

## BÜTÜNLÜĞÜ BOZAN CÜMLE / IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

## ÇÖZÜM TEKNİKLERİ

Bilindiği gibi sınavlarda okuduğunu anlama becerilerini ölçen soru tiplerinden bir tanesi de **bütünlüğü bozan cümleyi bulma** sorularıdır. Bu tür sorularda bizden birbirine uygun olan, içlerinde **referans sözcüklerin** olduğu cümlelerin arasına, sonradan eklenmiş uygun olmayan cümleleri bulmamız istenmektedir. Bu tür sorularda, **uygun referans sözcüklerini** bulma metoduyla rahatlıkla cevaba ulaşabiliriz.

Bu tür soruları çözerken bilinmelidir ki; içerisine dışardan uygun olmayan bir cümle konulan paragrafımız aslında birbirini **anlamca, gramerce ve konu bütünlüğünce** tamamlayan **dört cümleden** oluşmaktadır. **Uygun referans sözcüklerini** bulma metodunu uyguladığımızda unutulmamalıdır ki; eğer bize verilen metinde cevap **ortada** ise bizim amacımız, birbirini tamamlayan cümlelerin arasına konmuş olan bu uygunsuz cümleyi cümleler arasında geçişi sağlayan yapıları göz önünde bulundurarak bulmaktır. Eğer **cevap en başta** ise birinci cümle kendisinden sonraki dört cümle ile; **cevap en sonda** ise sonuncu cümle kendisinden önceki dört cümle ile anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamıyor demektir.

En kestirme yol; **ardı sıra gelen her iki cümleyi gramer, anlam bütünlüğü, konu paralelliği ve özne uyumunu** dikkate alarak incelemektir. Eğer iki cümle birbirini ardı sıra uygun bir şekilde takip ediyorsa, cevap **kesinlikle geride kalan üç cümleden bir tanesidir**. Bunları da daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde inceledikten sonra doğru olan şıkka ulaşabiliriz.

**Soruyu çözmeye şu sıra esas alınmalıdır:**

- Öncelikle metnimizi baştan sona bir kere okumalıyız. Sonra, sondan başlayarak beşinci cümlelerin gramer ve anlamca kendisinden önceki dördüncü cümleyle mi yoksa üçüncü cümleyle mi uygun olup olmadığına dikkat etmeliyiz. Sonra da bu işlemi dört'ten → üç + iki'ye, üç'ten → iki + bir'e en sonda iki'den bir'e uygularız. Birbirini ardı sıra takip eden herhangi iki cümle birbirlerine uygun olduğunda geride kalan üç cümle arasında cevaba ulaşmak kolay olacaktır.

**Akıldan çıkarılmamalıdır ki;**

- Akıldan çıkarılmamalıdır ki; sözü edilen cümleler arası paralelliğin birbirini takip eden her iki cümlede aranması şarttır. Çünkü uygun olmayan ara cümleler çok bariz bir şekilde görülecektir. Eğer istenirse soruyu çözmeye sıralamaya birinci cümleden de başlanabilir.

**Diyelim ki**

- Diyelim ki birinci ve ikinci cümlelerin her açıdan uyumunun olduğunu ama üçüncü cümlelerin bu uyumu bozduğunu gördük hemen cevap üçüncü cümledir demeyeceğiz, çünkü belki üçüncü cümle kendinden sonraki dördüncü cümleyle uygundur. Diyelim ki üçüncü cümle dördüncü cümleyle de uygun değil o zaman ne yapmalıyız? Cevap hala belli değildir. Şu halde beşinci cümleye de bakılır, sonra üç, dört ve beşinci cümleler arasında birbirine anlamca uygun olması gereken ardı sıra olan iki cümle tespit edilir. Geriye zaten cevap olacak olan cümle kalır.

Şimdi de yukarıda bahsettiğim teknikleri çok basit bir örnek üzerinde denemeye çalışalım;

- I have **a cat** whose name is **Rosa**. **(II) My neighbours** love **her** very much. **(III) My students** love her, too. **(IV) But they** sometimes complain about the fact that **she** is noisy. **(V) So I** mostly take **her** with me whenever I leave home for long periods.

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

**Cevap:C**

Paragrafımızdaki I.cümlemiz, II.cümleyle kalın ve altı çizili harflerle dikkat çekildiği gibi özne uyumu ve anlam bütünlüğü açısından paraleldir. Aynı paralelliği IV. ve V.cümlelerde de görmekteyiz. Dolayısıyla doğru cevap C'dir. Burada akla şöyle bir soru gelebilir: Acaba III.cümledeki "My students" öznesi IV.cümledeki "they" öznesine bakmıyor mu? İlk bakışta o şekilde düşünülebilir ama IV. ve V.cümleler arasındaki anlam uyumu bize; IV.cümledeki "they" öznesinin, III.cümledeki "My students" öznesine değil II.cümledeki "My neighbours" a baktığını gösteriyor.

Şimdi de daha önce söz ettiğimiz "Uygun referans sözcüklerini bulma" metodunu uygularken dikkat etmemiz gereken iki ana strateji üzerinde duralım.

#### A) ÖZNE UYUMU

Ardı sıra birbirini takip eden cümlelerin birbirine uygun olup olmadığını anlamak için bu cümlelere ait olan özneleri irdelemek gerekmektedir. Bu tekniği uygularken dört cümlenin öznelerinin de paralel olmak **zorunda olmadığını** bilmeliyiz. Onun yerine özne uyumunu ardı sıra gelen iki cümlede aramak daha uygun olur. Fakat cümleler arasındaki **anlam bütünlüğü** ve **akıcılık**, özne uyumundan daha fazla dikkate alınmalıdır. Yani ardı sıra gelen iki cümlenin öznesi bir olmasa ama cümleler arasında akıcılık ve anlam bütünlüğü varsa bu cümleler birbirine paraleldir denebilir.

Bazı örneklerle cümleler arasındaki özne uyumlarına dikkat edelim;

↳ **The members** did not believe that Tom could handle the workload. So **they** objected to Henry's admission to graduate school.

↳ Michael believes that **politicians** are corrupt. Therefore he dislikes **them**.

↳ While **Tina** was on vacation, **she** visited her friend everyday.

↳ **Alex and Jennifer** stole a pencil from my daughter. **Their** father told **them** to return the pencil but **they** said it was **theirs**.

↳ **Foreigners** are usually impressed by the bullfighter as **he** marches into the arena. **They** admire **him**.

Şimdi de daha önce ÜDS ve KPDS sınavlarında çıkmış olan bazı örnek soruları inceleyelim:

1. **(I)** Before Galileo, **it** was thought that a lifeless body would not move of itself. **(II) It** was further believed that such a body, once in motion would gradually come to rest. **(III) Experimental science** was not even permitted during the Middle Ages. **(IV) But Galileo and Newton** proved that all the **movements of the planets** proceed according to the laws of physics. **(V) And that once they** are set in motion, they will continue indefinitely.

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

**Cevap: C**

Uygun özneler;

1.cümle: **it** → 2. cümle: **It**

4.cümle: **movements of the planets** → 5.cümle: **they**

Uygun olmayan özne;

3.cümle: Experimental science

2. (I) **The simple word 'art'** is usually associated with plastic or visual arts. (II) Properly speaking, however, **it** should also include the arts of literature and music. (III) There are **certain characteristics** common to all the arts. (IV) There are at least a dozen **current definitions** of beauty. (V) Foremost among **them**, is the artist's desire to please.

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

**Cevap: D**

Uygun özneler;

1.cümle: **The simple word 'art'** → 2. cümle: **it**

3.cümle: **certain characteristics** → 5.cümle: **them**

Uygun olmayan özne;

4.cümle: current definitions öznesine anlamca bakıldığında kendisinden sonraki **them** zamirine bakmadığını görüyoruz.

3. (I) Few people are enamored of the English weather, but **K.Chesterton** is. (II) Out of England the weather is a series of sharp contrasts. (III) **He** sees it as being as beautiful and as changeable as a woman. (IV) He also makes the interesting point that English landscape **painters** make the weather the subject of their paintings. (V) **Their European counterparts**, on the other hand, only use it to give atmosphere.

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

**Cevap: B**

Uygun özneler;

1.cümle: **K.Chesterton** → 3. cümle: **He**

4.cümle: **painters** → 5.cümle: **Their European counterparts**

Uygun olmayan özne;

2.cümle: the weather

4. (I) The negotiations between union leaders and company representatives have not aroused much interest. (II) **The strike** is the unions' weapon of last resort. (III) Most unions maintain **strike funds** in order to support their members when they call them out on strike; but these funds are small, and strike pay is usually very much below normal wages. (IV) So unions cannot afford to call strikes irresponsibly, and major **official strikes** are relatively uncommon. (V) Nevertheless, the **big strikes** are important; for the success or failure of one big strike can affect the results of all the other collective bargaining under way at the time.

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

**Cevap: A**

Uygun özneler;

2.cümle: **The strike** → 3. cümle: **strike funds**

4.cümle: **official strikes** → 5.cümle: **big strikes**

Uygun olmayan özne;

1.cümle: The negotiations

## B) BELİRTEÇ ve CÜMLE BAĞLAÇLARI

İkincil cümleler eğer Türkçe’de belirteç olarak adlandırdığımız ( this, that, these, those, the, some, one, ones, the others, others, etc.) gibi yapılarla kullanılıyorsa, birincil cümlelerin adı geçen yapıların özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak ikincil cümlelere uygun bir zemin oluşturup oluşturmadığına bakarız. Eğer oluşturuyorlarsa sorun yok, ama uygun bir zemin oluşturmuyorlarsa daha önce de söz ettiğimiz teknikler uygulanır ve rahatlıkla yalnız ve desteksiz kalan cümleye yani cevaba ulaşılabilir. Şimdi de bazı belirteçlerin kullanımına birkaç örnek verelim;

**This**

↪ The author has published his **latest book**. **This** is one of his best works.

↪ **He failed in the exam**. But **this** didn’t surprise me at all.

**Not:**

“**this**” bu cümlede kendisinden önceki bütün bir cümleye bakmaktadır.

**That**

↪ **His car** is more beautiful than **that** of mine.

↪ **They will probably win the game**, **that** will please everybody.

↪ **Richard apologized to his wife for his bad behaviour**. **That** was something he does not always do.

**These**

↪ **Gonca, Ayşe and Başak** are self-sacrificing workers. **These** workers deserve to be promoted.

**They**

↪ I’ve been to **several countries**. **They** are all very splendid.

**The**

↪ She’s got two children: **a boy** and **a girl**. **The boy** is fifteen and **the girl** is seven.

