

TEST 3

All the housewives who went to the new supermarket had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer of the week. For several weeks Mrs. Edwards hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer. Unlike her friends, she never gave up hope. The cupboards in her kitchen were full of things which she did not need. One Friday morning, after she had finished her shopping and had taken it to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy any tea. She dashed back to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the cash desk. As she did so, she saw the manager of the supermarket approach her. "Madam," he said, holding out his hand, "I want to congratulate you! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free!

1. It is clear from the passage that

- A) Mrs. Edwards always went to the supermarket on Friday morning
- B) Mrs. Edwards used to go shopping with her friends
- C) the housewives who went to the supermarket were all friends of Mrs. Edwards
- D) Mrs. Edwards' friends stopped thinking there was a possibility that they would win
- E) Mrs. Edwards never shopped at any other supermarket

2. The supermarket's prize would be

- A) no charge for the items in the shopping basket at the time of paying
- B) to receive a week's worth of free shopping
- C) to go round the supermarket on a particular day and fill a basket with shopping, free of charge
- D) certain goods, chosen by the supermarket, free of charge
- E) to be able to shop in the supermarket, free of charge, for a week

3. The unfortunate point of the passage is that Mrs. Edwards.....

- A) was not supported by her friends in her endeavours
- B) only had one item in her basket on the day she won
- C) had to make a second trip to the supermarket on Friday morning
- D) failed to be the lucky customer for several weeks
- E) had too much unnecessary stuff in her cupboards

Although there are designs that have come in for a good deal of abuse, true modern furniture design is both simple and efficient. It aims at relating methods of construction to real needs. In Victorian times, however, design got out of touch with life. Needless ornamentation made us forget what furniture was really for. Modern design has stripped away all that is inessential. Its purpose is not to astonish, but to provide us with what is pleasing and useful. A piece of really fine modern furniture should never be seen in isolation, but as part of a setting. Only then can we judge its shape, colour, and utility.

4. According to the writer, good quality modern furniture

- A) can not be judged by its shape and colour
- B) has a lot of inessential ornamentation
- C) amazes us because it is both pleasing and useful
- D) has never been abused because of its design
- E) can only be properly appreciated when it is placed in context

5. According to the passage, some modern furniture

- A) is constructed in the same way as Victorian
- B) only looks good when it's on its own
- C) has received negative criticism
- D) is not in touch with the needs of today
- E) is too ornamental to be useful

6. The writer states that Victorian furniture design

- A) was decorated to a degree which distracted from its use
- B) was appreciated for its efficiency and simplicity.
- C) was rarely useful and never pleasing
- D) was ornamented in a way which was very pleasant
- E) never included anything but the most essential features

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Many people who commit suicide shoot themselves, usually with a handgun. Other common methods, in decreasing order of frequency, include drug overdose — primarily drugs prescribed by physicians — cutting and stabbing, jumping from high places, inhaling poisonous gas, hanging, and drowning. Experts believe that suicide statistics are grimmer than reported. They contend that numerous suicides are - categorized as accidents, so as to spare families.

7. We can conclude from the passage that

- A) the commonest way of committing suicide is drug overdose
- B) drowning is the least common way of committing suicide
- C) jumping from high places is used less frequently than inhaling poisonous gas
- D) non-prescription drugs are commonly used for committing suicide
- E) in committing suicide, drug overdose ranks higher than shooting

8. We can Infer from the statement in the passage that

- A) experts blame the increase in the suicide rate on families
- B) gun ownership should be strictly controlled
- C) physicians should be careful as to which medicine to prescribe
- D) death in an accident is preferable for the families than by suicide
- E) committing suicide is decreasing nowadays

9. According to experts,

- A) the rate of suicide is not as high as reported in the statistics
- B) accidents are sometimes counted as suicides
- C) families play an important part in the increase in the suicide rate
- D) the suicide rate has reached a serious extent
- E) suicide statistics do not reflect the actual rate

Unless you loathe the place you're leaving, packing to go is nothing but an entirely unpleasant experience. There is never, on any occasion, enough time. The whole operation is at first wisely and efficiently planned, with careful attention to detail. Several days in advance the first steps are taken. Old letters are read again and many are laid aside for destruction. Letters with the new address are written to friends. You find yourself struggling with something till the last minute, but still feel as if you should be doing more. But how really enjoyable is the unpacking to stay that follows! For there is now limitless time in which to make a new and delightful home.

