, physical and social conditions in the individual and society.

4. It is obvious from the passage that in ancient times ----.

- A) societies ignored the mentally ill people and treated them as if they were normal
- B) mentally ill people were usually from the poor classes of the society
- C) people with mental disorders were not allowed to go out of their homes
- D) states or societies provided the mentally ill with special health care
- E) the mentally ill were believed to be captured by evil and were treated very cruelly

5. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) starting with the late 1700s, there has been much research into the cause of mental disorders
- B) even during the 1800's, the mentally ill were exposed to torture and cruelty
- C) people did not understand the role of physical factors in mental disorders until the end of the 19th century
- D) even today the mentally ill are treated badly by societies
- E) researchers could find no connection between mental disorders and physical conditions until the 20th century

6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) In ancient times the mentally ill were seen as dangerous since they didn't have self-control.
- B) Serious personal problems began to be seen as a cause of mental disorders during the late 1700's.
- C) The effects of unconscious drives on behaviour were introduced by Freud for the first time.
- D) In the 1900's, people with mental disorders were still seen as devilish and dangerous people who needed to be punished.
- E) Today, to treat a person with a mental disorder, psychologists consider all the psychological, physical and social conditions of the individual and society.

The basic claim in the video-game phenomenon is that video games are more likely to affect people's behaviour than TV because they are more influential. People don't just watch video games; they interact with them. These games are also repetitive and based on a rewards system. Repetition and rewards are primary components of classical conditioning, a proven psychological concept in which behavioural learning takes place as a result of rewarding or punishing particular behaviours. Also, since the brains of children and teens are still developing, they would, in theory, be even more susceptible to this type of "training." Moreover, there is some evidence to this effect, including a study reported in the journal "Psychological Science" in 2001.

7. The passage puts forward the idea that ----.

- A) both video games and TV negatively affect behaviour in exactly the same manner
- B) video games can shape behaviour through practice and reinforcement
- C) interaction between the player and the game reduces the unpleasant effects of video games
- D) people who play video games don't usually spend much time watching TV
- E) TV can never affect children's behaviour

8. One can understand from the passage that repetition and reward characteristics of video games ----.

- A) are the components that are typically observed among TV viewers
- B) convey the message that one is in control of one's own behavioural choices
- C) add some scientific support and validity to the claim about video games
- D) are likely to cause disappointment due to negative reinforcements or simple rewards
- E) have yet to be studied and formulated on a scientific scale

9. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) children and teens benefit a lot from video games
- B) the older people get, the more profoundly they will be affected by video games
- C) the content of a video game has no importance on the formation of behaviour
- D) to ensure good behaviour children should never be punished for their wrongdoings
- E) older people are less likely to be affected by conditioning through reward and punishment

The earliest personal computers (PCs), developed in the 1970s, consisted of a circuit board in a simple wooden box. Since then, computer makers have made many advanced PCs in metal and plastic casings and almost all big computer makers are now taking steps to make technology more environmentally friendly. Meanwhile, a company in Taiwan is producing an eco-friendly laptop encased in another natural material, bamboo, for the first time. It is called the Asus Eco Book and it has a case made of laminated bamboo strips available in different colours. "Harvesting bamboo, which is abundant, flexible, durable and fast-growing, is unlikely to harm the environment as processing wood from trees might be," a company executive said. "However, glues and laminates that are used for shaping and strengthening the bamboo strips may contain toxins." The product is still in the prototype stage and engineers are checking to see if bamboo is really suitable for laptops. The Eco book is a new approach for the Taiwan company, which has been making exclusive calf leather-bound notebook PCs and artificial alligator-skin models for executives and elite users.

10. According to the passage, the bamboo-encased laptop ----.

- A) is already on sale
- B) is in its experimental stage
- C) comes only in one colour
- D) contains no toxic substances at all
- E) is designed for special customers only

11. It is indicated in the passage that ----.

- A) the Taiwan company has chosen bamboo just because it is very suitable for laptops
- B) the Taiwan company has never used calf leather as laptop casings
- C) using bamboo in making laptops has advantages over using wood
- D) bamboo has already become a commonly used PC casing material in the world
- E) the only problem in making bamboo-encased notebooks is that bamboo is not easy to find

12. The purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) give detailed information about the earliest PCs
- B) compare metal and plastic encased laptops with those encased in bamboo
- C) explain why computer makers do not make wooden casings for notebook PCs
- D) introduce a new environmentally-friendly notebook computer
- E) discuss the steps taken for a more environmentally friendly technology

Euthanasia, also called "mercy killing", is the practice of painlessly ending the life of a human or animal suffering from an incurable, painful disease or condition. It allows the individual to die, sometimes by withholding medical measures. In fact, it is the practice of having a medically-assisted death. There are several different types of euthanasia, depending on the manner of practice. It differs from assisted suicide, which allows the individual to commit suicide using the drugs or equipment he is provided with. Euthanasia is illegal in most countries and it's a controversial subject worldwide mainly because there are many different moral dilemmas associated with it. At the extreme ends of disagreement, supporters say euthanasia, also known as physician aid in dying, is a merciful method of death. On the other hand, opponents of euthanasia tend to consider this method to be a form of murder. And some of them claim that especially involuntary euthanasia, which is conducted without an individual's given consent, is absolutely equal to murder.

13. The passage conveys all of the following ideas about euthanasia except that it ----.

- A) causes public argument and disagreement
- B) is supported by some people as a merciful act
- C) can also be defined as assisted suicide
- D) is an ethical issue as well as a medical one
- E) can be voluntary as well as involuntary

14. The passage suggests that euthanasia ----.

- A) cannot be practiced unless the patient agrees to have it done
- B) is allowed and practiced in most countries around the world
- C) can be classified according to the way it is practiced
- D) is never compared to murder by anyone
- E) is merely a family issue and does not involve physicians

15. The writer of the passage is obviously ----.

- A) in favour of assisted suicide rather than euthanasia
- B) convinced about the necessity of assisted death
- C) an active supporter of euthanasia
- D) against involuntary euthanasia
- E) objective in his presentation of the issue

A new study has provided the strongest evidence ever of how on-the-job stress raises the risk of heart disease. It does so by disrupting the body's internal systems. The findings from this long-running study, which involved more than 10,000 British civil servants, also suggest that biological changes which are caused by stress may play a more direct role than was previously found. According to the researchers, one of the problems is that people are always sceptical whether work stress really affects them biologically. This is the first large-scale population study looking at the effects of stress from everyday working life on heart disease. The researchers measured the civil servants' stress levels by asking them questions about their job demands. They conducted seven surveys over a 12-year period and found that chronically stressed workers, who were found to be under severe pressure in the first two of the surveys, had a 68 percent higher risk of developing heart disease. The link was strongest among people under 50, according to the study.

16. The word 'It' in the second sentence of the passage is used to refer to ----.

- A) strong evidence
- B) the risk
- C) heart disease
- D) on-the-job stress
- E) a new study

17. Which of the following ideas is NOT suggested in the passage?

- A) There were previous studies which were conducted on smaller numbers of people.
- B) The new study extended over a period of 12 years.
- C) Previously, no connection was found between stress and the risk of heart disease.
- D) People are not sure if work-related stress affects them biologically.
- E) The new study shows that workers under constant stress are at a higher risk of heart disease.

18. We learn from the passage that, ----.

- A) most of the British civil servants have very stressful jobs
- B) the study was conducted only on people who were under severe pressure at work
- C) the study consisted of a total of two surveys
- D) the researchers asked the participants questions about their work to find out the relation between work-related stress and heart disease
- E) the study showed that older workers, past the age of 50, had a higher risk of heart disease

The significance of the Battle of Gallipoli is perhaps most strongly felt in Australia and New Zealand, where it was the first great conflict experienced by those fledgling nations. Before Gallipoli the citizens of these countries were confident of the superiority of the British Empire and were proud and eager to offer their service. Gallipoli shook that confidence, and the next three years on the Western Front would damage it further. The ANZACs were revered as heroes betrayed by the inadequacies and callousness of their British superiors, impressions re-affirmed in young Australians by films such as Peter Weir's *Gallipoli*. Popular Australian history asserts that while the Federation of Australia was born in 1901, the country's true psychological independence was only achieved through Gallipoli. ANZAC Day is commemorated every year on the landings' anniversary on 25 April, and is a national holiday in both Australia and New Zealand.

19. This passage primarily deals with ----.

- A) the ANZAC Day, which is celebrated by Australia and New Zealand as a national holiday every year
- B) the reasons why the Battle of Gallipoli turned out to be a disaster for the ANZACs
- C) in what way the Battle of Gallipoli helped Australians and New Zealanders attain a national consciousness
- D) the significance of the Battle of Gallipoli to the countries involved in World War I
- E) how the Battle of Gallipoli led to the foundation of the Federation of Australia

20. It is clear from the passage that the failure of the Gallipoli campaign ----.

- A) convinced the peoples of Australia and New Zealand that they could no longer rely on the excellence of the British Empire
- B) was due to the insufficient support provided by the British Empire to the ANZACs
- C) caused the Australians and Maoris to lose their pride and confidence in their governments
- D) proved the might of the Turkish army to all the world
- E) heralded the end of World War I to the disadvantage of the British Empire

21. We can conclude from the passage that Peter Weir's film, *Gallipoli*, ----.

- A) tells the story of how Australia gained its independence from the British Empire
- B) shows the impacts of the Battle of Gallipoli over New Zealand
- C) shows disdain for the English because they badly planned the offensive at Gallipoli
- D) gives an account of the tragic landings at Gallipoli where the ANZACs were forsaken by the British
- E) is a story of true heroism for both the Turks and the Australians

The outbreak of the First World War brought Einstein's pacifist sympathies into public view. Ninety-three leading German intellectuals, including physicists such as Planck, signed a manifesto defending Germany's war conduct. Einstein and three others signed an antiwar counter-manifesto. He helped to form a nonpartisan coalition that fought for a just peace and for a supranational organization to prevent future wars. As a Swiss citizen Einstein could feel free to spend his time on theoretical physics, but he also kept looking for ways to reconcile the opposing sides. "My pacifism is an instinctive feeling," he said, "a feeling that possesses me because the murder of men is disgusting. My attitude is not derived from any intellectual theory but is based on my deepest antipathy to every kind of cruelty and hatred."

22. This passage primarily deals with ----.

- A) Einstein's involvement in the nonpartisan coalition during World War I
- B) Einstein's protest against the solidarity of German intellectuals with the army
- C) the antiwar counter-manifesto and its impact among the academics of the time
- D) the political issues Einstein campaigned for before and after the First World War
- E) Einstein's political and spiritual commitment to pacifism

23. We understand from the passage that the nonpartisan coalition ----.

- A) was a supranational organization which pressed the countries to prevent the First World War
- B) was made up of mainly physicists including Einstein
- C) aimed at founding an international organization to stop wars
- D) worked to expose the horrors of war to the public in Europe
- E) was formed on the basis of Einstein's intellectual theory on the war

24. The passage suggests that Einstein's instinctive pacifism ----.

- A) made him feel that it was a responsibility to reconcile the opposing sides
- B) led him to struggle for world peace all through his life
- C) possessed him so much that he almost entirely neglected his theoretical physics during that period
- D) was brought into public view after the First World War
- E) made him an unpopular figure with the intellectuals in Germany

The techniques employed by science fiction writers are meant to draw the reader into a world where extraordinary events can occur and where unexpected scenarios draw a striking comparison to events which mirror our everyday, real-life experiences. Therefore, good science fiction needs to stay within the limits of what is feasible or what may eventually one day transpire. Meanwhile, science fiction writers need to stay away from the genre of fantasy, where stories of spells, potions, fairy tales and dragons paint a scenario which will most likely never occur. Readers of science fiction expect to be exposed to a world different than our own but in which certain physical rules and laws still apply, and where there is at least some sense of credibility and coherence. In addition, any plot as part of a science fiction novel or story needs to mirror events which are familiar to many of us, and which may include the universal ideas of hope, loss, perseverance, love, redemption, or coming-of-age.

25. According to the passage, science fiction writers ----.

- A) should take into consideration the readers' age groups and levels of intelligence
- B) always engage the reader in fantasy role-playing scenarios
- C) should incorporate extraordinary events into their plots within the boundaries of physical laws
- D) are never concerned about the credibility of events in their plots
- E) most of the time deal only with fantasy in their stories

26. We can understand from the passage that science fiction deals with ----.

- A) fantastic events which are never likely to happen
- B) everyday, real-life experiences in an entertaining manner
- C) scenarios which are not possible at present but which may become real in the future
- D) the most important events which have changed the course of history
- E) imaginary occurrences which cannot be compared to anything we know of today

27. The passage is mainly concerned with ---- of a science fiction novel or a story.

- A) the plot
- B) the length
- C) the characters
- D) the language
- E) the style

The best way to improve memory seems to be to increase the supply of oxygen to the brain, which may be accomplished with aerobic exercises; walking for three hours each week suffices, as does swimming or bicycle riding. Such aerobic exercises have helped elderly people switch between mental tasks, concentrate better, and improve short-term memory. Exercise increases the number of connections between neurons, which is responsible for improved memory. The International Longevity Centre released in 2001 a report which includes in pages 14-16 recommendations for keeping the mind in good functionality until advanced age. Some of the recommendations are to stay intellectually active through learning, training or reading, to keep physically active so to promote blood irrigation to the brain, to socialize, to reduce stress, to keep sleep time regular, to avoid depression or emotional instability and to observe good nutrition.

28. The main concern of the passage is that exercise ----.

- A) is the only way for elderly people to keep their mind in good condition
- B) helps people reduce stress in their lives
- C) enhances the ability to remember as it provides the brain with more oxygen
- D) may improve short-term memory when accompanied with good nutrition
- E) increases the blood circulation and enables the body to function better

29. We learn from the passage that a powerful memory ----.

- A) can be gained by doing mental exercises regularly
- B) depends on the number of connections between neurons in the brain
- C) means that you can memorize things in a short time
- D) lets one do different mental tasks at the same time
- E) is closely related to having a healthy body

30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the report as one of the recommendations to keep the mind in good functionality?

- A) One should take care of their diet.
- B) One should try to keep good relationships with other people.
- C) One should have enough sleep every night.
- D) One should exercise their mind as well as their body.
- E) One should abstain from excessive physical training.

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Chronic pain is defined as the pain that lasts three months or more in duration. The symptoms can be very different, depending on both the patient and the cause of the pain. ----. On the other hand, if the patient gets to a point where the pain is so bad, it can actually be more difficult to treat the pain later on.

- A) Pain is never normal, and it's often a sign of something going on in your body
- B) It is a little different than everyday aches and pains
- C) Chronic pain can affect anyone of any age group, whether it be younger folks or older adults
- D) It's more like a dull, constant pain and it just doesn't ever seem to go away
- E) The earlier the patient starts the pain medications, the easier it can be to treat the pain

32. One of the most common changes in the elderly is the occurrence of frequent awakenings during the night. Another change that can occur with aging is a shifting of the biological clock. ----. This is because the biological clock shifts sleep and wake times, so that it becomes more difficult to stay awake in the evening and easier to wake up early in the morning.

- A) Many elderly people are surprised that they fall asleep earlier in the evening and may awaken before sunrise
- B) The hormones involved in sleep also change in adults
- C) At any age, it is important to have proper sleep habits
- D) But as we grow older, it becomes increasingly vital to maintain healthy sleep
- E) There are many changes in the body that occur with aging

33. Increasingly in modern life, English vocabulary is filled with words formed from capital letters. We turn on the TV, and watch shows on MTV, BBC, or CNBC. We use AM and PM to separate light from darkness. ----. Words like these are called acronyms, a label coined from two Greek roots: "acros and onyma", which means "top word". Because acronyms are formed from the capital letter of words, the name seems especially appropriate.

- A) Such words seem suited to the rush of modern life
- B) Every language has a different number of words
- C) BC and AD are used to identify vast stretches of time
- D) A reverse acronym is called a backronym
- E) A word formed using parts of two words is called a "portmanteau" word, as in "brunch" from breakfast and lunch.

34. Good communication skills will, in the near future, be essential to be able to get employment. It is claimed that women will initially have an advantage over men in this area. ----. English will probably remain the international business language; however, using it accurately and in a creative way will be a must. Therefore, instead of learning other languages, people will be competing to have good communication skills.

- A) What should we do to cope with the stress in the workplace?
- B) There are also significant changes taking place in the workplace
- C) Undoubtedly, the number of jobs in information technology will increase dramatically
- D) There will be a much greater demand for computer programmers and system analysts
- E) Therefore, many men will have to be trained to communicate as well as women

35. Honey, the sweetest of natural foods, was the main source of sugar in ancient times. It was highly praised both as foodstuff and medicine. In those days, the art of bee keeping was known only to a select few members of secret societies, who were treated with great respect. ----. It is regarded as a hobby, but it can be dangerous at times. A bee sting is rather painful, so it is best to handle those little creatures with care.

- A) It is not wrong to say that bees are domestic creatures, farmed in the same way as cows or sheep.
- B) Today, it has become a costly business to provide a home for the bees
- C) In our time, many people have an irrational fear of bees, which is usually based on ignorance
- D) In modern world, the relation between the bee and the bee keeper is one of mutual exploitation
- E) Nowadays, it is a popular pastime that can be taken up by anyone with some space in their garden

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) The process of applying for a job usually requires some form of writing. (II) This could be writing a letter of application, writing a resume or completing an application form. (III) Most people are very glad to assist you in any way that they can. (IV) Employers require these written applications so they can compare and screen the many people who apply for a job. (V) A short list of applicants can then be determined, so that only a few applicants are interviewed.

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

37. (I) Living and studying in a country you do not know well is a challenge. (II) You will find yourself facing new situations and unexpected problems. (III) Those who go for a whole year find that they benefit most from the experience. (IV) However, overcoming these obstacles and learning to manage your life within another culture brings maturity, confidence and self-reliance. (V) These are important life and employment skills and employers value them highly.

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

38. (I) Advertisers make us feel dissatisfied with ourselves to get us to buy their products. (II) Children, especially, want to buy anything they see on TV. (III) For example, our teeth aren't white enough or our hair isn't shiny enough. (IV) Wanting a good self-image is a positive reason for choosing the advertised product. (V) However, we must always keep in mind that no matter how convincing an advertisement sounds, the truth is that it is a trick!

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

39. (I) When I got home from work, I opened my mail, and I was shocked to find an invitation to my 10th year high school reunion. (II) It was a shock because I couldn't believe it had been 10 years. (III) If you are having a good time you cannot perceive how fast the time passes. (IV) The first thing I did was to call my oldest and dearest friend, Megan. (V) We had gone to high school together and we had been best friends.

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

40. (I) Sightings of UFOs, or strange objects in the sky have been recorded for thousands of years. (II) In modern times, most mysterious objects are eventually identified as meteors, weather balloons or glowing bubbles of gas. (III) A manuscript from ancient Egypt mentions "foul smelling circles of fire and discs in the sky". (IV) Writers from ancient Rome recorded such strange sights as "glowing shields." (V) The ancient Sanskrit texts of India had many accounts of flying "chariots".

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

TEST 13

If you associate Alaska with only cold weather, you are wrong. In this biggest state of USA, you can enjoy different seasons. In the summer months, for example, it is quite warm and dry, with temperatures as high as 35 ° C in July. Alaska is often called 'The Land of the Midnight Sun' because during the summer months the sun almost never sets. You can enjoy the daylight for nearly 22 hours a day. The winters can be harsh, though, and the temperature in some places can drop as low as -40 ° C. Winter can be a depressing time in Alaska because there is daylight only for three hours a day. The rest of the time, it is dark and cold. In fact, in places which are close to the Arctic Circle, the sun never rises. For instance, in Barrow, a small town in the furthest North, there is no sun rise for nearly three months.

1. The writer of the passage warns the reader ----.

- A) to be extremely careful about the high temperatures in Alaska in the summer
- B) to take precautions about the changeable weather in Alaska
- C) not to imagine Alaska as a country where there are only cold winters
- D) to take warm clothes with them, when visiting Barrow in winter
- E) not to miss the beautiful sun sets in summer months in Barrow

2. We learn from the passage in places that are close to the Arctic Circle, ----.

- A) you can enjoy the daylight for a few hours in winter
- B) there are no people living
- C) the average temperature in winter is -40 °C
- D) winters are shorter than summers
- E) it is always dark in winter

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) In Alaska, people face the difficulties of winter conditions all year long.
- B) Autumn and spring last very short in Alaska.
- C) Most people living in Alaska suffer from depression in winter.
- D) Alaska is called 'The Land of the Midnight sun' because it almost never gets dark in the summer.
- E) The average summer temperature in Alaska is 35°C.

ATMs, Automatic Teller Machines, have made banking faster and more convenient. However, ATM transactions are often cases of theft. Bank cards or credit cards are often stolen and can be used by unauthorized people. To increase security, some banks have installed iris-scanning machines at ATMs. These small cameras scan the user's iris, recording its features and comparing them to a digital file in the bank's computer system. Every person has a unique iris, making iris identification highly reliable. Earlier methods of identification often relied on fingerprints. However, fingerprints can easily be altered through cutting, burning or scraping. Iris scanners are so effective that they can even see through contact lenses and mirrored sun glasses. Use of iris scanners is expected to become more widespread in the future, which will definitely give a great advantage to the police.

4. The main purpose of the passage is ----.

- A) to instruct people about how to use ATMs more safely
- B) to warn readers against credit card theft
- C) to give information about iris scanning as a new method of identification for security
- D) to persuade people to use ATMs less often due to high cases of theft
- E) to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using ATMs

5. According to the passage, iris scanning ----.

- A) can prevent credit cards from being stolen
- B) are going to replace ATM cards completely in the near future
- C) can not work if the person is wearing mirrored sun glasses
- D) is a highly reliable identification system
- E) is used to identify bank robbers after they are caught

6. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) unlike one's iris, one's fingerprints are unique
- B) fingerprints can be changed to deceive security systems
- C) iris scanning is a highly complicated procedure which takes a long time
- D) many people are against iris-scanning as it violates their privacy
- E) people can alter their iris features by using colored contact lenses

A recent research by a UK-based team has shown that the world's first skaters are likely to have taken to ice skating about 4,000 years ago on the frozen lakes of Finland. They seem to have used skates made out of horse bones. According to the team, bone-skating happened particularly in the southern area of Finland, where there are many small lakes. People found it much easier to travel between towns by skating or walking across the ice, instead of walking long distances around a lake. Researchers believe these early skaters would stand on two horse bones and propel themselves with a stick. The team tested replicas of bone-skates from the British Museum for several years at an Alpine location. They said the skates were fun to use but they could provide an average speed of only 8km/h as opposed to the much higher speeds of their modern equivalents. Due to the residual fat on them, the bones have very low friction compared to modern metal blades.

7. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) bone skating on frozen lakes was a popular sport in Southern Finland 4,000 years ago
- B) the researchers borrowed authentic horse bones from the British museum to use in their tests
- C) Finland's ancestors were driven to skating as a result of having to travel on ice
- D) bone skates had metal blades attached to them, just like modern skates
- E) during their tests, the research team found it terribly difficult to skate on horse bones

8. According to the team of researchers, the ancient skaters of Finland ----.

- A) managed to move across frozen lakes standing on two horse bones and using a stick
- B) were able to skate nearly as fast as skaters today, who use modern skates
- C) were much better at ice-skating than modern people are
- D) removed the fat remaining on the bones using a stick so that bones would have more friction
- E) probably preferred walking around a lake to skating on its surface

9. The passage aims to tell us about ----.

- A) Finland's history
- B) a new invention
- C) ice-skating in the Alps
- D) a new discovery
- E) the latest improvements in ice-skate

Victoria Glendinning's novel, *Electricity*, set in the 1880's, uses the diaries of a girl called Charlotte. Charlotte is determined to escape from her lonely suburban background and overcome her lack of education. Under these circumstances she falls in love with a lodger, Peter Fisher. Marrying Peter allows her to escape to the country, where Peter has been engaged to put up the installation of electricity in a big house. The title refers to both the new invention of the time and the social tension between the people. There were many who did not approve of electricity, especially those whose way of life was dying out and being replaced. The novel stands out because of its accurate reconstruction of a historical period; but above all it draws the attention to the difficulties that faced women in society a hundred years ago.

