

**PARAGRAF DOLDURMA(TEST 1)**

1) Ever since universities have existed there have been arguments about what books should be taught to students. ----. Others have maintained that such a practice does not help the students to distinguish between the good and the bad. Instead, they have suggested that students should be exposed to a wider range of writing.

- A) Some have acquired that students should be introduced to the "great" books of the world.
- B) In fact, university authorities have always concerned themselves with this problem.
- C) This is not to say that all students should read the same books.
- D) The decision taken was that we limit ourselves to the world classics.
- E) The problem was heatedly debated right through the 1950s.

2) In Britain today every household with a TV set must, by law, pay for a license which costs about the same for a year as a popular newspaper every day. A few people including those with noncolour TV pay less. ---- .Another important source is the selling of its productions to other broadcasting stations.

- A) The BBC enjoyed a monopoly until 1954.
- B) Unlike the press the BBC has rarely been accused of being partial.
- C) The new payments are mainly compulsory subscription to the BBC, which derives nearly all of its funds from this source.
- D) News programs and films still attract the largest audience.
- E) Since the 1970s most British households have had TV sets able to receive channels.

*household: (i) ev halkı / subscription: (i) abone; abone ücreti / derive: (f) çıkarmak, almak; istihraç etmek; gram türemek, müştak olmak; kökünü araştırmak; sâdir olmak, hâsil olmak*

3) The Times newspaper has three weekly supplements all published and sold separately. These are The Times Literary Supplement, The Times Education Supplement and The Times Higher Education Supplements.---- .It is devoted almost entirely to reviews and covers all kinds of new literature.

- A) Obviously they influence the way people think to a considerable extent.
- B) Glossy weekly magazines cater for special interests.
- C) Both of these appeal only to a restricted number of people.
- D) Of these the Literary Supplement has the biggest number of readers.
- E) They make good use of academic contributions on issues related to education and literature.

*supplement: (i) ilâve, ek; mat bütünler açığı / cater: (f) yiyecek tedarik etmek*

4) In general, the farther north one goes in England the more adequate are roads for the traffic they have to carry. ---- .But the roads in the south of England, apart from the motorways which radiate from London must be among the most inadequate in Europe. Traffic there frequently moves at walking pace.

- A) It is advisable to use the metro in London: for traffic jams make other forms of transport completely unreliable.
- B) Wales and Scotland for instance are well-designed with great lengths of nearly empty dual carriage ways.
- C) The noise of the traffic has, in fact, increased very little in recent years.
- D) Similarly in London traffic hardly moves faster now than it did a century ago when vehicles were horse-drawn.
- E) Several new schemes are now being considered to alleviate this condition

*radiate: yaymak / dual: (s) çifte / alleviate: (f) hafifletmek*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

5) The habit of thinking about the past as divided into water-tight periods is especially dangerous when it comes to economic and social history. Actually 'periods' usually have, as their names imply a purely political connotation - 'the Tudor age' or 'the age of Louis XIV'. ---- .Rather absorbed in its own daily task it flows on like an underground river only occasionally making eruption into the upper daylight of politics.

- A) This system, which originated in late medieval times, only blossomed in modern times.
- B) The characteristics of one age thus invariably overlap into the next.
- C) But economic and social life takes little heed of the deaths of kings or the accession of new dynasties.
- D) The great innovators of social reform have all too often remained unacknowledged.
- E) The approach of the modern historian has been to play down this important trend.

*watertight: (s) su geçirmez / connotation: (i) çağrışım / eruption: (i) patlama / blossom: (f) çiçek vermek; gelişmek / overlap: üst üste getirmek veya gelmek; aşırma, aşmak / take heed: dikkat etmek, bakmak; sakınmak / accession: (i) vasil olma, ulaşma, varış; artma, çoğalma; tahta çıkma / dynasty: (i) hanedan / unacknowledged: (s) kabul edilmemiş / play down: önemsememek*

6) A teacher's expectancy of a child's ability can often determine the child's actual performance at school. If a group of children is divided into two groups of equal aptitude but their teachers are told that the children in group 1 have high IQs and are expected to do well, whereas in group 2 the children are academically poor, ---- .This has been borne out by numerous studies in many fields not only in education.

- A) The children in group 1 will do much better than those in group 2.
- B) The performance of each group is likely to be similar.
- C) The quality of the teaching could account for the difference.
- D) The children felt discouraged by the results.
- E) The children in group 2 soon realized what was happening and complained accordingly.

*aptitude: (i) yetenek / bear out: desteklemek, teyit etmek / accordingly: (z) binaen*

7) The brain's main nutritional substance is glucose. ---- .If a diabetic patient receives an overdose of insulin there is a fall in the blood's glucose.

- A) Furthermore, the brain is the seat of intelligence
- B) Surgeons know exactly where to cut the affected part of the brain
- C) The brain is very sensitive to changes in the blood's glucose level
- D) This can have a harmful effect on a child's learning process
- E) Even so the effects of smoking cannot be counterbalanced

8) ---- .This area is called a reservoir. The water stored in it can be used for irrigation or power generation; it can also be used to supply water to homes and industry.

- A) A dam is a wall, generally constructed across a valley, to enclose an area in which water is stored
- B) A dam is a complex structure, consisting of various parts
- C) The GAP Project has already brought great benefits to the region
- D) The site for any dam has to be chosen with great care
- E) South East Turkey is obviously even richer in water resources

*reservoir: i., f. su haznesi, su deposu, sarnıç, bent; hazne; havza; depoda saklanan ihtiyat eşya*

9) People visit Cappadocia for a number of reasons. Mainly they come for the exotic scenery and the archaeological interest. \_---- .Moreover, in the vicinity, there are many places of remarkable beauty and historical significance.

- A) Unfortunately it hasn't been sufficiently advertised
- B) The rock monasteries, in particular, draw large crowds
- C) It is only recently that the number of tourists to Cappadocia has declined
- D) The majority of tourists coming to Turkey prefer sea-side resorts
- E) Few people realise that Cappadocia could be developed as a tourist centre

10) Before 1950, in Britain, it was the responsibility of the municipalities to provide gas and electricity for public use. However this was changed by the Attlee government; ---- .Among them were steel, coal and railways.

- A) even the Conservatives were impressed at the results
- B) they were extremely concerned about unemployment and economic decline
- C) there was naturally a great deal of public reaction
- D) the policy they followed was bound to make them unpopular
- E) all gas and electricity services were nationalised along with several other industries

*municipality: i. Belediye*

11) Bridges are among the most important, and often the most spectacular, of all civil engineering works. ---- .Without them it would be impossible to imagine how traffic in Istanbul could circulate. Moreover they are the symbolic link of two continents.

- A) A further aspect of civil engineering is the choice of a suitable site
- B) The construction of bridges requires a number of engineering skills
- C) One of the major problems posed by long bridges is that of maintenance
- D) The bridges across the Bosphorus are a case in point
- E) Historically there has always been a dream to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus

12) Following World War II, there was an era of great optimism, economic growth and affluence. It lasted, however, for only a short period of time.---- .This was largely due to continuous economic recession and a whole series of world crises.

- A) The super powers should be held responsible for this state of affairs
- B) Especially in the West the growth in the population was noticeable
- C) Many people looked forward to a better future for all
- D) Indeed the European Community took serious measures aimed at reducing unemployment
- E) From the 1970s onwards a new mood of frustration and disillusionment set in

13) Aristotle considered that the stars must move in circles because the circle is the most perfect curve. In the absence of evidence to the contrary,---- .In such a case it is at once obvious to us that this appeal was unjustifiable.

- A) he was naturally drawn to the least erroneous method
- B) he allowed himself to decide a question of fact by an appeal to aesthetic-moral considerations
- C) all objections to the doctrine were readily overcome
- D) such a scientific attitude of mind might be expected to dispel all desires other than the desire for knowledge.
- E) His determination to regard this as a natural phenomenon was greatly admired

*appeal: (i) münacat, yalvarış, yakarış; cazibe, çekicilik; daha yüksek bir makama baş vurma; (huk) temyiz, davayı daha yüksek bir mahkemeye devretme / unjustifiable: s. gereksiz, yersiz / dispel: (f) (pelled pelling) dağıtmak, defetmek, gidermek*

14) In connection with the American dream, one needs to remember that the world "dream" is not a synonym for "reality"; it means rather a "hope" or a "possibility". Further the original American dream had little to do with material possessions but a lot to do with choices, beginnings and opportunity. ---- .