10. The writer states that planning your move Well in advance

- A) gives you plenty of time to enjoy reading your old letters again means
- B) that the whole operation can be carried out efficiently doesn't prevent
- C) doesn't prevent you from having last minute work to do
- D) is advisable if you have a lot of friends requiring your change of address
- E) turns an unpleasant experience into an enjoyable one

11. The writer finds unpacking enjoyable because

- A) his new house is more delightful than the old
- B) he has at last thrown out all his old letters
- C) he loathed the house he left
- D) time is not restricted
- E) it shows the struggle involved in packing efficiently was worthwhile

12. According to the writer, packing to move

- A) can only be efficiently handled if enough time is taken
- B) should not be left to the last minute
- C) has to be done step by step
- D) must not be started before letters advising the change of address have been sent
- E) can only be pleasant if you hate your old house

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Imagination is the capacity to form mental pictures of past experiences or to create mental pictures of situations or conditions that have not actually been experienced. The first kind is reproductive imagination; the second is productive, or creative, imagination. Imagining is closely related to remembering, but remembering always refers to past events, and so cannot be creative. Remembering involves the quality of recognition that is often absent in the process of imagination. Imagination is an important ability. It enables people to span the past and the future, and is useful to both the enjoyment and creation of art. Imagination is essential in writing novels, just as it is in reading them.

13. The main difference between the two types of imagination described above is that

- A) one type produces abstract ideas, the other produces visual images
- B) one involves things that have actually happened, the other doesn't
- C) the reproductive type is considered creative, while the productive isn't
- D) reproductive imagination is clearly the more important of the two
- E) only one of them actually involves real mental effort and ability

14. According to the passage, remembering

- A) is essential in the mental process known as imagining
- B) the past is easier than trying to imagine the future
- C) involves nearly as much recognition as imagining does
- D) can be called a quality, while imagining is an ability
- E) is similar to imagining but can only apply to past events

15. It's clearly stated in the passage that novels

- A) are the most imaginative of all the types of writing produced
- B) take a lot more effort to be read than they do to be written
- C) should only be read by people with very active imaginations
- D) cannot be produced without using imagination but can be read
- E) require just as much imagination from the reader as from the writer

Thomas Edison was probably the greatest inventor in history. He had only three months of formal schooling, but he changed the lives of millions with such inventions as the electric bulb. Edison, who patented more than 1,100 inventions in 60 years, defined genius as " 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." He demonstrated this belief by working for days at a time, stopping only briefly to sleep. Everything interested Edison. He came close to the invention of the radio, and predicted the use of atomic energy. Edison always tried to develop devices that would work under ordinary conditions, could not easily get out of order, and were easy to repair. He also improved the inventions of other people, which included the telephone, the typewriter and electric-powered trains.

16. According to the passage, Edison believed that in making his inventions,

- A) he was not as lucky as some other inventors of his time
- B) he got a lot of inspiration from repairing broken appliances
- C) he sometimes needed the assistance of another inventor
- D) working hard played a much greater role than did inspiration
- E) the inspiration came from the practical necessities of life

17. The author tells us that though Edison didn't invent the radio,

- A) he managed to improve it after it had been invented
- B) he predicted that people would one day be using it
- C) he nearly did — it was one of the things he was interested in
- D) he found a job repairing them once they had been produced
- E) he had better luck with the invention of atomic energy

18. We learn from the passage that, ironically, the genius Edison

- A) patented inventions at the rate of 20 per year until his death
- B) had very little formal education during his lifetime
- C) is best-known for the invention of the radio
- D) is sometimes referred to as the greatest inventor in history
- E) affected the lives of millions very little with some of his inventions

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

The Zambezi Valley has been inhabited since the first hunter-gatherers lived there, and Bantu-speaking Iron-Age farmers have navigated the river for centuries. Numerous Iron Age sites are scattered along the Zambezi, including the Ingombe Ilede burial site near Chirundi, which shows that external trade had reached far up the river by the sixth century. Later, Muslim merchants traded up the river for gold and ivory. At the point where the Zambezi meets the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama supposedly found Arab boats laden with gold dust. The news of this attracted large numbers of Portuguese fortune seekers, who spent four centuries on the lower Zambezi in search of riches.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the first people in the Zambezi Valley