10. The author of the passage tells us that the story in the novel *Electricity* ----.

- A) mainly focuses on the poverty of people in the 1800s
- B) is set in a period when electricity hadn't yet been invented
- C) is one of many stories that deals with prejudice against women
- D) is told through the diaries of the heroine
- E) is far from being related to the title of the book

11. We learn from the passage that the main character Charlotte in the novel *Electricity* ----.

- A) was dissatisfied with her life when she lived in the suburbs
- B) is an illiterate girl who was forced to get married to someone she did not love
- C) plans to divorce her husband in order to improve her lifestyle
- D) lives in a suburb with her family after she gets married
- E) is engaged to Peter, who owns a big house with installed electricity

12. The author describes *Electricity* as an outstanding novel mainly because ----.

- A) the story concentrates on the hardships of being a woman in the 19th century
- B) it gives detailed scientific information about electricity
- C) it convinces many people about the advantages of electricity
- D) it helps people to protect themselves from electric shocks
- E) it makes a profound comparison between suburban life and life in the city

Creative therapy is regarded as a worthy alternative to the more conventional forms such as psychoanalysis. Art, music and dance are some of the therapies available that are thought to be effective in releasing stress, depression and emotional problems caused by tension in relationships. Art therapy involves painting and sculpture as a means of expressing one's hidden feelings. The good news is that no particular talent is needed. Those who find it difficult to start up a conversation find this therapy an opportunity to talk about their works of art. Music therapy involves singing or playing an instrument, using sound to bring hidden emotions to the surface. Again, no artistic skill is required. This technique is often used to promote self-confidence in the physically or mentally disabled. And dance therapy may prove invaluable for those who spend too much time in intellectual pursuits. It encourages spontaneity and helps the deep thinker become more bodily aware.

13. The passage above informs the reader about ----.

- A) alternatives to conventional forms of art
- B) the importance of psychoanalysis
- C) the disadvantages of conventional therapy
- D) three different forms of creative therapy
- E) the least effective form of therapy among all alternatives

14. According to the passage, dance therapy may be most useful for patients ----.

- A) who suffer from mental disabilities
- B) who are deeply involved in businesses that require a great deal of brainwork
- C) who do not have enough talent to sing or play a musical instrument
- D) who have difficulty in sharing their hidden feelings with others
- E) who want to make use of their body language more effectively

15. It is clear that the types of therapies mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) can immediately turn a shy person into someone self confident
- B) help people open up their hearts easily
- C) don't require any artistic skills
- D) are practical for mental disabilities as well as physical ones
- E) can give one the opportunity to improve his or her artistic abilities

If we accept that true communication is plagued by difficulties in the way we express ourselves, as well as how we perceive others, it is easy to see how important it is to learn to listen properly — how to listen with every fibre of our being. This is different from the type of listening we are probably used to. Normally, there are all sorts of things going on in our minds when others speak to us. Listening with all our mind and awareness means that we become open to what others are saying, without interrupting them, without justifying our own position in our minds, and without mentally formulating a response while the other person is talking.

16. It is implied in the passage that communication problems may occur ----.

- A) when we cannot express ourselves properly
- B) if we don't have tolerance for people who are speaking to us
- C) when we avoid speaking the truth
- D) when we hold different opinions on a subject
- E) if we are prejudiced against people we are speaking to

17. One can understand from the passage that a good listener should ----.

- A) interrupt the speaker to make some necessary comments to avoid misunderstandings
- B) think of an appropriate response to give to the speaker when he finishes speaking
- C) focus on only what the speaker is saying and think of nothing else
- D) judge the validity of what is being said in his mind carefully
- E) be mentally prepared to defend himself against any probable criticism

18. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) various communication barriers and how to deal with them
- B) the ways of leaving a good impression on people
- C) the difference between miscommunication and true communication
- D) true listening skills and its importance in effective communication
- E) why some people are better speakers than others

World War II was a time of great sorrow for countries around the world. Many countries in Europe were fighting against one another. At first, The United States had managed to stay out of the war, but that soon changed. On December 7, 1941, warplanes from Japan made a surprise attack on a naval base near Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The results were deadly. More than 2,400 Americans were killed and many warships were destroyed. It was a terrible day for the United States since it caused a great panic in the public. What is thought to be the reason for Japan to attack on the USA is that it had stopped selling needed goods to Japan. Japan was angry about this and decided to attack the United States. The day after the attack, the United States, with other unknown reasons, declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States because they were friends with Japan. The United States became part of the war alongside Britain and the Soviet Union. Many more people were killed in World War II. It was one of the deadliest wars of all time.

19. As one can easily understand from the passage, the USA ----.

- A) had been planning to declare war on Japan long before the Pearl harbour attack
- B) was attacked by some countries in Europe and then entered the war
- C) was actually taken into the war as a result of Pearl Harbour attack of Japan
- D) was the only country to stay out of the war
- E) was the country which started the second World War

20. According to the passage, the attack made by Japan on a naval base near Pearl Harbour ----.

- A) was not expected by the Americans
- B) resulted in great failure
- C) caused the deaths of many Japanese soldiers
- D) was the only reason for the USA to enter the war
- E) was foreseen by some generals

21. It is understood from the passage that Germany and Italy ----.

- A) fought against each other in World War II
- B) supported Britain and Soviet Union against the USA
- C) chose to stay out of the war even though they secretly helped Japan
- D) declared war on the USA together with Japan and attacked Pearl Harbour
- E) backed up Japan against the USA

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Salisbury Plain in England. Stonehenge consists of a series of stone settings arranged in a circle and is considered one of the most complex stone circles in the world. Stonehenge was first recorded by John Aubrey in the 17th century, although excavation of the site did not begin until 1919. Research has shown that there were three main periods of construction, beginning around 1800 BC and finishing in the 15th century BC, when Stonehenge was completely reconstructed. The fact that the monument is very large implies that many people must have worked together in a team to build it. There has always been controversy over the exact function of the monument. Although there is no doubt that it had religious importance, it is also thought to have had a special significance in regard to the sun. The site is believed to have been used as a place of worship during the summer months, especially on the longest day of the year.

22. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) it took five centuries to finish building Stonehenge
- B) Stonehenge was first discovered in an excavation in the 17th century
- C) the beginning of the construction of Stonehenge dates back to 1919
- D) Stonehenge was restored in the 18th century BC
- E) Stonehenge was rebuilt in the 15th century BC

23. Which of the following is still unknown about Stonehenge?

- A) whether it was regarded as an important religious monument or not
- B) the different time periods during which it was built and rebuilt
- C) when the excavation of the site actually began
- D) what the main purpose and use of the monument was
- E) the exact arrangement of the stones

24. According to the information given in the passage, it is believed that people used Stonehenge ----.

- A) as a monument to honour their heroes
- B) to show their gratitude to their gods during the summer equinox
- C) to sacrifice animals to their gods
- D) to learn the time by observing the sun
- E) to determine the beginning and the end of the seasons

There is a mystery about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. However, it is not about who wrote them but about why people think someone else wrote them. No one had suggested this until about a hundred years ago when a woman whose name happened to be Bacon argued that the plays were actually written by Sir Francis Bacon, Shakespeare's contemporary. Her idea was that Bacon, who was a political figure, paid Shakespeare, an actor, to tell everyone that he had written them because at the time the theatre was not respectable. The explanation for such theories is simple; they are prompted by snobbery. Most of the other candidates have been aristocrats or men like Marlowe, who was educated at Cambridge University. Yet anyone who knows the plays well can understand that they must have been written by a professional actor for other actors to act them out.

25. The mystery about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays first appeared when ----.

- A) Sir Francis Bacon's ex-wife announced that they actually belonged to Sir Francis Bacon himself
- B) Sir Francis Bacon began to see Shakespeare as his biggest rival
- C) Shakespeare had a big argument with Sir Francis Bacon's wife
- D) Shakespeare's 100th birthday was being celebrated
- E) a woman whose surname was also Bacon suggested that they were written by Sir Francis Bacon

26. According to one belief, Bacon might have asked Shakespeare to tell people that he had written the plays because ----.

- A) politicians were not allowed to write in those days
- B) at that time theatre was not considered respectable by the society
- C) Bacon was an actor as well as a political figure
- D) Shakespeare was a university graduate
- E) Shakespeare desperately needed the money

27. The writer's antithesis against those who suspect Shakespeare's authorship is that ----.

- A) one must have been an aristocrat to have been able to write those plays
- B) people comment on Shakespeare's plays without even knowing what they are about
- C) no person other than a professional actor could have written such plays
- D) it is impossible to interpret the plays unless you are an author yourself
- E) Shakespeare had other works of art besides his plays to prove that he was an author with original ideas

People that work for airlines say that air rage is a growing problem. Air rage is when a passenger on a plane gets mad and starts acting badly. This is a problem that needs to be fixed for the safety of everyone on the plane. Sometimes angry passengers yell at the flight attendants. Some flight attendants even have had food thrown at them and some have been grabbed and hit. It can be dangerous to have a passenger that is out-of-control on a plane as the safety of the workers and passengers can be in jeopardy. Airline workers want something to be done to protect everyone and they want to be trained better to deal with angry passengers. They also want to have equipment available to restrain abusive passengers. They hope that these things could help protect themselves and everyone on the plane. Punishment for acting badly on a plane is getting stricter. People that assault an airline worker will be fined a lot of money. They can even be put in prison for up to 20 years.

28. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the dangers of air travel
- B) air rage and related precautions
- C) the restrictions in air travel
- D) mentally sick airline workers
- E) conflicts between flight attendants and pilots

29. According to the passage, one possible solution to the problem mentioned could be ----.

- A) calming down furious passengers
- B) throwing food at those who do not behave themselves
- C) locking up passengers that are potentially dangerous with a special equipment
- D) yelling at passengers who disturb others
- E) giving flight attendants a better in-flight training

30. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) passengers who attack airline workers will be severely punished
- B) punishment for air rage has always been extremely strict
- C) most flight attendants want to give up work as they are hopeless about the situation
- D) airline workers are only worried about their own safety during flights
- E) many pilots have lost control of their planes because of being in jeopardy

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Hamburgers have an interesting history. They were made at one time in the German city of Hamburg, but the custom of chopping meat was begun by the Tartars of Central Asia more than a thousand years ago. ----. Many centuries later, Russian Tartars carried this custom to Germany, and Germans began to eat chopped meat as well. In the city of Hamburg the meat became known as 'Hamburg steak'.

- A) The sandwich quickly spread throughout the United States
- B) These people used to chop the meat of cows because it was tough
- C) By the early part of this century, it was not eaten elsewhere
- D) Types of food begin in one place and spread with many changes
- E) So, it came from a way of eating meat originally

32. A dog that ran away from its home in California was found 430 miles away in Arizona six months later. The dog, named Fred, was found in the car park of an animal shelter in Flagstaff, Arizona. The staff members of the shelter found a microchip in Fred and figured out that he was registered at Riverside County Animal Control in California. ----. The owner was shocked when she heard that Fred had ended up in Arizona.

- A) A dog shelter is a temporary home where lost or homeless dogs are kept and they are available for adoption
- B) Arizona is in the south western region of the United States and it is noted for its desert landscape, exceptionally hot summers and mild winters
- C) However, there were many other dogs in the shelter that were waiting to be adopted
- D) That's why dog owners should make sure their dogs are registered
- E) So, they were able to contact the dog's owner, who lived in Riverside

33. Many of the expressions we use every day, originate from different sports in our society. When we say "this is where I draw the line", we mean we lay down a definite limit. ----. When this sport was first introduced, there were no exact dimensions for the court. Therefore, the players drew lines and agreed that the ball couldn't be hit beyond those lines.

- A) The phrase was, in fact, adopted from tennis
- B) To understand the expression, one must first have some knowledge about the origins of various sports
- C) For example, "without restriction" originates from wrestling
- D) The metaphors that are common in a culture tell us a lot
- E) In other words, we speak in metaphors every day

34. The greatest kind of success is staying alive. While it's true that no one has yet figured out how to beat death, smart people appear to be better at holding it off longer and so they manage to live much longer. ----. Our brain is three to four times larger than those of chimps, and we live twice as long. The larger the brain, the smarter you are, which gives you an advantage later that helps you live longer.

- A) Researchers have observed this when comparing humans to chimps, our closest animal relatives
- B) How does this work out between people?
- C) Smarter people are likely to make more money too
- D) Being smart is a tool that makes people get high-paying jobs and thus live a healthy life
- E) Poor people, on the other hand, cannot escape stress and anxiety and become more susceptible to diseases

35. In 1950 private cars were luxury items and could not be afforded by everyone. Cars became more affordable as wages and salaries rose and banks offered easy payment loans for people to buy new cars. ----. These have led to a great increase in car sales. Cars are now considered a necessity rather than a luxury and large, expensive cars have become status symbols.

- A) As petrol prices have increased, transporting things by road is not as economical as it was before.
B) Also, the motorbike is another option as it is much easier to move through traffic jams.
C) Car dealers also offered low or no-interest payment options for people wishing to purchase cars.
D) Public transport is limited to certain routes, so a car can be a more efficient way of getting from one place to another.
E) With the increase in the population, you would expect there to be more private cars than in 1950.

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Cats can be one of the most lovable and playful pets to have. (II) They bring a sense of happiness to the house and fill it with joy. (III) Surveys conducted have documented that those families with cats in their houses score higher on the happiness index. (IV) It isn't surprising that cats are also the most preferred pets to keep by single occupants. (V) Another problem is that if there are any other pets in the house, cats may get aggressive.

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

37. (I) Studies show that children who watch too much television are more likely to be overweight. (II) The main reason for this is that they do not spend as much time running, jumping and getting the exercise they need. (III) In addition, they often snack while watching TV. (IV) On the other hand, non-violent children's shows can have a positive effect on learning. (V) They also see many commercials for unhealthy foods, such as candy, snacks, sugary cereals and drinks.

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

38. (I) The word "trivial" derives from the Latin "tri" and "via" and literally means three roads meeting. (II) In ancient times, shoppers returning from the market often stopped at intersections where three roads converged. (III) They exchanged idle gossip in these places. (IV) They remembered to leave a gift at a temple for one of their gods on the way home. (V) Hence, the modern meaning of trivial is "common and insignificant", just like the gossip in ancient times.

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

39. (I) Some people think that being critical is the same as being negative. (II) However, being a critical reader doesn't necessarily mean that you respond negatively to what you read. (III) Some readers are not as negative as others, though. (IV) It means that you take the time to analyze carefully what you read. (V) Meanwhile, you consider how effectively an author has put together a piece of writing.

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

40. (I) I didn't really know what I was experiencing back in the early 1980s. (II) But now I know it was dyslexia. (III) Dyslexia has been studied in detail, but no new findings are available. (IV) When I tried reading a paragraph, my eyes skipped whole sentences. (V) When I wrote, I thought I was getting everything down on the paper – only to find that entire chunks and letters were missing.

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

TEST 14

Greenpeace is an international organization interested in protecting the environment. It organizes creative, non-violent protests against people or businesses harming the environment. In this way, it tries to draw the attention of the media and the people to environmental issues. One area of primary concern for Greenpeace is nuclear weapons, which it wants to ban. Since the early days of the organization, Greenpeace has struggled against nuclear testing. Greenpeace is also concerned with the environmental impacts of global warming. It supports the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Moreover, Greenpeace protests fishing industries that do not have quotas to protect endangered species. And one of Greenpeace's most urgent goals is to protect the rain forests. In all of these areas, Greenpeace hopes to change the thoughts and actions of people in order to protect the Earth.

1. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the creative methods of protests that Greenpeace uses against those who harm the environment
- B) what Greenpeace is and its main areas of concern
- C) how Greenpeace activists manage to attract the attention of the media
- D) why Greenpeace is the most influential environmental organization in the world
- E) the activities of Greenpeace against nuclear testing and nuclear weapons

2. It is stated in the passage that Greenpeace ----.

- A) tries to raise awareness of environmental issues through original, non-violent acts of protest
- B) is financed by various governments and corporations
- C) relies on the financial contributions of individual supporters
- D) has only recently started campaigning against nuclear testing
- E) has played a great role in organizing the international climate conference in Kyoto

3. The passage mentions all of the following environmental concerns of Greenpeace except ----.

- A) nuclear weapons
- B) climate change
- C) over fishing
- D) deforestation
- E) toxic chemicals

The word "hypnosis" comes from the Greek word "hypnos" which means "sleep". Although it is hard to define hypnosis because it has many aspects and degrees, it might be said that hypnosis is a kind of trance. There are many theories on hypnosis, but no single theory is accepted as completely explaining all aspects of hypnosis. One of the oldest theories regards hypnosis to be a form of sleep. This concept originated in 1784 and was further developed by Ivan Pavlov. However, this theory is contradicted by evidence which indicates that the hypnotized person is not asleep; the knee reflex, which is absent in sleep, has been found to be present in the hypnotic state and recordings of brain waves show the typical patterns of the state in which we are awake.

4. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) all aspects of hypnosis can be explained with a single theory
- B) scientists agree that the body goes through the same processes during both sleep and hypnotic state
- C) the oldest theories on hypnosis have all been defeated by the new findings
- D) there is no precise definition of hypnosis which is accepted by all scientists
- E) sleep and hypnotic states are totally two different things

5. The theory which considers hypnosis to be a form of sleep ----.

- A) stems from the evidence that the brain waves during the hypnotic state show the same patterns as those when we are awake
- B) was first put forward by Ivan Pavlov
- C) proves that the knee reflex is present in sleep
- D) is not shared by all scientists since they have found evidence against it
- E) is the oldest theory on hypnosis

6. It can be inferred from the passage that if you touch the knee of a person who is in a hypnotic state, ----.

- A) the person will feel pain
- B) his brain waves will be recorded
- C) the person will wake up
- D) the person will feel nothing
- E) his body will give a response

Although humans and chimpanzees don't seem very much alike at first glance, they are both classified as primates and share a number of similar characteristics. First of all, their skeletons are quite similar. For example, both species possess five fingers on each hand. Another similarity relates to their locomotion. Although chimpanzees prefer travelling on all fours, they are able to walk upright like humans. As to the offspring of the two species, female chimpanzees have fewer young than other mammals and humans do, too. Both the young of chimpanzees and humans are born after a gestation period of about nine months and then stay with their mothers for several years. The most notable similarity is perhaps in their intelligence. Just as humans enjoy discovering new things, chimpanzees are quite curious about what they don't know.

7. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the similarities between chimpanzees and humans in many aspects
- B) why chimpanzees prefer to move around on both hands and legs
- C) the similarities between chimpanzees and other mammals regarding the birth of offspring
- D) the similarities between chimpanzees and humans in appearance
- E) how chimpanzees take care of their young babies

8. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) chimpanzees are more concerned about their environment than humans are
- B) if chimpanzees could walk upright, their skeleton would be very similar to humans
- C) young chimpanzees leave their mothers immediately after birth
- D) female chimpanzees have many babies every year as other mammals do
- E) the chimpanzee is the closest species to humans with its physical and mental capabilities

9. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the pregnancy period of chimpanzees is the same as that of humans
- B) chimpanzees stay with their mother during their whole life
- C) there are more differences between chimpanzees and humans than there are similarities
- D) chimpanzees are better at communicating with humans than other mammals
- E) chimpanzees and humans do not resemble each other in any way

New research shows that laughter can literally change your blood chemistry and help protect you from disease and depression. For several years now, scientists have suspected that "mirthful" or happy laughter, as distinguished from nervous or self-conscious chuckles, can help the immune system and even fight heart disease, but serious data have been lacking. Now, researchers at Loma Linda University in Southern California say they have found a physiological change that occurs when people laugh, and it lasts long after the laughter subsides. Laughter, according to the scientists, stimulates the production of beta-endorphins, also known as the body's own morphine, and human growth hormone, which helps tune up the immune system. The rewards, including the "feel good" attitude resulting from the increased supply of endorphins, can last up to 24 hours.

10. The passage suggests that people who laugh often ----.

- A) never suffer from heart problems
- B) are usually those who have no money problems
- C) are less vulnerable to disease and depression
- D) never get nervous about anything
- E) are emotional people who are easily affected by the people around them

11. According to the passage, that a happy laughter boosts the immune system ----.

- A) has only recently been proven by the scientists
- B) is just an assumption put forward by the psychologists
- C) has been rejected by some scientists since there is no concrete evidence for it
- D) is directly related to the amount of morphine injected to the person
- E) may mean that we should not take life seriously

12. We learn from the passage that beta-endorphin ----.

- A) is the chemical name of what is commonly known as body's own morphine
- B) is a substance released by the body, which is responsible for our aggressive behaviours
- C) is the scientific name for growth hormone
- D) is produced in large amounts in times of anxiety
- E) is a kind of medicine given to children who have growth deficiencies

A set of pearls once belonging to Marie Antoinette and now part of a diamond, ruby and pearl necklace will go on sale soon. The necklace is expected to sell between \$700-800. Marie Antoinette, the last queen of France, gave a bag of pearls and diamonds to Lady Sutherland, the British ambassador's wife, who fled the revolutionary France in 1792, a year before Marie Antoinette was executed by guillotine for treason. Lady Sutherland and the Queen were friends and had children of the same age. Marie Antoinette, legendary for her extravagance, did not know her fate at the time and gave her treasures to someone with diplomatic immunity hoping to be reunited with them one day. The diamonds were made into a necklace, while the pearls were embedded later for the occasion of the marriage of Sutherland's grandson in 1849. The necklace has remained in the same family for over 200 years, but it has not been specified which of Sutherland's descendants is selling the necklace now.

13. It is stated in the passage, Marie Antoinette ----.

- A) left France secretly for her safety, after giving her pearls to a diplomatic friend
- B) escaped from France in 1792 so that she wouldn't be executed
- C) was famous for her prudence and unjust execution
- D) knew she was never going to have her pearls back
- E) wanted her jewels to be in a safe place until she could get them back

14. One can understand from the passage that Marie Antoinette gave her jewels to Lady Sutherland because she ----.

- A) knew she was going to be killed in the revolution
- B) wanted her children to have them after her execution
- C) was someone who had diplomatic protection
- D) was the only person who would appreciate their value
- E) wanted her to have them made into a necklace in Britain

15. According to the passage, ----.

- A) an unknown descendant of Lady Sutherland lost the necklace containing Antoinette's jewels
- B) the pearls were added to the diamond necklace when Sutherland's grandson was getting married
- C) the Sutherland family kept Antoinette's diamonds and pearls in separate bags for more than 200 years
- D) Lady Sutherland fled France to take Antoinette's treasures out of the country
- E) Marie Antoinette wanted to give her jewels to someone she loved and to make her happy, in case she was killed

Pygmy goats, also known as dwarf or miniature goats since they are up to 2 feet tall and weigh 50 to 100 pounds, have become legal pets in Seattle now. The City Council voted unanimously to reclassify the dog-sized goats as small animals rather than farm animals upon testimony of their virtues as companions, weed eaters and milk producers. But, the council decided that they must have pet licenses. In addition, they have to be dehorned and kept in sanitary conditions. They are not allowed outside the owner's yard, either. The measure was suggested to the council by the president of the Goat Justice League, which consists of 100 members, after the complaint of her neighbour about her two pet goats. Imported into the US from European zoos in the 1950s as zoo and research animals, pygmy goats were eventually acquired by private breeders. They quickly gained popularity as pets and exhibition animals due to their good-natured personalities, friendliness and strong nature.

16. According to the passage, the City Council ----.

- A) reclassified pygmy goats as small animals although some of the members disagreed
- B) acknowledged pygmy goats as pets due to their good qualities and the benefits they offered
- C) brought no restrictions on having pygmy goats as pets
- D) is made up of 100 members, some of whom are also members of the Goat Justice League
- E) voted against the ownership of more than two pygmy goats

17. The passage indicates that pygmy goats in general ----.

- A) are at least 2 feet tall and much bigger than dogs
- B) originated in North America from where they were sent to European zoos
- C) were not very popular as zoo animals in Europe
- D) are pleasant animals with good characteristics
- E) cannot be used for milk production

18. According to the passage, the pet pygmy goats in Seattle are not required to ----.

- A) have a pet license
- B) have their horns removed
- C) stay in the owner's yard
- D) wear a collar around the neck
- E) be kept clean and hygienic

The autumn-winter season of 2006-2007 was Europe's warmest for more than 700 years. The last time Europeans saw similar temperatures was the year 1289. But the sequential combination of two such warm seasons is a rarer event, probably the first since 1289. According to documents and diaries written by Europeans then, strawberries were eaten at Christmas, and the vineyards produced leaves and even blossoms in January. In Vienna, fruit trees were flowering like in May. Similar unusual events have also been noticed in this recent warm period. For instance, in spring 2007, hazel trees and snowdrops in Germany blossomed 30 days earlier than at any time in the last 50 years. And in 2006, horse chestnut trees in Switzerland blossomed twice instead of their usual once. Experts say the 1289 temperatures may have been caused by a large volcanic eruption in the tropics, but there has been no such event in the past few years. They are trying to determine how likely it is that such warm temperatures would have been produced without human greenhouse-gas emissions.