- A) However, such a really successful businessman soon outgrows his dreams.
- B) This is why so many dreams were realised.
- C) Obviously, the only dreams one remembers are those that come true.
- D) Thus everyone had dreams of growing rich fast.
- E) It was not a guarantee of success but simply an opportunity to try.

*outgrow: (f) (-grew, -grown) büyüdükçe giysileri küçük gelmek; zamanla bırakmak veya vaz geçmek*

15) The style of our lives is often based on the type of work we do. Some jobs allow for flexible schedules which enable us to take time off to deal with personal or family needs. ---- . Other jobs are quite inflexible. With these we only have evenings and weekends to deal family needs but when we do go home, work stays at the job site.

- A) Thus the type of work we do tends to turn us all into stereotypes.
- B) Naturally, most of us work not only for money but also for status.
- C) There is an important disadvantage with this type of work; we often have to take our work home with us.
- D) Actually the average person doesn't even hope for job satisfaction.
- E) Changes in traditional family roles are slowly having an effect – usually adverse - on the work place.

**stereotype: (i) sayfa halinde baskı klişesi, stereotip; stereotipi; basma kalıp söz**

16) According to social scientists we learn to see ourselves as others see us. In a sense, we look at ourselves from outside. ---- . Presently we settle into a pattern of behaviour through interactions with others; and we learn the “rules” of behaviour for our particular environment.

- A) We form an idea of what others want and expect of us.
- B) Those who don't regularly follow these rules are regarded as abnormal.
- C) Children soon learn that good behaviour is rewarded.
- D) Thus, the physical and social environment exert less of an influence.
- E) The choice we make is invariably governed by what we assume will be the most rewarding option.

**exert: (f) (gayret, hak, güç) kullanmak, sarfetmek exert oneself: çabalamak, uğraşmak, gayret sarfetmek**

17) It is now a commonplace to note how the jet aircraft and the TV screen have transformed our old ideas of geography. Technology has indeed compressed time and space. ---- . In the past people grew familiar with their neighbours across the sea slowly and gradually over generations. This is no longer the case. The meeting is abrupt and often violent.

- A) The Mediterranean world at that time had already the experience of commerce behind it.
- B) Documentaries of the natural world are particularly instructive.
- C) Naturally older people tend to feel nostalgic about their youth.
- D) It was Spain in the sixteenth century that pioneered this sort of work.
- E) But living these new realities is not so easy as talking about them.

**commonplace: (s) adi, sıradan, bayağı; olağan; kişiliği olmayan; (i) beylik laf, klişe, çok söylenmiş söz; çok görülmüş herhangi bir şey, basmakalıp iş / compress: (f) sıkılmak, basmak, tazyik etmek / abrupt: (s) birdenbire olan, ani olan, acele ile olan; ters, haşın; birbirini tutmaz, kesik, pürüzlü; çok dik**

18) Bulbs are ideal for new gardeners because they are easy to plant and flower well in their first season. ---- and grow happily in all types of soil. They came up year after year and delight the eye with their rich colours and lovely shapes.

- A) They require comparatively little attention
- B) The tulip, however, isn't everybody's favourite flower
- C) As a result, the site must be chosen with great care
- D) Farmers are all satisfied with the results they get in a short time
- E) Even experienced gardeners get disappointing results

**bulb: (i) çiçek soğanı, soğan; ampul, elektrik lambası**

19) Most of our misconceptions of art arise from a lack of consistency in the use of the words "art" and "beauty".---- .We always assume that all that is beautiful is art, or that all art is beautiful, that what is not beautiful is not art, and that ugliness is the negation of art. This identification of art and beauty is at the bottom of all our difficulties in the appreciation of art.

- A) The painter usually expresses himself by the representation of the visible world
- B) The relation between art and religion is one of the most difficult questions that we have to face.
- C) Expressionism in modern art is a distinct movement, having little or nothing in common with cubism.
- D) It might be said that we are only consistent in our misuse of these words.
- E) Some people are quite unaware of the importance of proportion in architecture, and have no sense of shape, surface and mass.

*consistency: (i) bağlılık tutarlık, uyum, ahenk; yoğunluk, kesafet, kıvam, koyuluk / negation: (i) inkar, red; eksiklik, yokluk; olumsuz şey; hükümsüzlük / cubism: (i). Kübizm*

20) At the beginning of this century, a group of writers from scattered mid-western towns came together in bustling, commercial Chicago. From the rough immediacy of the city, they forged a style that was distinctively and unsparingly realistic. ---- .In fact the critics were soon to describe Chicago as the literary capital of the US.

- A) Most of them, however, eventually moved away from Chicago.
- B) The "Chicago Renaissance" fuelled by these writers soon captured the attention of the rest of the nation.
- C) It is now commonplace of literary criticism that there is a close relationship between cities and their writers.
- D) Chicano is indeed a city of absorbing contrast in the field of architecture.
- E) American realism differs in many obvious ways from European realism.

*bustle: (f) telâş etmek, koşuşmak, acele ile hareket etmek; acele ettirmek / rough: (s) pürüzlü, düzgün olmayan; tüylü; taşlık; inişli yokuşlu; kaba, zahmetli, sert; fırtınalı; hoyrat; kabataslak; yaklaşıklık / immediacy: (i) yakınlık; doğrudan doğruya mevcut olma; fels şuur; sezgi yoluyla bilinen şey / forge: (f) ağır ve devamlı ilerlemek; demiri ocakta kızdırıp işlemek, dövmek; sahtesini yapmak / unsparingly (z) esirgemenen, bolca / commonplace: (s) adi, sıradan, bayağı; olağan; kişiliği olmayan / commonplace: (i) beylik laf, klişe, çok söylenmiş söz; çok görülmüş herhangi bir şey, basmakalıp iş / absorb: (f) içine çekmek, içmek, emmek, massetmek; yutmak; işgal etmek, zapt etmek*

21) Italy is the great country of fountains, and the fountains of Rome are world famous. ---- .It was built in the time of Pope Clement XII about the middle of the eighteenth century. The fountain and the palace behind it are a good examples of the baroque style of architecture, which gives a feeling of magnificence, movement and excitement.

- A) The fountain of Trevi, in Rome, is one of the most magnificent in the city.
- B) This style is especially effective for fountains because of the moving water.
- C) The water is brought underground from a spring many miles outside the city.
- D) A statue of Neptune in the fountain is surrounded by numerous other figures.
- E) The city of Rome has been the capital of Italy ever since it was founded thousands of years ago.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

22) ---- . His principal equipment is a leather, couch for patients to lie on and a cabinet of mysterious drugs of one kind or another to send them off to sleep. He is particularly interested in the dreams of his clients and may use some form of hypnosis to study their repressed thoughts and secret emotions.

- A) More and more large firms are realising the advantages offered by psychiatry
- B) No one may prescribe drugs or surgery in treating mentally sick individuals unless he is medically qualified
- C) It is important to realise that psychologists are first and foremost trained as scientists rather than as medical experts.
- D) Psychologists are primarily concerned with behaviour and its abnormalities.
- E) The popular image of a psychiatrist is a fairly well defined one

*couch: (i) sedir, kanepa, divan, yatacak yer; in, vahşi hayvan barınağı / repress: (f) baskı altında tutmak, bastırmak; uzaklaştırmak, menetmek; tutmak / first and foremost: (k) en başta, evvelâ*

23) The Federal Republic of Germany, founded in 1949, had as its first Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer. His Christian Democrat government produced conditions of stability and confidence in which Germany rebuilt her shattered prosperity and a viable parliamentary democracy. Further, his work in building a special relationship with France, culminating in a treaty of friendship, was a dramatic contrast to the long tradition of enmity towards France. ---- .

- A) Even so, Adenauer's successor Dr. Erhard was a loyal supporter of the Atlantic Alliance.
- B) Moreover, he strove relentlessly for German reunification within the boundaries of 1937, stressing West Germany's right to speak for the whole of Germany.
- C) The Brandt Government's main achievements were in the field of foreign policy.
- D) On the other hand, Brandt had built up his reputation as mayor of West Berlin before he was elected Chancellor.
- E) Indeed, the tension within the government were heightened by protracted negotiations between the coalition partners over policies to counter the sharply rising trend of unemployment.