↪ Ayşe took a cake and **an apple pie** to the party, but **the apple pie** was eaten.

↪ There was a serious fire in **a building** in İstanbul last night. **The building** was totally destroyed.

**It**

↪ I read **the book you gave me** last week. **It** was really impressive.

**The former → the latter**

↪ **German** and **English** are different in some ways. To illustrate, while **the former** can be read as it is written, **the latter** can’t.

**The others**

↪ There’re **twenty people** in the room. **Ten** are from North America and **the others** are from other countries.

**Another**

↪ The army was practicing its drills. **One group** was doing artillery practice. **Another** was marching; **another** was at attention; and **the other** was practicing combat tactics.

**One → the other**

↳ He has two sons. **One** is a lawyer. **The other** is an accountant.

**Some → others**

↳ While **some** people like crowd, **others** prefer solitude.

**Some → the others**

↳ **Some** of the students accepted the offer, but **the others** objected.

**Then**

↳ I went to the zoo **last month**. I couldn't see any hyenas **then**.

↳ Most people prefer to sleep **at noon**, for it's healthier **then**.

**There**

↳ Özgür lived in **Adana** for several years. He met very good people **there**.

Yukarıdaki örneklerde de gösterildiği gibi birbirini takip eden cümleler arasında yapı ve gramer olarak bir uyumun olması şarttır. İşte cümle atma sorularında bu uyumlu olan cümlelerin arasına dışarıdan bütünlüğü ve akıcılığı bozan başka bir cümle eklenmektedir. Bu uyumsuz olan cümleyi bulmak için yukarıdaki belirteçlerin kullanımlarına dikkat etmek şarttır.

Şimdi de daha önce KPDS ve ÜDS sınavlarında çıkmış olan bazı örnek soruları inceliyelim:

1. (I) **Most children, from time to time, show aggressive tendencies.** (II) **This** is entirely normal, and should be regarded as so. (III) In fact, **children should be encouraged to express their aggression fully through creative activities and exploration.** (IV) For **this**, a safe, suitable background must be provided. (V) Actually, more accidents occur indoors than they do outdoors.

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

**Cevap: E**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Most children, from time to time, show aggressive tendencies.** →

2. cümle: **This**

3.cümle: **children should be encouraged to express their aggression fully through creative activities and exploration.** →

4.cümle: **this**

5. cümle;

Dördüncü cümleyle yapı ve anlam olarak paralellik göstermemektedir.

- 2.(I) There are **several reasons** why conventional medicine distrusts the practitioners of alternative medicine. (II) **Herbalists** believe they can cure a wide range of conditions with plant substances alone. (III) **These people** like to look beyond the immediate symptoms to the body's total state. (IV) **They** aim to restore health by helping the body to heal itself. (V) **Their** skill lies in knowing which plants are beneficial in which circumstances.

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

**Cevap: A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **Herbalists** → 3. cümle: **These people**

4.cümle: **They** → 5.cümle: **Their**

1. cümle;

"several reasons" öznesi ikinci cümleye uygun bir zemin oluşturmamaktadır.

3. (I) The neuromuscular disorder known as ALS strikes 5,000 Americans each year. (II) The disease involves the progressive death of motor neurons. (III) Some families are even more susceptible to the other condition. (IV) As the condition advances sufferers lose the ability to speak, to swallow and finally to breathe. (V) Few of them survive more than five years.

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

**Cevap: C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: The neuromuscular disorder → 2. cümle: The disease

4.cümle: sufferers → 5.cümle: Them

3. cümle;

İkinci ve üçüncü cümleyle anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamamaktadır.

4. (I) By about 3500 B. C., there had developed in Egypt and Mesopotamia a highly advanced social and economic life. (II) Copper and bronze were being used, although on a limited scale, and trading contacts with other countries had been established (III) It is the opinion of most archaeologists that civilization first developed in the Middle East. (IV) Many of these contacts were with Syria, which, lying between Egypt and Mesopotamia, had participated at an early date in the general advance of material and cultural development (V) Moreover, Syria was endowed with a number of resources that were lacking in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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

**Cevap: C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: ikinci cümleyle anlamca paralellik göstermektedir.

2.cümle: trading contacts → 4.cümle: these contacts

3. cümle;

Ardı sıra birbirini takip eden ikinci ve dördüncü cümlelerin arasına girip parça bütünlüğünü bozmuştur.

## DAHA ÖNCE ÇIKMIŞ ÜDS - KPDS SORULARI

Başarmak için YESDİL!

1. (I) The acts of a single man are as a rule unimportant nowadays. (II) But the acts of groups are more important than they used to be. (III) If one man refuses to work, that is his own affair. (IV) After all, everyone stops working when he retires. (V) But if there is a strike in a vital industry, the whole community suffers.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
2. (I) Actually London dates back to Roman times. (II) Greater London, with its nine million population, includes the City and the County of London. (III) It also includes the outer suburbs and much land that looks more urban than rural. (IV) (II) There are no definite boundaries, but it covers an area of some twenty miles radius from Oxford Circus (V) It is surrounded by a " a green belt" and here it is forbidden to build.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
3. (I) A thick layer of snow on a steep slope is always liable to avalanche. (II) A lot of avalanches occur in the Alps. (III) A very small disturbance may set it in motion. (IV) The vibrations caused by a passing train are sufficient. (V) Once in motion it gains in speed and crushes everything in its path.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
4. (I) At the end of 1974, the prospects of the country were far from rosy. (II) To start with, the rate of inflation was steadily going up. (III) It only dropped temporarily in July and August. (IV) So were the unemployment figures. (V) And the cold winter served to aggravate all the problems.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
5. (I) It is the accuracy of laser surgery that makes it so efficient. (II) The laser beam can also remove bone which makes it invaluable in ear surgery. (III) This accuracy can be increased by sending the beam along fibers of glass finer than a human hair. (IV) These can carry a beam around corners and direct it precisely at a tiny area. (V) Then there is virtually no risk of damaging healthy cells.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
6. (I) Correct tyre pressure is more important than many people realize. (II) The right pressure opens up the tread, so its edges grip the road. (III) In wet weather this is obviously of prime importance. (IV) The spare tyre should also be checked occasionally to make sure it is fit for use. (V) But when even the weather is dry, tyre pressure should be checked and adjusted regularly.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
7. (I) Modern theory envisages that the Sun and Solar System evolved from a primitive nebula. (II) About 5 million years ago, for reasons unknown, this nebula began to contract. (III) In the outer regions temperature remained even lower. (IV) The rotation then speeded up, causing the cloud to flatten into a disk. (V) In the densest part of this disk a proto-sun formed.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
8. (I) Written communication is the basis of much communication in the business world. (II) Letter writing, however, has gone into a decline since the appearance of the telephone. (III) It includes letters, reports, memoranda and telex messages. (IV) It has the disadvantage of being slower than oral communication. (V) But it has the great advantage of providing a record of transactions so that disagreements can be avoided and accuracy checked.  
A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

9. (I) The world is growing more and more environmental conscious. (II) Otherwise the supply of raw materials would attract attention. (III) This is producing some interesting developments. (IV) Some car manufacturers, for instance, are now beginning to give priority to recycling techniques. (V) It is this, rather than improved performance, that is receiving attention in the advertisements.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
10. (I) The film industry is going through bad times. (II) This is partly because studio heads are out-of-touch with their audiences. (III) Television offers no serious competition against the film industry. (IV) It seems that they don't appreciate that adult audiences want movies they can talk about. (V) The audiences also want to be taken to places they've never been to.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
11. (I) Banking services in Hungary are expected to improve dramatically this year. (II) The installation of a computerized interbank settlement system will greatly aid this. (III) Typical banking transactions on the new network will take less than two minutes. (IV) Consequently no scheme for keeping down inflation has been forthcoming. (V) Further the capacity of the services will increase threefold.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
12. (I) Obviously oil imports haven't put a great strain on the national budget. (II) Inflation has become one of the country's most important economic problems. (III) This is because it generates instability in the economy. (IV) This in turn reduces capital investment which harms productivity and leads to a decline in living standards. (V) Thus there is a chain process which is hard to break.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
13. (I) Today the West is in the grip of a second industrial revolution. (II) The first caused a shift from agriculture to industry. (III) One solution to the problem of unemployment thus became apparent. (IV) The new revolution is shifting the economy away from traditional manufacturing industries to those based upon information, services and new technologies. (V) Naturally one can't help wondering whether there'll be a third industrial revolution in the future.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
14. (I) With only minor exceptions, public education in the United States is committed to twelve years of schooling for all the children of all the people. (II) In the first year potential truck drivers and janitors sit alongside embryo research physicists and journalists. (III) This is also true of the twelfth year. (IV) In most schools, moreover, they use the same textbooks, and are marked on the same standards. (V) Indeed, certain elements of the learning situation cannot be reproduced at all.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
15. (I) The Carajas region is south of the River Amazon. (II) It contains large amounts of iron ore as well as other minerals such as coal, nickel and copper. (III) The government wants to develop the area, but to develop the mines, metal-making industry and other projects will cost around 60 billion U.S. dollars. (IV) Twenty two billion dollars of that money will be needed for essential services like roads, railways, housing and hospitals. (V) The most serious problem in Brazil has been chronic unemployment and ever rising inflation.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