19. One can understand from the passage that ---.

- A) the autumn-winter season of 1289 was not as warm as that of 2006-2007
- B) Europe has often experienced unusually warm weather in two consecutive seasons since 1289
- C) the unusual events that occurred in Europe in 1289 are related to greenhouse-gas emissions
- D) in the old times, European people wrote down accounts of extremely unusual events
- E) in Switzerland, horse chestnut trees usually bloom twice a year, which is very rare in the rest of Europe

20. It is suggested in the passage that experts ----.

- A) think that the recent high temperatures are due to a volcanic eruption, just like in 1289
- B) cannot think of a possible explanation for the high temperatures in the autumn-winter of the year 1289 in Europe
- C) have completed their study on what caused the recent warm autumn and winter seasons
- D) are absolutely sure that the recent warm temperatures are the result of greenhouse gases only
- E) see a possible connection between volcanic eruptions and climate change

21. The passage illustrates how ---- the unusually warm weather in the autumn-winter of 1289 and 2006-2007.

- A) animals behaved while certain extraordinary weather events occurred following
- B) the life of some plants and trees changed due to
- C) people's lives were affected by
- D) people tried to adapt to
- E) living things coped with the difficulties caused by

The Sierra Club is an organization whose goals are centred on the protection of the environment. It was founded in 1892 in San Francisco by naturalist John Muir, who was intent on preserving the natural beauty and harmony of the Sierra Nevadas in eastern California. Today the Sierra Club boasts almost 200,000 members in all fifty states of the United States. Through activities such as conferences, lectures, exhibits, expeditions, and films, the organization works to continue the effort begun by John Muir. The Sierra Club also publishes a weekly newsletter, a bimonthly magazine, and various books.

22. We can understand from the passage that the Sierra Club ----.

- A) is not as active as it used to be
- B) is more widespread in the US than it is in Europe
- C) has a quota of 200,000 members
- D) is an environmental organization
- E) owes its popularity to John Muir, who was a member of the Greenpeace

23. It is indicated in the passage that the Sierra Club ----.

- A) organizes numerous activities to help raise awareness about environmental problems
- B) has fully succeeded in preserving the natural beauty of the Sierra Nevadas
- C) did not attract much attention when it was first founded
- D) publishes a magazine every month
- E) celebrated its centennial with a wide range of activities

24. From the information given, we understand that John Muir ----.

- A) was the first to establish an environmental organization in San Francisco
- B) had a deep love for nature
- C) founded the Sierra Club with the support of 200,000 people from all over the U.S.A
- D) used to inform the members of the oncoming events by sending them a newsletter every week
- E) nominated the Sierra Nevadas as the most beautiful spot in the U.S.

The Eurovision Song Contest is an annual competition held among active member countries of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). The contest has been broadcast every year since its inauguration in 1956 and is one of the most-watched non-sporting events in the world. Eurovision has also been broadcast outside Europe, to countries that don't compete. Since 2000, the Contest has been broadcast over the Internet, too. In the 1950s, EBU, based in Switzerland, came up with the idea of an international song contest to be transmitted simultaneously to all members. This was conceived during a meeting in Monaco in 1955 by Marcel Bezençon, a Frenchman working for EBU. The competition, also considered a technological experiment in live TV, was based upon the existing SanRemo Music Festival held in Italy. The first Contest was held in Lugano, Switzerland, on 24 May 1956. In this competition, seven countries participated, submitting two songs each, for a total of 14. But, since 1957, only one entry per country has been allowed in all Contests.

25. According to the passage, the Eurovision Song Contest ----.

- A) can only be watched in the participating countries every year
- B) has obviously become much more popular than the sporting events presented live on TV
- C) started to be transmitted live over the Internet in 2000
- D) was inaugurated in Italy as a replacement for the SanRemo Music Festival
- E) was inaugurated long before Italy started to hold a music festival called SanRemo.

26. It is indicated in the passage that ----.

- A) on May 24, 1956, EBU organized a live song contest on TV for experimental purposes only
- B) the first European Song Contest was held in Switzerland in 1955
- C) it was a Frenchman from EBU who thought of the idea of the Eurovision Song Contest
- D) in its initial years, EBU failed to transmit the Contests simultaneously to all its members
- E) at first, EBU planned to broadcast an international sports competition to the members of the union

27. The passage points out that ----.

- A) the first Eurovision Song Contest was the only one in which each country performed more than one song
- B) in the 1950s, the Eurovision Song Contest was more popular than the San Remo Music Festival in Italy
- C) the total number of contestants in the first Eurovision Song Contest was 14
- D) after 1957, each country was allowed to enter the Eurovision Song Contest only once
- E) EBU was established by a Frenchman named Marcel Bezençon

Before modern equipment was invented to look at the stars, there were two ways of thinking about the origin of the universe. Some people believed the universe was created, had a beginning and would have an end. Other people believed the universe was eternal. However, both ideas agreed that the universe was static. When the laws of thermodynamics and gravity were better understood, people had to change their ideas about a static universe. Then Hubble observed that galaxies were moving further away from our galaxy. In fact, all galaxies are moving away from each other! From this fact, he concluded that the universe was expanding. This led to the idea that the universe began with the Big Bang. By estimating the velocities of various galaxies, astronomers have calculated the age of the universe to be between 10 and 20 billion years old.

28. The passage tells us that, thanks to the advances in astronomy, we now know that the universe ----.

- A) was created
- B) had a beginning and will have an end
- C) is eternal
- D) is static
- E) is expanding

29. It is implied in the passage that the Big Bang ----.

- A) was caused by galaxies colliding into each other
- B) took place 10 to 20 billion years ago
- C) is going to destroy the universe in 10 to 20 billion years
- D) is a controversial topic among astronomers
- E) could not have happened without a Creator

30. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the speed at which galaxies are moving away from our galaxy can be calculated
- B) there is a consensus among astronomers that the universe is endless
- C) the laws of thermodynamics and gravity are still not fully understood
- D) the Hubble telescope has enabled astronomers to view the most distant galaxies
- E) with the help of advanced technology, astronomers have been able to calculate the exact age of the universe

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. In our weight-conscious culture, fat is usually viewed as the enemy. ----. The key is keeping it under control and distinguishing good fat from bad fat. There are two types of fat called saturated and unsaturated.

- A) In fact, those are actually healthier fats for your body
- B) But fat is an essential part of every healthy diet
- C) Unsaturated fats are mainly found in plants, and they will not raise your cholesterol
- D) Most people eat too much saturated fat
- E) When you eat fat, it interferes with your liver's ability to process cholesterol

32. Roses grow on bushes, but are placed in a vase after being cut carefully to avoid their horns. ----. We admire their colour and smell, but replace them as soon as they fade and die. Sometimes we capture their fragrance in a potpourri or a pretty sachet to scent clothes and in a bottle of perfume or hand cream.

- A) Rosewater is simply a solution of the aroma of roses
- B) A vase full of roses standing in the middle of a table changes the aura of any room
- C) Nearly 80% of the roses in Turkey are cultivated in the city of Isparta
- D) However, the exact origin of the rose is unknown.
- E) A red rose is a typical gift from the lovers on Valentine's Day

33. For a few decades, researchers have known that those who score in the top 10 per cent on intelligence tests underestimate their own abilities. ----. When their parents praise their intelligence, they believe their children will be better performers. However, a growing body of research strongly suggests that calling kids "smart" does not prevent them from underperforming. In fact, it might actually be causing it.

- A) Those who are praised for their effort significantly improve their score
- B) Children in this group adopt lower standards for success and expect less of themselves
- C) People who do well on this type of test are likely those who are gifted with verbal ability
- D) Real IQ tests have a strict time limit and the stress is far greater, which might lead to failure
- E) Any parent wanting to have their child's intelligence tested can find tests available on the net

34. During the middle ages, bullfights were activities organized in Spain to help the aristocracy have fun on important occasions such as weddings, religious festivals and military events. The matadors were on horseback; they didn't walk or run around the bulls as they do today. ----. Then, bullfighting took place not only in Spain, but became popular also in England and France.

- A) Bullfighting is one of the best-known sports in Spain
- B) In the 18th century, however, it changed and became an activity for ordinary people
- C) In some European countries, however, bullfighting is illegal
- D) Today, organizations want to show that people don't have the right to make bulls experience pain
- E) Still the matadors always had the risk of getting killed

35. Weight loss surgery, called restrictive surgery, has been popular around the world for the past few years. ----. With a smaller stomach, you feel full a lot quicker than you are used to. However, this surgery is not for everyone. One has to suffer from severe obesity in order to undergo this operation.

- A) The operation has its own risks
- B) Severe obesity is a condition that is difficult to treat
- C) It is applied to make the stomach smaller
- D) Exercise and eating right are the best ways to lose weight
- E) Currently two techniques are available

36.-40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Of the over 4 million cancer patients being treated in the U.S. today, almost none are offered any scientifically guided nutrition therapy. (II) They are just told to "eat good foods." (III) Many cancer patients, however, would have a major improvement in their conditions if they were taught how to control their blood-glucose level. (IV) Controlling one's blood-glucose levels through diet and exercise or drugs can be one of the most crucial components to a cancer treatment program. (V) The blood glucose test is carried out to measure the amount of glucose in the blood of patients of diabetes.

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

37. (I) An artefact is an object that has been made by someone, as opposed to something that has been created by nature. (II) For example, if you find an oddly shaped rock, the shape of which has likely been caused by erosion, it is not an artefact. (III) However, if you find an oddly shaped rock that someone has worked on, and it is vaguely shaped like a bird, you have an artefact. (IV) Usually it refers to something that was made by an earlier civilization, but that isn't necessarily the only meaning. (V) It is difficult to learn all the different meanings of a word.

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

38. (I) The Internet is a great place to start if you want to find your roots, that is, the furthest-back person of your generation. (II) Moreover, many people are not willing to find out about their ancestors. (III) A net search of the key word "genealogy" will give you links to organizations and journals that specialize in genealogy. (IV) Their home pages have lists of resources and tips about how to use them. (V) Or you can do a more specific research based on where your family came from or your family's ethnic group.

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

39. (I) Meditation is often mistaken for medication. (II) Many people feel that meditation takes years of practice to truly reap the benefits. (III) But a study published in October 8, 2007 found that less than one week of daily meditation can significantly improve attention and mood. (IV) The 40 undergraduates in the study participated in integrative meditation sessions or relaxation training for 20 minutes each day for 5 days. (V) Those doing the meditation showed greater improvement in attention and overall mood, and less anxiety, depression, anger and fatigue compared with those who did the general relaxation training.

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

40. (I) In the twentieth century, people called the United States a 'melting pot' of cultures. (II) This meant that immigrants' customs and traditions came together to form one single American culture. (III) However, by the end of the 20th century, this way of thinking began to change. (IV) The term *melting pot* comes from Israel Zangwill's 1908 play of the same name. (V) Today many immigrants are holding on to their first languages and prefer to preserve their own culture rather than assimilate completely.

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

TEST 15

A Japanese company has started selling a futuristic home robot. The meter-high humanoid may make housework for the rich a thing of the past. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries put the robot on sale at a price of \$150,000. Just 100 of these home helpers will initially be available. The designer of the robot said his creation was designed in the shape of a human being so that it is not considered simply a machine. The robot has an independent personality. It is capable of recognizing up to ten individuals and has a vocabulary of 10,000 words. It can also navigate its way around the house. It can live with the family and remind daily schedules; it can speak with the family and be a friend; and it has its own role of looking after the house when no one is home. However, the price needs to come down to make it affordable to all.

1. We can understand from the passage that the new robot ----.

- A) will know all family members by their names
- B) will plan your daily schedule for you
- C) will relax and watch television when no one is at home
- D) can easily move from a room to the other in the house
- E) can help its owners become rich and live longer lives

2. It is pointed out in the passage that the robot was designed in the shape of a human being so that ----.

- A) it could move around the house more easily
- B) it wouldn't look like just a machine
- C) it would have an independent personality
- D) it could speak 10,000 words
- E) it wouldn't feel out of place

3. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) everyone can afford to buy one of these robots
- B) no more than a hundred robots will be produced
- C) the robot will help the lives of its users only with two major functions
- D) nobody will have to do any housework in the near future
- E) at present, due to its price, only the rich will be able to make use of this new invention

Waiting for their chance for a miracle, a line of people often stretches for over a mile on a dusty road in a little town in Mexico. More than 10,000 a day come to this town to take away a can of the famous miracle water which is said to have cured everything from AIDS and cancer to obesity and high cholesterol. The word has spread, and millions have drunk the water, seeking help for illnesses. It all started with a sick dog that recovered soon after drinking from a muddy puddle. The local priest applied to the Mexican government to have the water pumped and filtered, but they refused to provide any funding. Jesus Chahin, a wealthy man, says that it weighs less than normal water and he has been giving it away since he accidentally discovered its healing properties by observing its swift healing effect on the dog who lapped up some of it.

4. It can be understood from the passage that millions of people go to the little town in Mexico because ----.

- A) they are in the hope of finding a cure for their diseases
- B) they want to see what the miracle water tastes like
- C) they want to see the dog that became well after drinking the miracle water
- D) it has become a popular tourist attraction
- E) everyone has been talking about the new job prospects there

5. It is clearly stated in the passage that the government ----.

- A) does not believe the local people or the priest
- B) thinks that people, especially the ill ones, are exaggerating the healing powers of the water
- C) does not want to support the miracle water project financially
- D) is planning to pump and filter the miracle water
- E) is going to analyze the miracle water before it is pumped

6. According to the passage, Jesus Chahin, the wealthy man, has been giving away the water to sick people because ----.

- A) he always helps those who are in need
- B) he has analyzed the water and found out about its healing properties
- C) the water weighs less than normal water
- D) he witnessed how it cured a sick dog
- E) the priest has asked him to do so

A serious shortage of donated organs in rich countries is leading to a worrying increase in the shady and illegal body parts trade worldwide. The World Health Organization recently estimated that the number of liver transplants carried out annually is approximately 21,000. Medical experts say this figure is greatly understated and put annual worldwide demand at over 90,000. This means there is a thriving trade in organ trafficking and a booming black market in human body parts. Although the body part trade is banned in many countries, laws are often full of loopholes. Thus, authorities have difficulty regulating and cracking down on illegal sales, which increases the number of deaths among donors. The booming demand in Pakistan, for example, has created a "kidney bazaar" and rich patients pay \$8,000 for a new kidney, for which donors selling their liver or kidney due to poverty, are paid \$300 - \$1,000.

7. According to the passage, organ trafficking across the world is increasing although ----.
- A) most of the patients that need a kidney or a liver cannot afford to pay the big amounts of money charged for these organs
 - B) trading body parts is against the law in many countries
 - C) most countries have very clear and strict laws relating to the issue
 - D) the demand for organ transplants is decreasing
 - E) there are more patients waiting for a kidney or liver transplant
8. From the passage, we can understand that ----.
- A) donors, who are very poor and who desperately need the money, refuse to sell their organs unless they are paid \$8,000 for each one
 - B) foreign patients usually refuse to pay the huge amounts of money charged for a liver or kidney although they are rich and need them desperately
 - C) medical experts think that the number of liver transplants performed across the world each year is much higher than 21,000
 - D) people who sell their organs are more severely punished than organ traffickers when caught
 - E) authorities in rich countries usually succeed in taking action against organ trafficking
9. The passage clearly points out that ----.
- A) body part trade is strictly controlled in all countries across the world, rich or poor
 - B) authorities are having problems fighting against traffickers in drugs
 - C) the shortage of donated organs in rich countries gives rise to the growing black market in body parts
 - D) the booming black market in body parts has led to lower prices in the sales of donated kidneys or liver
 - E) nowadays, there is a growing demand for goods sold on the black market everywhere in the world

Gifted children have special needs that other children do not have. It is often said that "the cream rises to the top" but it is not true that gifted children will succeed on their own without help. Some find themselves socially isolated, rejected by their peers and unable to communicate because of their unusual interests and adult language level. Therefore, some gifted children deliberately hide their talents so as to appear normal or even slow. For this reason, gifted children are sometimes found in remedial classes. When the pace at school is too slow, the child gets bored and drops out or may disrupt the class. Repetition is unpleasant for gifted children. Therefore, special provision must be made in all areas of art, sport and other interests for such gifted children.

10. From the passage we can infer that gifted children are expected to ----.
- A) do better on their own, which is not true
 - B) hide their emotions, but they can't
 - C) always be better than others of their age
 - D) drop out of school
 - E) follow remedial classes
11. The passage points out that some gifted children tend to pretend that they are normal because they ----.
- A) fear that they can't meet the expectations of their parents
 - B) are afraid of being isolated
 - C) don't want to attend school
 - D) want to spend more time with adults
 - E) are often asked to help those who are inferior to them
12. According to the passage, all the following is true about gifted children except that they ----.
- A) have unusual interests
 - B) are sometimes rejected by their peers
 - C) may not be successful if they study in normal classes with normal students
 - D) don't mind being taught the same thing over and over again
 - E) have special needs

The *Titanic* became famous for being the largest ocean liner at the time and also for its tragic sinking after its collision with an iceberg in April, 1912. However, many alternative theories about the sinking of *Titanic* have appeared over the years and still continue to appear. Theories that it was not an iceberg that sank the ship or that a curse caused the disaster have been popular reading in newspapers and books. For example, another theory is that the *Titanic* was sacrificed because she was expected to be a potential continual financial loss for its company. Supporters of this theory claim that everyone concerned, including the company and the officers aboard, had received warnings of an iceberg ahead and yet the *Titanic* maintained a northern course instead of sailing to the south of the warning limit. However, most of these theories have been discredited by *Titanic* experts, claiming that they were all based on inaccurate or incomplete evidence.

13. According to the passage, experts working on the *Titanic* case ----.

- A) seriously doubt if the ship sank as a result of an accident
- B) believe that there was a curse on it, which caused it to sink
- C) wanted to get rid of the ship, so they deliberately let it sink
- D) rejected the many theories which claimed that the ship did not sink because of an iceberg
- E) were convinced about the possibility that it was not an iceberg that sank the *Titanic*

14. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the sinking of the *Titanic* has been a popular topic for books and newspaper articles
- B) some of the alternative theories about the sinking of the *Titanic* may be true since they seem to be quite reasonable
- C) there is no argument anymore as to how and why the *Titanic* sank
- D) the captains on board the ship are definitely responsible for the collision with the iceberg
- E) the *Titanic* would have been a profit making ocean liner if it hadn't sunk

15. We learn from the passage that in reality, ----.

- A) the company was losing large amounts of money because of the new airliner
- B) officers on board the ship on the day of the accident ignored the warnings about the iceberg
- C) the captains could have changed the ship's course to avoid colliding with the iceberg; instead, they sailed on towards it
- D) the captains of the ocean liner were not on duty when the accident happened
- E) the alternative theories about the sinking of the *Titanic* are not verified as they lack accurate proof

It is incredible to think that as recently as 1903, many of the world's leading scientists were still absolutely certain that people would never fly. An influential US professor declared in that year that a flying machine was impossible because something which was heavier than air itself could not take off. But just a few weeks later came the surprise announcement that two brothers from Ohio named Wright had built such a machine. The media remained so unconvinced by their claims, however, that neither reporters nor photographers were sent along to witness any of their test flights. The brothers, somewhat discouraged, then offered their invention to the US army, who showed no interest. It was only when a French company began to take them seriously that the brothers had the opportunity to prove the experts wrong.

16. The writer informs us that ----.

- A) world's leading scientists have always been sure that one day people would be able to fly
- B) flying was thought to be impossible until the beginning of the last century
- C) scientists of the past were neither as intelligent nor as inventive as scientists today
- D) at the beginning of the 20th century scientists all over the world were working on a machine that could fly
- E) only American professors didn't use to believe in flying machines

17. We learn from the passage that when Wright brothers announced the invention of a flying machine, ----.

- A) many reporters and photographers went to interview them
- B) newspapers were full of exhilarating news and the photographs of the inventors
- C) huge crowds of people went to see their test flight
- D) the media paid no attention as they did not believe the machine would be able to take off
- E) they also had doubts about the success of their invention

18. As indicated in the passage, the two brothers managed to prove the efficiency of their machine ----.

- A) although they were utterly disappointed during their test flight
- B) as soon as their invention was bought by the US army
- C) when a French company showed interest in their invention
- D) when they sold their invention to a well-established firm in Europe
- E) after a prominent American professor wrote a good report about it

Perfectionists are more stressed by social pressure than their more relaxed peers since they are over sensitive to psychosocial stresses. In a study of 50 middle-aged men, those who measured highest on tests of perfectionism also released more of the stress hormone cortisol while undergoing a stressful public speaking task. The researchers wanted to determine whether perfectionist tendencies might influence how a person's nervous and hormonal systems respond to stress. Thus, the participants completed a test, in which they were given 10 minutes to prepare a job application speech in front of a committee. Afterwards, they were asked — still in front of the "committee" — to count backwards from 2,083 to 0 in increments of 13, and were told they would have to start over again if they made a mistake. Throughout the test, the researchers measured the level of cortisol in the participants' blood. They also tested blood pressure, and heart rate. They found that people with greater perfectionist tendencies had higher cortisol release.

19. The participants of the study mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) all had extreme perfectionist tendencies
- B) made a speech for a job application
- C) all had very high heart rates normally
- D) were suffering from high blood pressure
- E) were unemployed and looking for a job

20. According to the passage, the participants were given a test which ----.

- A) created a psychosocial stress-causing environment
- B) was part of a medical treatment for high blood pressure
- C) served them as therapy for their psychological problems
- D) was part of their job interviews
- E) aimed to improve their math skills, especially counting backwards

21. We understand from the passage that ---- during the task given in the study.

- A) participants who did not have perfectionist tendencies were not nervous at all
- B) the test did not affect the cortisol levels of any of the participants
- C) all of the participants released almost the same amount of cortisol
- D) participants with higher perfectionist tendencies released more cortisol than those who were relaxed
- E) few of the participants had problems counting backwards from 2,083 to 0

A weed, in a general sense, is a plant that is considered by the user of the term to be a nuisance, and normally applied to unwanted plants in human-made settings such as gardens, lawns or agricultural areas, but also in parks, woods and other natural areas. More specifically, the term is often used to describe native or non-native plants that grow and reproduce aggressively. Weeds may be unwanted because they are unsightly, or they limit the growth of other plants by blocking light or using up nutrients from the soil. They also can harbour and spread plant pathogens, small harmful organisms, that can infect and degrade the quality of crop or horticultural plants. Weeds may be a nuisance because they have thorns or prickles; they cause skin irritation when contacted, or parts of the plants might come off and attach to fur or clothes.

22. As it is clearly understood from the passage, people use the term "weeds" in order to refer to the fact that ----.

- A) they have a unique place among other ordinary plants that grow aggressively
- B) they are also a natural part of the plantation in almost all parts of the green world
- C) they contribute to the fertility of the soil in which other plants grow
- D) they give off an unbearable odour in parks, woods and other natural areas
- E) they ruin the growth conditions and beauty of other plants

23. The author of the passage describes one of the bad things about weeds as the fact that ----.

- A) they can harbour harmful insects that will carry a deadly virus from plant to plant
- B) they cannot be consumed by either people or animals in the wild
- C) they suck up an excessive amount of water from the soil
- D) they hinder the healthy development of the plants that need adequate light and nutrition
- E) they don't have any commercial value whatsoever

24. Much of this passage is devoted to a brief description of ----.

- A) plant pathogens that can infect and degrade the quality of crop
- B) weeds in terms of their undesirable aspects
- C) skin irritation caused by weeds
- D) gardens, lawns or agricultural areas where weeds grow
- E) nutrients in the soil that weeds use up

The process by which a completely new meaning becomes attached to a word through some similarity, association, or other relationship of the new meaning to the old one is called transfer. One of the most common modes of transfer is metaphor. When a metaphor is first used, we are conscious of both referents and of their similarity. For example, when we say, "At the rush hour, the hungry mouths of the subway stations swallowed thousands of homeward-bound commuters," we are actually using some words in metaphorical senses. But when a metaphor is used frequently, people begin to take for granted and accept the once metaphorical meaning of a word as an ordinary one. Thus, to speak of the *mouth* of a river is no longer to use a metaphor, and the expression now means 'the place where the river flows into the sea'. English is full of such 'frozen' metaphors, as they are sometimes called. Among them are words used for other body parts, such as *leg*, *arm*, *head* and *foot*.

25. In the sentence, "At the rush hour, the hungry *mouths* of the subway stations swallowed thousands of homeward-bound commuters," the words used in metaphorical senses, other than *mouth*, are ----.

- A) subway; station
- B) rush; hour
- C) bound; homeward
- D) hungry; swallow
- E) thousand; commuter

26. According to the information in the passage, which of the following does not contain a *frozen metaphor*?

- A) the head of the company
- B) the animal's head
- C) people heading home
- D) at the foot of the stairs
- E) the arm of an organization

27. The purpose of the passage is to explain ----.

- A) transfer of word meanings by metaphor
- B) common methods of transfer in vocabulary
- C) words that refer to body parts
- D) sources of some old English words
- E) various styles of speech used in English

Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse (November, 1877) is Anna Sewell's only novel. She composed it in the last years of her life, while confined to her house as an invalid prior to her death in April, 1878. The story is told in the first person as a memoir by a highbred horse named Black Beauty. It begins with his carefree days as a colt on a farm and proceeds to his difficult life pulling cabs in London and to his retirement in the country. The horse narrates his many experiences of both human cruelty and kindness. The humanizing of the animal made the book a bestseller and an effective means for change in people's attitudes towards animals. Anna's purpose in writing the book was "to induce kindness, sympathy, and an understanding treatment of horses", an influence she attributed to an essay on animals she read earlier. The book produced an outburst of concern for animal welfare and it was influential in abolishing the cruel practice of using checkreins, which kept horses from lowering their heads.