*chancellor: (i) yüksek rütbeli hakim veya diğer devlet memuru; saray katibi; rektör; (almanya'da) şansölye, başbakan / shatter: (f) kırmak, paramparça etmek, darmadağın etmek, tahrip etmek; dengesini kaybettirmek; parçalanmak, kırılmak, darma dağın olmak; bozmak / viable: (s) yaşayabilecek, yaşayabilir; tutarlı, uygun, geçerli / culminate: (f) neticelenmek, bitmek, sona ermek; en yüksek noktaya varmak, doruğuna yükselmek / enmity: (i) düşmanlık, husumet kötü niyet besleme / successor: i. halef, ardıl, vâris / strive: (f) (strove, striven) çalışmak, çabalamak, gayret etmek; çekişmek; uğraşmak / relentlessly: (z) merhametsizce / unification: (i) birleşme, birleştirme / heighten: (f) yükseltmek, yükselmek; artırmak, artmak; çoğaltmak, çoğalmak; abartmak, büyütme, mübalâğa etmek / protract: (f) uzatmak; küçük ölçekle kopyasını veya planını yapmak; anat, zool öne doğru çıkmak, dışarıya uzatmak / counter: (f) karşı koymak, mukavemet etmek; mukabil harekette bulunmak, mukabele etmek*

24) 1972 was not an easy or a successful year for the Heath Government in Britain. It was a year of confrontation with the trade unions.---- .Indeed, it was even forced to adopt certain policies similar to those which it had attacked so vehemently when it had been in Opposition.

- A) Finally, after 1972, there was industrial action in protest against the Government's prices and incomes policy
- B) These problems were aggravated by persistently high levels of unemployment, especially in certain regions.
- C) It was also a year in which the pressure of circumstances forced the Government to abandon many of the initiatives it had started in 1970
- D) Moreover, negotiations with the EEC started immediately after the general election of 1970
- E) Consequently, a 90-day standstill was imposed on wages, and prices and charges for goods and services were similarly frozen

*confrontation (i) yüzleştirme / vehemently: (z) şiddetle, hiddetle / income: (i) gelir / initiative: (i) başlama yetkisi; başlama kabiliyeti veya hevesi, kişisel teşebbüs, öncelik*

25) What is soul? From Plato onwards, many answers have been given to this question, but no one answer has ever been found to be adequate. ---- .Presumably we must mean something by it.

- A) His definition, quite understandably, soon returned to favour
- B) Even so, the word is still in constant use
- C) At a still later period soul and character were equated
- D) If there had been further developments in this line they may have proved significant
- E) The next step would then have been to differentiate between soul and body

*favor: (i) yararlı bir yardım; teveccüh, güler yüz gösterme, lütuf, kerem; iltimas, kayırma, himmet; taraf tutma, himaye; iltifat; sima, çehre, yüz; ufak hediye, armağan; (çoğ) cinsi münasebet için müsaade etme*

26) The Japanese have a strong aesthetic sense; they beautify, adorn and decorate everything they touch. ---- . It is cut into an artistic shape and given a colour scheme with carefully placed pieces of tomato and herbs.

- A) Presumably they get a great deal of satisfaction out of such elegant displays
- B) The art of flower arrangement is particularly well developed in Japan.
- C) Many of these arrangements consist of merely two or three flowers and a spring of green.
- D) Naturally this is especially true of the women of that country
- E) A sandwich in Japan is not a sandwich. It is a work of art, designed to appeal not just to the palate but also to the eye.

*herb: (i) ot; yemeklere tat vermek için kullanılan bitki; şifalı bitki / palate: (i) damak; tat alma duyusu; zevk, haz, hoşlanma*

27) ---- .Composers such as Schubert, Schumann, Listz, and Berlioz sought a new freedom in musical expression. Form became of less importance than content; and that content often had literary connections.

- A) Wordsworth is one of the best-known of all the English Romantic poets.
- B) Mendelssohn and Brahms are the two most typical representative composers of the Romantic era.
- C) The Romantic movement, which began around the year 1800 in literature, also had its counterpart in music.
- D) In fact, the Romantic movement itself did not last very long.
- E) Among the Romantic composers, Brahms has generally been the most popular.

28) Just how the Alzheimer disease ravages the brain isn't understood, but a protein molecule is thought to be involved. ---- .On the theory that the protein causes the disorder by travelling from other tissues to the brain, researchers may now seek to devise drugs that would block the protein and stop it getting there.

- A) If this is confirmed it may lead to a break-through in the treatment of the disease.
- B) In fact it hardly seems worthwhile to carry out further research into the Alzheimer disease.
- C) Much research has already been carried out to discover the causes of the disease.
- D) Once the molecule had been isolated it was possible to cure the condition.
- E) The Alzheimer disease is just one of the many incurable illnesses that inflict people in the developed countries.

*break through: yenilik, buluş / inflict: (f) vermek (ağn, acı, ceza)*

29) Underdeveloped countries are those in which economic structure and development are held back. The causes of the condition of underdevelopment are complex, but two opposing sets of theories dominates discussion. ---- . On the other hand there are the theories that ascribe underdevelopment directly to the distortions of economic structure and the exploitation involved in the relations between the developed and the underdeveloped countries.

- A) In other words, development and underdevelopment are mutually interdependent.
- B) This view implies that the state and process of underdevelopment in certain countries is inevitable.
- C) On the one hand there are those theories that attribute underdevelopment to the internal characteristics of the underdeveloped countries themselves.
- D) Accordingly, such countries are responsible for their own underdevelopment.
- E) However, no country in the world is completely isolated from the current monetary policies.

*hold back: (p) zapt etmek; çekinmek / ascribe: (f) atfetmek / distortion: (i) çarpıklık / exploitation (i) sömürme, istismar*

30) The purpose of a novel varies with its type. Anthony Trollope's statement has a fundamental validity: "the object of a novel should be to instruct in morals while it amuses." At one extreme, some novels are expressly meant to teach, such as some children's novels and social novels. ---- .However, one can say that the aim of most novels is to reveal and stimulate thought about aspects of human behaviour both individually and in personal and social relationships.

- A) Hence, fantasy has become increasingly popular, especially in the form of science fiction.
- B) Therefore, a novel is a fictitious prose narrative, usually of more than fifty thousand words in length.
- C) On the whole, Daniel Defoe is regarded as the first notable English novelist.
- D) At the other, some novels are meant simply as entertainment, such as detective stories and much science fiction.
- E) At the same time, the reading public has increased in numbers, especially among the educated.

*validity: (i) geçerlik, yürürlük / stimulate: (f) uyarmak, tahrik etmek / fictitious: (s) uydurma, hayali / narrative: (s) hikaye*

31) We all know that learning is important. ---- . ? A dictionary might tell you that learning is acquiring knowledge through experience and study. A teacher might tell you that it is memorising what he wants you to know for an examination. Your boss might tell you that it is mastery of the task you are hired to do. A psychologist might tell you that it is a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to past experience. Obviously, learning takes place in many ways and forms.

- A) How is it managed
- B) What exactly do you mean
- C) Yet can one depend on it
- D) But what exactly is it
- E) Do you think it can be mastered

32) Someone once said that there are three sides to every questionable issue: your side, my side and the "right" side. ---- .For instance, the reactions to the issue of abortion are usually divided into two basic viewpoints: for or against. But the issue is not that simple. Other questions begin to surface, which turn the issue into a complex one and make it necessary for us to look at it from many sides.

- A) Unknowingly people become conditioned to speak out of prejudice
- B) In truth, there may be many sides, depending upon the issue itself
- C) As we mature, our beliefs are also shaped both directly and indirectly by the media
- D) Consequently our thinking process becomes overruled by others' opinions
- E) Even when we think we are acting as individuals by rejecting the ideas of one group, we are often just accepting the ideas of another

*overrule: (f) geçersiz kılmak, kararını iptal etmek; hükmünü geçirmek, etkili olmak*

33) Some sociologists are concerned that America is no longer 'a melting pot' but 'a salad bowl.' Unlike most earlier immigrants who were willing to learn English and wanted to 'melt' into American life, many of today's immigrants do not see the need. ---- ? How will all this affect America's future?

- A) Why did most European immigrants settle in the cities rather than on farms
- B) What was city life like for most immigrants
- C) What changes can we expect in the make-up of America's population by the year 2000
- D) What hardships did the early immigrants face when they arrived in America
- E) How far back can an American trace his roots

34) ---- .The faltering economy they inherited was now under additional pressure from those newly employed, including the million-man army of the former regime. There were critical shortages of foreign exchange and gold, much of which had been stolen in the final days of the war. There were also at least two million new refugees, nearly 10 % of the population. Virtually, the country was in a state of total bankruptcy.