16. (I) Multinationals are large international companies which produce goods in several countries. (II) Some well-known ones are Ford, Shell, Coca-Cola and Unilever. (III) Critics of multinationals do not accept such arguments. (IV) Their turnover is huge, being greater in some cases than the national income of countries such as Switzerland or the Netherlands. (V) Usually their business methods are carefully watched by foreign governments.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
17. (I) It has always been assumed that working conditions are important in determining the motivation of the work force. (II) Actually a strike occurs when collective bargaining breaks down. (III) If this were so, then the improvement of working conditions would invariably lead to higher productivity. (IV) But, actually, this does not always happen. (V) So one has to take other factors into consideration.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
18. (I) Some E.U. countries, like Germany, Holland and Denmark do not want controls on textile imports. (II) Others, like France, Italy and Britain believe they need controls to protect their textile industries. (III) All agree, however, that textile exports are vital for developing countries. (IV) The E.U. countries are, in fact, facing tough competition from Japan. (V) The industry creates employment in these countries and earns the foreign currency they need to pay for imported machinery and materials.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
19. (I) There are various reasons for studying methods of development in animals and plants. (II) It was clear to the biologists of the 17th century that animals and plants could be fitted into different groups and species. (III) John Ray, a leading biologist of the day, defined a species as a group of individuals capable of inbreeding within the group. (IV) This definition has survived, more or less unchanged until the present day. (V) So it is still the guideline in the systems of classification.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
20. (I) Mohammad Ali Jinnah has always been considered the actual architect of Pakistan. (II) Other notable thinkers, however, and men of action have also played a part in the creation of the new state. (III) In some cases their influence may appear indirect. (IV) Even so, Pakistan is emerging as a new economic power in Asia. (V) Nevertheless, they really did share in the final result and deserve to be remembered for this by the Pakistani people.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
21. (I) Fairs were first established in medieval times as a means of bringing traders and customers together at stated places and periods. (II) Among the earliest examples were those of Winchester and Sturbridge in England. (III) To these fairs came traders from the Continent and the Baltic nature, being largely expositions of high technology. (IV) Today's fairs are of a different nature, being largely expositions of high technology. (V) They did business with the English merchants, and goods of every kind were exchanged.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
22. (I) Cuneiform is an ancient method of writing on tablets of damp clay. (II) The other early forms of writing also include the runic and the hieroglyphic systems. (III) When the tablets were dried and hardened they formed a permanent script. (IV) The origins of cuneiform writing can be traced back to the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia. (V) Later on the method was adopted by other Middle Eastern peoples.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
23. (I) The government of the USA works upon a written constitution. (II) The constitution was framed when the USA came into existence as a republic out of the federation of thirteen states. (III) It was adopted in 1789. (IV) The USA government has always followed a policy of peaceful coexistence in the world. (V) Its strength has been well tested and is now the foundation of a federation which comprises fifty states.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

24. (I) Mechanical engineering is one of the oldest and best developed fields of engineering. (II) Metal fatigue is a condition leading to breakage when a metal component is subjected to a large number of fluctuating repetitive stresses. (III) It is the cause of most failures in metal components. (IV) It results from the repetition, not simply from the size of the stresses. (V) It causes minute cracks in the metal, usually at the surface, which grow and spread.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
25. (I) Modern exploration began in the second half of the fifteenth century with the voyages of the great Portuguese and Spanish discoverers. (II) They were followed by sailors of other European nations. (III) In less than one hundred years the coastlines of much of the America, Africa and South-west Asia had been revealed and the globe circumnavigated. (IV) The motives of these early explorers were mixed, varying from adventure and trade to plunder and national power. (V) Further, all these problems were so interrelated that they were only solved several centuries later.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
26. (I) "Flying saucers" is the name given to certain saucer-like shapes which have, on occasion, been seen traveling through the atmosphere. (II) For some time speculation was rife especially in America, as to what they were. (III) So it is time they were taken seriously and studied scientifically. (IV) Now, however, it is believed that they are nothing more than atmospheric phenomena. (V) That is to say they are as unreal as mirages or mock suns caused by unusual atmospheric conditions.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
27. (I) The iron blast furnace is an efficient device for producing large quantities of molten iron. (II) Even so, the blast furnace uses its fuel efficiently. (III) One main advantage of this type of furnace is its exceptional reliability. (IV) The other significant advantage is its high rate of iron production. (V) Its only disadvantage is its immense size which makes it very costly.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
28. (I) Generally speaking, the history of English painting has not been satisfactorily recorded. (II) Turner was a remarkable nineteenth-century English painter. (III) He had an insatiable curiosity to learn for himself the facts of nature. (IV) This led him to experience at first hand the fiercest storms at sea and climb almost inaccessible rocks. (V) Indeed he endured all these hardships to record through his art the subtlest and rarest of natural phenomena.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
29. (I) A knowledge of statistics is now an essential part of our normal everyday living. (II) There are many reasons for this. (III) The main reason however, is that, due to technological and socioeconomic developments today, statistics is being widely used. (IV) There is hardly a newspaper, for instance, that does not make use of statistical data. (V) Therefore training in statistics is, in fact, training in the scientific method.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
30. (I) People interested in European affairs have recently been faced with a series of unprecedented and startling events in Europe. (II) Yet even when there were clear signs of impending change, we have been unable to see these events coming. (III) However, the transitions in Eastern Europe face greater difficulties than those that have taken place elsewhere. (IV) Every time, we have played down their significance. (V) When called upon to forecast, we have repeatedly opted for pessimism.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

31. (I) It may seem easy to define what living things are, because the average living thing is so obviously alive. (II) Men of science and philosophers, from very early times, have been puzzled about the structure of the universe. (III) Actually, however, it is really very difficult to make an accurate scientific definition. (IV) All that can be said is that living things possess certain characteristics in common. (V) It is these that provide the power which results in the phenomenon of what is called life.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
32. (I) Terrorism is the deliberate and cold blooded exaltation of violence over all forms of political activity. (II) The modern terrorist employs violence not as a necessary evil, but as a desirable form of action. (III) There is, indeed, a definite intellectual background to the present wave of terrorism. (IV) It is worth noting that, the countries that finance and maintain the international infrastructure of terrorism are, without exception, despotic states. (V) It springs not only from early 20th-century justifications of violence but also from the postwar philosophy of violence derived from Nietzsche through Heidegger, and widely popularized by Sartre, his colleagues and disciples.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
33. (I) The appendix or blind gut is a structure of interest and sometimes concern. (II) As a result man cannot digest the cellulose which is the main constituent of plant cell walls. (III) In the human body it is regarded as a useless relic, and its removal is often beneficial. (IV) The case is very different in herbivorous animals. (V) In the rabbit, for instance, the appendix is a very large organ and hibernating animals fill it with food before their winter sleep.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
34. (I) Morality has, to a considerable extent, become secularized. (II) Morals are no longer regarded as absolute, final or unchangeable. (III) This is not to minimize institutional religion or discount the value of individual belief. (IV) Rather, they are seen; as man-made and as much variable from community to community, and from group to group. (V) The real test of morality has come to be whether or not it contributes to the social good.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
35. (I) The entrance of the US government into the foreign intelligence business is fairly recent. (II) Even between the two World Wars it did not maintain a strong intelligence organization. (III) The army and the navy, however, maintained separate intelligence units at this time but they were designed specifically to meet their own needs in times of war. (IV) The duplication of material in this way was soon regarded as excessively wasteful and the system was accordingly abolished. (V) Additionally, the State department kept a watchful eye on world happenings and ambassadors regularly reported their observations.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
36. (I) In Britain, mass broadcasting has been subject to some state control from its early days. (II) One agreed purpose has been to ensure that news comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial. (III) To this end, first radio and then TV were entrusted to the BBC. (IV) The obvious solution to this financial pressure was, of course, to allow advertisements. (V) In 1954, however, the BBC's monopoly came to an end and commercial TV companies were granted licenses.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

37. (I) Studies have shown that even at birth a child responds positively and specifically to the tones of the human voice. (II) Music in particular has been found to have a soothing effect upon a child. (III) In one such study a film of a newborn baby was taken. (IV) When it was examined in slow motion it was found that tiny gestures on the part of the child synchronized with specific tones and syllables from parents. (V) Sounds other than the human voice, however, produced no such responses.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
38. (I) Feminism has established beyond all doubt that very few women find satisfaction except by working outside the home. (II) Many women regard motherhood as a time-consuming obstacle to the great joy of working outside home. (III) There are, however, plenty who contest this view. (IV) These value the time they spend with their children, are aware that it teaches them patience and sensitivity and offers them a clue into their own pasts. (V) Moreover, because they have children they feel a greater responsibility towards the future and the need to ensure its quality.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
39. (I) Female literacy and infant mortality are closely related. (II) One principal cause is increased access to programs. (III) As the former goes up the latter comes down. (IV) Among the poorest countries, women's literacy has improved from 8 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. (V) There has been a corresponding drop in infant mortality.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
40. (I) Charities Cathedral is the medieval equivalent of the modern effort to put a man on the moon. (II) The medieval peasants who gazed at it must have been overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder. (III) Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement and group cooperation. (IV) The space program would never have got off the ground without von Braun's discoveries in the field of jet propulsion. (V) Similarly, the arches of Chartres would never have stood if an unknown French architect hadn't devised a system of buttresses to sustain a two-ton block of stone 120 feet in the air.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
41. (I) Tidiness means keeping things out of sight and yet available when wanted. (II) It implies that there is a special place for everything. (III) In some households half the living-room is regularly treated as storage space. (IV) It also implies that each thing used finds its way back to its place by a continuous process. (V) The process depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and storage space being provided.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
42. (I) An interesting development of recent times in the world of literature has been the revival of the short story. (II) For three decades or more, this genre had really gone into a decline. (III) Magazines, in order to survive at all, found it increasingly necessary to publish non-fiction, not fiction. (IV) Of these, Oscar Wilde's stories were perhaps the most popular of all. (V) Moreover book publishers would only consider short story collections if the author already had a substantial success as a novelist.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
43. (I) In recent years remarkable results have been achieved in the field of organ transplants. (II) Gradually we are learning more about the chemistry of memory. (III) This also concerns the genes. (IV) Formerly, tissues could not be transplanted. (V) Now by using genetically identical twin tissues, surgeons are able to do successful organ transplants.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

44. (I) Beginning in the mid-60s, there was in the West a profound surge or extension of liberalism, revolving once again around individualism. (II) It built upon what had gone before, but it also represented a significant redefinition. (III) And it is that surge which provides the immediate backdrop for current American opinion and values. (IV) To some extent, the way we perceive a decade is affected by the period which immediately precedes it. (V) Indeed, the modern American concept of freedom has been influenced by this all-pervasive individualism.

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

45. (I) Man's chief purpose is the creation and preservation of values. (II) That is what gives meaning to our civilization and, ultimately, to the individual human life. (III) Western civilization attaches great importance to democracy and human rights. (IV) It is only when values are fostered through art, religion, science and love that men can really use well their powers to tame nature and secure human existence from the worst outrages and accidents that forever threaten it. (V) Civilization, our very capacity to be human, rests on that perpetual effort.

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

46. (I) Throughout history the Mediterranean has served as a profitable commercial route between the East and the West. (II) Those who visit the Mediterranean are invariably impressed with its unity. (III) Everywhere it is the same, (IV) for the shades of difference here are less important than the resemblances. (V) Yes this unity is the result of aggressive contrast: sea and mountain, sea and desert.

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

47. (I) Science, which was once thought to provide the answer to all human needs, has proved its inner contradiction. (II) On the one hand, it has enormously broadened and disseminated man's understanding of himself and of his environment, while on the other hand it has unleashed forces of immense destructive potential. (III) The prime example is of course nuclear power. (IV) This ambivalence of science has destroyed the belief that science is essentially good in human terms and that the more science there is, the better it is for man. (V) Therefore, governments are urged to allocate more resources for further scientific research.