28. The passage relates all of the following information about Anna Sewell except that ----.

- A) she died a couple of months after her book was published
- B) she was able to complete her autobiography just before she died
- C) in her last years, she was unable to go out of her house due to her ailment
- D) she aimed to stimulate compassion for horses through her book
- E) reading an essay on animals gave her the inspiration to write her book

29. According to the passage, *Black Beauty* ----.

- A) is literally told from the mouth of a horse
- B) is a fantasy book about a supernatural horse that can talk
- C) is based on Anna Sewell's memories of her favourite horse
- D) reflects Anna Sewell's distress for not being able to ride horses
- E) is narrated by the writer herself as an invalid child living on a farm

30. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) reading *Black Beauty* barely changed people's attitudes towards animals
- B) people started to buy and raise horses on their farms after reading *Black Beauty*
- C) thanks to *Black Beauty*, the use of checkreins on horses was banned
- D) thanks to *Black Beauty*, horses were no longer used to pull cabs in London
- E) some people ridiculed the writer for humanizing a horse

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Germs quickly find a home inside the cells of a human body. They take over the cells and use them to make more germs. ----. For example if germs settle in the upper breathing tract, we get cold symptoms such as a cough and a runny nose.

- A) The germs give off toxins that are harmful for the body
- B) When a person is exposed to any germ, it may get around the body's defences and gain entry
- C) As we all know, there are plenty of germs
- D) There are two types of germs that cause most illnesses: bacteria and viruses
- E) Depending on where the germs settle, different illnesses occur

32. The planet Mars is named after Mars, the Roman god of war. It is also referred to as the "Red Planet" because of its reddish appearance as seen from Earth. ----. Geological evidence gathered by them suggests that Mars previously had large-scale water coverage.

- A) Mars can be seen from Earth with the naked eye
- B) The atmosphere on Mars is quite dusty
- C) Mars is currently host to three functional orbiting spacecraft
- D) Though Mars is much smaller than Earth, its surface area is about the same as the land surface area of Earth
- E) Its apparent size and brightness varies greatly according to its relative position to the Earth

33. There are scores of words that are clipped in English. We say math for mathematics, lab for laboratory or burger to mean hamburger. The popularity of such words arises because people want to communicate as concisely and quickly as possible. ----. Most often we clip back parts of names as in Al, for "Alan"; Sam for "Samantha"; or Pam for Pamela. It is safe to predict that clipping will remain a productive process for forming new words in our modern society who is in a hurry.

- A) There are activities on the net that give students the opportunity to learn and practice these types of words.
- B) We can also see this theory at work in the formations of nicknames
- C) Some people, on the other hand, insist on using the full names
- D) Any writer must consult a dictionary before splitting a word at the end of a line
- E) However, clipping a word may lead to a loss in meaning

34. It is important to hear all kinds of music. Many young people think that classical music is boring or for old people. ----. Therefore, music appreciation classes should be taught at school so that students can gain musical knowledge and can form an opinion based on experience rather than prejudice.

- A) Beethoven and Schubert are among the best known composers.
- B) However, unless you learn about different types of music, you can't decide what you like and what you don't like.
- C) While some like rock music, others prefer hip-hop or blues
- D) This is because students don't study rock music or techno at school
- E) Moreover, they should know that music spread across Europe in this way.

35. Nobody can deny that supermarkets are very convenient. The whole idea behind them is that they give customers more choice at a cheaper price. Especially, people with lower income seem to be the regular visitors of these economical food chains. ----. More and more shops in town centres are closing down because they cannot compete with the low prices the supermarkets offer their customers.

- A) This is why, more and more and bigger and bigger supermarkets are built everyday
- B) Besides, parking is less of a problem in those areas
- C) People drive to the out-of-town supermarkets, buying all the food they need for a week or two
- D) Most of them provide their customers with service buses as well
- E) On the other hand, these enormous supermarkets on the outskirts of towns are putting small shopkeepers out of business

36.-40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Before I apply for the job, there are a few things I'd like to ask you (II) I'm pleased to hear that your university course is going well. (III) I hope to start mine in September but before that I want to go fruit picking in England. (IV) I think I'll go in July but I'd rather not pick strawberries as it is back-breaking work. (V) After the job has finished, I really want to go sightseeing in London.

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

37. (I) Some frogs make so much noise that they can be heard from miles away! (II) Have you ever wondered how they keep from blowing out their own eardrums? (III) Well, actually, frogs have special ears that are connected to their lungs. (IV) Frogs have tongues that are long and sticky that can be used to catch bugs. (V) When they hear noises, not only does the eardrum vibrate, but the lung does too, keeping frogs from hurting themselves with their noisy calls!

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

38. (I) The Challenger Deep is named after the British survey ship Challenger II. (II) At the ocean's deepest point, the water pressure is the equivalent of having about 50 jumbo jets piled on top of you. (III) Yet even here life thrives, according to scientists who have pulled a plug of dirt from the world's deepest point. (IV) The soil was packed with a community of organisms that are thought to resemble some of the world's earliest life forms. (V) The news is surprising because former reports gave the impression that the world's deepest point was scarce in any organisms.

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

39. (I) Starting to read a poem is just like answering a telephone call. (II) Suddenly you hear a voice saying the words of the poem just like the voice on the phone. (III) This speaker might be the poet or a character the poet has created. (IV) Some speakers sound like a weird computer on the phone, with no intonation. (V) You listen to the words and rhythms just as you would listen to an unknown voice on the phone.

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

40. (I) If you are tired of receiving spam, or junk mail, there are a few things you can do. (II) First of all, choose a long email name with a mix of letters and numbers, which decreases the change that a computer-generated email address will match yours. (III) About forty percent of all email traffic in the United States is spam. (IV) Also avoid Web-based discussion groups, contests and surveys as spammers often gather addresses from the Web. (V) Finally, download new spam-filtering software that will automatically detect unwanted commercial mail.

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

TEST 16

In 1964, well-known writer and editor Norman Cousins became very ill. His body ached and he felt constantly tired. He consulted a physician, who told him that he would become immobilized and eventually die from the disease, because he was diagnosed as having *ankylosing spondylitis*, a destructive form of arthritis. Despite the diagnosis, Cousins was determined to survive. He had read about how body chemistry and health can be damaged by emotional stress and negative attitudes, so he thought that emotions such as love, faith, laughter and confidence would have therapeutic value. He tried to put himself in situations that would elicit positive emotions. He scheduled each day for watching comedies, reading humorous books and doing other fun activities. Within eight days, his pain began to decrease. He was able to return to work in a few months, and reached complete recovery after a few years. Cousins believe his recovery is the result of a mysterious body-mind interaction.

1. The passage mainly discusses that ----.

- A) ankylosing spondylitis is a relatively mild form of arthritis
- B) it is possible to beat a serious illness with alternative therapeutic methods
- C) medical doctors do not always tell the truth
- D) all forms of arthritis destroy the body in a short time and immobilize the patient
- E) laughter can never treat a fatal disease

2. From the passage, it may be inferred that Cousins owes his survival ----.

- A) to the books he had read about stress and negative attitudes
- B) to psychologists who had great faith in him
- C) to his expert knowledge of body chemistry
- D) to the successful medication he received
- E) the support he received from the people around him

3. All of the following are suggested in the passage about alternative healing except ----.

- A) being involved in humorous activities
- B) interacting body and mind
- C) having stamina and determination
- D) allocating all your time and energy to work
- E) bringing out positive emotions from various situations

Before the Japanese introduced the bullet train as a means of transport, trains had been viewed as being rather slow and old-fashioned, but this has changed with the recent developments in the railway industry. High-speed train travel between major European cities is becoming more and more popular. For example, the Eurostar, which travels between London and Paris serves well over half the people who make this journey. Also, since a high-speed train line, called the Thalys, connected Brussels and Paris, the flights between these cities have been cancelled altogether. Not only do these trains cause less environmental damage, but they are also very convenient, because they have stations in central areas so that people can avoid travelling to and from airports which are often far from city centres.

4. According to the passage, people have started to look at trains from a different perspective ever since ----.

- A) they started travelling to Europe for business purposes
- B) they became more conscious about environmental pollution
- C) there was a revolution in Japanese public transport
- D) the bullet train was introduced in Japan
- E) they realised the gap in their present railway system

5. We understand from the passage that people in major European cities ----.

- A) always use Eurostar to commute between London and Paris
- B) do not use air-travel any longer
- C) have begun to use high-speed trains more often
- D) all live far from city airports
- E) use Eurostar more than they use Thalys

6. The author believes that the success of high-speed trains is also due to the service's ----.

- A) frequency
- B) cleanliness
- C) reliability
- D) punctuality
- E) convenience

The National Highway Traffic Security Administration (NHTSA) estimates that one-half of all fatal traffic accidents involve alcohol. Each year, thousands of passengers and pedestrians are killed because of reckless, irresponsible behaviour by drunk drivers. Laws prohibit people who are under the influence of alcohol from driving. If you do drive while under the influence of alcohol, you can be arrested. If you are convicted of drunk driving, you will be sentenced to at least three days in jail, and your license will be suspended for thirty days. But did you know that the court could sentence you to as much as six months in jail? Think about it the next time you leave a party.

7. According to the passage the cause of about 50 percent of accidents resulting in death is ----.

- A) drunk drivers
- B) careless mechanics
- C) bad road conditions
- D) careless pedestrians
- E) unclear traffic signs

8. It is understood from the passage that laws ----.

- A) are very strict about the amount of alcohol one can consume at a party
- B) forbid people to drive if they have consumed too much alcohol
- C) ask people to reconsider their drinking habits
- D) have all been made to protect people from drunk drivers
- E) allow judges to sentence people without checking the degree of alcohol influence

9. From the passage, it is clear that a drunk driver ----.

- A) will not be able to drive for six months if his license has been taken due to drink-driving
- B) is obliged to spend some time at rehabilitation centres until he quits drinking
- C) could spend up to six months in jail
- D) is obligated to call another driver to take him home after a party
- E) could receive a ticket for exceeding speed limit if he is drunk

Attributing human emotions to animals is often ridiculed. Yet, it may have a factual basis. In fact, there are a growing number of scientists who agree that animals are conscious and capable of experiencing basic emotions, such as happiness, sadness, or depression. A few even claim that animals may feel love, jealousy and malice. For example, although animals may not weep like humans, they do emit cries which seem to indicate emotional distress. Some hunters and wildlife experts say that they have witnessed baby animals vocalize when separated from their mothers. Moreover, there are many cases of animals exhibiting grief at the death of their owners. For example, there is the incident of a small dog that kept constant watch over his owner's grave until his own death 14 years later. A statue and fountain were later erected in honour of this faithful terrier. A poodle which has lost a canine companion may refuse to eat and dolphins have been known to carry their dead babies with them for days.

10. According to the passage, ----.

- A) all scientists reject the possibility of animals' having basic emotions like humans
- B) animals produce sounds that resemble human weeping when they are emotionally distressed
- C) unlike dogs, dolphins show no sign of consciousness when their babies die
- D) animals can never be aware of the death of another animal or human
- E) some scientists are trying to prove that animals, such as dogs, are able to communicate with humans

11. The passage makes a reference to the story of ----.

- A) a terrier that waited by its owner's grave for 14 years
- B) a dog that died by its owner's statue, which was next to a fountain built by him
- C) some hunters who tended to separate baby animals from their mothers
- D) a poodle that refused to eat for days after the loss of its owner
- E) a poodle that carried the body of its dead canine friend for days

12. The passage basically aims to ----.

- A) prove that the idea that animals may have basic feelings is completely fictitious
- B) compare human psychology with that of animals
- C) ridicule the attribution of human feelings to animals
- D) show that animals may have basic feelings such as sorrow and grief
- E) compare some animal species in the way they communicate with each other

Alexander the Great's vision of Asia was that it ended just on the other side of India. Wanting to conquer the continent, he persuaded his men to march east. The Indian king Porus and his elephants fell to Alexander, but the weather and the mountains wore them out. When it soon became clear that Asia was larger than had been estimated, Alexander succumbed to his men's pleas and turned back. But he decided on a circuitous route: down India's rivers to the ocean, then along the coast back to Persia. It was probably Alexander's greatest mistake, as 15,000 of his men died of starvation or heat in the desert. This was more than all those he lost in battle. The journey took its toll on Alexander as well. At a banquet back in Babylon, he drank excessively as usual and then fell ill of a fever, most likely due to malaria, which is one of the proposed causes of his death, including poisoning by his rivals.

13. According to the passage, Alexander the Great ----.

- A) yielded to king Porus who attacked him with his elephants
- B) was defeated in the battle against king Porus due to the weather conditions and mountains
- C) decided to turn back after the battle despite his men's request to stay and conquer Asia
- D) underestimated the size of Asia when he decided to conquer the continent
- E) did not lose any of his men during the battle with the Indian king

14. Which of the following is not suggested in the passage?

- A) Alexander should have taken a shorter and more direct route on the way back from Asia.
- B) The journey back from war had its negative effects on Alexander himself, too.
- C) The cause of Alexander's sudden death has not been clearly resolved.
- D) Alexander may have been poisoned and killed by his enemies.
- E) It is certain that Alexander died from food poisoning at a feast in Babylon.

15. The passage is mainly related to Alexander's ----.

- A) victories and defeats
- B) attempt to conquer Asia
- C) drinking problem and death
- D) outstanding war tactics
- E) geographical knowledge

The underground city at Derinkuyu in Cappadocia, extending to a depth of approximately 85m, was opened for visitors in 1969. But, only about ten percent of the underground city is accessible for tourists. Derinkuyu consists of tunnels and caves spiraling down to a depth of 8 levels beneath the surface. The tunnels open out to vast rooms of varying sizes, whose functions have been identified according to the assumed uses of the niches and holes cut into them. The city has all the usual amenities that other underground complexes across the region have, such as wine and oil presses, stables, cellars, storage rooms, dinner halls, and chapels. On the second floor, unique to the Derinkuyu complex, is a spacious room with a barrel vaulted ceiling, a design widely used in Roman architecture. It has been assumed that this room was used as a religious school and the rooms to the left were probably study rooms. Between the third and fourth levels is a vertical staircase, a passage way leading to a church on the lowest level.

16. According to the passage, the underground city at Derinkuyu ----.

- A) consists of small rooms, unlike other underground complexes whose rooms are quite large
- B) still has many parts which are not accessible for tourists
- C) does not have many of the facilities that other underground cities in Cappadocia have
- D) has a church on the fourth level
- E) has a vertical staircase that extends about 85 meters

17. The passage points out that the holes and the niches on the walls of its rooms ----.

- A) have helped scientists to figure out what these rooms were specifically used for
- B) show us how old the city is
- C) give us an idea of how badly the city had been destroyed in the past
- D) are the evidence that the city was built by the ancient Romans
- E) clearly distinguish this underground city from the others in the region

18. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the underground city at Derinkuyu?

- A) The city lacks most the usual amenities such as wine and oil presses which are found in other underground complexes in the region.
- B) It has eight levels beneath the land surface.
- C) It is the only underground complex in Cappadocia that has a room with a barrel vaulted ceiling.
- D) About 10 percent of the underground city was opened to public in 1969.
- E) The rooms to the left of the school on the second floor may have been used for studying.

During their study on bad habits, researchers conducted a survey to find out what people perceived to be risky behaviour. Many of the participants ranked the habits of smoking, drinking, and sun tanning as more dangerous than ozone depletion and chemical pollution. In another related survey, participants were asked why they ranked certain kinds of behaviour dangerous. For instance, when asked about drinking and driving, most said that it could hurt themselves and others, and even cause death. The results were very interesting as they showed that people don't quit their bad habits even though they are aware of the dangers involved. The researchers suggest several reasons for the contrary findings. For one, when a behaviour is socially accepted or even considered desirable, people tend to reconcile the fact that it's bad for them with the idea that "everybody's doing it," and that it's socially accepted. So, instead of giving it up, they tend to rationalize it one way or another.

19. According to the passage, one of the reasons why people do not quit a bad habit may be that they ----.

- A) are inclined to justify it using its acceptance and desirability in the society as an excuse
- B) think it is all right to carry on with the habit as long as it does not hurt themselves or anybody else
- C) know that there are more dangerous factors in the environment such as ozone depletion and pollution
- D) do not have control over it and they are hesitant to seek professional help
- E) do not see any rational reason why they should do so and they are happy with it

20. The results of the surveys have shown to the researchers that people continue to undertake risky lifestyles ----.

- A) because they want to suffer and make others miserable, too
- B) since they are totally ignorant of the negative effects they may produce
- C) because they were born into families that had risky habits, to begin with
- D) as they want other people to admire them and take them as role models
- E) in spite of the fact that they may produce deadly consequences

21. According to the passage, the participants of both surveys ----.

- A) did not realize that habits such as smoking or sun tanning could be as dangerous as pollution or ozone depletion
- B) were conscious of the hazardous impact of certain behaviour as well as of the threatening environmental conditions
- C) seemed to be more worried about the dangers present in the environment than risky habits
- D) had no risky habits themselves and obviously they wouldn't want their kin to develop any, either
- E) would have no objection to people having a dangerous type of behaviour

The use of poison gas in World War I was a major military innovation. The gases ranged from disabling chemicals, such as tear gas and the severe mustard gas, to lethal agents like phosgene. This chemical warfare was a major component of the first global war of the 20th century. The killing capacity of gas was limited — only 4% of combat deaths were due to gas — however, the proportion of non-fatal casualties was high, and gas remained one of the soldiers' greatest fears. Because it was possible to develop effective countermeasures to gas attacks, it was unlike most other weapons of the period. In the later stages of the war, as the use of gas increased, its overall effectiveness diminished. This widespread use of these agents of chemical warfare, and high explosives, gave rise to an occasionally expressed view of World War I as "the chemists' war".

22. As it is pointed out in the passage, World War I was described as "the chemists' war" because ----.

- A) only 4 % of the soldiers were killed by chemical agents
- B) the conventional weapons were not as effective as chemical gases
- C) the chemists themselves fought bravely in the battlefields
- D) a large variety of chemical weapons were used by countries
- E) poison gas was responsible for a great number of deaths

23. It can be understood from the passage that the gases used in the war ----.

- A) were only tear gas and the severe mustard gas
- B) merely disabled the victims, not causing any fatal injury
- C) had a gradual level of damage effect
- D) all included phosgene in their composition
- E) were banned in the following years

24. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) modern technology is always in favour of humankind
- B) wars are the result of people's greediness
- C) people will continue to battle unless they learn to communicate
- D) wars fought in the past were more violent than modern wars
- E) scientific knowledge can also do harm to humankind

The Oscar statuette, given as an award for achievements in filmmaking, stands 13.5 inches tall and weighs 8.5 pounds. Born in 1928, the award portrays a knight holding a sword, standing on a reel of film with five spokes, signifying the original five branches of the Academy. Officially named the Academy Award of Merit, the statuette is better known by its nickname, Oscar, the origins of which are not clear. It's also been called 'the Academy statuette,' and 'the golden trophy'. The Academy itself didn't use the nickname officially until 1939. The design of the statuette has never changed from its original conception. However, the size of the base varied until the present standard was adopted in 1945, when it was raised and also changed from marble to metal. The 15 statuettes presented at the initial ceremonies were gold-plated solid bronze. Within a few years, the bronze was abandoned for another alloy to make it easier to give the statuettes their smooth finish.

25. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the "Academy Award of Merit" and "Oscar" are mistakenly considered to be the same thing by many people
- B) each spoke on the reel of film which the statuette stands on represents an original branch of the Academy
- C) the statuettes awarded in the first 15 years were sometimes made of solid bronze instead of other alloys
- D) the base of the Oscar statuette has been changed in size several times since 1945
- E) it was the Academy itself that thought of the nickname 'Oscar' and gave it to the statuette in 1939

26. The passage indicates all of the following information about the Oscar award except that ----.

- A) the statuettes do not have a standard base
- B) the statuette is plated in gold and has a smooth texture
- C) the Oscar figure represents a knight holding a sword
- D) the design has always remained the same since 1928
- E) until 1945, the statuette used to have a marble base instead of a metal one

27. The passage does not relate the Oscar's ----.

- A) other names
- B) physical properties
- C) modification over the years
- D) significance in film industry
- E) components and materials

Today, as a result of urbanization and several other environmental or social factors resulting in parents' concern for children's safety, the former culture of 'childhood that played outside' is gone and children's everyday life has shifted to the indoors. In fact, some researchers describe today's childhood as 'childhood of imprisonment'. Yet, until two decades ago, children could spend most of their recreation time outdoors. They had the freedom to play, explore and interact with the natural world with little or no restriction or supervision. Children today have few opportunities for outdoor free play and contact with the natural world. Their physical boundaries have shrunk. Not only have children's play environments dramatically changed, but also the time they have to play has decreased. Today, with children's lives disconnected from the natural world, their experiences are predominately mediated in media, written language and visual images. Children are not aware that nature exists in their own backyards and neighbourhoods, which prevents them from the appreciation of the natural world.

28. It is clear from the passage that about twenty years ago, ----.

- A) parents did not care where and with whom their children played
- B) parents were more strict towards their children and they never let them watch TV or play video games
- C) children read less because they spent almost all of their spare time playing outdoors
- D) children had more place and more time to play outside
- E) children were supervised by a parent whenever they went outside to play

29. The writer emphasizes that children today ----.

- A) are frustrated due to living under very strict rules and discipline both at home and at school
- B) are very interested in exploring the natural world, with its animals and plants
- C) can not appreciate the natural world since they have lost touch with nature
- D) don't want to play in the backyard or in the neighbourhood anymore even though they can
- E) have no understanding or appreciation for what their parents afford for them

30. The writer of the passage is of the opinion that ----.

- A) parents' approach in raising their children has improved during the past 20 years
- B) urbanization and modern life conditions have had a positive impact on the development of children
- C) today's children are lucky in that they have the chance to benefit from all kinds of books, magazines, television and video films
- D) children today are like prisoners since they are restricted from being outdoors and deprived of exploring the natural world
- E) both printed media and visual media cause children today to lose tolerance for supervision or restriction by adults

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Having correct posture basically means keeping each part of the body in alignment with the neighbouring parts. With appropriate posture when one is standing, it should be possible to draw a straight line from the earlobe, through the shoulder, hip, knee, and into the middle of the ankle. People find themselves in several positions throughout the day, such as standing, sitting, bending or lying down. ----. The idea is to have good back support, which will result in less back pain.

- A) Therefore you must avoid doing excessive exercise and straining your muscles
- B) Moreover, poor posture can lead to the possibility of constricted blood vessels and nerves, as well as muscle, disc and joint problems
- C) Over time, slouching or slumping when you sit can change the anatomical characteristics of your spine
- D) However, most parents remind their children to sit up straight while they are studying at their desks or eating at the table
- E) Thus, it's important to learn how to attain and keep correct posture in each position

32. Soap operas, which are popular TV serials, are usually based on an emphasis on family life, personal relationships, family dramas, and emotional or moral conflicts. Hence, most of them follow the lives of a group of characters living or working in a particular place. ----. They show the day-to-day activities and personal relationships of these people. Moreover, the characters in most soap operas are usually more attractive, seductive, glamorous and richer than the typical people watching the show.

- A) And some focus on the lives of the members of a large extended family
- B) Therefore, soap operas, originally, used to be broadcast only on radio
- C) Soap companies such as Procter and Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Pepsodent were among the sponsors of radio soap operas
- D) Early soap operas, which were broadcast on radio, were sponsored by big soap companies
- E) Housewives, who are usually at home, can easily spare the time to watch such soap operas

33. The majority of the members of Congress are rich white males. Half of them are lawyers and about a third is businessmen. Some may say that lawyers and businessmen are the most qualified people in our society to make laws, but I disagree. ----. Likewise, successful businessmen may be good at making a good profit in private life, but they have not stopped the country from going a trillion dollars into debt.

- A) The role of lawyers should be to practice law, not make the laws
- B) People would be chosen to be a congressperson from a list of eligible voters
- C) Many of our present members are qualified to handle these issues perfectly well
- D) There is a strong belief that in time such a system would succeed
- E) Instead, they should be selected by lottery

34. Parents often like to surprise their kids with presents or other treats, but they don't realize that kids don't like surprises so much. Adult life is comprised of routine, like getting up at the same time, taking the same bus to work, meeting the same people day after day. ----. Children, on the other hand, enjoy the familiar. Something totally unfamiliar to them may make them feel uneasy.

- A) They learn as many as 5-10 new words every day and try to figure out adults' body language
- B) For example, they don't get tired of watching the same cartoon video over and over again
- C) So, they look forward to any break in the routine, even if it's just the casual weekend
- D) So, they have no idea what will happen the next day or what will come next
- E) Therefore, it may be a good idea to take a different route to work occasionally

35. Julius Caesar played a critical role in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. He began extensive reforms of the Roman society and government. These reforms provoked his friend, Marcus Brutus, and a group of other senators to assassinate him in 44 BC. ----. This war eventually led to the establishment of the autocratic Roman Empire by Caesar's adopted heir, Gaius Octavianus.