- A) The end of the war in Vietnam brought massive problems to the new leaders of the country
- B) In the first place, all industry was nationalised by the new Vietnamese government
- C) One unexpected problem facing the new government was continuing military activity
- D) One solution to the urban problems facing Vietnam was to get people to return to the countryside
- E) In their first months in power Vietnam's new leaders succeeded in persuading hundreds of thousands of people to move back to their farms

*falter: (f) sendelemek; kekelemek*

35) Gathering information on a possible adversary or adversaries is only the start of the intelligence process. The raw material, once in hand, must be drawn together, analysed, correlated, and evaluated before it becomes useful knowledge. ---- .From this appraisal which points to his most likely course of action, the target state can chart a course of action best designed to meet the developing situation.

- A) The ethics of secret intelligence operations have long been debated
- B) At this stage there emerges an estimate of the adversary's intentions and of his ability to achieve them
- C) But the richest source is usually the secret agent, who is always a highly skilled and well trained professional
- D) Intelligence findings are, therefore, usually classified and limited in circulation.
- E) In recent decades, technology has enormously lengthened the reach and sharpened the penetration of intelligence

*correlate: (f) karşılıklı ilişkisi olmak, aralarında uygunluk sağlamak, arasında ilişki kurmak / appraisal: (i) değer biçme, tahmin / chart: (f) plan yapmak, plan çıkarmak; harita yapmak*

36) In the 1900s cancer was nearly always fatal; by the 1930s one out of five cancer patients was saved; by 1975 treatment was successful in one out of every three cancer patients. ---- .

- A) New evidence suggests that the highest risk for lung cancer occurs in asbestos workers who smoke
- B) Indeed every one knows that cancer refers to a group of over 100 different diseases
- C) Today scientists and physicians believe that half of cancer patients can be saved if present knowledge is applied promptly in every case
- D) Rehabilitation of the cancer patient has become an important new concern for social workers
- E) The aim of cancer rehabilitation is to help the patient lead as normal a life as possible

*asbestos: (i) asbest / rehabilitation (i) iade, eski hale gelme*

37) There are several ways in which to write medical history. ---- . Then there is the social approach to the history of medicine which concentrates on how, when, by whom and with what effect, the ill were treated in times gone by. Yet, another approach is to deal with the influence of disease upon the course of human affairs.

- A) It is only in the past 50 years that doctors have appreciated how dangerous experience can be as a guide to action.
- B) A major area with which medical history is concerned is pathology.
- C) But all the strands of medical history could not possibly be woven into a coherent and comprehensive whole.
- D) Most accounts of medical developments lack coherence and are often out-dated.
- E) One method, and this is the one preferred by doctors, is to trace progress from complete medical ignorance to a high level of medical competence.

*strand: (i) kenar, kıyı, sahil, yalı, yalı boyu / comprehensive: (s) şümullu; idraklı olan / outdate: (f) geçersiz kılmak / ignorance: (i) cehalet / competence: (i) yetenek, ehliyet, iktidar, güç; hak, yetki*

38) The firm Carter was founded by Louis François Carter in 1847 in Paris, but until the end of the century, it remained quite a small concern. ---- . Within ten years there were also branches in London and New York, and each of the branches was run by a grandson of the founder.

- A) No one guessed then how these Carter creations would soon capture the popular imagination.
- B) A move to new and more spacious premises in 1899 opened the way to expansion.
- C) Many of Carter's craftsmen drew on original antique artifacts for their inspiration.
- D) For many years the designs were to remain largely Renaissance-inspired.
- E) More exotic work followed, based on Persian, Indian and finally on Russian styles.

*concern: (i) ilgi, iş; endişe, kaygı; şirket, ticarethane / premises: (i) çoğ bina ve müstemilâtı / inspiration: (i) ilham, nefes alma*

39) How intelligent can machines become? Philosophers and scientists have inconclusively debated this question since before the computer age. One of the reasons put forward for believing in the impossibility of truly intelligent machines is simply that machines are created by people. ----. They do what he wants them to: machines have "derived intent", while only humans have "original intent".

- A) Laziness is a human failing and unknown to machines.
- B) Computers themselves are now presenting a more practical side to this debate.
- C) This is actually why people are giving machines more and more responsibility.
- D) This, it is argued, makes them man's slaves rather than his equals.
- E) The more complex a task the machine achieves, the more it will be asked to do.

*inconclusively: (z) bir sonuç elde edemeden; kifayetsiz olarak*

40) A career as a space-traffic controller isn't one most guidance counsellors recommend. But that could change. ---- . Industry analysts worry that, without properly trained ground-control crews to steer them, satellites could easily hurtle into one another.

- A) NASA intends to launch successive waves of each model to keep the data coming in for 15 years.
- B) The satellites presently on the NASA drawing boards will focus primarily on scientific uncertainties surrounding global warming.
- C) With more than 200 satellites already in orbit and 1.300 more set to be launched during the next decade, space is going to need some traffic control.
- D) The EOS satellites alone are expected to cost 8 billion dollars to build, launch and maintain just through the year 2000.
- E) The EOS sensors will chart the visible, infrared and microwave affects of clouds.

*steer: (f) dümen kullanmak, seyretmek; idare etmek, yönetmek, sevk ve idare etmek; doğrultmak, yön vermek; den dümen dinlemek; sevk ve idare olunmak / hurtle: (f) çarpmak; hızla atılmak veya fırlamak; hızla fırlatmak / sensor: (i) alıcı alet; (s) sezici, alıcı / chart: (i) (den) portolon, deniz haritası; plan, grafik; çizelge / infrared: (i) kızılötesi ışınlar*

41) There are, apparently, sufficient raw materials at hand on the moon to turn it into the shipbuilding capital of the solar system. Building shuttles and satellites on the moon would allow them to be launched from the low-gravity lunar surface. ---- .

- A) This would mean that less fuel and thus, less money would be needed.
- B) The amount and variety of the mineral deposits on the moon have yet to be assessed.
- C) The potential for solar energy on the moon is unlimited.
- D) Other companies are particularly interested in the helium deposits on the moon.
- E) Iron will thus be the first mineral to be mined on the moon.

*shuttle: (i) mekik; karşılıklı yolcu veya yük taşıma servisi / lunar: (s) aya ait, kameri; yarımay şeklinde; gümüşe ait, gümüşlü*

42) Napoleon, the greatest of all generals, dismissed and disgraced Admiral Brulx for questioning an order to sail his fleet. ---- . As a result, twenty ships were wrecked, and, 2.000 men were drowned. From this incident we can understand that the absolute obedience that a general can command is not appropriate at sea.

- A) Even so, Brulx continued to admire and obey Napoleon.
- B) By the time his successors had been appointed, the adverse weather conditions were over.
- C) Everyone knew that this admiral never took risks.
- D) Napoleon seemed to know instinctively what the right course of action would be.
- E) His deputy obeyed the command although the wind was wrong.

*fleet: (i) donanma, filo / set off: (p) ayrı koymak; etkilemek; yola çıkmak; fitillemek; göstermek; belirginleştirmek, süslemek*

43) ---- .Not easy, is it? Yet 150 years ago, that is exactly what it was. Over a century and half the people of Hong Kong have managed to transform that rock into a world financial centre. With a government committed to free trade and free enterprise, and also because of its location in the heart of Asia Pacific region, Hong Kong has thrived and is now the world's eleventh largest trading economy.

- A) Imagine Hong Kong as a barren rock
- B) There are a host of reasons behind Hong Kong's economic success
- C) Hong Kong has a harbour which has been described as the world's busiest
- D) Imagine what one can achieve in Hong Kong
- E) Think of the excellent investment opportunities Hong Kong offers today.

*thrive: (f) muvaffak olmak, zenginleşmek / barren: kıraç / host: (i) kalabalık, çokluk; eski ordu*

44) Today most of France's 600.000 Jews are well established and assimilated, though some pockets of anti-Semitism still remain. Research earlier this decade found one in four Frenchmen complaining that there were too many Jews in France, while one in five admitted to feelings of antipathy towards them. ---- .