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

48. (I) It is true that the Arabs carefully studied Greek thought, and translated into Arabic many outstanding Greek writings on medicine, science, and philosophy. (II) Europe, even when at war with them, eagerly learned from their scholars. (III) Many European students attended Arab universities in Spain and returned home as admirers of Arab learning. (IV) Indeed, the Western impact on the Arab world has been enormous. (V) Hence, medieval Europe was greatly indebted to the Arabs.

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

49. (I) Financially, 1975 was a difficult year for the airline industry, with only meager increases in traffic. (II) In the U.S. the situation was particularly bad. (III) There, the airlines put most of the blame on the continuing rise in fuel prices. (IV) The economic recession combined with inflation lowered demand for railways. (V) In Europe, however, air traffic continued to increase but at a slower rate than in recent years.

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

50. (I) Men of science and philosophers from very early times have attempted to define life. (II) They even tried to prove that all living things possess souls. (III) Nearly all-living things grow during some part of their life. (IV) Aristotle, for example, who may be looked upon as the 'father of biological research' tried hard to establish the presence of souls in plants. (V) But for many centuries it was not realized that to define life is practically impossible.

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

51. (I) In the modern world, political crime poses cruel political and moral problems. (II) These problems are particularly acute in more democratic societies. (III) At the other end of the political spectrum, a totalitarian regime is virtually immune to terrorism. (IV) For here the security apparatus of the state makes it almost impossible for terrorist groups even to exist (V) Therefore, among the reasons of terrorism can be mentioned bad economy.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
52. (I) While most early European immigrants to America were farmers, many city dwellers came to the new land as well. (II) These new comers were attracted to the bustling urban centres. (III) As a result, American allies expanded enormously. (IV) The history of the United States is filled with accounts of people who came from all over the world to settle here. (V) New York, for example, which had a population of only sixty thousand in 1600, grew to city of more than one million people in 1860.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
53. (I) As we live and grow we learn the culture of the society in which we live. (II) Sociologists tell us that the most significant elements of culture that we must learn are values, norms and roles. (III) While values are rather general, norms are quite specific. (IV) A collection of the norms connected with a particular position or activity in a society is called a role. (V) History shows us that disagreements over vital political issues always create violent conflicts within a society.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
54. (I) Getting through a day without being exposed to the media would be unthinkable. (II) Both directly and indirectly the media have a profound effect on our daily lives. (III) What we eat, what we buy, what we do, even what we think is influenced by the media. (IV) Yet, the question is whether what the media provides us with, can always be good and revealing. (V) According to one study, 64% of the American public turns on television for most of its news.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
55. (I) Writing in the 1930s, J. M. Keynes was mainly concerned with unemployment. (II) For him, the question was why it persisted. (III) Since 1945 the twin objectives of economic growth and full employment have been the primary concern of developed countries throughout the world. (IV) His own answer to this was that employment was determined by the level of output, and this was determined by demand. (V) Therefore, the level of employment could be regulated by managing the level of demand
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
56. (I) From the fourteenth century onwards, especially in Italy, scholars, poets, and artists began to take a new interest in learning. (II) In nearly all the city-states of Northern Italy the power had been seized by certain great families. (III) Instead of studying chiefly theology and the writings of the medieval philosophers, they now turned to the philosophers and poets of classical antiquity and began to study them intensively. (IV) The minds of men were now set free and they began to think as they pleased. (V) This new learning soon spread to the rest of Europe and the "Renaissance" was well under way.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
57. (I) High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession. (II) Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme, which was to be financed through the oil revenue. (III) In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions. (IV) However, with the recent precipitous drop in oil prices the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate. (V) In particular, the government seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

58. (I) As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large. (II) For him, the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature. (III) In the 19th century, Britain colonized most of Africa and South East Asia. (IV) Actually, the Industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanization of the textile industry. (V) This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments which made Britain the most prosperous country in the world.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
59. (I) Delacroix's paintings fall into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music, and often spoke of his palette as though it were a scale on which he composed harmonies. (III) There are his portraits, remarkable for their astonishing psychological perception. (IV) Then there are his historical pieces, large ambitious subjects drawn from the romantic literature for which he had so much sympathy. (V) Finally, there are a few landscapes, of pure lyrical content.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V
60. (I) Chemistry is the science of the elements and their compounds. (II) It is concerned with the laws of their combination and behavior under various conditions. (III) This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases. (IV) It had its roots in alchemy and has gradually developed into a science of vast magnitude and importance. (V) Its major fields are organic chemistry, Inorganic chemistry, and physical chemistry.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

## AÇIKLAMALI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. (I) **The acts of a single man** are as a rule unimportant nowadays. (II) **But the acts of groups** are more important than they used to be. (III) **If one man refuses to work**, that is his own affair. (IV) After all, everyone stops working when he retires. (V) **But if there is a strike in a vital industry**, the whole community suffers.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **The acts of a single man** → 2.cümle: **But the acts of groups**

3.cümle: **If one man refuses to work**, → 5.cümle: **But if there is a strike in a vital industry**,

4. cümle;

Konu bütünlüğüne aykırı bir şekilde araya girmiş ve konunun özünden ayrılmış.

2. (I) Actually London dates back to Roman times. (II) Greater London, with its nine million population, **includes the City** and the County of London. (III) **It also includes the outer suburbs** and much land that looks more urban than rural. (IV) There are no definite boundaries, but **it** covers an area of some twenty miles radius from Oxford Circus (V) **It** is surrounded by a "a green belt" and here it is forbidden to build.

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **includes the City** → 3.cümle: **It also includes the outer suburbs**

4.cümle: **it** → 5.cümle: **It**

1. cümle;

Birinci cümlelerin bütün bir paragrafa bakması gerekirken burada kendinden sonra gelen cümlelerle anlamsal bir bütünlük taşımadığını görüyoruz.

3. (I) A thick layer of snow on a steep slope is always liable to **avalanche**. (II) A lot of **avalanches** occur in the Alps. (III) A very small **disturbance** may set **it** in motion. (IV) **The vibrations** caused by a passing train are sufficient. (V) Once in motion **it gains in speed and crushes everything** in its path.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **avalanche** → 3.cümle: **it, disturbance** → 4.cümle: **The vibrations**

4.cümle: **The vibrations** → 5.cümle: **it gains in speed and crushes everything**

2. cümle;

"avalanches" kelimesi kendisinden sonra gelen cümledeki "**it**" zamiriyle uygun değildir.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

4. (I) At the end of 1974, **the prospects of the country were far from rosy.** (II) To start with, **the rate of inflation was** steadily going up. (III) **It only dropped temporarily in July and August.** (IV) So **were** the unemployment figures. (V) **And the cold winter served to aggravate all the problems.**

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

- 1.cümle: **the prospects of the country were far from rosy.** →  
 2.cümle: **the rate of inflation was** 2.cümle: **the rate of inflation was** →  
 4.cümle: So **were** the unemployment figures.  
 4.cümle: So **were** the unemployment figures. →  
 5.cümle: **And the cold winter served to aggravate all the problems.**

3. cümle;

"It only dropped temporarily in July and August." ifadesi genel mesajlarla dolu olan metinde çok özel kaldığı için konu bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

5. (I) It is **the accuracy** of laser surgery that makes it so efficient. (II) **The laser beam can also remove bone which makes it invaluable in ear surgery.** (III) **This accuracy** can be increased by sending the beam along **fibers** of glass finer than a human air. (IV) **These** can carry a beam around corners and direct it precisely at a tiny area. (V) **Then there is virtually no risk of damaging healthy cells.**

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

- 1.cümle: **the accuracy** → 3.cümle: **This accuracy**  
 3.cümle: **fibers** → 4.cümle: **These**  
 4.cümle: **These** can carry a beam around corners and direct it precisely at a tiny area. →  
 5.cümle:  
**Then there is virtually no risk of damaging healthy cells.**

2. cümle;

"The laser beam can also remove bone which makes it invaluable in ear surgery." ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu olan birinci ve üçüncü cümlelerin ardı sıra gösterdikleri uyumu bozmuştur.

6. (I) **Correct tyre pressure is more important** than many people realize. (II) **The right pressure** opens up the tread, so its edges grip the road. (III) **In wet weather** this is obviously **of prime importance.** (IV) The spare tyre should also be checked occasionally to make sure it is fit for use.(V) But even when the **weather is dry, tyre pressure should be checked** and adjusted regularly.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

- 1.cümle: **Correct tyre pressure** → 2.cümle: **The right pressure**  
 3.cümle: **In wet weather** → 5.cümle: **weather is dry, tyre pressure should be**

4. cümle;

"The spare tyre should also be checked occasionally to make sure it is fit for use." cümlesi kendinden önceki ve sonraki cümlelerle anlam ve özne uyumu bakımından uygunluk sağlamamaktadır.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

7. (I) Modern theory envisages that the Sun and Solar System evolved from **a primitive nebula**. (II) About 5 million years ago, for reasons unknown, **this nebula** began to contract (III) In the outer regions temperature remained even lower.(IV) The rotation then speeded up, causing the cloud to flatten into **a disk**.(V)In the densest part of **this disk** a proto-sun formed.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **a primitive nebula** → 2.cümle: **this nebula**

4.cümle: **a disk** → 5.cümle: **this disk**

4. cümle;

Konu bütünlüğüne aykırı bir şekilde araya girmiş ve konunun özünden ayrılmış.

8. (I) **Written communication** is the basis of much communication in the business world. (II) **Letter writing**, however, has gone into a decline since the appearance of the telephone. (III) **It** includes letters, reports, memoranda and telex messages. (IV) **It** has the disadvantage of being slower than oral communication. (V)But **it** has the great advantage of providing a record of transactions so that disagreements can be avoided and accuracy checked.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Written communication** → 3.cümle: **It**

4.cümle: **It** → 5.cümle: **it**

2. cümle;

Kendisinden önce ve sonraki cümlelerin arasına girip hem zaman ve hem anlam uyumuna ters düşmüştür.

9. (I) The world **is** growing more and more **environmental conscious**. (II) Otherwise the supply of **raw materials** would attract attention. (III) **This is** producing some interesting developments (IV) **Some car manufacturers**, for instance, **are** now **beginning to give priority to recycling techniques**. (V) It **is** this, rather than improved performance, that **is** receiving attention **in the advertisements**.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **environmental conscious**. → 3.cümle: **This** is producing some interesting developments

4.cümle: **Some car manufacturers**, ► **beginning to give priority to recycling techniques**. →

5.cümle: It is this, rather than improved performance, that is receiving attention **in the advertisements**.