- A) In 85 BC, Caesar's father died suddenly and Caesar became the head of the family at the age of sixteen
- B) The assassins hoped to restore the Republic, but they provoked another Roman Civil War
- C) Caesar's formative years were a time of chaos and from 91 to 88 BC, Rome had a war with her Italian allies over the issue of Roman citizenship
- D) Caesar was probably born in 100 BC although some historians favour 102 BC as the year Caesar was born in
- E) Little else is recorded of Caesar's childhood as several biographies of him both begin abruptly in Caesar's teens

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) A three-and-a-half-month-old baby bear was severely injured after stepping on a trap in the northeastern part of Turkey. (II) Actually, laws have been passed in many areas of the world to protect bears from hunters or habitat destruction. (III) Thus, the baby bear's front right leg had to be amputated. (IV) However, the little bear has just begun to walk at the rehabilitation centre where he is currently under treatment. (V) He is now able to play with the other bears in his special shelter, although he occasionally exhibits some nervous behaviour.

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

37. (I) Language, whether written or spoken, is not the only thing we use to give or receive information or ideas. (II) We also use signs. (III) It is not uncommon for us to come across dozens of signs throughout the course of an ordinary day. (IV) For instance, arrows can help us use public transport by pointing us in the right direction. (V) Therefore, experts are trying to interpret the sign language of the deaf.

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

38. (I) Dust mite allergy is a reaction to a microscopic organism that lives in the dust found in all homes and workplaces. (II) Each spring, summer, and fall, tiny particles are released from trees, weeds, and grass. (III) These particles, known as pollen, travel on currents of air. (IV) When they enter human noses and throats, they trigger a type of seasonal allergy called pollen allergy. (V) Pollen can also trigger asthma symptoms in asthmatic people.

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

39. (I) A volcano is a place on the Earth's surface where molten rock, gases and pyroclastic debris erupt through the earth's crust. (II) Volcanoes vary quite a bit in their structure. (III) The largest volcano on Earth is Hawaii's Mauna Loa, being about 6 miles tall from the sea floor to its summit. (IV) Some are cracks in the earth's crust where lava erupts. (V) And some are domes, shields, or mountain-like structures with a crater at the summit.

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

40. (I) Small, individually-owned fast-food restaurants have become common in every big city. (II) People who choose to dine at a 'healthy' restaurant often consume more calories than they would if they dined at fast food places. (III) That's because individuals usually underestimate the calorie content of food served at health food restaurants. (IV) In fact, these restaurants have grown at a much faster rate recently than typical fast food restaurants. (V) But, people who eat 'healthy' food at health food restaurants have not been losing any weight.

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

TEST 17

Originally, football was a game that was enjoyed only by working-class people. Playing in a football team, even a professional one, did not mean that the players earned much more than the ordinary person in the street. How things have changed! Now footballers live like Hollywood super-stars. Their lifestyles are far more removed from those of the spectators. Football is no longer just a working-class spectator sport. Its popularity has increased so much that football is now a trendy game. The middle-class have been drawn to the game, since the book called 'Fever Pitch' (a novel about football) was published. Now businesses buy seats at football stadiums for important clients, and it's a brave person who will actually admit to hating football.

1. We understand from the passage that football ----.
 - A) was only played by middle-class people in the past
 - B) has become a middle-class attraction after the book *Fever Pitch* was published
 - C) is a sport usually watched by the working-class
 - D) is played by people who want to look trendy
 - E) has become a sport for the rich because of the high ticket prices
2. It is clear from the passage that when considering football from a financial point of view, ----.
 - A) only footballers who play for leading professional teams can make good money
 - B) it is a sport regarded by many people as an opportunity to become rich
 - C) it has changed the living standard of many ordinary people
 - D) there was not a great difference between the earnings of the spectators and the players in the past
 - E) footballers are not far better off than spectators
3. The writer is of the opinion that ----.
 - A) it takes a lot of courage for one to say that they detest football
 - B) football has become a more difficult sport in recent years
 - C) football is not a kind of sport brave people are interested in
 - D) it is unfair that football stadiums have special seats reserved for prominent people
 - E) football stadiums today are crammed with business people

As more and more people are becoming aware of the need to be healthy, many are deciding not to eat meat. Of course, there are vegetarians who don't eat meat because they believe it is cruel to kill animals. For many children who have grown up watching films like 'Babe' or 'The Chicken Run', the idea of eating their heroes is horrifying. More teenagers than ever before are deciding to become vegetarians. They are the first generation to live in a society where vegetarianism is common. Some vegetarians may still eat fish, eggs and dairy products, while those who are vegans won't eat any animal product at all. Studies show that vegetarians live longer, and in old age they use less medication. However, a lack of protein and certain vitamins found in meat can lead to bones becoming weaker.

4. It is stated in the passage that in our modern day society ----.
 - A) fewer people become vegetarians because they want to be healthy
 - B) the biggest reason for people to become vegetarians is their love of the animal film characters
 - C) people become vegetarians for various reasons
 - D) teenagers find the idea of vegetarianism outdated
 - E) there are more vegans than there are vegetarians
5. According to the information given in the passage, which of the following would be appropriate for a vegan to eat?
 - A) honey
 - B) jam
 - C) cheese
 - D) butter
 - E) eggs
6. According to the passage, it would be true to say that ----.
 - A) being a vegan is a healthier option than being a strict vegetarian
 - B) the belief that vegetarians have longer life spans is totally wrong
 - C) people who eat sea food, eggs and dairy products are called vegans
 - D) the compounds found in meat actually cause weaker bones
 - E) vegetarians may have weaker bones because they don't eat meat

It is a mystery what happens when we sleep, but sleep may be far more significant than scientists have ever thought. Studies have shown that good-quality sleep is closely linked to good mental and physical health, and it is tied to a healthy immune system and a longer life expectancy. Most of us have sleep debt. Roughly, most people need about an hour's sleep for every two hours they are awake. Research suggests that we are almost two hours short of sleep a day. We live in a 24-hour-a-day society, with too much to do and too little time to do it in. We sleep an hour and a half less at night than our grandparents did. Just think of drivers who fall asleep behind the wheel, pilots who are too tired to land planes safely, doctors and surgeons who do their job badly because they are exhausted.

7. According to the passage, good-quality sleep ----.

- A) has a positive effect on both the mind and the body
- B) has nothing to do with the average life span
- C) prevents fatal diseases
- D) is impossible to get in today's world
- E) is the sleep you get every two hours during the day

8. In the passage, the term 'sleep debt' most probably means ----.

- A) illnesses related to sleeplessness
- B) excessive amount of sleep an average person gets
- C) lack of sleep built up over a long period of time
- D) adequate and good-quality sleep
- E) someone with a problem of insomnia

9. The writer of the passage claims that sleep debt ----.

- A) occurs when a person doesn't sleep for 24 hours
- B) is the outcome of our busy modern-day routine
- C) is usually observed in drivers and pilots
- D) is the cause of most plane crashes
- E) is something that our grandparents never experienced

If you grab quick snacks at work, eat late at night and drink too much tea and coffee, then you are probably under stress, and your eating habits are making the problem worse. You should first cut down on coffee, tea and cola drinks; they all contain caffeine, which makes you feel better for a few minutes, but which also destroys the vitamins in our bodies. Try not to eat sweet stuff. A quick burst of sugar suddenly increases your blood-sugar levels; however, after 2 or 3 minutes, you are left feeling tired and irritable. Don't drink alcohol to forget your worries. In the long term, alcohol causes depression. Eat plenty of citrus fruit and green vegetables as they contain Vitamin C. Red meat and seafood contain iron, which helps fight nervous tiredness. Remember to eat a good breakfast to start the day well. Take action to eat properly and try to avoid eating late at night.

10. The author of the passage is clearly trying to ----.

- A) inform us about the effects of stress on health
- B) convince us to drink more tea but less coffee
- C) explain how bad eating habits may lead to stress
- D) tell us about the various symptoms of stress
- E) emphasize the importance of taking daily vitamin supplements

11. We learn from the passage that eating sweet things ----.

- A) will keep your blood-sugar levels high for the whole day
- B) will help get rid of your tiredness and make you more energetic for the most part of the day
- C) will destroy the vitamins in your body
- D) makes you feel better for a very short time although it will make you irritable soon afterwards
- E) just before going to bed will make it difficult for you to fall asleep

12. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Eat less, beat stress.
- B) Good eating habits, no stress.
- C) Fresh is best.
- D) Let's all get fat and be happy.
- E) No more coffee.

Big disasters produce amazing stories that are often exaggerated. Unsurprisingly, the great San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, causing big fires in the city, produced several extraordinary accounts. One of these tales involves the world-famous Italian tenor Caruso, who performed Carmen in San Francisco on the night of April 17. A few hours after the performance, as fire raced through the hotel where he stayed, Caruso went to his room's balcony and sang a few notes to make sure his vocal cords were not ruined by the shock. Another tale is about the forty-six post office workers who, in the midst of the flames, defied orders to evacuate the building and saved the mail sacks soaked in water. Incredibly, not a single piece of mail was lost in the blaze, although the addresses to which they were destined no longer existed. And a man, who was long paralyzed before the earthquake, regained the ability to move when a looter attempted to rob him in a park where he was placed after rescue and he hit him over the head.

13. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the post office workers were able to save their lives by abandoning the building just in time
- B) after the earthquake, Caruso was worried that he might have lost his voice
- C) despite the fire, Caruso sang to the people gathered outside the hotel to raise their spirits after the shock
- D) a man recovered from paralysis just before the earthquake
- E) all the mail that was saved from the fire in the post office was eventually delivered to the recipients

14. In this passage, the writer is trying to communicate the message that ----.

- A) a shock or an urgent situation always results in a miracle
- B) some people especially wait for big disasters to attempt thefts and robberies
- C) we forget about our personal problems or benefits only when we experience a big disaster
- D) it is stupid to sacrifice one's own life for the sake of his responsibilities
- E) stories told about disasters are not always reliable as they may have been modified or exaggerated over time

15. The passage mainly aims to relate ---- the great San Francisco earthquake.

- A) the trauma and distress which residents went through after
- B) the role of humour in the catastrophic situations during
- C) a few astonishing incidents said to have occurred during
- D) the devastating results of
- E) the great destruction that occurred during

Artists often think of themselves as being illiterate about mathematics and the sciences, especially physics and calculus. But Leonard Shlain's book "Art & Physics" challenges this stereotype, showing how art and physics are intimately connected. One such idea is that artists like Monet and Cezanne actually introduced concepts about physics that later Einstein would discuss. In many cases, artists have used visual examples to predict what science would later discover. We don't often think of paintings and sculpture as holding secrets to science; rather, we look to art as a way to experience feeling and emotion, or understand history. Leonard Shlain helps us to understand that both artists and scientists can help us understand the nature of reality, even if we once thought only science held the answers.

16. The main point emphasized in the passage is that art and physics ----.

- A) have nothing in common, which is why artists and physicists cannot work together
- B) used to complement each other in the past until it was discovered that they were totally different subjects
- C) have always been the two subjects which interested great scientists like Einstein
- D) are difficult subjects, both of which may take years of study
- E) have similarities that may not have previously been understood, but are explained in the book "Art & Physics"

17. It can be understood from the passage that artists ----.

- A) have helped physicists make discoveries by sharing valuable information with them
- B) shouldn't be in the same category as scientists, because art is not scientific
- C) inevitably struggle in maths and sciences because their minds function differently
- D) have been able to imagine future scientific discoveries through painting and drawing, not scientific experiments
- E) like Monet, were interested in physics more than some scientists were

18. At the end of the passage, it is possible to conclude that the book "Art & Physics" ----.

- A) proposes that art should only focus on visual and emotional things, leaving physics to scientists
- B) can assist in explaining how the nature of reality is understood similarly by artists and physicists
- C) was written specifically for scientists to show them the importance of art
- D) suggests that artists should strengthen their math and science abilities if they want to be successful
- E) mainly discusses the scientific concepts that Einstein criticized Monet and Cezanne for

The new design for the home of the future, known as 'The Internet House', has five bedrooms, plenty of bathrooms and a double garage. But these are not the main selling points, for it is the £25,000 worth of automation that makes this house really different. It will be ideal for people with money, but not a great deal of time. Such people are likely to be attracted to the idea of a microwave that provides easy-to-cook recipes via the internet and a cooker that switches itself on and off at a command received via e-mail. All the electrical appliances in the house, as well as the heating and lighting controls, are linked together by means of a gadget called 'router'. Using what is called a 'web pad', a kind of portable lap-top computer, the owners of the house tap in commands from wherever they may be. The web pad sends a signal to the router, which decodes the message and then activates the necessary controls.

19. The author suggests that the Internet house will probably sell because it is ----.

- A) spacious
- B) comfortably furnished
- C) safe
- D) very modern and convenient
- E) reasonably priced

20. The author is of the opinion that the Internet house is most suitable for ----.

- A) people who have their offices at home
- B) wealthy professionals who are short of time
- C) people who live alone
- D) people who have no one to cook for them
- E) anyone with a reasonable income

21. It is clear from the passage that if you lived in an Internet house, you would be able to ----.

- A) operate any of your home appliances from wherever you are
- B) order ready meals via e-mail messages
- C) save on electricity and gas
- D) do all your office work at home without having to go to work
- E) stop carrying your lap-top around with you

Awards are the periodic measures of appreciation or symbols of recognition to individuals. Awards can be given to both groups and individuals, but in either case they are usually publicly presented. Awards generally fall into two categories. The first is 'tangible items' in the way of merchandise or gifts, which might include certificates, pins or items of clothing, such as T-shirts or caps. The second category is 'events', including lunches and dinners or parties. Awards are particularly useful in generating a sense of bonding or group involvement among those who do not often have an opportunity to get together, or for whom sharing their togetherness is otherwise difficult. Awards are good short-term "bonding" or motivating tools when received by groups. Often there is a mutual appreciation and recognition of everyone else's contribution to the team effort or goal.

22. In the passage, the importance of awards is emphasized as ----.

- A) bringing together people
- B) providing a competitive environment
- C) avoiding motivation
- D) promoting counterparts
- E) merchandising goods

23. It is clearly stated in the passage that awards ----.

- A) are always granted to one single person
- B) in the form of cash are the most appreciated
- C) are difficult to share when they are given to a group of people
- D) can create a sense of jealousy among the members of a group
- E) can be in the form of a celebration as well as a tangible prize

24. It is stated in the passage that when a group of people receives an award, ----.

- A) it is always the leader of the group who receives it
- B) every member of the group is appreciated individually
- C) this award is called a short-term award
- D) the award goes to the firm they represent
- E) the award is usually a party

Neanderthals disappeared from Earth more than 20,000 years ago, but figuring out what led to their disappearance is still a challenge for anthropologists. A group of scientists, however, now say they have evidence to back climate change as the main cause. The Iberian Peninsula, known as present-day Spain and Portugal, was one of the last Neanderthal refuges. Some paleoclimatologists in Spain decided to fill in a large gap in European climate records when Neanderthals faded out of existence. They studied the temperature, water supply, and windiness of Iberia from 20,000 to 40,000 years ago. Their study reveals three rough climatic periods for Neanderthals, with the last and harshest period starting about 26,000 years ago. The last event was extremely cold and dry and other than 250,000 years ago, such a harsh climate had never been reached before. This highlights the weakness of Neanderthals to cold, open environments, as Iberia would have been at the time of their extinction. However, climate change may not be the only reason Neanderthals died out.

25. According to the passage, Spanish paleoclimatologists ----.

- A) failed to find any scientific proof that supported the anthropologists who believed Neanderthals disappeared because of climate change
- B) found that Iberia was extremely cold and dry about 20,000 years ago, which must have caused the disappearance of Neanderthals
- C) discovered that the climate of Iberia was harsher 40,000 years ago than it was 20,000 years ago
- D) discovered that the Iberia Peninsula had experienced no major climate change in the last 250,000 years
- E) studied the temperature, water supply, and windiness of Iberia to help meteorologists predict the climate change to occur in the next decade

26. Which of the following statements is not true according to the information given in the passage?

- A) One of the last places Neanderthals lived was the Iberian Peninsula.
- B) Neanderthals faded away from Earth probably due to the harsh climatic conditions that prevailed.
- C) Anthropologists have been trying to find out why Neanderthals disappeared from Earth.
- D) Neanderthals were strong enough to cope with the harshest weather conditions.
- E) The climatic conditions were extremely harsh 250,000 years ago.

27. The focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) changes in the Earth's climate in the past 26,000 years
- B) the account for the extinction of Neanderthals
- C) the effects of climate on the evolution of human beings in general
- D) the physical characteristics of Neanderthals
- E) the last place where Neanderthals lived before they disappeared from Earth

Students at the California Institute of Technology were able to forget rocket science for a day and harvest olives on their campus instead. Along with faculty members, they climbed 16-foot-high ladders, and grabbed the black and green fruit that would otherwise stain the university's pavements. Beside the fun they had picking olives, they enjoyed the collaboration. Their goal is to make 12,000 bottles of olive oil and raise money for scholarships, staff bonuses and student activities. Olive picking became a fruitful event at the campus, more renowned for producing math geniuses and rocket scientists, after two students began picking olives from the campus trees as a joke last year. The president of the university, who saw them doing so, told them that he would treat them to a home-cooked meal in his house if they would figure out how to turn the olives into olive oil. Ricky, a math major and Dvin, a rocket science major, met the challenge using blenders, concrete blocks, window screens and a centrifuge.

28. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) there were no teachers involved in the olive harvest event
- B) the students were not happy to have been made to pick olives
- C) the money raised from olive oil will be spent for the students only
- D) students intend to make a profit from the peculiar activity
- E) olive harvesting was part of the students' field work required by their faculties

29. We learn from the passage that Ricky and Dvin picked olives from the campus trees last year, ----.

- A) because they were asked to do so by their teachers
- B) because they didn't want the olives to fall down and stain the university's pavements
- C) because they wanted to have some fun
- D) to prove to the president that they can turn olives to olive oil
- E) because they were tempted by the black and green colour of the olives which looked very delicious

30. In this passage, the writer aims to ----.

- A) report the olive oil project of students at a renowned university campus
- B) explain how to produce olive oil
- C) show how some jokes may turn out to be unpleasant
- D) explain the importance of raising money for a university
- E) prove that math geniuses and rocket scientists are not very practical in everyday activities

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Important advances in electronics led to the creation of the first computers between 1937 and 1945 in the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The early computers were giant mainframes that could take up whole rooms. ----. As a result, they were only found at top university research facilities and government institutions. Then in the 1950s and 1960s, computers began to shrink in size and become much cheaper, spreading across schools and businesses.

- A) Meanwhile, the transistor replaced the vacuum tube and the integrated circuit allowed for easier mass production
- B) It was on these mainframe machines that university students in the 1960s and 1970s would design some of the first electronic games
- C) And these huge machines cost hundreds of thousands of dollars
- D) That's why every family in Europe and the US wanted to have a computer in their homes
- E) Computers enable scientists and academics to carry out their studies very quickly and efficiently

32. We frequently hear people complain about their current jobs. ----. However, some smart professionals eventually realize that it's never too late to pursue one's dream job, even if it is an unusual one. They find alternative career paths and follow their passions. In fact, nowadays, special educational programs that offer courses to prepare for unconventional careers are becoming increasingly popular.

- A) For example, lazy students always complain about having to go to school every day
- B) Some people base their choice on the location of the workplace and distance from home
- C) They keep saying they hate their job and wish they had pursued the job they had dreamed of when they were younger
- D) For example, they start to look for an extra, part-time job which they can do in the evenings to make more money and provide better life standards for their family
- E) Therefore, young people start to look for a job as soon as they graduate from the university

33. Some doctors theorize that members of especially long-lived populations have only one thing in common: they don't have valid official government birth records. These health scientists think there is a natural limit to the length of human life. According to their theories, it is impossible to reach an age of more than 110 year or so. ----.

- A) So, physical environment makes no difference at all
- B) However, the typical diets of these areas are found to be quite similar
- C) Therefore, they say, claims of unusual longevity in certain groups are probably false
- D) Scientists believe that a Himalayan man lived until he was 168
- E) Furthermore, when they die, they have their own teeth and a full head of hair

34. The use of belt color to denote rank in martial arts was first devised by Jigoro Kano, who was the founder of judo. Nevertheless, he only used white and black belts and he awarded the first black belts in the 1880s. ----. Many modern martial artists, however, mistakenly believe that the belt ranking system is an ancient aspect of traditional martial arts.

- A) Most modern belts are made with a cotton or nylon outer shell, but polyester batting and stitching to fill out the belt
- B) Some arts and schools support the opinion that the belt should not be washed and by doing that, one would "wash away the knowledge"
- C) It is a common belief that belts are handed out more loosely in the West than in the motherland Japan
- D) And it was not until the early 1900s that the colored belt system of awarding rank actually started
- E) In judo and karate, for instance, a sixth grader will wear a red and white belt, which becomes red only at even higher ranks

35. ----. The goal of the sciences is to answer only those that pertain to perceived reality. Also, science cannot possibly address the nonsensical, so the choice of which questions to answer becomes important. Science does not and cannot produce absolute and unquestionable truth.

- A) Usually the framework for a scientific theory is a mechanical or physical model
- B) Fields of science are commonly classified along two major lines: the natural sciences and the social sciences
- C) Despite popular impressions of science, it is not the goal of science to answer all questions
- D) The scientific method seeks to explain the complexities of nature in a replicable way
- E) The role of science is lessened from that of explaining phenomena to that of merely predicting future phenomena

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Doctors all over the world claim that brain damage is irreversible (II) A man who spent 6 years in a minimally conscious state regained the ability to talk, eat, and move after doctors implanted electrodes deep in his brain. (III) Before the surgery, the man, who suffered brain damage during an assault, was fed via tubes and showed almost no awareness. (IV) After receiving the pacemakerlike device, called a deep-brain stimulator, he can now chew and swallow and move his arms and legs. (V) Although the patient is still living in a hospital and is a long way from leading a normal life, the procedure offers hope to other patients in minimally conscious states.

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

37. (I) The works of architect Antoni Gaudí can be seen throughout Barcelona. (II) Art Nouveau that developed between 1885 and 1950 left an important legacy in Barcelona. (III) His best known work is the immense but still unfinished church of the Sagrada Família. (IV) It has been under construction since 1882, and is still financed by private donations. (V) As of 2007, completion is planned for 2026.

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

38. (I) Sailing is simply one of those life skills like riding a bicycle or swimming. (II) It can be learnt in an hour or two for sheer enjoyment or perfected through professional training. (III) Playing tennis is also very beneficial, but it doesn't help increase oxygen intake as much as sailing does. (IV) Besides providing many challenges and great contentment, sailing teaches the individual the value of self discipline. (V) It also offers various health benefits as it helps increase oxygen intake as well as muscle endurance, flexibility and agility.

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

39. (I) Evolving from reptiles, the first dinosaurs appeared approximately 230 million years ago, during the Triassic Period. (II) One of the first large plant-eating dinosaurs was the *Plateosaurus*. (III) This giant dinosaur was about 9 meters in length. (IV) And, the earliest mammals were small, shrew-like animals that probably lived in caves or burrows and hunted insects and small reptiles at night. (V) It probably walked on all four legs most of the time, occasionally rearing up to eat from the tops of trees.

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

40. (I) The Carnival of Venice, which officially began in 1296, is a combination of tradition, spectacle, history and transgression. (II) It is a festival that attracts thousands of people each year to the city from around the world. (III) The carnival celebrates the passing of winter into spring. (IV) It also presents the illusion of the more humble classes becoming similar to the powerful since everyone wears a mask during the carnival. (V) Moreover, mask makers have a special position in society, with their own laws and union.

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

TEST 18

In 1845, in Virginia, a hotel owner named Robert Morris decided to break open a locked box that had been given to him for safekeeping by a guest who had stayed at the hotel for some time and then vanished not to be seen again. The box contained three sheets of paper written in different codes. There was a note in English saying that the guest had found a large amount of gold and hidden it in a secret location. Morris worked on the codes with no success, before handing them over to someone else. This person, whose identity remains unknown, managed to crack the second code. The decoded message revealed clues to the location of the treasure and made possible an estimation of \$20,000,000 with today's prices. However, the first and the third codes remain unsolved. Since then, world's finest analysts have worked on the codes but no one has managed to crack them.