- A) During the Second World War the Vichy government introduced laws that banned Jews from holding a wide range of jobs
- B) According to another poll at the time, only 9% said they would not vote for a Jew as president
- C) Consequently, from the 13th century until the French Revolution in 1789, Jews in France, as in many other places in Europe, were systematically persecuted
- D) Even so the Germans still wrestle with their consciences over their attitude, past and present, to the Jews
- E) In 1995, Chirac became the first French president to admit the French state's responsibility in rounding up the Jews to be sent to Nazi extermination camps.

*pocket: (i) cep; semt / semitism: (i) Yahudi taraftarlığı / poll: (i) anket / persecute: (f) zulmetmek / extermination: (i) imha, izale*

45) Africans have at last lost patience with their governments. They are particularly angry about declining living standards, the breakdown of law and order. The government officials in particular, are full of complaints. ---- .Most of them are members of militant trade unions, through which they demonstrate and go on strike. So, chaos and continuous political instability can never be averted.

- A) It is possible that market forces and world economic conditions can upset their high hopes for improvement
- B) Among the demonstrators are people from the countryside who have been flooding into town seeking a better life
- C) Undoubtedly, Africans want multi-party democracy and are working hard to achieve it
- D) Since most governments are short of cash, these officials are underpaid or paid late
- E) Obviously, people tend to accept painful policies more readily from elected governments than from dictators

*breakdown: (i) bozulma / avert: yön değiştirmek; önlemek*

46) The Pitcairn Islanders in the Pacific were originally the mutineers of the ship Bounty. They took possession of the island Pitcairn in 1790, and it was not until 1814 that their whereabouts were ascertained, accidentally, by a passing ship, ---- . In the course of years they increased so in numbers that they were too many for the island to support. Finally, in 1856 they were removed by the British Government to the much larger Norfolk island.

- A) The Bounty was originally chartered to explore the Pacific islands and establish British colonies there
- B) Actually, much of their history is still controversial and there is a considerable difference of opinion about their origin
- C) Up to that date trade in the Pacific region had been their main occupation
- D) The British Government sponsored a number of search projects, but all of them ended in failure
- E) The mutineers, under their leader Adams, had settled to a communal existence and married Tahitian women

*mutineer: isyancı, asi / whereabouts: (i) olduğu yer veya semt / ascertain: (f) doğrusunu anlamak, araştırmak / charter: kiralamak / communal: (s) toplumla ilgili*

47) The planets are the celestial bodies that revolve round the sun in elliptical orbits. ---- .There are also a large number of minor planets, commonly called asteroids. Today many important questions concerning the planets can be answered by means of probes sent to them. These include the measurement of the magnetic field, if any, of the planets, the study of their atmospheres and, in some cases, surface conditions.

- A) Among them Pluto was the last planet to be discovered in 1930 by the American astronomer Tombaugh
- B) At present only nine major planets are known, and they are different in many respects from the fixed stars
- C) Scientists have recently managed to land on the surface of Mars an extremely efficient instrument for exploration
- D) Yet the moon revolves round the earth and has already been explored
- E) However, Pluto is the most distant of the planets and has an orbit more elliptical than the other planetary orbits

*celestial: (s) göğe ait / revolve: (f) döndürmek, dönmek, / elliptical: (s) oval / asteroid: küçük gezegen / magnetic: (s) mıknatısı*

48) It was the worst ice-storm in living memory. What started in the clouds as rain became ice as it hit power lines, trees and roads. ---- .Well over 100.000 people had to flee their freezing homes for those of luckier or better equipped neighbours.

- A) It fell for days and it paralyzed much of Quebec, knocking out the power supply to 3 million people
- B) Until then it was regarded as one of the worst natural disasters ever to hit Canada
- C) The cleaning up process was soon in full swing and life returned to normal
- D) Old people in particular are at risk if temperatures continue to fall in this way
- E) The midweek forecast for the area is far from encouraging

*flee: firar etmek / paralyze: felce uğratmak / knock out: vurup yıkmak / in full swing: tam faaliyette, canlı hareketli durumunda*

49) In an earthquake, the toll depends largely on four factors. \_\_\_\_\_---- .Then there is the type and quality of housing. The time or day is a further important factor. Finally there is the population density.

- A) The first is the magnitude of the earthquake itself
- B) All of these are outside our control
- C) Of these only two can be controlled by man
- D) If only we knew when an earthquake was likely to occur, we could be better prepared
- E) In these recent earthquakes, the toll of human life was needlessly great

50) Economic liberalization, which is itself a vague term, occurs in various forms and in many countries. ---- .With a few notable exceptions, however, almost every country in the world has been affected by this trend. In the industrialized world, it was epitomized in the goals and policies of the Thatcher and Reagan governments. Also, encouraged by the World Bank and IMF, most less developed countries including India, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico have made some movements towards economic liberalization.

- A) In fact, the movement towards liberalization relates to the change in thinking in the economics profession in the 1950s and 1960s
- B) Even Vietnam has taken some small steps towards opening up its economy to the outside world
- C) This policy recognizes the role of the state in the stabilization of a country's economy
- D) Next, however, is the question of the relation of these trends to the overall global processes of economic development and social modernization
- E) It is, therefore, difficult, if not impossible, to produce a list of countries that can be said to have fully liberalized

*Epitomize: (f.) özetlemek, hulasa etmek; temsil etmek, örnek teşkil etmek*

51) D. H. Lawrence differed in many ways from his contemporaries. In particular he wrote with more urgency and intensity than most. ---- .This is in keeping with his subject matter which is so often the dreams and aspirations of man.

- A) His subject matter is all too often the personal relationships of opposite characters
- B) Indeed, there is a poetic quality to much of his work
- C) He knew at first-hand the hardships of a coal miner's life
- D) It was the working class and its problems that he presented most accurately
- E) Actually, he was somewhat of a rebel himself

52) Mercury, which is the smallest of the planets, is the closest to the sun at a little more than one-third of the Earth's distance. ---- . It was first visited In March 1974 by the spacecraft Mariner 10 which passed within a few hundred kilometres of it. The craft relayed pictures on the two following passes in September 1974 and March 1975. It still continues to revisit Mercury every 176 days.

- A) The relayed picture showed that the planet has an approximately 59-day rotation period
- B) It is only recently that we have been able to gain any accurate information about it
- C) Mariner 10 measured a small magnetic field at the surface
- D) Today we are in possession of vast amounts of information about the planets
- E) Obviously it will take many thousands of years to reach even the nearest stars

53) Despite technological improvements which allow exploration to proceed rapidly, it is no simple matter to obtain oil from undersea fields. Prospecting must be followed by the leasing of potential oil-producing areas, and then by drilling to see whether oil is actually there. Offshore drilling platforms must be constructed most efficiently so as to withstand the force of waves. Especially during the season for hurricanes. ---- .

- A) Therefore, the technical difficulties of far more extensive offshore operations do not discourage specialists in petroleum engineering
- B) Naturally, the search for petroleum has repeatedly led geologists to sedimentary rocks under the seas
- C) It is a fact that by no means all of the land resources of petroleum have been discovered
- D) Actually, off California, Texas and Louisiana, oil companies have drilled into the sediments of the shelf and are obtaining oil
- E) Indeed, winds, storm waves, fogs and the corrosive effects of seawater upon metal structures are the major hazards that must be faced and overcome in offshore oil production

Başarmak için YESDİLİ:

54) National self-reliance in disaster relief is a goal towards which all countries must strive. However, international assistance may be needed to provide locally unavailable resources and skills for relief and rehabilitation. Many agencies, associations, groups and governments aid countries affected by natural disasters. ---- . If properly coordinated, international relief is beneficial to disaster victims.

- A) The rehabilitation period provides an opportunity for making major changes in health-care methods, for during it people are receptive to new ideas
- B) The arrival of unsolicited medical assistance, particularly in the form of volunteer physicians, may be a persistent problem
- C) A major disaster with high mortality leaves orphaned children whose care may become the responsibility of health agencies
- D) Each has different objectives, expertise, and financial support to offer, and over a hundred may become involved in any single major disaster
- E) Funding long-term projects from international resources may prove difficult since many organizations are reluctant to take on such expenditures

55) A long time ago, many things were explained by reference to the will of unseen deities. ---- . In our world, we explain things by reference to genes, and feel much superior for it. But there is not, if we think about it, very much difference between saying "The gods have made him angry" and saying "He has the gene for anger." Both are ways of attributing a matter of personal agency to some fateful and mysterious impersonal power.