2. cümle;

Kendisinden önce ve sonraki cümleler ile akıcılığı sağlayamamıştır. → \*zaman uyumuna dikkat!

10. (I) **The film industry is going through bad times.** (II) **This** is partly because **studio heads** are out-of-touch with their audiences. (III) **Television** offers no serious competition against the film industry. (IV) It seems that **they** don't appreciate that **adult audiences want** movies they can talk about. (V) **The audiences also want** to be taken to places they've never been to.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **The film industry is going through bad times.** → 2.cümle: **This**

2.cümle: **studio heads** → 4.cümle: **they**

4.cümle: **adult audiences want** → 5.cümle: **The audiences also want**

3. cümle;

"Television" öznesi kendisinden önceki ve sonraki cümlelerle ilintili değildir.

11. (I) **Banking services in Hungary are expected to improve dramatically this year.** (II) The installation of a computerized interbank settlement system will greatly aid **this.** (III) **Typical banking transactions on the new network will take less than two minutes.** (IV) Consequently no scheme for keeping down inflation has been forthcoming. (V) **Further the capacity of the services will increase threefold.**

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Banking services in Hungary are expected to improve dramatically this year.** →

2.cümle: **This**

3.cümle: **Typical banking transactions on the new network will take less than two minutes.**

→ 5.cümle: **Further the capacity of the services will increase threefold.**

4. cümle;

"keeping down inflation has been forthcoming." cümlesi konunun bütünlüğünden çok uzaklaşmış.

12. (I) Obviously **oil imports** haven't put a great strain on the national budget. (II) **Inflation** has become one of the country's most important economic problems. (III) This is because **it** generates instability in the economy. (IV) This in turn **reduces capital investment** which harms productivity and leads to a decline in living standards. (V) **Thus there is a chain process which is hard to break.**

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **Inflation** → 3.cümle: **it**

4.cümle: **reduces capital investment** → 5.cümle: **Thus there is a chain process which is hard to break.**

1. cümle;

Hem "oil imports" öznesi kendinden sonraki cümlelerin öznesi ile uygun değildir hem de konular arasında bir kopukluk var.

13. (I) Today the West is in the grip of **a second industrial revolution**. (II) **The first** caused a shift from agriculture to industry. (III) One solution to the problem of **unemployment** thus became apparent. (IV) **The new revolution** is shifting the economy away from traditional manufacturing industries to those based upon information, services and new technologies. (V) Naturally one can't help wondering whether there'll be **a third industrial revolution** in the future.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **a second industrial revolution** → 2.cümle: **The first**

4.cümle: **The new revolution** → 5.cümle: **a third industrial revolution**

3. cümle;

"unemployment" öznesi kendinden önce ve sonraki cümlelerle anlamsal bir paralellik taşımamaktadır.

14. (I) With only minor exceptions, public education in the United States is committed to **twelve years** of schooling for **all the children of all the people**. (II) In the first year **potential truck drivers and janitors** sit alongside embryo research physicists and journalists. (III) This is also true of **the twelfth year**. (IV) In most schools, moreover, **they use the same textbooks, and are marked on the same standards**. (V) **Indeed, certain elements of the learning situation cannot be reproduced at all**.

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

**Cevap:E**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **all the children of all the people**. → 2.cümle: **potential truck drivers and janitors**

3.cümle: This is also true of **the twelfth year**. → 4.cümle: **they use the same textbooks, and are marked on the same standards**.

5. cümle;

Olumlu başlayıp hep olumlu devam eden bir cümlelerin son cümlesi pozitif ve kendisinden önceki mesajları tamamlayıcı bir özellikte olması gerekirken "Indeed, certain elements of the learning situation cannot be reproduced at all." cümlesinde öğrenme durumunun bazı unsurlarının tekrar yapılamayacağı ifadesiyle uygun bir bitiş cümlesi olmamıştır.

15. (I) **The Carajas region** is south of the River Amazon. (II) **It contains large amounts of iron ore** as well as other minerals such as coal, nickel and copper. (III) The government wants to develop **the area**, but to develop the mines, metal-making industry and other projects will cost around **60 billion U.S. dollars**. (IV) **Twenty two billion dollars of that money** will be needed for essential services like roads, railways, housing and hospitals. (V) The most serious problem in Brazil has been **chronic unemployment and ever-rising inflation**.

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

**Cevap:E**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **The Carajas region** → 2.cümle: **It contains large amounts of iron ore**

3.cümle: **the area** ► **60 billion U.S. dollars**. → 4.cümle: **Twenty two billion dollars of that money**

5. cümle;

Özel bir bölgenin gelişimi ile ilgili hükümetin projesini anlatan ilk dört cümleden sonra daha genel olan bir ifade kullanılıp Brezilya'nın kronik olan işsizlik ve yükselen enflasyonundan söz edilmiştir. Bu da anlam bütünlüğünü bozmuştur.

16. (I) Multinationals are **large international companies** which produce goods in several countries. (II) **Some well-known ones are Ford, Shell, Coca-Cola and Unilever.** (III) Critics of multinationals do not accept **such arguments.** (IV) **Their turnover** is huge, being greater in some cases than the national income of countries such as Switzerland or the Netherlands. (V) Usually **their business methods** are carefully watched by foreign governments.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **large international companies** →

2.cümle: **Some well-known ones are Ford, Shell, Coca-Cola and Unilever**

4.cümle: **Their turnover** → 5.cümle: **their business methods**

3. cümle;

Böyle tartışmalar anlamına gelen "**such arguments.**" tamlamasından önce ona zemin olacak bir ifadeyi önceki cümlede göremediğimiz için paralellige aykırı düşmüştür.

17. (I) It has always been assumed that **working conditions are important** in determining the motivation of the work force. (II) **Actually a strike occurs** when collective bargaining breaks down. (III) If this were so, then **the improvement of working conditions would invariably lead to higher productivity.** (IV) But, actually, **this does not always happen.** (V) **So one has to take other factors into consideration.**

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **working conditions are important** →

3.cümle: **the improvement of working conditions would invariably lead to higher productivity**

4.cümle: **this does not always happen** →

5.cümle: **So one has to take other factors into consideration.**

3. cümle;

"**Actually a strike occurs**" ifadesi desteksiz ve yalnız kalmıştır.

18. (I) Some E.U. countries, like Germany, Holland and Denmark **do not want controls on textile imports.** (II) Others, like France, Italy and Britain **believe they need controls to protect their textile industries.** (III) **All agree, however, that textile exports are vital for developing countries.** (IV) **The E.U. countries are, in fact, facing tough competition from Japan.** (V) The industry creates employment in **these countries** and earns the foreign currency they need to pay for imported machinery and materials.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **do not want controls on textile imports.** →

2.cümle: **believe they need controls to protect their textile industries.**

3.cümle: **developing countries.** →

5.cümle: **these countries**

4. cümle;

"**The E.U. countries are, in fact, facing tough competition from Japan.**" cümlesi farklı bir konuya başlangıç yapmasına rağmen sonraki cümlede aynı yönde bir ifade olmadığı için yalnız kalmıştır.

19. (I) There are various reasons for studying methods of development in animals and plants. (II) It was clear to the biologists of the 17th century that animals and plants could be fitted into different groups and species. (III) John Ray, a leading biologist of the day, defined a species as a group of individuals capable of inbreeding within the group. (IV) This definition has survived, more or less unchanged until the present day. (V) So it is still the guideline in the systems of classification.

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: into different groups and species. →

3.cümle: defined a species as a group of individuals capable of inbreeding within the group.

4.cümle: This definition → 5.cümle: it is still the guideline

1. cümle;

“There are various reasons” yani çeşitli sebepler vardır dedikten sonra o sebeplerin sıralanması gerekirken sonraki cümlede farklı bir şeyden söz edilmiş dolayısıyla bu cümlemiz yalın kalmıştır.

20. (I) Mohammad Ali Jinnah has always been considered the actual architect of Pakistan. (II) Other notable thinkers, however, and men of action have also played a part in the creation of the new state. (III) In some cases their influence may appear indirect. (IV) Even so, Pakistan is emerging as a new economic power in Asia. (V) Nevertheless, they really did share in the final result and deserve to be remembered for this by the Pakistani people.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: Mohammad Ali Jinnah has always been considered the actual architect of Pakistan. →

2.cümle: Other notable thinkers, however, and men of action have also played

3.cümle: their influence → 5.cümle: they really did

4. cümle;

“Pakistan is emerging as a new economic power in Asia.” ifadesi konu bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

21. (I) Fairs were first established in Medieval times as a means of bringing traders and customers together at stated places and periods. (II) Among the earliest examples were those of Winchester and Stourbridge in England (III) To these fairs came traders from the Continent and the Baltic nature, being largely expositions of high technology. (IV) Today's fairs are of a different nature, being largely expositions of high technology. (V) They did business with the English merchants, and goods of every kind were exchanged.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle Fairs were first established in Medieval: →

2.cümle: Among the earliest examples ► Winchester and Stourbridge in England

3.cümle: To these fairs ► traders from the Continent and the Baltic nature, → 5.cümle: They

4. cümle;

“Today's fairs are of a different nature.” cümlesi geniş zamandır. Oysa kendisinden önce ve sonraki cümleler di’li geçmiş zaman ile kullanılmıştır. Bu yüzden zaman uyumuna aykırı olmuştur.

22. (I) Cuneiform is an ancient method of writing on **tablets** of damp clay. (II) The other early forms of writing also include the runic and the hieroglyphic systems. (III) When **the tablets** were dried and hardened they formed a permanent script. (IV) **The origins of cuneiform writing can be traced back to the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia.** (V) **Later on the method was adopted by other Middle Eastern peoples.**

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **tablets** → 3.cümle: **the tablets**

4.cümle: **The origins of cuneiform writing can be traced back to the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia.** →

5.cümle: **Later on the method was adopted by other Middle Eastern peoples.**

2. cümle;

"The other early forms of writing" cümlesi kendisinden sonra diğer yazı şekillerinden söz edilmesini gerektirir. Oysa sonraki cümlelerde ilk cümlede sözü geçen yazı şekli bahsedilmeye devam edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla ikinci cümlemiz desteksiz kalmıştır.

23. (I) The government of the USA works upon **a written constitution.** (II) **The constitution** was framed when the USA came into existence as a republic out of the federation of thirteen states. (III) **It** was adopted in 1789. (IV) The USA government has always followed a policy of peaceful coexistence in the world. (V) **Its strength** has been well tested and is now the foundation of a federation which comprises fifty states.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **a written constitution.** → 2.cümle: **The constitution**

3.cümle: **It** → 5.cümle: **Its strength**

4. cümle;

Metnimizin hepsinde Amerikan Anayasası'ndan söz edilirken, bu cümlemizde Amerikan Hükümeti'nin dünyada her zaman barışçıl bir politika izlediğinden söz edilmektedir. Bu da konu bütünlüğüne zıt düşmektedir.