- 1. It is clear from the passage that Robert Morris wanted to open the locked box because ----.**
 - A) he hoped that the box contained some valuables
 - B) the owner of the box never appeared again to claim it back
 - C) he wasn't able to keep it in the hotel any longer
 - D) he was unfaithful to the hotel guest
 - E) he was worried about the contents for some time
- 2. According to the passage, Robert Morris gave the sheets to someone else since ----.**
 - A) he was not interested in finding the gold
 - B) he wasn't convinced about the hidden treasure
 - C) he was unable to break the codes
 - D) he had no time to spend finding the key to the code
 - E) he was scared of the mystery the box might have contained
- 3. We can conclude from the passage that ----.**
 - A) the person who decoded the message earned \$20,000,000
 - B) only one of the codes has been cracked so far
 - C) even the world's finest analysts gave up working on the codes
 - D) the decoded message gave directions to the location of the buried gold
 - E) the person who managed to break the second code became famous

The giant panda is the most famous endangered species of all. The population of pandas has been declining for thousands of years as a result of people's actions and climatic changes. However, the greatest threat to them at present is the loss of their habitat. A panda's diet consists almost exclusively of bamboo. The problem with bamboo is that there will be a time when it will not grow at all for a few years. Therefore, a panda will starve to death unless it migrates to another area. The strange thing is that the panda must eat for 12 to 15 hours a day. In 2004 it was estimated that there were about 160 pandas living in the wild, which is 40% more than had previously been thought, but this is due to more accurate methods of collecting data rather than an increase in population. However, even though there are so few pandas, their population has remained stable for the past 20 years.

- 4. The writer makes it clear that the most significant reason for the decrease in panda population is ----.**
 - A) illegal hunting
 - B) people's lack of interest in growing bamboo
 - C) the diversity in their eating habits
 - D) the changes in the world's climate
 - E) not reproducing in large numbers
- 5. It is stated in the passage that bamboo is a plant ----.**
 - A) that grows consecutively every coming year
 - B) that can grow anywhere in the wild
 - C) that doesn't become mature for a few years
 - D) that must be consumed within 15 hours
 - E) that makes up the most of a panda's diet
- 6. We can conclude from the passage that ----.**
 - A) there hasn't been much change in the number of pandas in the last 20 years
 - B) even with modern methods, it is not possible to calculate the number of remaining pandas
 - C) there are 40% more pandas today compared to the number in previous years
 - D) 160 of all the pandas in the world live in wild life reserves
 - E) it is thought that the population of pandas has increased since 2004

An amazing new invention by a British student will help children who are overweight. It will also reduce the number of hours of television they watch every day. The technology is nicknamed "Square-Eyes". It is a tiny, computerized sensor that fits into children's shoes. It measures the number of steps the child takes during the day and sends this information to the family computer. Software then tells the child how many hours of TV he or she can watch that evening. One hundred steps equal one minute of TV. If children use up all of their viewing time, they must do more walking. The designer Gillian Swan says "this will help children to include exercise in their daily routines from an early age." She said that ten years ago children were healthier because they played outside with their friends. She said today's children spend too much time in front of the TV and don't exercise. This means children have weight problems and become fat. "Square-eyes" is a nickname often given to children who uses up most of their time watching television. It may now have a new meaning. The new technology is the beginning of computers becoming a part of our clothes. What we wear will soon monitor our health.

7. It is stated in the passage that the newly invented device "square eyes" in a way determines ----.
- A) whether a child is overweight or not
 - B) how many calories a child can consume in one day
 - C) the number of the hours that a child should spend in front of the computer
 - D) whether a child should consume more food or not
 - E) how many hours a child can watch TV in the evening
8. According to the passage, obesity was not a very serious problem among children about ten years ago because ----.
- A) there wasn't so much fast food available
 - B) they used to play outdoors, which meant physical exercise
 - C) the TV programs were not very interesting
 - D) they usually had to walk to school
 - E) they did not chat on the computer for so long
9. As far as one can understand from the passage, "Square eyes" ----.
- A) is likely to change children's eating habits
 - B) became very popular with parents as soon as it came out
 - C) is also a nickname often given to kids who watch too much TV
 - D) is an invention based on scientific research which has been conducted for years
 - E) is the name given to a person who uses eye glasses

Humans have always been curious about the future and have tried to find ways of glimpsing it. In ancient Rome, priests predicted upcoming events by analyzing the internal organs of chickens. Malay *bomohs* have used candles, leaves, and a customer's personal possessions to foresee events in someone's life. Travellers known as Roma, or Gypsies, have read tarot cards, looked into crystal balls, and examined the lines on people's palms. Astrology – a system of predicting one's future by studying the positions of the stars and planets – is another popular method of fortune-telling. A person who otherwise laughs at fortune-telling might know his astrological sign, know what characteristics are associated with it, and read their horoscope in the daily newspaper about what to expect each day. Fortune-telling survives because even science-oriented modern humans are willing to think non-rationally sometimes with the temptation to have a quick glimpse at their future.

10. The main idea of the passage is that ----.
- A) ways of fortune-telling have changed greatly throughout history
 - B) people used to believe in fortune-tellers, but they don't any more
 - C) interest in fortune-telling is the result of man's curiosity about the future
 - D) to be able to predict the future, fortune tellers often need a visible object to concentrate on
 - E) tarot cards, crystal balls and palm reading are three major methods of fortune-telling
11. According to the passage, astrology ----.
- A) is a science that studies stars and planets
 - B) is a type of fortune-telling that is laughed at by most people
 - C) is concerned with people's characteristics rather than with predicting their future
 - D) was first introduced by Roman priests
 - E) may appeal even to those who don't take fortune-telling seriously
12. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.
- A) no one who thinks scientifically would resort to fortune-telling
 - B) fortune-telling would not exist if people had more interest in science
 - C) although many people know that fortune telling is not rational, they are interested in it
 - D) although there is no scientific explanation for it, some fortune-tellers can predict the future accurately
 - E) only people with supernatural powers can foresee future events

An argument is not the same thing as a quarrel. The goal of an argument is not to attack your opponent, as is usually the case of a quarrel, or to impress your audience. The goal of an argument is to offer good reasons in support of your conclusion, reasons that all parties to your dispute can accept. Nor is an argument just the denial of what the other person says. Even if what your opponent says is wrong and you know it to be wrong, to resolve your dispute you have to produce arguments. And you haven't yet produced an argument against your opponent until you offer some reasons that show him to be wrong. When you're arguing, you will usually take certain theses for granted, which are the premises of your argument, and attempt to show that if one accepts those premises, then one ought also to accept the argument's conclusion.

13. In the passage, it is clearly stated that the goal of an argument is ----.

- A) to attack the person with a counter argument
- B) to create good impressions on the listeners
- C) to support what you believe to be true even if you don't have any sound reasons
- D) to convey reasons for your dispute, which back up your conclusion
- E) to challenge the opponent, and to deny his/her ideas

14. It can be inferred from the passage that if your premises are accepted by the opponent, then ----.

- A) the conclusion of your argument should be accepted as well
- B) you should accept his theses, too
- C) there is no need to make an attempt to arrive at a conclusion
- D) it means you have not been able to impress your audience
- E) you have to produce some better arguments

15. According to the writer of the passage, an argument is produced against the opponent only if you ----.

- A) have good speaking skills
- B) suggest reasons which prove that the other party is not right
- C) have more than one premise
- D) deny the party that is against your argument
- E) impress the audience as well as attack your opponent in the first place

In the 1970s and 1980s, almost every ski resort in North America had "no snowboarding" rules. Sliding downhill on one board instead of on two skis was forbidden. Skiers did not even consider snowboarding a sport. They thought it was too dangerous and the people who did it were a bit crazy. In fact, snowboarders were a young crowd who saw themselves as rebels, different from the well-dressed, fully-equipped skiers who banned them. However, snowboarding gradually became accepted. The ski resorts of Vermont were the first large resorts to allow snowboarding. By the end of the 1980s, there were few ski resorts that banned snowboarding. A resort in Vail, Colorado, even opened a special slope just for snowboarders. Over the years, snowboarders have developed more complex and acrobatic moves. In 1998, snowboarding became part of the Olympic Games. Now its competitors can flip, spin and soar to world attention.

16. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the difference between skiing and snowboarding
- B) the dangers involved in snowboarding
- C) why snowboarding should be banned from ski resorts
- D) the development of snowboarding as a sport
- E) types of sports preferred by young rebels

17. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) snowboarding was first allowed at a resort in Colorado
- B) snowboarding is too dangerous to be considered a sport
- C) some ski resorts in Vermont were the first to build special slopes for snowboarders
- D) snowboarding moves have remained more or less the same since the first introduction of the sport
- E) the first snowboarders considered themselves outsiders at ski resorts and liked being different from the skiers

18. Which of the following is not stated in the passage about snowboarding?

- A) It involves sliding downhill on one board instead of two skis.
- B) It involves various complex acrobatic moves.
- C) It was invented in the 1970s and slowly became accepted by ski resorts.
- D) It is now an Olympic sport.
- E) It first became accepted as an Olympic sport in the 1980s.

The modern holiday of Halloween has its origins in the ancient Gaelic festival known as Samhain. The Festival of Samhain is a celebration of the end of the harvest season in Gaelic culture, and is wrongly regarded as 'The Celtic New Year'. Traditionally, the festival was a time used by the ancient pagans to take stock of supplies and slaughter livestock for winter stores. The Ancient Gaels believed that on October 31, the boundaries between the worlds of the living and the dead overlapped and the deceased would come back to life and cause trouble such as sickness or damaged crops. The festivals would frequently involve bonfires, where the bones of slaughtered livestock were thrown. Costumes and masks were also worn at the festivals in an attempt to mimic the evil spirits. When the Romans occupied Celtic territory, several Roman traditions were also incorporated into the festivals.

19. As the author points out in the passage, in the belief of the Ancient Gaels, ----.

- A) the crops damaged by the deceased on October 31 could not be recovered at all
- B) the dead would come to the living world to slaughter the livestock of the living
- C) there was no boundary between the worlds of the living and the dead
- D) October 31 was the day when the deceased would return and trouble the living
- E) the deceased coming from the world of the dead slaughtered people during the festivals

20. One point made in the passage is that at the festivals, ----.

- A) the harvest of the year was exhibited by the inhabitants of the place
- B) the crops damaged by the deceased were thrown into the bonfires
- C) the people could see the obscure faces of the deceased visiting them
- D) the bones of the slaughtered livestock were eaten by the people
- E) people wore special clothes and accessories to represent the evil

21. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) culture is shaped and enriched by new additions
- B) people have always hesitated to believe in legends
- C) at present there are no festivals requiring participants to dress up in special costumes
- D) Gaelic culture is the one that has the most festivals
- E) the ancient Romans were better at farming than the ancient Gaels

There has been so much said in recent years about body image and the media. About how it makes girls feel to see super slim models in the pages of fashion magazines, and how boys feel when they see the Adonis like men on TV. The expert opinions have not been good, though. The pressure to be perfect is so great that it is destroying the self-esteem of an entire generation. Eating disorder rates in girls have increased as the size of Miss Universe's waistline has decreased. The pressure to be perfect has even made plastic surgery an issue for teens. And those jumping on the surgery are not all girls. Guess what - boys also talk of "nose jobs" and even liposuction, that is, getting rid of the harmless "baby fat" that so many teens have and need. The desire to have a great body is so great that many young men are turning to growth hormones in an attempt to build the "better" body. Therefore, boys are suffering from eating disorders, too.

22. In the passage, one of the most serious consequences of wanting to have perfect bodies is given as ----.

- A) the destruction of the self respect of a generation
- B) the decrease in the waist size of beauty queens
- C) the increase in the popularity of plastic surgery among elderly women
- D) too much intake of drugs
- E) depression among girls

23. The writer of the passage is surprised to hear that ----.

- A) baby fat is something the teenagers actually need to grow up
- B) the expert opinions are not so good
- C) not only girls but also boys are having their noses done and their fat removed
- D) a whole generation is about to be psychologically destroyed
- E) the number of super slim models is very high

24. From the tone of the passage, it can be concluded that the author ----.

- A) is in favour of strict diets
- B) sees no harm in teens' having liposuction
- C) truly admires the zero size models
- D) is jealous of good-looking young men and women since he is over-weight
- E) is concerned about the consequences of the extreme importance teenagers give to body image

The number of modern languages spoken in India accounts for several hundred mother tongues, which are languages learned at home from one's parents and family. In addition to these individual languages found throughout the many different regions of India, there are twenty-four more, spoken by about a million native speakers. One reason why so many different languages in India exist is because of the influence of Persian, Portuguese, French, and English on different regions. Interestingly, the two official languages of India are Hindi and English. Hindi and English are recognized as legal by the central government of India. English is considered a unifying language that is common for everyone, especially in regions with many mother tongues. Many other spoken languages are considered classical, like Tamil and Sanskrit, but are not officially used by the government.

25. We can understand from the passage that the number of modern languages spoken in India ----.

- A) is officially at least three hundred, though only two, Tamil and Sanskrit are used by the government
- B) is so high because of regional differences and the influence of outside languages
- C) would be higher, but the government is restricting the number that can be used officially
- D) will eventually be reduced as fewer mother tongues are spoken by children at home
- E) suggests that it is difficult to conduct official business in a country with so many different languages spoken

26. One important point made in the passage is that about a million native speakers ----.

- A) prefer not to speak the official languages of India, even though the government only recognizes two
- B) mostly speak Portuguese and French, though occasionally English in different parts of India
- C) learn how to speak Hindi and English before they learn a mother tongue
- D) have been struggling to defend their right to speak their mother tongue officially
- E) speak not only a mother tongue, but also Hindi and English

27. It can be clearly understood from the passage that in India, English ----.

- A) is the only official language although Hindi is spoken by more people
- B) is less important than Tamil and Sanskrit, which are ancient languages that must be preserved
- C) is thought to be a language that can be shared by all people regardless of regional differences and languages
- D) is most commonly spoken in smaller, rural parts of India rather than in larger cities
- E) is highly praised by younger generations who want to learn English instead of Hindi

The London newspaper that is best known outside Great Britain is probably The Times. It began in 1785, and has become famous due to its reliable news and serious comments on the news. It is an independent paper, not giving its support to a particular political party. Its leading articles give the opinions of its editorial staff, not those of the owners of the paper. The correspondence columns of The Times are always interesting and often amusing. Most of the letters are on serious subjects, but from time to time there will be a long correspondence on a subject that is not at all serious, perhaps on a new fashion of dress, or the bad manners of the younger generation compared with the manners of thirty years ago. The Times, of course, does not publish so many cartoons that are normally found in the cheaper and popular papers. It does, however, publish a cross-word puzzle every day, with clues that are both clever and amusing. Many Times readers try to solve the puzzle every morning as they travel to town by train from their homes in the suburbs.

28. It may be understood from the passage that The Times is famous for ----.

- A) giving detailed news about the Great Britain
- B) supporting the political party, whichever is in power
- C) publishing articles written by the leading political figures
- D) its correspondence columns in which always serious issues are discussed
- E) giving an objective account of the news with serious comments on them

29. It is clear from the passage that the cheaper and more popular magazines ----.

- A) always write about the latest gossips about famous people
- B) never talk about serious topics
- C) publish many cartoons
- D) usually spare one full page to cross-word puzzles
- E) are sold at a much cheaper price

30. The passage implies that The Times ----.

- A) is the best newspaper in the world
- B) not only publishes serious subjects but also some lighter topics like fashion
- C) publishes articles written only by its editorial staff
- D) mostly appeal to commuters who read it to pass time while travelling on the train
- E) has the largest circulation in the world

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Due to their strength, light weight, and easy availability, cardboard boxes are quite adaptable by children for creative play. Using their imagination, children can use cardboard boxes for many purposes, recycling them into innumerable playthings. ----. And wheels attached to the sides of a box can turn it into a car. Large boxes can be transformed into forts or houses, spaceships or submarines, castles or caves. Moreover, a child can sit inside a big cardboard box and have a world of his or her own.

- A) For example, shoe boxes serve as ideal settings for game scenes and small boxes can be used as dollhouse furniture
- B) The cardboard was invented by the Chinese in the 1600s and in 1817, the first commercial cardboard was created in England
- C) Soon cardboard cartons started to replace wooden boxes and crates, which were both space-consuming and weighty
- D) In 1879, an American made the first cardboard box that could be kept flat and then easily folded for use
- E) However, children should be given toys that will encourage their creativity and imagination

32. Today's students create PowerPoint presentations, design Web pages, and take tests using interactive software. The rise of these computer-based technologies over the past decade has been proclaimed as an advantage for education. However, there are reports of students repeating inaccurate facts from some false sources on the Internet. ----. These and many other concerns have caused some educators to take a more critical view on the issue.

- A) Yet, years ago, students had to work much longer to find and record information, which caused them to waste time
- B) Some educationalists believe that using the internet broadens their vision and improves their mental capacity
- C) For example, when submitting his research paper to his teacher, a student said that he had fun working on the graphics of the subject and he wanted to do another paper
- D) So, they are learning how to use computers and they are getting better and better at it each time they write a report
- E) In addition, most teachers complain that students rely completely on the internet and are not really trying to learn

33. Climate models use measurable methods to show the interactions between the atmosphere, oceans, land surface, and ice. They are used for a variety of purposes from the study of the dynamics of the weather and climate systems to projections of future climate. ----. These models predict an upward trend in the surface temperature record.

- A) There are thousands of papers published about studies based on climate
- B) Any imbalance results in a change in the average temperature of the earth
- C) Scientists point out that there are specific errors in the models
- D) The most talked-about models of recent years have been those related to temperature
- E) Such models may be used to study atmospheric processes but are not suitable for future climate projections

34. Erasmus is an educational programme for higher education students, teachers and institutions. The programme encourages student and teacher mobility, and promotes international cooperation projects among universities across Europe. ----. It also gives many the chance of living for the first time in a foreign country, and it has reached the status of a social and cultural phenomenon.

- A) Students from the European countries are able to study for part of their degree in another country
- B) However, Erasmus is more than just an educational programme
- C) In 1995, Erasmus became incorporated into the Socrates programme.
- D) Erasmus is one of the four programmes supported under the Lifelong Learning Programme.
- E) The scheme currently covers nine out of every ten European higher education establishments

35. *Of Mice and Men* is a tragedy that was written by John Steinbeck in the form of a play in 1937. ----. It encompasses themes of racism, loneliness, prejudice against the mentally ill, and the struggle for personal independence. Along with *Grapes of Wrath*, *East of Eden*, and *The Pearl*, *Of Mice and Men* is one of Steinbeck's best known works.

- A) Steinbeck took a personal and professional risk by standing up for his ideas
- B) At that time, few people could afford to go to a theatre to watch a play
- C) Steinbeck's works are frequently included in required reading lists in high schools around the world
- D) The story is about two travelling ranch workers, trying to work up enough money to buy their own farm
- E) His stories are often populated with struggling characters

36.-40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Alzheimer's disease is a brain disorder named after German physician Alois Alzheimer, who first described it in 1906. (II) Today, we know that Alzheimer's is a common, serious brain disease that gets worse over time. (III) However, due to medical advancements and better life conditions, people live longer now than in the past. (IV) It is the most common form of dementia and has no current cure. (V) The symptoms are serious memory loss, confusion and other major changes in the way the mind works.

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

37. (I) Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner that travelled on the Silk Road. (II) He excelled all the other travellers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. (III) Fiction or not, stories about travels to different parts of the world have always captured readers throughout centuries. (IV) At the end of his 24-year journey, he reached further than any of his predecessors (V) He travelled across Mongolia and the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue of all times.

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

38. (I) Depression, even when it is severe, can be highly responsive to treatment. (II) This shows that depression may interfere with the individual's ability to function. (III) As with other psychological problems, the earlier depression treatment begins, the more effective it becomes. (IV) Of course, treatment will not eliminate life's inevitable stresses or ups and downs, which are the primary factors that cause depression. (V) But, it can greatly enhance one's ability to manage such challenges and lead to greater enjoyment of life.

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

39. (I) The environment is defined as a totality of circumstances surrounding an organism or group of organisms. (II) And pollution is the introduction of pollutants, including chemical substances and energy such as noise, heat, or light, into the environment, which results in harmful effects. (III) The environment consists of a complex combination of external physical circumstances. (IV) These circumstances affect and influence how all living things grow, develop, and ultimately survive. (V) Hence, the physical, social and cultural conditions of every community are affected by the environment.

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

40. (I) The sea dragon, which is a close relative of the sea horse, can be found on the cool rocky reefs of southern and western Australia. (II) It possesses leaf-like fins and a tube-like mouth. (III) While technically a fish, the sea dragon does not swim. (IV) Instead, it imitates the movement of the seaweed and sea grass among which it lives. (V) Although seaweeds are commonly described as plants, biologists classify them differently.

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

TEST 19

In 1492, Christopher Columbus landed in what is now Dominican Republic and said 'This is the fairest land human eyes have ever seen.' The country has a thousand miles of beautiful coastline, the highest mountains in the Caribbean and spectacular national parks which contain sparkling rivers and deep canyons. The republic lies on the island known as Hispaniola, the second largest in the Caribbean, which it shares with its neighbour, Haiti. The island is accessible to tourists as there are direct flights from many parts of the world. If you arrive as an independent holidaymaker, you should get a rented car from the airport and stay at a tasteful hotel along the coast. These hotels offer incredible bargains compared with other holiday resorts. But the highlight of any travel to the island is a visit to the capital, San Diego, which boasts the oldest buildings in the Americas. A cathedral, a university and a hospital, all situated within the beautifully preserved quarter and all dating from the early 1500s.

1. We understand from the passage that Dominican Republic ----.

- A) is the second largest island in the Caribbean
- B) is an isolated country
- C) is situated on the same island with Haiti
- D) was founded around 1492
- E) has a flat geography

2. According to the information given in the passage, a tourist visiting Dominican Republic ----.

- A) needs to travel all over the country to see its oldest and historic buildings
- B) should be ready to pay a lot of money to spend a night in one of the hotels
- C) can fly directly to the island of Hispaniola
- D) should find out about the country's history beforehand to enjoy the visit
- E) must rent a car as the island doesn't have a public transport system

3. The author suggests that a visit to Dominican Republic would be incomplete without ----.

- A) a drive along the coastline
- B) a rafting expedition in the sparkling rivers
- C) a climb to the country's highest mountain
- D) a visit paid to the national parks
- E) a visit to the capital, San Diego

As long as humans have been writing, there has been a need to exchange documents from person to person. These early attempts at carrying letters or news by use of an intermediary person are what led to today's postal system. It wasn't until Pharaohs in ancient Egypt needed to deliver scrolls that the first organized delivery service began. Later, the Persian king Cyrus the Great developed an innovative system which employed horses and riders to carry letters long distances. At various stopping points, a rider would pass on a letter to another one waiting at a specific destination. This sometimes took days or weeks, but accomplished something that had never been done before. Today, we take for granted a postal system which delivers our mail timely, often overlooking the hundreds of people that may be involved in delivering a letter, especially if from overseas.

4. We can infer from the passage that writing ----.

- A) letters will decrease due to how quickly email can be written and shared immediately
- B) letters is less efficient than writing done electronically today, but is still enjoyable
- C) was invented by the Pharaohs in ancient Egypt
- D) letters was started by the Persian king Cyrus the Great, who discovered the first scrolls written by humans
- E) has driven people to exchange information with each other

5. As we understand from the passage, the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt ----.

- A) wrote many letters that explain how they began the first postal service in the world
- B) are responsible for the first organized postal system
- C) preferred to deliver scrolls personally since they were highly confidential
- D) tried many kinds of ideas to deliver mail even before letter writing was important
- E) waited at various destinations to have letters delivered to them personally

6. It can be inferred from the passage that people today ----.

- A) are well aware of how difficult it must be for a letter to be delivered such long distances
- B) prefer to send mail electronically since it is faster and easier
- C) hardly ever think about all the people involved in the postal system when they need to send or receive mail
- D) hardly ever write letters because of the advances of telecommunication
- E) have turned to letter-writing again since they discovered that letters are something they can keep for years

Spam, or unwanted email messages, are increasing rapidly and are soon expected to make up about half of all email messages. Using aggressive methods, spammers can send millions of emails with the click of a button. Anti-spammers struggle to keep up with their tactics, using trained technicians and software filters to minimize spam. Internet service providers are leading the fight against spam, which costs them and their customers billions of dollars each year. Anti-spam technicians watch the flow of email on the Internet, keeping an eye out for mass mailings. However, spammers are hard to track, since they can easily hide in the web of technology. In the long run, new technology or stricter laws may be able to stop spam. However, in the meantime, users are choking under the huge quantities of spam.

7. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) most email messages today are unwanted
- B) the problem of spam is expected to be solved very soon with the introduction of a more advanced technology
- C) anti-spammers are very successful in their efforts to stop spam
- D) internet service providers lose a lot of money because of spam
- E) spam is no longer a problem thanks to the efforts of internet service providers

8. It is stated in the passage that spammers ----.

- A) are often trained technicians
- B) are usually aggressive people
- C) can send out a large number of email messages at once
- D) cannot keep up with the tactics of anti-spammers
- E) watch for mass mailings and get email addresses from them

9. As stated in the passage, one way to reduce spam is ----.

- A) to avoid giving out your email address on the internet
- B) to choose a long and difficult email address
- C) to hide in the web of technology
- D) to use aggressive methods
- E) to use software filters

Somehow, it is the people who may seem least likely to succeed in school that end up living wealthy lives as celebrities. Those that struggle in school often have talents and abilities that are not fostered and explored in a classroom setting. It can take a smart and sensitive teacher to encourage those talents, or a life-changing experience. Bruce Willis, for example, made a remarkable shift from a shy, stuttering child to a confident, relaxed actor nearly overnight. Willis, known for his popular Hollywood movies, claims that from age 9 to 17, he had a stutter, an interruption in the rhythm of his speech. While acting in a play on stage at age 17, he mysteriously lost his stutter. From that point on, whenever he took part in a play or movie production, he spoke clearly. It may seem odd that someone with a stutter could some day become a famous actor, but this just goes to show that even celebrities have insecurities from their past.