- A) Today, we regard this as a foolish and primitive approach
- B) Most people are likely to want to believe in a little of both
- C) Man has always struggled to change his destiny and enjoy happiness
- D) In fact, human behaviour is determined by an inherited genetic package
- E) In the end, though, people have to figure things out for themselves

*deity: (i) tanrı, ilah, mabut; ilahi varlık / agency: (i) vasıta, fail; iş, faaliyet; acentalık, vekâlet; acente / figure out: hesaplamak, düşünmek*

56) ---- .The usual causes are unsanitary tools and careless manicurists. To protect yourself, check that the tools used in your salon are sterilized before and after each use, either with heat or a disinfectant.

- A) A lot of people in the health services recommend nail care at beauty salons
- B) One sign of an affluent society is that more and more beauty salons are being opened throughout the country
- C) With the growing popularity of manicure salons all across the country, dermatologists are reporting a sharp rise in nail infections
- D) In a hairdresser's salon one can usually find an experienced and reliable manicurist
- E) It is generally felt that nail deformities must always be treated in a hospital

*sanitary: (s) sağlıkla ilgili, sıhhi / affluent: (s) bol akan; bol, mebzul; zengin*

57) Today deflation comes in both benign and malign guises. ---- .But weak demand is also creating harmful deflationary pressures in some countries. A good way to detect this is to look at “output gaps”, that is, the difference between actual output and output at full capacity.

- A) “Deflation”, like many economic concepts, is a widely misunderstood and often misused term
- B) There are several causes for concern, and none of them are easy to control
- C) New technology is pushing down prices of goods and services around the globe which should be good for most economies
- D) Official consumer-price indices often overstate inflation rates
- E) Inflation is equally misunderstood by the majority of ordinary people

*guise: (i) dış görünüş; gösteriş; hileli görünüş, aldatıcı görünüş; kisve / output: (i) verim / indice: (i) endeks / overstate: (f) mübalağa etmek, abartmak*

58) Innovation has become the industrial religion of the late twentieth century. ----. Governments also reach for it when trying to fix the economy. In fact, around the world, the rhetoric of Innovation has replaced the post war language of welfare politics.

- A) It is only later that people realize that any special product constitutes an innovation of the highest order
- B) One way to describe innovation is to explain what it is not
- C) Otherwise, innovation would have been hard to explain and even harder to measure
- D) Two centuries later economists are still no nearer the truth
- E) Business sees it as the key to increasing profits and market share

*reach for: almak üzere uzanmak / rhetoric: (i) belâgat ilmi, konuşma sanatı*

59) For forty years or more, the pesticides used by farmers all over the country have been blamed for the contamination of water supplies in Britain. ---- .This is the fertilizers that are being so widely used. The most important one seems to be nitrate. Only half of the nitrogen put into the soil is taken up by plants. Most of the rest gradually drifts to the underground water table.

- A) Arable land needs to be fertilized regularly
- B) Nevertheless farmers continue to use pesticides in very large amounts
- C) In fact, pesticides should have been banned long ago
- D) More recently, a new cause has been recognized
- E) Research is presently being carried out on the harmful side-effects of pesticides on humans

*pesticide: (i) böcek zehiri / arable: (s) sürülüp ekilebilir, işlenebilir*

60) In the days of white rule, the South African economy suffered immensely from global indifference. Sanctions deterred foreign firms from investing in the country. ---- .Since they could not easily operate abroad, they then started to expand sideways. The mining company Anglo Tech, for instance, diversified into cars, newspapers and other enterprises.

- A) At the same time, rigid exchange controls prevented South African firms from expanding overseas
- B) As a result, there was no foreign competition and this proved disastrous
- C) The crisis is not yet over and interest rates remain steep
- D) In fact, South Africa desperately needs access to global capital
- E) Actually neither of these expectations materialized

*indifference: (i) aldırmazlık, önem vermeyiş, umurunda olmayış, soğukluk, ilgisizlik, rağbetsizlik; duygusuzluk, hissizlik; ancak geçerli oluş / diversify: (f) değişik veya çeşitli bir hale sokmak / materialize: (f) maddileşmek, cisim haline girmek, cisimleşmek; gerçekleşmek; maddileştirmek; maddi bir nitelik vermek; cisim vermek (ruh), tecelli ettirmek*

61) The creation of a single European state, towards which the single currency is a major step, will serve only to further the scope and power of large corporations. ---- .Undoubtedly, the single currency will significantly accelerate the process of economic globalisation, but the consequences could prove disastrous.

- A) Similarly, small businesses and communities will have no voice in this corporate Europe
- B) Moreover, the further away government drifts from the communities it is supposed to serve, the less accountable it will become
- C) The ongoing standardisation of European culture, taste and regulations can only be achieved with the unanimous support of all Europeans
- D) It is unlikely that ordinary people will ever achieve access to the working strategies of the institutions that govern them
- E) It is, indeed, these corporations which have called most persistently for a single currency

62) Why are organisations important? ---- .The working force, which means the bulk of the adult population, spends more than a third of its waking hours in the organisations by which it is employed. The life of the child takes place to almost an equal extent in the environment of the school organisation.

- A) The answer is that organisations are important because people spend so much of their time in them
- B) The obvious answer might be that it is organisations that give employment to the workforce
- C) Housewives are obviously less affected by organisations than working women in full-time employment
- D) Influence processes can be specific or they can be diffuse
- E) It is often argued that organisations have a profound influence on human behaviour

*diffuse: (s). ayrıntılı, geniş, yaygın, yayılmış, vâsi*

63) The anthology has been edited by two very fine poets, but the result is disappointing. Quite simply, it fails to excite. ---- .Further, the selection itself is overburdened by the need to support this thesis.

- A) Each new anthology is, in a way, a new effort to reassess the past
- B) The bibliographical material, moreover, is correspondingly informative
- C) The selection also includes, besides old favourites, many delightful poems that have been unfairly overlooked
- D) The introduction is without originality and indeed says nothing
- E) The introduction is heavy and the thesis that poetry has been fully "democratised" since World War I, is overstated

*overburden: f. taşıyabileceğinden fazla yük yüklemek*

64) In certain countries, air pollution from road traffic kills more people per year than fatal car crashes. According to a study carried out in Sweden, traffic fumes cause lung cancer and, hence, a high rate of mortality. ---- . People who have only lived in areas of heavy traffic for ten years are 20 per cent more likely to develop the illness.

- A) On the contrary, the effects of the pollution caused by road traffic have proved to be fatal
- B) Researchers have found that those living in areas of high density traffic for a period of thirty years are 40 per cent more likely to contract the disease
- C) A lot of people are hospitalised as a result of accidents on roads and this puts a great strain on health resources
- D) Clearly, further measures are needed to reduce air pollution caused by traffic, as well as that caused by industry
- E) Similar studies have been carried out in other countries with similar results

65) ---- .This, we are assured, will enable it to become more "efficient". All affiliated sectors are targeted: hospital care and other care services, ambulance services, care for the aged, social benefits, and the highly-lucrative area of plastic surgery. Patients would henceforth become customers, and hospitals health-care supermarkets.

- A) The medico-pharmaceutical industry is one of the world's leading business sectors and one with an enormous potential for growth and profits in the new century
- B) In fact, to subject healthcare to the laws of the market can only lead to increased inequality and tension in the country
- C) After the privatisation of telecommunications and postal services, it is now the turn of the health sector to be opened up to competition and eventual take-over by corporations
- D) The service sector, in which health-care is included, is as vast as it is undefined
- E) For over fifty years, access to health-care for all has come to be regarded as a fundamental human right in many countries

*affiliate: (f). yakın ilişki kurmak, sıkı münasebette bulunmak; evlât edinmek; (huk). baba tanımak; aslını ve soyunu tayin etmek/lucrative: s. karlı, kazançlı, yararlı.*

66) In 1906 the US authorities declared cocaine illegal and then prohibited its import. ----. In financial, artistic and political milieu in the US, it is regarded as synonymous with opulence and distinction. Therefore, its desirability has launched a fabulous business known as narco traffic.