24. (I) Mechanical engineering is one of the oldest and best developed fields of engineering. (II) **Metal fatigue** is a condition leading to breakage when a metal component is subjected to a large number of fluctuating repetitive stresses. (III) **It is the cause of most failures** in metal components. (IV) **It** results from the repetition, not simply from the size of the stresses. (V) **It** causes minute cracks in the metal, usually at the surface, which grow and spread.

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **Metal fatigue** → 3.cümle: **It is the cause of most failures**

4.cümle: **It** → 5.cümle: **It**

1. cümle;

"Mechanical engineering" ifadesi ile başlamasına rağmen sonraki cümlelerde hiç makine mühendisliğiyle ilgili bir söz bulunmadığından önündeki dört cümleye uygun bir zemin oluşturamıştır.

25. (I) Modern exploration began in the second half of the fifteenth century with the voyages of the great **Portuguese and Spanish discoverers**. (II) **They** were followed by sailors of other European nations. (III) **In less than one hundred years the coastlines of much of the America, Africa and South-west Asia had been revealed and the globe circumnavigated**. (IV) **The motives of these early explorers** were mixed, varying from adventure and trade to plunder and national power. (V) Further, all these problems were so interrelated that they were only solved several centuries later.

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

Cevap:E

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Portuguese and Spanish discoverers**. → 2.cümle: **They**

3.cümle: **In less than one hundred years the coastlines of much of the America, Africa and South-west Asia had been revealed and the globe circumnavigated**.

→ 1.cümle + 2.cümle

2.cümle: **They** → 4.cümle: **The motives of these early explorers**

5. cümle;

Öncesinde "all these problems" ifadesini karşılayacak hiçbir problemden söz edilmediği için metnin genelinden uzaklaşmıştır.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

26. (I) "Flying saucers" is the name given to certain **saucer-like shapes** which have, on occasion, been seen traveling through the atmosphere. (II) **For some time** speculation was rife especially in America, as to **what they were**. (III) **So it is time they were taken seriously and studied scientifically**. (IV) **Now, however, it is believed that they are nothing more than atmospheric phenomena**. (V) **That is to say they are as unreal as mirages** or mock suns caused by unusual atmospheric conditions.

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

Cevap:C

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **saucer-like shapes** → 2.cümle: **what they were**.

4.cümle: **Now, however, it is believed that they are nothing more than atmospheric phenomena**. →

5.cümle: **That is to say they are as unreal as mirages**

3. cümle;

"UFO'ların ciddiye alınıp bilimsel olarak incelenmesinin zamanı geldi." anlamına gelen "**So it is time they were taken seriously and studied scientifically**." ifadesinden sonra yapılacak bilimsel araştırmalardan söz edilmesi gerekirken dördüncü cümleden ikinci cümleye atıfta bulunulmuş, dolayısıyla üçüncü cümle yalın kalmıştır.

27. (I) **The iron blast furnace** is an efficient device for producing large quantities of molten iron. (II) **Even so, the blast furnace uses its fuel efficiently.** (III) **One main advantage of this type of furnace** is its exceptional reliability. (IV) **The other significant advantage** is its high rate of iron production. (V) **Its only disadvantage** is its immense size which makes it very costly.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **The iron blast furnace** →

3.cümle: **One main advantage of this type of furnace**

4.cümle: **The other significant advantage** → 5.cümle: **Its only disadvantage**

2. cümle;

“Even so, the blast furnace uses its fuel efficiently.” ifadesi zıtlık gerektiren bir bağlaç ile başlamasına rağmen hemen bir sonraki cümlede avantajlardan söz edilmiştir. Böylece akıcılığa zıt düşmüştür.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

28. (I) **Generally speaking, the history of English painting has not been satisfactorily recorded.** (II) **Turner** was a remarkable nineteenth-century English painter. (III) **He** had an insatiable curiosity to learn for himself the facts of nature. (IV) This led **him** to experience at first hand the fiercest storms at sea and climb almost inaccessible rocks. (V) Indeed **he** endured all these hardships to record through his art the subtlest and rarest of natural phenomena.

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **Turner** → 3.cümle: **He**

4.cümle: **him** → 5.cümle: **he**

1. cümle;

“Generally speaking, the history of English painting has not been satisfactorily recorded.” ifadesi, içinde dört tane özel ifade olan metnimizde, anlam bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

29. (I) A knowledge of statistics is now an essential part of our normal everyday living. (II) There are many reasons for this. (III) The main reason however, is that, due to technological and socioeconomic developments today, statistics is being widely used. (IV) There is hardly a newspaper, for instance, that does not make use of statistical data. (V) Therefore training in statistics is, in fact, training in the scientific method.

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

Cevap:E

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: A knowledge of statistics is now an essential part of our normal everyday living. →

2.cümle: many reasons ► this.

3.cümle: The main reason ► due to technological and socioeconomic developments today, statistics is being widely used.→

4.cümle: There is hardly a newspaper, for instance, that does not make use of statistical data.

5. cümle;

“Therefore training in statistics is, in fact, training in the scientific method.” ifadesi, kendisinden önceki cümlelere paralel bir final hazırlamadığı için konu bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

30. (I) People interested in European affairs have recently been faced with a series of unprecedented and startling events in Europe. (II) Yet even when there were clear signs of impending change, we have been unable to see these events coming. (III) However, the transitions in Eastern Europe face greater difficulties than those that have taken place elsewhere. (IV) Every time, we have played down their significance. (V) When called upon to forecast, we have repeatedly opted for pessimism.

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

Cevap:C

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: unprecedented and startling events → 2.cümle: these events

4.cümle: we have played down → 5.cümle: we have repeatedly opted

3. cümle;

“the transitions in Eastern Europe face greater difficulties” ifadesi, kendisinden önceki ve sonraki cümlelerle anlamsal bir bağ kuramamıştır.

31. (I) It may seem easy to define what living things are, because the average living thing is so obviously alive. (II) Men of science and philosophers, from very early times, have been puzzled about the structure of the universe. (III) Actually, however, it is really very difficult to make an accurate scientific definition. (IV) All that can be said is that living things possess certain characteristics in common. (V) It is these that provide the power which results in the phenomenon of what is called life.

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: define → 3.cümle: scientific definition.

4.cümle: certain characteristics → 5.cümle: these

2. cümle;

“structure of the universe.” ifadesin önceki ve sonraki cümlelerle anlamsal bir bağ yok.

32. (I) **Terrorism is the deliberate and cold-blooded exaltation of violence** over all forms of political activity. (II) The modern terrorist employs **violence** not as a necessary evil, but as a desirable form of action. (III) There is, indeed, a definite intellectual background to **the present wave of terrorism.** (IV) It is worth noting that, **the countries that finance and maintain the international infrastructure of terrorism are, without exception, despotic states.** (V) **It springs not only from early 20th-century justifications of violence** but also from the postwar philosophy of violence derived from Nietzsche through Heidegger, and widely popularized by Sartre, his colleagues and disciples.

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Terrorism is the deliberate and cold-blooded exaltation of violence** →

2.cümle: **violence**

3.cümle: **the present wave of terrorism.** →

5.cümle: **It springs not only from early 20th-century justifications of violence**

4. cümle;

“**the countries that finance and maintain the international infrastructure of terrorism are, without exception, despotic states.**” ifadesi, metnin akışına uygun devam etmemiştir.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

33. (I) **The appendix or blind gut is a structure of interest and sometimes concern.** (II) **As a result man cannot digest the cellulose which is the main constituent of plant cell walls.** (III) **In the human body** it is regarded as a useless relic, and its removal is often beneficial. (IV) **The case is very different in herbivorous animals.** (V) **In the rabbit, for instance,** the appendix is a very large organ and hibernating animals fill it with food before their winter sleep.

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **The appendix or blind gut is a structure of interest and sometimes concern.** →

3.cümle:**In the human body**

4.cümle:**The case is very different in herbivorous animals.** →

5.cümle: **In the rabbit, for instance,**

4. cümle;

“**As a result man cannot digest the cellulose which is the main constituent of plant cell walls.**” cümlesi, kendisinden önceki cümleye uygun bir açıklama yapmamıştır.

34. (I) **Morality has, to a considerable extent, become secularized.** (II) **Morals** are no longer regarded as absolute, final or unchangeable. (III) **This is not to minimize institutional religion or discount the value of individual belief.** (IV) Rather, **they** are seen as man-made and as much variable from community to community, and from group to group. (V) **The real test of morality has come to be whether or not it contributes to the social good.**

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle:**Morality has, to a considerable extent, become secularized.** →

2.cümle:**Morals** are no longer regarded as absolute, final or unchangeable.→ 4.cümle: **they** →

5.cümle: **The real test of morality has come to be whether or not it contributes to the social good.**

3. cümle;

"This is not to minimize institutional religion or discount the value of individual belief." ifadesi birbirini uyumlu bir şekilde takip eden ikinci ve dördüncü cümlelerin arasına girip bütünlüğü bozmuştur.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

35. (I) The entrance of **the US government** into the foreign intelligence business is fairly recent.(II) **Even between the two World Wars it** did not maintain a strong intelligence organization. (III) The army and the navy, however, maintained separate intelligence units **at this time** but they were designed specifically to meet their own needs in times of war. (IV) **The duplication of material in this way** was soon regarded as excessively wasteful and the system was accordingly abolished. (V) **Additionally, the State department kept a watchful eye on world happenings and ambassadors regularly reported their observations.**

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **the US government** → 2.cümle: **it**

2.cümle: **Even between the two World Wars** → 3.cümle: **at this time** →

5.cümle: **Additionally, the State department kept a watchful eye on world happenings and ambassadors regularly reported their observations.**

4. cümle;

"The duplication of material in this way" ifadesi, önceki ve sonraki cümlelerde destek bulamamıştır.

36. (I) In Britain, mass broadcasting has been subject to some state control from its early days. (II) One agreed purpose has been to ensure that news comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial. (III) To this end, first radio and then TV were entrusted to the BBC. (IV) The obvious solution to this financial pressure was, of course, to allow advertisements. (V) In 1954, however, the BBC's monopoly came to an end and commercial TV companies were granted licenses.

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

**Cevap:D**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: has been subject to some state control →

2.cümle: news comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial.