10. It is possible to understand from the passage that students who perform poorly in school ----.

- A) are bound to be failures in life
- B) often have a stutter, like Bruce Willis did when he was a child
- C) may be quite successful in life since they may have had certain unexplored talents or abilities
- D) always do poorly in business life, too, unlike those who perform better in school
- E) are usually those who are ignored by their teachers

11. It is clearly stated in the passage that a stutter ----.

- A) is a phase most children go through, resulting in shyness when performing on stage
- B) can be easily fixed when performing on stage or in a movie
- C) may need years of therapy to correct, much like Bruce Willis's experience
- D) always dramatically increases the possibility of becoming famous one day
- E) is a problem affecting one's ability to speak clearly and fluently

12. It is understood from the passage that Bruce Willis ----.

- A) wouldn't have become a famous actor if he hadn't been a stuttering child until the age of 17
- B) was very popular at school since he acted in all school plays from age 9 to 17
- C) owes his fame and wealth greatly to his school teachers who encouraged him a lot
- D) has become a famous actor despite having a problem with speech until the age of 17
- E) has always been an outgoing person, which helped him to be successful in acting

Around the world, glaciers are disappearing. Within the next two or three decades most glaciers in Africa and South America are expected to vanish. Over time, the glaciers of North America and Europe will follow. The disappearance is due to the rise in the Earth's temperature and a lack of precipitation. In the Alps, for example, temperatures have risen between one and two degrees since the mid-nineteenth century. Some scientists think that the global warming is a natural trend in the Earth's climate. Others believe that human use of fossil fuels is trapping greenhouse gases in our atmosphere and increasing temperatures. Either way, the rapid shrinking of glaciers will have massive consequences for our planet. For example, if the glaciers feeding the great rivers in Europe disappear completely, some rivers such as the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po may run dry in the summer.

13. One can understand from the passage that, ----.

- A) glaciers in Europe will disappear faster than those on other continents
- B) all the glaciers in Africa and South America will disappear in twenty or thirty years
- C) lack of rain and snow leads to the disappearance of glaciers
- D) scientists are in disagreement about why the glaciers are disappearing
- E) the biggest glaciers in the world are found in North America

14. It is pointed in the passage that global warming ----.

- A) is a natural trend in the Earth's climate
- B) is merely caused by greenhouse gases
- C) is a direct consequence of the fossil fuels we use
- D) is one reason which causes the glaciers to shrink rapidly
- E) can be stopped if the necessary measures are taken before it is too late

15. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) glaciers are the only source of water for the rivers of the world
- B) the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po all originate in the Alps
- C) temperatures in the Alps have gone up 1 to 2 degrees in the last 150 years
- D) the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po are the three longest rivers in Europe
- E) the drying of the rivers will cause massive deaths in Europe

A large scale research has been done by advertisers on the spending habits of today's teenage girls across Europe. The researchers discovered that girls who say they want to be successful and sophisticated are willing to spend money to achieve the look they want – when they have money, that is. All the girls who were interviewed shop for clothes regularly, half of them buying something from a department store or a large clothes shop at least once a week. They also see it as a social activity and going round the shops with their friends is the main way they can learn what the latest trends are. Unfortunately, none of the girls spend any money on books or intellectual magazines although they claim they want to be successful and sophisticated. Maybe they just want to look it!

16. The research mentioned in the passage does NOT reveal any facts related to ---- of the participants.

- A) the age group
- B) the social background
- C) the spending habits
- D) the desires and ambitions
- E) the intellectual level

17. According to the results, the girls who participated in the survey believe that ----.

- A) sophisticated looks can be achieved by changing their appearance
- B) they can still look the way they want to look even though they don't have financial resources
- C) regular shopping sprees is a practical way of making new friends
- D) buying new clothes makes them feel more confident
- E) being comfortable in what they wear is not as important as looking trendy

18. It is obvious from the passage that most teenage girls today ----.

- A) believe that appearance has nothing to do with intellect
- B) do not regard reading as a tool to become successful and sophisticated
- C) learn about the new trends mainly from fashion magazines
- D) need to socialize to avoid shopping alone
- E) prefer shopping at small stores to shopping at department stores

Having a wide selection of goods to choose from is not necessarily a benefit to consumers. The average supermarket in Britain has 40,000 different products on sale at any one time. In one sense, choice is a good thing because it allows us to buy those products which best suit our needs. However, with over 400 brands of shampoo, how does the consumer get hold of the information necessary to choose between them? For some the solution is to buy only well-known brands, whilst others are happy to be persuaded by advertising. There is evidence that for some people the amount of choice available to them is actually a source of anxiety and stress. One man who wanted to buy his girlfriend a mobile phone for her birthday was so confused by the number of different types on offer in the shop that he ended up buying her a bunch of flowers instead.

19. The writer of the passage claims that when deciding to choose from a wide variety of products, some shoppers find the solution in ----.

- A) sticking to their usual brands
- B) simply copying other people's choices
- C) ignoring what is being advertised
- D) picking the least popular ones to give them a try
- E) going for well-known brands

20. The man mentioned in the passage gave up the idea of buying his girlfriend a mobile phone because ----.

- A) they didn't give him a good offer
- B) he couldn't find one that would satisfy her
- C) he thought flowers would be more romantic
- D) he was confused by the innumerable types of phones on sale
- E) he couldn't find the phone he had decided to buy for her

21. It can be inferred from the passage that choice ----.

- A) almost always increases stress and anxiety of shoppers
- B) can also be something of a problem
- C) enables people to make more accurate decisions
- D) always gives people a chance to buy exactly what they need
- E) only causes more confusion for every shopper

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910), better known by the pen name Mark Twain, was referred to as "the father of American literature". Twain enjoyed immense public popularity, and his keen wit and incisive satire earned him praise from both critics and peers. One of Twain's major publications was *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, which drew on his youth in Hannibal, Missouri. The character of Tom Sawyer was modelled on Twain himself as a child. The book also introduced the character of Huckleberry Finn in a supporting role, based on Twain's boyhood friend Tom Blankenship. Twain's next major published work, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, was an offshoot from *Tom Sawyer* and had a more serious tone than its predecessor. The main premise of *Huckleberry Finn* is the young boy's belief in the right thing to do although the majority of society believes the opposite. Near the end of *Huckleberry Finn*, Twain wrote his book *Life on the Mississippi*, which is said to have heavily influenced the former book.

22. The following statements about *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* are all true except that ----.

- A) it was not as serious in tone as *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
- B) the hero was modelled on Twain's childhood friend Tom Blankenship
- C) the supporting character was named Huckleberry Finn
- D) one of its characters appeared in Twain's next book, too
- E) it was based on Twain's life in Hannibal, where he spent his youth

23. According to the passage, ----.

- A) *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* developed from *Tom Sawyer*, which Twain had written earlier
- B) *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is about a boy who always conforms to the norms of the society
- C) Mark Twain published *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* under his real name Samuel Langhorne Clemens
- D) Twain did not start writing *Life on the Mississippi* until after he had completed *Huckleberry Finn*
- E) the book called *Life on the Mississippi* heavily influenced *the Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

24. The passage suggests that ----.

- A) Twain's major publications seem to have no connection with each other
- B) Twain's novels and stories were mostly witty, insightful and satirical
- C) Twain's contemporaries and critics harshly criticized and disapproved of his sharp wit
- D) Twain was always against writers using false names or pennames
- E) readers of his period highly disapproved of the characters in Twain's books

On March 26, 2000, the Kingdome in Seattle was destroyed. It was taken down to make room for a new stadium. The blast from the falling Kingdome caused the Earth to shake as if an earthquake had struck. Before the building was demolished, scientists had placed more than 200 recorders in the earth to measure the movement. With the help of these recorders they found out which parts of the city shook the most. This information helped them predict which parts of the city would be damaged in a real earthquake. On February 28, 2001, the real thing happened. The Nisqually earthquake was 6.8 on the Richter scale and it damaged the same parts of Seattle that scientists had predicted from the Kingdome blast. This is useful information for scientists since it can help them make better predictions about the parts of the city that are likely to be damaged in the future earthquakes.

25. The passage concentrates on how the Kingdome in Seattle ----.

- A) was destroyed by a terrible earthquake in February of 2001
- B) was planned to be taken down in order to study earthquake damage
- C) shook the entire city of Seattle while being demolished, causing tremendous damage
- D) was demolished and how this demolition provided scientists with information in predicting earthquake damage
- E) created a blast that generated a 6.8 earthquake on the Richter scale

26. It is suggested in the passage that the information gathered from the study ----.

- A) helps us to understand how past earthquakes could have been prevented
- B) may help the city of Seattle avoid earthquake damage in the future
- C) helped to predict the Nisqually earthquake before it actually happened
- D) was incorrect in addressing the problem of earthquake damage in the Seattle area
- E) revealed that the demolition was worse than a real earthquake would have been

27. It is stated in the passage that the Nisqually earthquake ----.

- A) could have been predicted by the scientists who conducted the study on the Kingdome
- B) occurred at a much later date than the scientists had predicted
- C) was not a good experiment, because not enough data was gathered
- D) damaged exactly the same regions as the scientists had thought it would, based on their study
- E) was over 6.8 on the Richter scale, making it the worst earthquake in the Seattle area

At many points in our lives, we may find ourselves assessing the kind of career we would like to have. This is not something only reserved for college graduates, but also includes people who have been in the work force for many years. When someone in their 40s makes a major switch in their career, for example, from being a surgeon to an anthropologist, this is called a Mid-life career change. While it may seem shocking to some, a change that drastic reflects to a certain degree the unhappiness the person must have felt while in a highly stressful job. Also, while young, we may feel pressure to conform to what our family and society wants for us; it may be that while in our middle years, we break away from those demands and find our true selves.

28. Clearly, the career changes described in the passage suggests that ----.

- A) it is important for students to choose a career that will please both the family and society
- B) a mid-life career change is not advisable because often a person regrets it later in his life
- C) all doctors are unhappy with their work and wish to do something less stressful
- D) it is wise to choose one career and not change it later in life
- E) many people may reconsider the career they have chosen at some point in their lives

29. It is pointed out in the passage that it is normal for people ----.

- A) like college graduates to stay at one job for many years until retirement
- B) at age 40 to return to school to earn advanced degrees in order to earn more money
- C) to want to make changes in their lives if they are unhappy in their marriages
- D) to discover what they love to do and have talent for later in life if they have felt pressure to conform when young
- E) who are middle aged to take up interesting hobbies like anthropology

30. It is possible to infer from the passage that careers ----.

- A) that are less stressful are more likely to make people happy, which suggests they would not make a career change
- B) chosen as a student or young adult are always going to make us unhappy, which is why during mid-life we must change our jobs
- C) our family feels are best for us are usually the ones that will make us happy
- D) chosen later in life have to be less demanding, allowing us more time for our families
- E) that are challenging are also the ones which are well-paid

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. After the radio and television became incredibly popular around the world, there was wide concern about the future popularity of newspapers. ----. Therefore, chief editors, newspaper workers and readers are all worried about the possible collapse of the newspaper industry in the near future, which would prompt notable changes in printing, distribution, advertising and reading habits.

- A) However, several survey results showed that newspapers were still high in popularity and the sales had recently increased
- B) Now, the increasing Internet use has given rise to the same kind of concern once again
- C) Newspaper industry will need to undergo a complete revolution and give importance to online newspapers
- D) The most preferred media choice for news and information is television and the Internet is the second
- E) Online papers may, however, be a positive contribution to newspaper industry as they increase quality through competition

32. Researchers and doctors are just starting to understand the science of bad breath. ----. These range from chewing gums and mouthwash to breath strips and drops. According to scientists, bad breath occurs when bacteria in the mouth breaks down proteins, producing volatile sulphur compounds that make for foul-smelling breath. Bad breath can result from dry mouth, tooth decay, certain prescription drugs, sinus problems, and even diseases like diabetes.

- A) Just recently, a conference on bad breath has been held in Chicago
- B) Yet, store shelves are well stocked with various remedies for the ailment
- C) Bad breath ranks high on the list of social offences
- D) Scientists are currently studying the links between exhaled air and disease
- E) But, there are some people who seek treatment for bad breath even though they do not have it

33. Feelings of isolation and loneliness form the core of most emotional disorders. We are social beings, and we need the support, comfort, and reassurance provided by other people. ----. On the other hand, sharing your concerns with others often helps you to view your troubles in a clearer perspective. Also, being concerned for the welfare of other people can reinforce your feelings of self-worth.

- A) Psychotherapy is the treatment of mental disorders by psychological means
- B) Focusing all your attention on your own problems can lead to an unhealthy preoccupation with yourself
- C) Obtaining psychological help when it is needed should be an accepted practice as going to a physician for medical problems
- D) Discovering the kinds of situations that upset you may help to guard against stress
- E) However, some people are too influenced by the harsh criticism of others

34. A blog is a personal online journal that anyone with a connection to the Internet can write. ----. In fact, there are 120,000 new blogs created every day. According to Technorati, an Internet research company, the Japanese are the biggest bloggers, ahead of English-language bloggers and the rapidly growing Chinese blogging community.

- A) Several blog search engines are used to search blog contents
- B) Blogging can sometimes have unforeseen consequences in politically sensitive areas
- C) Before blogging became popular, digital communities took many forms
- D) A diary is a book for writing discrete entries arranged by date reporting on what has happened over the course of a day
- E) There are over 72 million blogs in the world, and the number continues to grow very rapidly

35. A stereotype is the over-generalized belief that a certain trait, behaviour or attitude characterizes all members of some identifiable group. ----. This is because they allow us to group information easily. Stereotypes are not only learned from the media, but also from other people as well.

- A) Prejudice is an attitude that leads us to judge entire groups of people unfairly
- B) It is a fixed idea that people have about what someone or something is like
- C) Although it is bad to have stereotypes, they are a part of everyday thinking
- D) There are different factors that cause people to have stereotypes
- E) Racism rests on two important constructs: stereotypes and prejudice

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) Encyclopedia Mythica is an internet encyclopedia of folklore, mythology, and religion and it covers the mythology of most of the world. (II) It has sections spanning Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, both North and South America, and Oceania. (III) This encyclopedia was founded in June 1995 as a small site with about 300 entries. (IV) Actually, the term *encyclopedia* is derived from the classical Greek *enkyklios paideia*, meaning 'rounded education' or 'circle of learning'. (V) And, as of December 2005, it had 7,143 entries.

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

37. (I) Underage drinking and teenage crime have become an increasing problem in Britain. (II) However, it is possible to help an adult stop drinking through counseling and medication. (III) It has been recommended that children be taken into the care of local authorities if parents cannot cope with their child's underage drinking. (IV) This recommendation came just after a 47-year-old man was murdered by a gang of youths who vandalized his home after drinking heavily. (V) Four teenagers were arrested and charged with the man's murder.

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

38. (I) Lady Diana, Princess of Wales, became an instant celebrity upon her marriage to Prince Charles. (II) The public was always fascinated by both her life and social status. (III) After years of speculation regarding the couple's marital problems, Prince Charles and Diana were divorced. (IV) But, the public always sympathized with Diana, due to her involvements with charitable work and social causes. (V) When asked in an interview about the people who she most admired, Diana replied she had always admired Margaret Thatcher, Madonna and Mother Teresa.

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

39. (I) Long playing (LP) records were first introduced in 1948. (II) They were the primary release format for recorded music from the late 1950s until the late 1980s when CDs replaced them. (III) LPs were vinyl gramophone records, either 10 or 12 inches in diameter. (IV) Some record turntables, called record changers, could play a "stack" of records piled on a specially-designed spindle and arm arrangement. (V) The average LP had about 1,600 feet of groove on each side and a 30- to 45-minute playing time.

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

40. (I) In Barbados, April 28 is acknowledged as the 'National Heroes Day'. (II) On this day, celebrations are held to commemorate 10 patriots. (III) Barbados is a tiny island nation in the Western Atlantic Ocean, situated just to the east of the Caribbean Sea. (IV) These include slave rebellion leaders, a woman who fought for equality in the church, and an eminent writer and orator, known as the 'Father of Independence'. (V) The pictures of these heroes have been painted by the best Barbadian artists in Heroes' Square, where the celebrations take place.

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

TEST 20

Camels were first used thousands of years ago by incense traders who trained them to make the incredibly difficult journey from southern Arabia to the northern regions of the Middle East. As a result, the camel became the most important source of transport, shade, milk, meat, wool and skins for those living in the desert. Camels have a reputation for being bad-tempered, stubborn animals that kick and spit, but they are, in fact, good-tempered, patient and intelligent. Camels can survive for 5-7 days with very little food and water, or even none at all, and they can lose a quarter of their body weight without suffering any physical damage. But when they eventually find water, fully-grown camels can drink as much as 100 litres in 10 minutes. This amount of water would kill any other mammal, but the camel has a unique metabolism and it can store the water in its bloodstream.

1. The author of the passage informs us that camels ----.
 - A) used to be wild animals
 - B) are still the most important means of transport in developing countries
 - C) were only found in the northern regions of the Middle East
 - D) are difficult to train as they are stubborn animals
 - E) used to meet the many needs of the people who lived in the desert

2. We learn from the passage that if it hadn't been for camels, ----.
 - A) people who lived in the desert wouldn't have survived for more than 7 days in the heat of the desert
 - B) we wouldn't be using incense in the modern world today
 - C) traders in Arabia would have hardly been able to reach their destinations
 - D) people would have had to find another source of food in the desert
 - E) Arabic countries wouldn't be suffering from scarcity of water now

3. Which of the following is NOT true about camels?
 - A) They can live without food or water for a considerable period of time.
 - B) The average daily consumption of water for a camel is about 100 litres.
 - C) They are widely known to have irritable attitudes, which is in fact not true.
 - D) They are not affected by weight loss.
 - E) An adult camel can drink up to a hundred litres of water at a go.

The ruined city of Petra is hidden in the mountains of southern Jordan. The rose red colour comes from the sandstone of the mountains into which caves, temples, tombs and monuments were built. Because it was surrounded by mountains, this beautiful city stayed undiscovered through the ages until the 18th century, when the archaeologists found the way in. Now the city lives quietly under the hot desert sun and nobody lives there except the archaeologists, museum keepers and guides and a small number of Bedouin families who still inhabit the caves high up on the hillsides. They listen carefully to the guides who tell them that Petra was once a wealthy city of the ancient world.

4. One can understand from the passage that ----.
 - A) Petra used to be a very small city
 - B) Petra used to be a place where roses were grown
 - C) the mountains left the old city untouched for a period of time
 - D) the area in the south of Jordan is very flat
 - E) the city of Petra looks red from a distance because of the sunshine

5. Which one of the following is probably the reason why so few people live in Petra today?
 - A) It has an unfavourable climate and is not easily accessible.
 - B) There are caves high up on the hillsides.
 - C) Archaeologists are still making excavations and so do not let ordinary people into the city.
 - D) The city is under construction and conservation.
 - E) The Bedouin families have inhabited the entire land.

6. It is implied in the passage that Petra ----.
 - A) is a modern city reconstructed after its discovery in the 18th century
 - B) was discovered before the eighteenth century
 - C) is an unattractive place where there are just a few monuments
 - D) used to be a prosperous city
 - E) is as crowded now as it was in the past

After the death of his parents, both of whom were actors, Edgar Allan Poe was taken into the home of his godfather, John Allan, a wealthy Richmond merchant. The Allans took him to Europe, where he began his education in schools in England and Scotland. He showed remarkable scholastic ability in classical and romance languages but was forced to leave the university after only eight months because of quarrels with Allan over his gambling debts. Poverty soon forced Poe to enlist in the army. Because of the deathbed plea of his foster mother, he achieved an unenthusiastic friendship with Allan, which resulted in an honourable discharge from the army and an appointment to Military Academy at West Point in 1830. However, when Allan remarried the following year, Poe lost all hope of further assistance from him and was expelled from the Academy due to his violation of numerous rules.

7. Much of this passage is devoted to ----.

- A) the ever-existing conflict between Poe and his godfather Allan
- B) Poe's academic talent in classical and romance languages
- C) a short analysis of crises in Poe's family
- D) a description of Poe's years in the army
- E) a brief description of Poe's early life

8. As it is pointed out in the passage, it was the financial incapability that ----.

- A) forced Poe to escape from the army to find a job outside
- B) made Poe unwillingly dependent on his godfather Allan's supervision
- C) discouraged Poe's godfather from taking him to Europe for schooling
- D) caused Poe to be expelled from the Academy
- E) caused Poe's scholastic ability to disappear

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Edgar Allan Poe ----.

- A) had always dreamed of being a soldier in the army
- B) had a rebellious character during his youth
- C) had a truly sincere relationship with his godfather Allan
- D) was happy to have got rid of his foster mother
- E) had never wanted to get a formal university education

Austrian animal rights activists are campaigning to get a 26-year-old chimpanzee, named Matthew Hiasl Pan, legally declared a 'person' so that he won't end up homeless. They are trying to get a guardian appointed to protect his interests and provide him with a new home if the shelter caring for him closes. The activists began a legal fight six months ago, when the animal shelter where Pan and another chimp, Rosi, have lived for 25 years filed for bankruptcy protection. Both were captured as babies in Sierra Leone in 1982 and smuggled in a crate to Austria for use in pharmaceutical experiments. Luckily, the shipment was caught by the customs officers and the chimps were turned over to the shelter. Their maintenance costs the shelter about euro 4,800 a month, which they can't afford. Although there are benefactors offering to help, under Austrian law, only a person can receive personal gifts. The activists want to ensure Pan isn't sold to someone outside Austria, where there are strict animal cruelty laws.

10. According to the passage, the 26-year-old chimpanzee ----.

- A) is homeless at the moment
- B) has a guardian protecting his rights
- C) has been given a human name
- D) has been legally declared a 'person'
- E) lives in a cage alone, with no company

11. The passage indicates that the animal rights activists in Austria ----.

- A) are campaigning for Pan because he is being used for pharmaceutical purposes
- B) are worried about Pan's future in case the shelter closes because of bankruptcy
- C) want Pan to be transported to another country with more strict animal cruelty laws
- D) have been fighting for Pan's rights ever since he arrived in Austria
- E) haven't been able to find any sponsors who can financially support Pan's maintenance

12. It is clear in the passage that Pan ----.

- A) was not allowed to stay in a shelter until six months ago
- B) was given to an animal shelter by the animal rights activists who found him
- C) has already been granted basic rights and his interests are well-protected
- D) cannot be given financial help unless the Austrian laws recognize him as a person
- E) was legitimately brought to Austria from Sierra Leone along with Rosi

Sprawling parking areas in the suburban areas of big cities today are a troubling trend that increases urban heating and pollution. For instance, according to the calculations by digitalized aerial surveys taken in a province of Indiana, US in 2005, the total area devoted to paved parking lots covered an area larger than 1,000 football fields. This means that there were three times as many parking spaces as the drivers who lived in the county. The problem with parking lots is that they accumulate a lot of pollutants such as soil, grease, heavy metals and sediment, which cannot be absorbed by the concrete land surface. These contaminants are then flushed into rivers and lakes. Because parking lots also prevent the rain from soaking into the ground, they can worsen local flooding and erosion. Moreover, the paved surfaces add to the urban heat island effect, which can raise temperatures by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius by absorbing more of the sun's rays than the surrounding ground.

13. The main point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) urbanization has led to the construction of vast parking lots
- B) the increase in the number of cars causes an increase in parking spaces
- C) increasing paved parking lots result in increasing pollution and urban heating
- D) concrete surfaces can absorb grease but not heavy metals, which are also pollutants
- E) paved surfaces do not usually allow rain water to be absorbed by the ground

14. The passage refers to a province of Indiana, US. to show that ----.

- A) the area covered by parking spaces could have been used for building football fields instead
- B) there are barely enough parking lots for the large number of people living there
- C) the number of residents who drive exceeds the number of parking spaces
- D) often more parking lots are built than is necessary
- E) the population growth caused a great demand for building more parking lots

15. The passage implies that ----.

- A) the parking lots in big cities are never sufficient
- B) parking lots are the main reason for floods that devastate big cities in the US.
- C) people should stop driving and use public transport to prevent urban heating
- D) parking is always a problem in the big cities of the US.
- E) the vast, concrete parking lots in suburban areas contribute to flooding and erosion

The notion of hidden ad messages has fascinated the public since the 1950s, when a false tale emerged about a theatre that boosted refreshment sales by subtly flashing "Eat Popcorn, Drink Coca-Cola" messages on the screen. The advertising industry has long dismissed such concealed ads as fiction, a view backed by experts. The industry insists such techniques are nowhere to be found in commercial ads. "This is a myth that has been perpetrated for the last 30 or 40 years", says Hal Shoup, executive vice president of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Bob Garfield, an industry critic for Advertising Age magazine, agrees there's no evidence the practice has ever been done. Garfield says the myth of subliminal ads endures despite decades' worth of non-evidence because people enjoy it and want it to be true.