- A) At present, the US market almost entirely absorbs Latin American drug production
- B) Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cocaine consumption spread through the upper classes of both Europe and the US
- C) In Peru, for example, the cocaine industry occupies 15 per cent of the active labour force and reports a yearly income of one billion US dollars
- D) In spite of the prohibition, cocaine has all through the century been much in demand
- E) The US approach to the popularity of cocaine is a classic example of the misrepresentation of the real problem

*opulence: i. servet, zenginlik; bolluk/fabulous: (s). inanılmaz, müthiş, mükemmel, fevkalade; uydurma, hayal mahsulü, efsanevi; abartılmış, mübalâğalı*

67) It is an old wives' tale that reading in the dark is harmful or will weaken the eyes. With the exception of looking directly at the sun or another very high intensity light source, one does not hurt one's eyes by using them. True, reading, with insufficient light, may tire the eye muscles. ---- .Admittedly, the proper level of illumination for reading is the level which one feels comfortable.

- A) Moreover, light from behind is ideal for reading, and any close work
- B) Therefore, higher illumination can actually be a disadvantage
- C) On the contrary, one would feel more comfortable if the light were better
- D) It may even cause headaches, but it does no permanent damage
- E) In fact, there are new, inexpensive, high-intensity lamps available now which provide sufficient light

68) A simple idea could make flying much safer. Tests in the US have shown that cooling fuel before it is put into an aircraft prevents explosive fumes building up in the fuel tanks. ---- .For this purpose, an American company has developed a system that cools fuels to -1 degree Celsius or below, before it is put into an aircraft. This is the ideal safety temperature and almost completely eliminates the chance of an explosion in the fuel tanks.

- A) Research has revealed that the fuel delivered to an aircraft before take-off will heat up fast if the aircraft is in the sun
- B) The explosion of the TWA flight 800 off Long Island in the United States is thought to have been caused by a fire in one of the aircraft's tanks.
- C) As an aircraft climbs, the drop in pressure draws more fumes into the tanks, and if this occurs, safety depends largely on the absence of a spark
- D) The US Federal Aviation Administration has since been looking for many ways of making air travel safer
- E) The idea is to minimize vaporization, so that there is no danger of an explosion even if static electricity of faulty wiring creates a spark

*Fume: i, f duman, buhar, pis kokulu duman, kurşun gibi madenlerin buğusun dan hâsıl olan toz; öfke, hiddet*

69) ---- .Periodic environmental cues such as dawn or dusk or the change of the seasons, regulate these clocks. There is scientific evidence that matching clocks to these cues helps animals live longer. Indeed, most researchers think that the clocks help animals co-ordinate metabolic and physiological processes for survival.

- A) In the case of some insects, the biological clocks are never affected by changes in the environment in which they live
- B) Biological clocks do not always enable animals to live in harmony with their natural habitat
- C) Biological clocks allow organisms to anticipate when to feed, mate, migrate, or, in short, synchronise their activities with the environment
- D) Some scientists argue that biological clocks disappear over time in populations raised in an environment with no periodic changes
- E) Many people find it difficult to adapt to a new time schedule

*Cue: (i). kuyruk şeklinde saç örgüsü; bilardo sopası, isteka; sıra, kuyruk/Dusk: (i), (s). alacakaranlık, akşam karanlığı/ mate: eşlemek; evlendirmek; evlenmek; çiftleştirmek; çiftleşmek; uymak; mat etmek.*

70) Want, neglect, confusion, and misery in every shape and in every degree of intensity filled the endless corridors of the hospital. The very building itself was shockingly defective. ---- .There were not enough bedsteads and the sheets were of canvas and very coarse. There was no furniture of any kind, and empty beer bottles were used for candlesticks. There were no basins, no towels, no soap, no brooms, no trays, or plates.

- A) There had been some delay in the delivery of the medical stores sent out by various European countries
- B) The structural defects were equalled by the deficiencies in the commonest objects of hospital use
- C) The authorities had taken measures to ensure that there would be an adequate supply of stretchers, bandages and the most ordinary drugs
- D) Indeed, great detachments of the wounded were already comfortably accommodated
- E) The first signs of hope came when a fair supply of the most necessary objects arrived

*Bedstead: karyola/ canvas: (i). yelken bezi, çadır bezi; çadır; yelken; kanaviçe; (güz). (san). tuval; tuval üzerine yapılmış resim/ coarse: (s). adi, bayağı, kaba; kalın; terbiyesiz; hissiz; işlenmemiş/broom: i. saplı süpürge/ stores: çoğ. levazım, kumanya; bolluk/stretcher: hasta veya ölü taşımaya mahsus teskere, sedye/detachment: ayırma, aynılma, çıkarma; müfreze; ayrılık; dalgınlık; tarafsızlık*

71) When the Crimean War broke out, Captain Gordon, who was to become famous in the future as General Gordon of Khartoum, was twenty-one. Before the year was over, he had managed to get himself transferred to the Crimea.---- . Upon the declaration of peace, he was sent to Bessarabia to assist in determining the frontier between Russia and Turkey, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris. Upon this duty he was occupied for nearly two years. Then he was dispatched to China.

- A) Throughout the war, especially during the siege of Sebastopol, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry
- B) For the historian, the circumstances of his tragic end, so bitterly debated, and so controversially described, still remain a mystery
- C) It was not in peace and rest, but in ruin and horror, that he reached his end.
- D) The news of the catastrophe reached England, and a great outcry arose
- E) In fact, he was by no means in favour of the Government's imperial policies in the colonies

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**Dispatch: (f). göndermek (kurye veya mektup), çekmek (telgraf); sevk etmek; idam etmek; süratle bitirmek/ conspicuous: (s). göze çarpan, aşikâr, bariz, dikkati çeken/ gallantry: i cesaret, kahramanlık, yiğitlik; kadınlara karşı nezaket; âşıkane soz veya davranış/ catastrophe: afet, felâket; felâketle sonuçlanan olay; tiyatro dönüm noktası; sonuç/ arouse: (f). uyandırmak, canlandırmak, ayaklandırmak, kaldırmak, tahrik etmek, harekete geçirmek; uyanmak, canlanmak, harekete geçmek, gözünü açmak**

72) ---- .The study found that the morale was low among secretaries. Many of them claimed that they felt a lack of respect for their work and that they were not treated as full members of the company's executive team. The study also revealed that they were under-utilised.

- A) First of all, we have made a list of tasks that secretaries can perform in addition to the more traditional tasks of typing and filing
- B) The changes we have made in the personnel system of the company were in part the result of a study conducted about secretaries over a six-month period
- C) In addition to the language training that has been offered, the company is designed a training programme on office management for secretaries
- D) In upgrading office efficiency, managers also play an Important role by recognizing and appreciating the work and career aspirations of secretaries
- E) The questionnaire didn't provide them with any useful information

**Morale: i. maneviyat, manevi güç, moral; ahlak/aspiration: i). arzu, istek, ihtiyaç; yüksek bir gaye edinme; teneffüs etme, nefes alıp verme**

73) Little was known in the past about the economic life of Hittite Anatolia. ---- .For instance, we now know that the mining of such metals as copper, lead and silver, and that the metallurgical techniques used were relatively well advanced. Among agricultural activities, sheep farming was the most common while in some districts horses were bred. In daily life, bread and beer were the staple foods in addition to dairy products.

- A) Evidently, regulations in the Hittite civil code protected farmers, and some prices were fixed
- B) In fact, every Hittite subjects, except the members of privileged class, was forced to assist in such public works as the upkeep of roads and temples.
- C) However, some facts about the Hittite economy have been established in recent decades
- D) Hittite cities were well built walls of stout masonry
- E) On the other hand, the Hittites had a considerable reverence for the law

**staple: s. devamlı üretilen veya satılan; ana, esas; piyasayı tutmuş, yerleşmiş / stout: s., i. kalın; kuvvetli, sağlam; iri, iman, enine boyuna; yiğit, cesur / reverence: i., f. hürmet, ihtiram, saygı, ululama; huşu**

74) The simplest of the nutrients are the minerals. ---- .Its atoms are all alike. As a result, its identity never changes. Iron, for example, remains iron when a food is cooked, when a person eats the food, when iron becomes part of a red blood cell, when the cell is broken down, and when the iron is lost from the body by excretion.

- A) The nutrients that foods supply are essential nutrients, that is, they are needed from outside the body
- B) The body can make some nutrients, but it cannot make all of them
- C) The amount of energy a food provides depends on how much carbohydrate, fat and protein it contains
- D) minerals are inorganic nutrients as they contain no carbon
- E) Each mineral is a chemical element

*excretion: (i.) salgı, ifrazat; ifraz etme, boşaltım*

75) In a developed country, the demand for luxury goods expands rapidly as people's incomes rise. ---- . Thus, items such as cars and foreign holidays have a high income elasticity of demand whereas items such as potatoes and bus journeys have a low income elasticity of demand.