3.cümle: To this end, first radio and then TV were entrusted to the BBC. →

5.cümle: In 1954, however, the BBC's monopoly came to an end and

4. cümle;

“The obvious solution to this financial pressure ” cümlesi, kendinden önceki cümlede bir probleme gebe olmasına rağmen öyle bir şeye rastlamıyoruz. Bu yüzden anlam bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

37. (I) **Studies** have shown that even at birth a child responds positively and specifically to the tones of the human voice. (II) Music in particular has been found to have a soothing effect upon a child. (III) In one such study a film of a new born baby was taken. (IV) When it was examined in slow motion it was found that tiny gestures on the part of the child synchronized with specific tones and syllables from parents. (V) Sounds other than the human voice, however, produced no such responses.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Studies** → 3.cümle: In one such study

4.cümle: tiny gestures → 5.cümle: such responses.

2. cümle;

“Music” öznesi çok yalın kalmıştır.

38. (I) Feminism has established beyond all doubt that very few women find satisfaction except by working outside the home. (II) Many women regard motherhood as a time-consuming obstacle to the great joy of working outside home. (III) There are, however, plenty who contest this view. (IV) These value the time they spend with their children, are aware that it teaches them patience and sensitivity and offers them a clue into their own pasts. (V) Moreover, because they have children they feel a greater responsibility towards the future and the need to ensure its quality.

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

**Cevap:A**

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: Many women regard motherhood as a time-consuming obstacle to the great joy of working outside home. →

3.cümle: There are, however, plenty who contest this view.

4.cümle: These value the time they spend with their children, →

5.cümle: Moreover, because they have children

2. cümle;

“Feminism” öznesine kendisinden sonra bakan hiçbir mesaj olmadığı için anlam bütünlüğüne ters düşmüştür.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

39. (I) Female literacy and infant mortality are closely related. (II) One principal cause is increased access to programs. (III) As the former goes up the latter comes down. (IV) Among the poorest countries, women's literacy has improved from 8 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. (V) There has been a corresponding drop in infant mortality.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: Female literacy and infant mortality →

3.cümle: the former goes up the latter→

4.cümle: has improved from 8 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. →

5.cümle: There has been a corresponding drop in infant mortality.

2. cümle;

“One principal cause is increased access to programs.” ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu bulunan birinci ve üçüncü cümlelerin arasına girip aralarındaki uyumu bozmuştur.

40. (I) **Charities Cathedral** is the medieval equivalent of the **modern effort to put a man on the moon**. (II) **The medieval peasants who gazed at it must have been overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder**. (III) **Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement** and group cooperation. (IV) **The space program** **would never have got off** the ground without von Braun's discoveries in the field of jet propulsion. (V) **Similarly, the arches of Chartres** **would never have scared** if an unknown French architect hadn't devised a system of buttresses to support a two-ton block of stone 120 feet in the air.

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

**Cevap:B**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Charties Cathedral** ► **modern effort to put a man on the moon**. →

3.cümle: **Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement**

4.cümle: **The space program** **would never have got off** →

5.cümle: **Similarly, the arches of Charties** **would never have scared**

2. cümle;

"The medieval peasants who gazed at it must have been overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder" ifadesi "katedrale bakan orta çağdaki köylüler, hayretler içerisinde kalmış olmalı." anlamına gelmektedir ki bu metnin geneline bakıldığında çok özel bir ifade kalmıştır.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

41. (I) **Tidiness** means keeping things out of sight and yet available when wanted. (II) **It implies** that there is a special place for everything. (III) **In some households half the living-room is regularly treated as storage space**. (IV) **It** also **implies** that each thing used finds its way back to its place by **a continuous process**. (V) **The process** depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and storage space being provided.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Tidiness** → 2.cümle: **It implies**

4.cümle: **Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement**

4.cümle: **It** also **implies** ► **a continuous process**. → 5.cümle: **The process**

2. cümle;

"In some households half the living-room is regularly treated as storage space." ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu bulunan ikinci ve dördüncü cümlelerin arasına girip aralarındaki uyumu bozmuştur.

42. (I) An interesting development of recent times in the world of literature **has been the revival of the short story.** (II) For three decades or more, **this genre** had really gone into a decline. (III) **Magazines, in order to survive at all, found it increasingly necessary to publish non-fiction, not fiction.** (IV) **Of these,** Oscar Wilde's stories were perhaps the most popular of all. (V) **Moreover book publishers would only consider short story collections if the author already had a substantial success as a novelist.**

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **has been the revival of the short story.** → 2.cümle: **this genre**

3.cümle: **Magazines, in order to survive at all, found it increasingly necessary to publish non-fiction, not fiction.** →

5.cümle: **Moreover book publishers would only consider short story collections if the author already had a substantial success as a novelist.**

4. cümle;

"Of these, Oscar Wilde's stories were perhaps the most popular of all" ifadesi çok özel kalmıştır. Ayrıca "Of these,"in hikayelere karşılık olduğunu görüyoruz. Oysa üçüncü cümlede hikayelere karşılık olabilecek hiçbir ifade göremiyoruz. Bu bakımdan da dördüncü cümlemiz anlam bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

43. (I) In recent years remarkable results have been achieved in the field of **organ transplants.** (II) Gradually we are learning more about the **chemistry of memory.** (III) **This also concerns the genes.** (IV) Formerly, **tissues could not be transplanted.** (V) Now by using genetically identical twin tissues, **surgeons are able to do successful organ transplants.**

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **organ transplants.** → 3.cümle: **This also concerns the genes.**

4.cümle: **tissues could not be transplanted.** →

5.cümle: **surgeons are able to do successful organ transplants.**

2. cümle;

"chemistry of memory." ifadesi çok özel kalmıştır.

44. (I) Beginning in the mid-60s, there was in the West **a profound surge** or extension of liberalism, revolving once again around individualism. (II) It built upon what had gone before, but it also represented a significant redefinition. (III) And **it is that surge** which provides the immediate backdrop for current American opinion and values. (IV) **To some extent, the way we perceive a decade is affected by the period which immediately precedes it.** (V) **Indeed, the modern American concept of freedom has been influenced by this all-pervasive individualism.**

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **a profound surge** → 3.cümle: **it is that surge**

4.cümle: **To some extent, the way we perceive a decade is affected by the period which immediately precedes it.** →

5.cümle: **Indeed, the modern American concept of freedom has been influenced by this all-pervasive individualism.**

2. cümle;

"It built upon what had gone before, but it also represented a significant redefinition." ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu olan birinci ve üçüncü cümlelerin arasına girip özne uyumunu bozmuştur.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

45. (I) Man's chief purpose is **the creation and preservation of values.** (II) **That is what gives meaning to our civilization** and, ultimately, to the individual human life. (III) Western civilization attaches great importance to democracy and human rights. (IV) **It is only when values are fostered through art, religion, science** and love that men can really use well their powers to tame nature and secure human existence from the worst outrages and accidents that forever threaten it.(V) **Civilization, our very capacity to be human, rests on that perpetual effort.**

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

Cevap:C

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **the creation and preservation of values.** →

2.cümle: **That is what gives meaning to our civilization**

4.cümle: **It is only when values are fostered through art, religion, science** →

5.cümle: **Civilization, our very capacity to be human, rests on that perpetual effort.**

3.cümle;

"to democracy and human rights." ifadesi çok özel kalmıştır.

46. (I) Throughout history the Mediterranean has served as a profitable commercial route between the East and the West. (II) Those who visit the Mediterranean are invariably impressed with its unity. (III) Everywhere it is the same, (IV) for the shades of difference here are less important than the resemblances. (V) Yes this unity is the result of aggressive contrast: sea and mountain, sea and desert.

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

Cevap:A

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: its unity. → 3.cümle: Everywhere it is the same,

4.cümle: for the shades of difference here are less important than the resemblances. →

5.cümle: this unity

1.cümle;

"karlı bir ticaret yolu" anlamına gelen "a profitable commercial route" ifadesi kendisinden sonra hep Akdeniz'in fiziki yapısını anlatan metine uygun bir başlangıç olmamıştır.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

47. (I) Science, which was once thought to provide the answer to all human needs, has proved its inner contradiction. (II) On the one hand, it has enormously broadened and disseminated man's understanding of himself and of his environment, while on the other hand it has unleashed forces of immense destructive potential. (III) The prime example is of course nuclear power. (IV) This ambivalence of science has destroyed the belief that science is essentially good in human terms and that the more science there is, the better it is for man. (V) Therefore, governments are urged to allocate more resources for further scientific research.

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

Cevap:E

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: has proved its inner contradiction. →

2.cümle: On the one hand, it has enormously broadened and disseminated man's understanding of himself and of his environment, while on the other hand it has unleashed forces of immense destructive potential.

3.cümle: of course nuclear power. →

4.cümle: This ambivalence of science has destroyed the belief that science is essentially good

5.cümle;

"governments are urged to allocate more resources for further scientific research." ifadesinden önce hep bilimin negatif yönünden bahsedilmektedir. Oysa bu cümlede hükümetlerin bilimsel araştırmalar için daha fazla harekete geçmektedir cümlesi anlamca kendinden önceki cümlelerle ters düşmektedir.

48. (I) It is true that **the Arabs** carefully studied Greek thought, and translated into Arabic many outstanding Greek writings on medicine, science, and philosophy. (II) **Europe, even when at war with them, eagerly learned from their scholars.** (III) **Many European students attended Arab universities in Spain** and returned home as admirers of Arab learning. (IV) **Indeed, the Western impact on the Arab world has been enormous.** (V) **Hence, medieval Europe was greatly indebted to the Arabs.**

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **the Arabs** →

2.cümle: **Europe, even when at war with them, eagerly learned from their scholars.**

3.cümle: **Many European students attended Arab universities in Spain** →

5.cümle: **Hence, medieval Europe was greatly indebted to the Arabs.**

4.cümle;

“Indeed, the Western impact on the Arab world has been enormous.” ifadesinde Batı'nın Arap dünyasına olan etkisinden söz edilmektedir. Oysa paragrafın tümünde buna zıt olarak hep Arapların batıya olan etkisinden söz edilmiştir. Bu da anlam bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür.

49. (I) Financially, 1975 was a difficult year for the **airline industry**, with only meager increases in traffic. (II) **In the U.S. the situation was particularly bad.** (III) There, **the airlines** put most of the blame on the continuing rise in fuel prices. (IV) The economic recession combined with inflation lowered demand for **railways.** (V) In Europe, however, **air traffic** continued to increase but at a slower rate than in recent years.