16. We can understand from the passage that subliminal ads refer to the messages ----.

- A) which cause the advertising industry to lose their respectability in the eyes of potential consumers
- B) that are used, in experts' views, as one of the most effective techniques in commercial ads
- C) which are used to warn people against certain things at the theatre
- D) that help people to learn about the latest products on the market
- E) that are supposedly conveyed to people in an unconscious way

17. According to the advertising expert Bob Garfield, the reason for the survival of the myth of subliminal ads ----.

- A) is the contradictory explanations made by the advertising experts
- B) is that there are no other advertising techniques which are as effective
- C) is that their existence is supported by some clear evidence
- D) is about the uncaring and indifferent attitude of the advertising industry itself
- E) is related to people's desire to keep their faith in their existence

18. One point that is NOT made in the passage is that ----.

- A) subliminal ads have been some sort of a legend since the 1950s
- B) refreshment sales at theatres can best be increased through subliminal ads
- C) people take pleasure in the idea of subliminal ads
- D) the advertising industry does not accept the existence of subliminal ads
- E) subliminal ads are just a creation of people's imagination according to experts

The world's first coins appeared around 600 B.C., in the kingdom of Lydian, which was located in modern-day Turkey. These coins, featuring the head of a lion, were made of an alloy called electrum. However, the concept of money had existed before that. Shells were used as currency in ancient China, and about 5,000 years ago, Mesopotamians had developed a banking system which meant depositing grains and livestock for safekeeping or trade. Shiny new coins began sprouting up throughout the Mediterranean a few decades after the emergence of actual coins. Athens, Aegina and Corinth and Persia all developed their own coins by the 6th-century B.C, expanding trade networks with ease. And gold and silver replaced electrum, with coin values reflecting the actual value of the metal and not an arbitrary amount imposed on the coin. Later, Roman and then Celtic coins followed the same traditions giving Europe a variety of coins. Most cities had their own design to reflect local pride. Romans commemorated their emperors, while the Celts engraved their coins with animals and important kings.

19. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) people had no concept of money until the Lydians made the first coins around 600 B.C.
- B) 5000 years ago, Mesopotamians were trading their grains and cattle for gold coins
- C) coins developed by Athens, Aegina and Corinth and Persia helped expand trade systems
- D) Athens, Aegina and Corinth and Persia all started to use the same standard coins after the 6th century B.C.
- E) the gold and silver coins which were made later in Europe basically had arbitrary values, regardless of the metal they were made of

20. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the information in the passage?

- A) Persians used coins before Romans and the Celts did.
- B) The values of the initial Lydian coins were based upon the value of the metal used.
- C) The Lydians stamped their electrum coins with a lion's head.
- D) The coins of each European city were stamped with a different figure, depending on what they wanted to commemorate.
- E) Romans inscribed their emperors on their coins.

21. The passage does NOT include any information relating to ----.

- A) the invention of the coin
- B) the process of making coins
- C) an ancient banking system
- D) the currency the Chinese traded in
- E) metals used in making coins

Producing a passenger aircraft like a Boeing 777 is a job of enormous proportions. The manufacturing of an aircraft is a process that actually involves dozens, or even hundreds, of other companies and factories. Multiple companies may produce the individual parts that go into the aircraft. For example, one company may be responsible for the production of the landing gear, while another one is responsible for the radar. The production of such parts is not limited to being in the same city or country; in the case of large aircraft manufacturing companies, parts can come from all over of the world. It is possible to imagine hundreds of people working to put together each of the airplane parts, after which, rigorous inspections occur in order to test for safety. After those safety inspections, a pilot takes the plane for a flight test. If everything runs smoothly, the Boeing 777 is ready for passengers.

22. It is emphasized in the passage that creating an aircraft like a Boeing 777 ----.

- A) is incredibly expensive, which is why many manufacturers are involved in the process
- B) involves a large number of companies that all belong to the same country
- C) is a huge project requiring many different companies to contribute parts from all over the world
- D) is not something we think about very often while flying on a plane
- E) is only possible if the technology required is available in the same country

23. We learn from the passage that the Boeing 777 ----.

- A) must be carefully tested in order to be certain each of the parts works correctly
- B) is first tested by the pilot, and then by hundreds of other people to ensure safety
- C) is taken for a flight test before the parts are put together
- D) has only two main parts, the landing gear and the radar
- E) is the biggest aircraft in the world

24. The passage mentions all the following about the production of a large passenger aircraft except ----.

- A) production of different parts
- B) inspections after the parts are assembled
- C) test flight
- D) maintenance costs
- E) the involvement of different companies

Unadorned with obvious stylistic devices such as meter and rhyme, prose writing is usually adopted for the description of facts or the discussion of one's thoughts in free flowing speech. The status of prose has changed throughout its history. The early literature of many societies consists mostly of poetry and early prose was often restricted to ordinary everyday uses, such as legal documents and yearly records. Prose was generally used for academic subjects such as philosophy and history and later, fiction appeared in prose. Poetry was often regarded as a higher form of literature than prose until the development of the novel, which greatly challenged the view. The use of prose as opposed to poetry in Shakespeare distinguishes classes of characters and changing mental states or moods of characters. In *Romeo and Juliet*, only servants speak in prose. In *Othello*, Othello shifts from poetry to prose as his suspicion of Desdemona's infidelity increases. In *King Lear*, Lear initially speaks in verse, but shifts to prose as he is driven insane.

25. The passage suggests that ----.

- A) prose was never used in early times
- B) Shakespeare's *King Lear* speaks in prose throughout the whole play
- C) in his plays, Shakespeare used poetry to convey the unpleasant states of his characters
- D) in *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare uses prose to show class differences
- E) prose was not used in either history or philosophy until the emergence of fiction

26. Which of the following is not claimed in the passage?

- A) Unlike prose, poetry often employs stylistic devices.
- B) Since it is a plain form of writing, prose is more suitable for conveying facts and discussions.
- C) Poetry is still considered superior to prose, despite the novel.
- D) Fiction is a more recent form of literature than poetry.
- E) Poetry appeared in literature prior to prose.

27. The passage emphasizes ----.

- A) the basic differences between prose and poetry
- B) types of writing that employ only prose
- C) the role of various stylistic devices in writing
- D) the importance of the novel in the history of literature
- E) specific terms used in poetry and prose

A UK male professor, Sam Shuster claims that men are naturally funnier than women. He conducted research on 400 different people as he rode a unicycle – a one-wheeled bicycle – around his town. By observing the reaction of onlookers, he discovered that men made more jokes about him than women and that man's jokes were more aggressive. He also discovered that the difference between the men and women was absolutely remarkable and consistent. He said that three-quarters of male "jokers" mocked him and made nasty comments, while most women tended to tease him with a smile. He also found that teenage boys were aggressive in their humour and this aggression changed with older men into a funnier form of joking. Shuster is not the first researcher who looked into the difference between men and women in terms of humour. One earlier study showed that women tell fewer jokes than men and male comedians outnumber female ones. And another one showed that men tend to use their friends as the subject of their jokes.

28. According to the passage, Professor Shuster ----.

- A) got mad at the onlookers who laughed at him as he was riding his one-wheeled bicycle
- B) asked the participants to go around the town riding a unicycle
- C) observed the reactions of the people passing by as he was riding a unicycle around the town
- D) had 400 hundred participants, all of whom had volunteered to take part in his research
- E) found the women's reactions disappointing as he was expecting them to be more polite

29. According to Professor Sam Shuster, ----.

- A) both men and women responded in the same way when they saw him
- B) some men are naturally funny whereas others generally appear to be serious
- C) there were many women who made unpleasant remarks
- D) older men were not as rude in the way they reacted as teenage boys were
- E) teenagers were probably jealous of the fun he was having

30. As stated in the passage, research has shown that ----.

- A) there are more male comedians than female ones
- B) men feel hesitant to make fun of their friends
- C) women, in general, hate making or hearing jokes
- D) women do not appreciate humour at all
- E) women rarely laugh, even when something is very funny

31. - 35. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. Advertising is a kind of communication through a medium such as television, radio, movies, magazines and billboards. In advertising, there is an identified sponsor and a controlled message. Advertisements are usually placed anywhere an audience can easily and frequently see or hear them. ----. Or, they can be heard in telephone hold messages and in-store PA systems. Advertising clients are mainly, but not completely, for-profit corporations aiming to increase demand for their products or services.

- A) However, advertisements can be considered necessary for economic growth
- B) For example, commercial E-mail and other forms of spam have become a nuisance to internet users
- C) Therefore, they are a financial burden on internet service providers
- D) For example, they can be placed on supermarket carts, on the walls of an airport walkway, and on the sides of buses or trains
- E) On the other hand, advertisers are willing to pay big sums of money in order to reach the millions of people who watch television

32. It has been a popular belief throughout history that Cleopatra, the Egyptian queen, was a woman of outstanding beauty. ----. The image on the 2,000-year-old silver coin is far from being that of Elizabeth Taylor, who portrayed Cleopatra in the famous Hollywood film. The coin shows a woman with a protruding chin, a sharp nose and thin lips.

- A) Great men of literature, such as Shakespeare and Chaucer, have written about the beauty of Cleopatra
- B) Antony and Cleopatra were one of history's most romantic couples
- C) Her Roman lover, Mark Antony, actually had bulging eyes, a thick neck and a hook nose
- D) However, a Roman coin that is currently on display at the University of Newcastle in England might change people's minds
- E) The tiny coin, which is the size of a modern 5p piece, was studied by experts at Newcastle University

33. Ecology is the scientific study of the distribution and abundance of living organisms. It also studies how the distribution and abundance are affected by interactions between the organisms and their environment. The environment of an organism includes physical factors such as sunlight, climate, and geology as well as the other organisms that share its habitat. ----. Likewise, 'ecologic' or 'ecological' is often considered in the sense of 'environmentally friendly'.

- A) An ecological crisis may be local, such as an oil spill, or global like a rise in the sea level due to global warming
- B) An ecological crisis that can cause extinction can also reduce the quality of life of the remaining individuals
- C) Landscape ecology, on the other hand, examines processes and relationship across multiple ecosystems or over very large geographic areas
- D) The word 'ecology' is often used more loosely in common phraseology as a synonym for the 'natural environment' and 'environmentalism'
- E) Due to the improvements in technology and a rapidly increasing population, humans have a great influence on their own environment

34. Olympus was an ancient city on the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia. Today, it's a fascinating site for visitors, with its ancient ruins, natural beauty, and the famous 'tree houses', which are wooden cabins for tourists to stay in. It's also famous for its beach along the course of a stream, running through a rocky canyon. ----. Actually, this is a small mountain which has been emitting a natural gas leak for thousands of years, and it's called the 'burning rock' by the locals.

- A) According to ancient coins stamped during the 2nd century BC., it was founded during the Hellenistic era
- B) Moreover, traces of the ancient city offer a great cultural treasure for visitors to enjoy
- C) Most tourists visit Olympus to see the eternal flame (Chimeira), which still springs from the earth near the city
- D) It is possible to reach the shore from the ancient town of Olympus after a two-kilometer walk
- E) According to Greek mythology, Olympus was the name of a mountain top where the gods and goddesses resided

35. Everyone becomes a little more forgetful as they get older. But, a survey has shown that men's minds decline more than women's. Certain differences seem to be inherent in male and female brains. Men are better at maintaining and manipulating mental images, which is especially useful for mathematical reasoning and spatial skills. ----. Thus, they are better at language skills and remembering the locations of objects.

- A) Many studies have looked for a connection between gender and the amount of mental decline people experience as they age
- B) Women, on the other hand, tend to do extremely well at retrieving information from their brain's files
- C) The survey was conducted between February and May 2005 and had more than 250,000 participants worldwide
- D) However, other factors such as social involvement and mental and physical exercise have more impact on cognitive decline in both men and women
- E) That's because the skills tested have little practical use in the lives of women

36. -40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

36. (I) The Industrial Revolution was a major shift of technological, socioeconomic, and cultural conditions. (II) It occurred in the late 18th century and early 19th century in some western countries. (III) It began in Britain first and spread throughout the world. (IV) The transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture and settlement marked the first agricultural revolution. (V) The mechanization of textile industries, the development of iron-making techniques and the increased use of refined coal all started the process of Industrialization in the world's social history.

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

37. (I) Oranges are round citrus fruits with finely-textured thin or thick skins and pulpy flesh. (II) They usually range from approximately two to three inches in diameter. (III) They are generally available from winter through summer with seasonal variations depending on the variety. (IV) Juicy and sweet and renowned for their concentration of vitamin C, oranges make the perfect snack and add a special tang to many recipes. (V) Yet, consuming vitamin C supplements does not provide the same protective benefits as drinking a glass of orange juice.

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

38. (I) Some motion picture and video companies produce films for specialized or limited audiences. (II) Video games were introduced as a commercial entertainment medium in 1971. (III) They became an important entertainment industry in the late 1970s and early 1980s in the US and Europe. (IV) Despite its collapse in 1983, the video game industry has experienced sustained growth for over two decades. (V) So, it has again become a great industry rivalling the motion picture industry as the most profitable entertainment industry in the world.

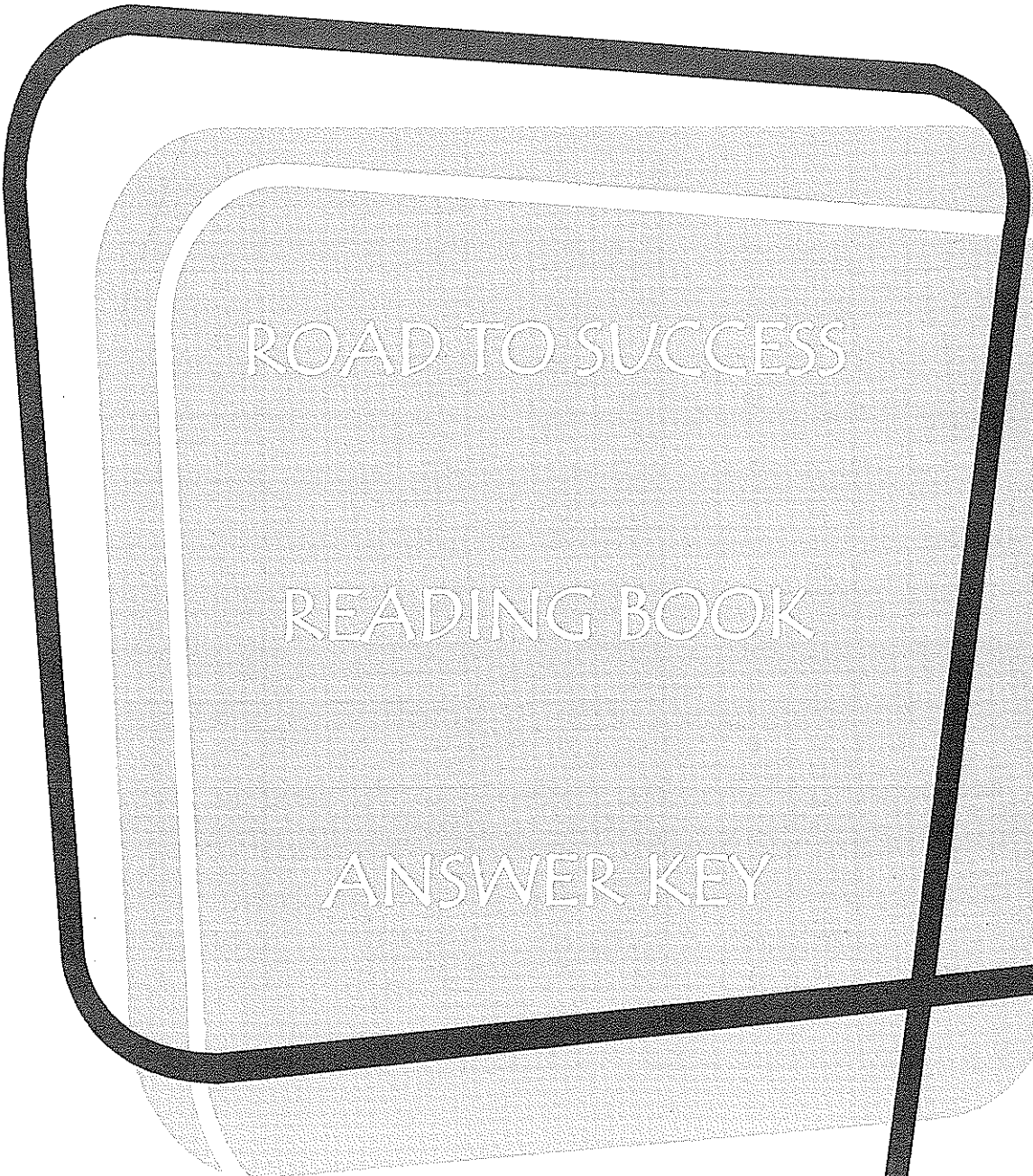
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

39. (I) Many diabetic patients say that comprehensive diabetes treatments have a negative impact on the quality of their life. (II) They complain about the discomfort of having daily injections and taking several medications each day. (III) They are also tired of having to exercise and to stick to a strict diet. (IV) The cause of diabetes continues to be a mystery, although both genetics and environmental factors appear to play roles. (V) To them, the burden of their treatment is just as inconvenient as the disease itself.

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

40. (I) Full Moons are traditionally associated with temporal insomnia, insanity and various magical phenomena. (II) However, full moons are generally a poor time to conduct astronomical observations, since the light reflected from the Moon is much brighter than the dim light from the stars. (III) Even modern studies have managed to associate full moons with everything from suicides to traffic accidents. (IV) Yet, psychologists have found no strong evidence for its effects on human behaviour. (V) They say that the studies are not consistent and cannot be trusted.

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



ROAD TO SUCCESS

READING BOOK

ANSWER KEY

ROAD TO SUCCESS - READING BOOK

TEST 1

1	C
2	E
3	A
4	C
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	D
11	C
12	D
13	D
14	D
15	E
16	D
17	B
18	E
19	E
20	D
21	D
22	C
23	A
24	B
25	E
26	D
27	D
28	A
29	A
30	C
31	C
32	D
33	D
34	C
35	B
36	E
37	D
38	C
39	C
40	B

TEST 2

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	E
5	A
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	C
10	B
11	C
12	C
13	B
14	C
15	C
16	C
17	D
18	C
19	E
20	B
21	B
22	D
23	C
24	D
25	B
26	E
27	B
28	D
29	C
30	D
31	A
32	D
33	D
34	B
35	E
36	B
37	D
38	D
39	A
40	A

TEST 3

1	C
2	E
3	A
4	E
5	B
6	D
7	D
8	E
9	D
10	D
11	B
12	E
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	B
17	E
18	C
19	E
20	A
21	D
22	A
23	E
24	D
25	A
26	D
27	E
28	B
29	E
30	B
31	D
32	D
33	B
34	E
35	C
36	D
37	B
38	B
39	D
40	B

TEST 4

1	B
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	D
6	E
7	C
8	A
9	E
10	D
11	A
12	C
13	B
14	D
15	D
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	B
20	D
21	D
22	C
23	E
24	A
25	B
26	A
27	E
28	E
29	C
30	A
31	A
32	A
33	A
34	C
35	A
36	C
37	C
38	E
39	E
40	B

TEST 5

1	C
2	D
3	C
4	B
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	E
10	A
11	A
12	D
13	C
14	E
15	B
16	D
17	C
18	B
19	D
20	C
21	B
22	C
23	D
24	C
25	A
26	C
27	D
28	B
29	C
30	D
31	C
32	C
33	B
34	E
35	D
36	B
37	D
38	B
39	D
40	B

TEST 6

1	D
2	D
3	B
4	B
5	E
6	B
7	C
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	D
12	C
13	C
14	C
15	A
16	A
17	C
18	A
19	D
20	B
21	C
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	D
26	E
27	B
28	D
29	C
30	D
31	C
32	C
33	D
34	E
35	A
36	D
37	A
38	B
39	D
40	D

TEST 7

1	B
2	E
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	E
10	A
11	B
12	E
13	D
14	A
15	C
16	D
17	E
18	B
19	A
20	B
21	A
22	D
23	A
24	D
25	B
26	C
27	D
28	C
29	D
30	E
31	A
32	C
33	B
34	D
35	A
36	D
37	E
38	E
39	C
40	C

TEST 8

1	A
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	D
10	D
11	C
12	E
13	B
14	A
15	D
16	B
17	C
18	D
19	D
20	C
21	A
22	D
23	E
24	B
25	B
26	D
27	B
28	E
29	C
30	A
31	C
32	D
33	D
34	D
35	B
36	B
37	A
38	E
39	D
40	C

TEST 9

1	A
2	B
3	E
4	E
5	B
6	A
7	E
8	C
9	B
10	E
11	D
12	A
13	B
14	D
15	D
16	A
17	B
18	B
19	E
20	A
21	D
22	A
23	D
24	C
25	C
26	D
27	B
28	E
29	C
30	B
31	D
32	C
33	B
34	B
35	C
36	C
37	E
38	C
39	E
40	C

TEST 10

1	A
2	B
3	B
4	B
5	D
6	A
7	B
8	B
9	D
10	D
11	A
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	E
16	A
17	E
18	B
19	D
20	A
21	A
22	D
23	C
24	D
25	D
26	E
27	B
28	A
29	D
30	B
31	C
32	A
33	C
34	E
35	A
36	D
37	D
38	A
39	B
40	D

TEST 11

1	C
2	B
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	E
7	C
8	D
9	B
10	C
11	D
12	C
13	A
14	D
15	C
16	E
17	A
18	C
19	D
20	C
21	E
22	B
23	A
24	E
25	E
26	B
27	A
28	C
29	A
30	E
31	C
32	B
33	E
34	D
35	A
36	E
37	D
38	B
39	C
40	C

TEST 12

1	D
2	E
3	C
4	E
5	A
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	E
10	B
11	C
12	D
13	C
14	C
15	E
16	D
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	A
21	D
22	E
23	C
24	A
25	C
26	C
27	A
28	C
29	B
30	E
31	E
32	A
33	C
34	E
35	E
36	C
37	C
38	B
39	C
40	B

TEST 13

1	C
2	E
3	D
4	C
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	D
11	A
12	A
13	D
14	B
15	C
16	A
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	A
21	E
22	E
23	D
24	B
25	E
26	B
27	C
28	B
29	E
30	A
31	B
32	E
33	A
34	A
35	C
36	E
37	D
38	D
39	C
40	C

TEST 14

1	B
2	A
3	E
4	D
5	D
6	E
7	A
8	E
9	A
10	C
11	A
12	A
13	E
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	D
18	D
19	D
20	E
21	B
22	D
23	A
24	B
25	C
26	C
27	A
28	E
29	B
30	A
31	B
32	B
33	B
34	B
35	C
36	E
37	E
38	B
39	A
40	D

TEST 15

1	D
2	B
3	E
4	A
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	D
14	A
15	E
16	B
17	D
18	C
19	B
20	A
21	D
22	E
23	D
24	B
25	D
26	B
27	A
28	B
29	A
30	C
31	E
32	C
33	B
34	B
35	E
36	A
37	D
38	A
39	D
40	C

TEST 16

1	B
2	A
3	D
4	D
5	C
6	E
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	B
11	A
12	D
13	D
14	E
15	B
16	B
17	A
18	A
19	A
20	E
21	B
22	D
23	C
24	E
25	B
26	A
27	D
28	D
29	C
30	D
31	E
32	A
33	A
34	C
35	B
36	B
37	E
38	A
39	C
40	A

TEST 17

1	A
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	E
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	C
11	D
12	B
13	B
14	E
15	C
16	E
17	D
18	B
19	D
20	B
21	A
22	A
23	E
24	B
25	B
26	D
27	B
28	D
29	C
30	A
31	C
32	C
33	C
34	D
35	C
36	A
37	B
38	C
39	D
40	E

TEST 18

1	B
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	E
6	A
7	E
8	B
9	C
10	C
11	E
12	C
13	D
14	A
15	B
16	D
17	E
18	E
19	D
20	E
21	A
22	A
23	C
24	E
25	B
26	E
27	C
28	E
29	C
30	B
31	A
32	E
33	D
34	B
35	D
36	C
37	C
38	B
39	B
40	E

TEST 19

1	C
2	C
3	E
4	E
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	C
9	E
10	C
11	E
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	C
16	B
17	A
18	B
19	E
20	D
21	B
22	B
23	A
24	B
25	D
26	B
27	D
28	E
29	D
30	A
31	B
32	B
33	B
34	E
35	C
36	D
37	B
38	E
39	D
40	C

TEST 20

1	E
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	A
6	D
7	E
8	B
9	B
10	C
11	B
12	D
13	C
14	D
15	E
16	E
17	E
18	B
19	C
20	B
21	B
22	C
23	A
24	D
25	D
26	C
27	A
28	C
29	D
30	A
31	D
32	D
33	D
34	C
35	B
36	D
37	E
38	A
39	D
40	B