- A) Poor people respond differently from rich people to a rise in their incomes
- B) The demand for basic good, however, such as bread, rises only a little if not all
- C) The reason is that producers and consumers take time to respond to a change in price
- D) The luxury goods of one generation are often not regarded as luxury goods by the next
- E) Whenever there is a noticeable change in the price of a commodity, one can expect a change in the demand for that commodity

76) Every volcano has its own geology and history. Indeed, no two volcanoes are alike. Hence, each need to be studied separately so that its warning signals can be recognized. The two volcano-watching satellites now orbiting earth are simply not adequate. ---- .

- A) Even so, once a volcano has erupted, there is nothing men can do to stop it
- B) A volcano may be active, dormant or dead; all of them are of interest to the geologist
- C) For instance, the Pocoye Volcano in Guatemala began spouting lava hundreds of metres into the air two years ago
- D) A system six to eight such satellites, however, could keep a much more effective watch on the world's volcanoes
- E) It is the cracks on the surface of the volcano that allow these hot gases to escape

*dormant: (s.) uykuda olan, uyuşuk, cansız; colloq rafa kalkmış; keşfedilmemiş. (kabiliyet); (bot.), (zool). geçici bir süre için uykuya yatmış, hareketsiz / spout: f., i. fışkırtmak, kuvvetle dışarıya atmak; heyecanla okumak: nutuk atar gibi konuşmak; İng., (argo) rehine koymak*

77) The modern historian of Greece and Rome bases his writings on a wide range of archaeological and literary material. He has no access to ancient archives, but certain imperishable objects survive and take the place of modern "official document". Many surviving Greek and Latin inscriptions were carved usually in Stone Age; official records of treaties, of expenditure or of decrees of a monarch. ---- .

- A) The Greeks were not the first to chronicle human events but they were the first to apply criticism
- B) The earliest Greek writers, like Homer, wrote epic poems describing great heroes and their deeds
- C) As a poor story-teller Herodotus stands second only to Homer among the ancients
- D) And many other, recording the private affairs of individuals, reflect meaningfully on the social life of a moment or an age
- E) The origins and growth of Roman historiography remain obscure

*Imperishable: s. bozulmaz, çürümez, yokolmaz / decree: (i.) resmi emir, irade, karar, hüküm, kararname. decree nisi huk altı ay zarfında aksi sabit olmadığı takdirde icra mevkiine giren boşanma kararı / chronicle: (f.) kaydetmek, tarihe geçirmek / deed: (i.), (f.) iş, fiil, amel, hareket; (huk). senet, tapu senedi, hüccet*

78) ---- .Such problems include damage to the earth's environment, overcrowding and famine in developing nations, and translational disputes over oil, water or other natural resources. Illegal immigration and the flow of illicit drugs across national borders are further problems. Americans can neither solve these problems alone and nor escape the consequences, should the international community fail to take action for a solution.

- A) Global problems are increasingly likely to threaten the Americans' security and well-being.
- B) A large proportion of the national income of America has accordingly to be invested in security
- C) No nation has a greater stake than the USA in the outcome of today's democratic upheavals
- D) America must reinvigorate its economy, not only to generate the resources needed to sustain global leadership, but also to stimulate global growth
- E) The best way to ward off new threats to America's security and to international stability is to support the spread of free markets and democratic politics

*Illicit: s. caiz olmayan, haram, kanuna aykırı / stake: i., f. kazık; kazığa bağlayıp yakarak öldürme; kumarda ortaya konan para: sık sık çoğ. yarışmada ödül; şansa bağlı olan şey / upheaval: i. yukarı kaldırma; karışıklık, ayaklanma; jeol. yeryüzü kabuğunun kabarması / invigorate: (f.) canlandırmak, kuvvetlendirmek, zindelik vermek ward off: savuşturmak, geçiştirmek, geri çevirmek*

79) The oldest direct evidence we have of life on Earth consists of fossilised bacteria in 3,5 billion-year-old rocks from Western Australia. ---- .So we can deduce that the origin of life on Earth goes back even farther, to perhaps close on four billion years ago.

- A) Obviously, once conditions had stabilised sufficiently on Earth, life appeared very quickly
- B) This fact does not help us to determine the actual age of Earth itself
- C) These fossilised organisms are actually quite advanced and must have had a long evolutionary history
- D) The very fact that life appeared so late in geological time suggests that it was not easy for nature to achieve it
- E) It is usual to assume that life is bound to arise whenever physical conditions are similar to those of Earth

80) ---- .Food can be protected from them by gauze covers, or the house itself can be protected by gauze. Further, householders should wage continual war against them with insecticide sprays.

- A) Those topics are all covered in great detail in their book Good Health in the Tropics
- B) Visitors to the tropics frequently catch intestinal diseases
- C) Certain intestinal diseases are spread through contaminated water
- D) In such cases anti-malarial tablets are usually recommended
- E) In the tropics, great care must be taken to prevent food from being polluted by flies

*Gauze: i. tül, ince ve seyrek dokunmuş kumaş; kafes tel; pus, duman*

81) Venice was founded by refugees from the Italian mainland. They were fleeing before the barbarian invaders to the islands of the lagoons, hitherto inhabited by a few fishermen. At first the newcomers returned to the mainland when the invaders' force was spent, but after the Lombard conquest they made a permanent home in the islands. ---- .

- A) During the first three crusades Venice developed its carrying trade and acquired commercial bases in the principal Syrian ports
- B) From these small beginnings Venice rose to become the most powerful maritime state in the Mediterranean
- C) At the height of its power Venice held Crete, Corfu and many islands in the Aegean
- D) Venice has a great number of interesting churches, among the most important being the basilica or St Mark
- E) Important industrial establishments lie north and west of the intricate harbour basins of the city

*hitherto (z). şimdiye kadar. / crusade: (i.), (f). haçlı seferi; din uğruna yapılan savaş, cihat; kampanya, hararetli mücadele / intricate: s.) karışık, sökülmez, müşkül, muğlak, anlaşılması güç; girintili çıkıntılı. / Lagoon:*

82) ---- .More than ninety per cent of the inhabitants were primarily engaged in agriculture. The remainder were fur traders, fishermen, craftsmen, merchants and professional people. The last three groups were also likely to be farmers.

- A) The early settlers in America were faced with a hostile environment and, hence, security was of primary importance
- B) The scarcity of large areas of good farmland and the lack of a large market for their agricultural products forced the early settlers in America to turn to the sea
- C) The economic life of the early colonists in America was essentially based on the land
- D) The great period of colonial migration to America was in the 18th rather than the 17th century
- E) Although African slaves were imported early into Virginia, it was not until the 18th century that their number increased dramatically

83) A network of roads linked cities in Babylonia. Rivers and canals were spanned by bridges or crossed by ferry and were themselves much used for transport. ---- .There were also rafts of wood on inflated skins which could be dismantled at the end of the downstream journey.

- A) Music played a large part in temple worship and in the lives of the people in general
- B) The Babylonians were primarily a nation of merchants and were quick to open trade routes
- C) The country retained its ancient civilisation and cuneiform writing right on to Sassanian times
- D) There was a vaulted building there which may have housed the Hanging Gardens, which were one of the Seven Wonders of the World
- E) Some of the boats used were flat-bottomed barges, very like those seen today on the waterways of Iraq

*Span: f. karışlamak, karış ile ölçmek; bir yandan bir yana uzanmak / dismantle: (f). sökmek, parçalara ayırmak, kaldırmak; eşyasını boşaltmak (ev), silâhtan tecrit etmek, arma veya silâhlarını almak / retain: f. alıkoymak tutmak, elinde bulundurmak; ücretle tutmak (avukat, uzman); akılda tutmak unutmamak / vault: f. kemer yapmak, üstüne kemer çevirmek / barge: (i), (f). mavna, salapurya; saltanat kayığı*

84) Roof design varies with geography and climate. In northern countries they slope steeply for quicker dispersal of melting snow. ---- .On the southern shores of the Mediterranean and in hot climates, flat roofs are the common type.

- A) In temperate zones roofs do not slope so steeply, as excessive snow is rare
- B) A well-designed roof will carry rain water well away from the house
- C) The upkeep of roofs of all descriptions is quite expensive
- D) There are usually pipes, too, to carry rain water to ground level
- E) In factories, roof structures are very often of steel

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**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

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