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **airline industry,** →

2.cümle: **In the U.S. the situation was particularly bad.**

3.cümle: **the airlines** → 5.cümle: **air traffic**

4.cümle;

“**railways.**” öznesi havayollarını konu alan bu metnimizle paralel bir çizgide ilerlememiştir.

50. (I) **Men of science and philosophers from** very early times, have attempted to define life. (II) **They** even tried to prove that all living things possess souls. (III) **Nearly all living things** grow during some part of their life. (IV) Aristotle, for example, who may be looked upon as the 'father of biological research' tried hard to establish **the presence of souls in plants.** (V) **But for many centuries it was not realized that to define life is practically impossible.**

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Men of science and philosophers from** → 2.cümle: **They**

3.cümle: **Nearly all living things** →

5.cümle: **But for many centuries it was not realized that to define life is practically impossible.**

4.cümle;

“**the presence of souls in plants.**” ifadesi parçanın tümüne bakıldığında çok özel kalmıştır.

51. (I) In the modern world, political crime poses cruel political and **moral problems**. (II) **These problems** are particularly acute in more democratic societies. (III) **At the other end of the political spectrum**, a totalitarian regime is virtually immune to terrorism. (IV) **For here** the security apparatus of the state makes it almost impossible for terrorist groups even to exist (V) **Therefore, among the reasons of terrorism can be mentioned bad economy**.

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

Cevap:E

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **moral problems**. → 2.cümle: **These problems**

3.cümle: **At the other end of the political spectrum**, → 4.cümle: **For here**

5.cümle;

“Therefore, among the reasons of terrorism can be mentioned **bad economy**.” → Burada özellikle metnimizin hiçbir kısmında ekonominin kötülüğünden söz edilmediği için bu cümle paragrafa ters düşmüştür.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

52. (I) While **most early European immigrants** to America were farmers, **many city dwellers** came to the new land as well. (II) **These new comers** were attracted to the bustling urban centers. (III) As a result, **American cities expanded enormously**. (IV) **The history of the United States** is filled with accounts of people who came from all over the world to settle here. (V) **New York, for example**, which had a population of only sixty thousand in 1800, grew to a city of more than one million people in 1860.

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

Cevap:D

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **most early European immigrants** ► **many city dwellers** →

2.cümle: **These new comers**

3.cümle: **American cities expanded enormously**. →

5.cümle: **New York, for example**,

4.cümle;

“The history of the United States” → Üçüncü ve beşinci cümlelerde Amerika’daki şehirlerin büyümesinden söz edilirken burada daha genel bir konu olan Amerika’nın tarihinden söz edilmiştir. Bu da akıcılığı bozmuştur.

53. (I) As **we** live and grow we learn the culture of the society in which **we** live. (II) Sociologists tell **us** that the most significant elements of culture that **we** must learn are values, norms and roles. (III) While values are rather general, **norms are quite specific.** (IV) **A collection of the norms** connected with a particular position or activity in a society is called a role. (V) History shows us that disagreements over vital political issues always create violent conflicts within a society.

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

**Cevap:E**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **we** ► **we** → 2.cümle: **us** ► **we**

3.cümle: **norms are quite specific.** → 4.cümle: **A collection of the norms**

5.cümle;

“disagreements over vital political issues always create violent conflicts within a society.” → Burada “hayati önem taşıyan siyasi konular üzerinde olan anlaşmazlıkların toplum içerisinde şiddetli çatışmalar meydana getirir.” denmektedir. Oysa metnimizde “yaşadığımız ve büyüdüğümüz toplumun kültürünü öğrenmemizden ve sosyologların öğrenmemiz gereken üç önemli element olduğunu söylemelerinden” söz edilmektedir. Bu iki konu birbiriyle ilintili olmadığından beşinci cümlemiz konu dışına çıkmıştır.

54. (I) Getting through a day without being exposed to **the media** would be unthinkable, (II) Both directly and indirectly **the media have a profound effect on our daily lives.** (III) What **we** eat, what **we** buy, what **we** do, even what **we** think is influenced by the media. (IV) Yet, the question is whether what the media provides **us** with, can always be good and revealing. (V) According to one study, 64% of the American public turns on television for most of its news.

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

**Cevap:E**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **the media** → 2.cümle: **the media have a profound effect on our daily lives.**

3.cümle: **we** ► **we** ► **we** → 4.cümle: **us**

5.cümle;

“According to one study, 64% of the American public turns on television for most of its news.” → Metnin tamamında birinci çoğul şahıs konuşturulurken burada “American public” ifadesiyle hem üçüncü çoğul şahıs kullanılmış hem de genelden özele bir atlama olmuştur.

55. (I) Writing in the 1930s, **J. M. Keynes** was mainly concerned with unemployment. (II) **For him, the question was why it persisted.** (III) Since 1945 the twin objectives of economic growth and full employment have been the primary concern of developed countries throughout the world. (IV) **His own answer to this** was that **employment** was determined by the level of output, and this was determined by demand. (V) Therefore, the level of **employment** could be regulated by managing the level of demand

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **J. M. Keynes** → 2.cümle: **For him, ► the question was why it persisted.**

4.cümle: **His own answer to this ► employment** → 5.cümle: **employment**

3.cümle;

“Since 1945 the twin objectives of economic growth and full employment have been the primary concern of developed countries throughout the world.” → Bu ifade, soru ile biten ikinci cümle ile cevap ile başlayan dördüncü cümlelerin arasına girdiği için paralelliği bozmuştur.

56. (I) From the fourteenth century onwards, especially in Italy, **scholars, poets, and artists began to take a new interest in learning.** (II) **In nearly all the city-states of Northern Italy the power had been seized by certain great families.** (III) **Instead of studying chiefly theology and the writings of the medieval philosophers, they now turned to the philosophers and poets of classical antiquity and began to study them intensively.** (IV) **The minds of men were now set free and they began to think as they pleased.** (V) **This new learning soon spread to the rest of Europe and the "Renaissance" was well under way.**

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **scholars, poets, and artists began to take a new interest in learning.** →

3.cümle: **they now turned to the philosophers and poets of classical antiquity and began to study them intensively.**

4.cümle: **The minds of men were now set free and they began to think as they pleased.** →

5.cümle: **This new learning soon spread to the rest of Europe and the "Renaissance" was well under way.**

2.cümle;

Birinci cümlemiz 14. yüzyıldan itibaren özellikle İtalya'da yazarların, şairlerin ve ressamların öğrenmeye ilgilerinin arttığı anlatılıyor. Üçüncü cümlemizde ise, bu yazar ve şairlerin antik çağdaki filozof ve şairlere döndüğü anlatılmaktadır. "Kuzey İtalya'nın hemen hemen her şehrinde yetkinin büyük ailelerce bölünmüş olduğu" ifadesi birinci ve üçüncü cümlelerin birbirine olan anlamsal bütünlüklerini bozmuştur.

57. (I) **High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession.**(II) **Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme,** which was to be financed through the oil revenue.(III) **In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions.**(IV) However, with the recent precipitous drop in oil prices **the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate.**(V) In particular, **the government seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.**

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

Cevap:C

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession.**→

2.cümle: **Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme,** →

4.cümle: **the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate.** →

5.cümle: **the government seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.**

3.cümle;

"In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions." → "Ticaret sayesinde hızlı para akışı onları bu şekilde popüler olmayan kararlar almaya itmezdi." cümlesi Venezüella hükümetinin sanki ekonomik durgunluktan kendisini kurtaracak olan parayı kullanmaya fırsat bulduğu izlenimini veriyor. Oysa sonraki cümlelerde petrol fiyatlarındaki ani düşüşün büyük umutlarla başlatılmış olan reform programının azaltılacağı anlatılıyor. Yani amaçlanmış olan para kullanılmadığı için üçüncü cümlemiz anlam bütünlüğüne aykırı düşmüştür. Ayrıca kutu içerisine alınmış olan öznelere dikkat edilirse üçüncü cümlemizde özne uyumunun olmadığı görülebilir.

58. (I) As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large.(II) For him, **the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature.**(III) In the 19th century, **Britain colonized most of Africa and South East Asia.** (IV) Actually, **the Industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanization of the textile industry.**(V) **This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments** which made Britain the most prosperous country in the world.

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

Cevap:A

Referans yapılar;

2.cümle: **the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature.** →

3.cümle: **Britain colonized most of Africa and South East Asia.** →

4.cümle: **the Industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanization of the textile industry.** →

5.cümle: **This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments**

1.cümle;

“As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large.” → burada “Britanya’daki yaşlı insanlar arasındaki yoksulluk oranının genel nüfusun iki katından fazla olduğu” anlatılıyor. Oysa metnimizin geri kalan kısmında hep “İngiltere’nin tarım ülkeliliğinden, sanayi ülkesine dönüşümünü, daha sonrada teknolojik ve endüstriyel gelişimlerin bunu takip ettiği” anlatılıyor. Yani birinci cümlemiz paragrafın tamamından çok farklı bir çizgi çizdiği için anlam bütünlüğüne ters düşmüştür.

59. (I) Delacroix's paintings fall into **three distinct groups.** (II) One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music, and often spoke of his palette as though it were a scale on which he composed harmonies. (III) **There are his portraits,** remarkable for their astonishing psychological perception.(IV) **Then there are his historical pieces,** large ambitious subjects drawn from the romantic literature for which he had so much sympathy.(V) **Finally, there are a few landscapes,** of pure lyrical content.

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

Cevap:B

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **three distinct groups.** → 3.cümle: **There are his portraits,**

4.cümle: **Then there are his historical pieces,** → 5.cümle: **Finally, there are a few landscapes,**

2.cümle;

“One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music,” ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu bulunan birinci ve üçüncü cümlelerin ortasına girip mevcut uyumu bozmuştur.

60. (I) **Chemistry** is the science of the elements and their compounds. (II) **It** is concerned with the laws of. their combination and behavior under various conditions.(III) This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases.(IV) **It** had its roots in alchemy and has gradually developed into a science of vast magnitude and importance.(V) **Its** major fields are organic chemistry, Inorganic chemistry, and physical chemistry.

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

**Cevap:C**

Referans yapılar;

1.cümle: **Chemistry** → 2.cümle: **It**

4.cümle: **It** → 5.cümle: **Its**

2.cümle;

"This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases." ifadesi aralarında özne uyumu bulunan ikinci ve dördüncü cümlelerin ortasına girip mevcut uyumu bozmuştur. Ayrıca genel olarak kimya biliminden bahseden parçaya ikinci cümledeki "Bu terim genellikle zehirli gazların savaşta kullanımını kısıtlamıştır." cümlesi parça bütünlüğünü bozmuştur.

Başarmak için YESDİL!