- A) were quite primitive and hadn't even developed agriculture
- B) arrived in the area sometime between the years 500 and 600
- C) were very good at navigating the river
- D) had the ability to make things from iron before coming to the valley
- E) left when the Bantu-speaking people got there in the Iron Age

20. It's clear from the passage that

- A) early Muslim traders were only interested in gold dust
- B) there was trade in the Zambezi Valley before the Muslims got there
- C) Vasco de Gama was the first person to trade with the Zambezi people
- D) many people have become rich from the gold found near the Zambezi River
- E) the people of the Zambezi Valley were already Muslim in the sixth century

21. The writer explains that the European presence in the Zambezi Valley

- A) came as a result of fighting between Christians and Muslims
- B) resulted in large amounts of money being sent to Portugal
- C) caused the gold supplies in the area to become exhausted
- D) was primarily motivated by the desire to become wealthy
- E) cost the Portuguese government a large amount of money

Immunity is the ability of a person to resist or overcome a disease. The blood contains certain substances called antibodies that make immunity possible. The body produces these antibodies, which light and destroy the bacteria and viruses that cause disease. Each type of antibody is effective against only one particular disease. No person has immunity or resistance to all diseases. Immunity can be either natural or acquired. Natural immunity is that which a person is born with and can vary even within a community. Acquired immunity is that which results from a person having had a disease or having been vaccinated by being injected with dead or weak viruses or bacteria. In recent times, many diseases have been eliminated through this type of immunity.

22. We learn from the passage that an antibody

- A) is a naturally produced substance in the body which protects it against disease
- B) is very powerful and thus effective against more than one type of illness
- C) is the reason why a certain disease is caused in the body
- D) can eliminate all disease from a given community if it is powerful enough
- E) is a harmless substance introduced into the body by way of vaccination

23. As explained in the passage, a person

- A) with a strong immune system has developed it after he or she has suffered from a disease
- B) has no alternative but to have injections in order to avoid being affected by viruses
- C) might still catch a disease even if he or she is vaccinated against that disease
- D) might be naturally resistant to one disease and have no immunity to another
- E) develops a better immunity by being vaccinated than through having had an illness

24. It's clear from the passage that vaccines

- A) provide a better immunity than catching an illness does
- B) are used to cure diseases brought on by vaccination
- C) can only protect against weakened forms of disease
- D) make people ill as often as they cure them of disease
- E) have enabled people to get rid of certain sorts of illnesses

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Imperialism is a national policy that favours extending power or control over another country or its colonies. Nations can expand by force, or by peacefully absorbing another area. They may extend their power by economic, political or military means. Imperialism is as old as history. Ancient Rome spread its laws, customs and language throughout a large portion of the known world by force. The great empires of France, Spain and England began through trade. To insure the security of this trade, the so-called mother countries gained political control of many territories and created colonies all over the world. An imperialistic nation might also lend money to another country and in return get concessions, which may include having a say in how, and by whom, the debtor country is governed.

25. Imperialism, as described in the passage,

- A) was invented by the Roman Empire, which was extremely good at it
- B) always requires the cooperation of politicians, businessmen and soldiers
- C) is a governmental philosophy that entails the control of one country over another
- D) describes the influence held by colonies over their mother countries
- E) benefits the entire world as it encourages trade and military security

26. It's clear from the passage that trade

- A) gives most colonies the chance to compete with their mother countries
- B) provides security for imperialistic nations, their colonies and territories
- C) helped create some great empires and caused them to establish colonies
- D) is only possible when one country has political control over another
- E) cannot be carried out without the protection of a strong military force

27. The passage tells us that, in addition to using the military,

- A) a country can expand its influence by lending money and creating debt
- B) imperialist countries often get richer by refusing to pay off their loans
- C) some countries grow in power by forcing others to lend them money
- D) the wealthiest countries are able to pay other countries to fight for them
- E) a nation might become more powerful by borrowing foreign money

Night animals occupy special places in African mythology. One which can often be heard or seen after dark is the hyena, which is said to be the companion of witches. In addition to their alleged supernatural powers, hyenas have strong jaws, and teeth, which can crunch the hardest bones or rip open the toughest skins. Even sharp-beaked birds like the vulture have to wait until hyenas arrive if they are to eat such a tough-skinned animal as an elephant. Hyenas don't only eat already dead animals, however, and are capable of hunting down animals as large as buffaloes and zebras. Though they are successful hunters, hyenas are even better known for the strange sounds they make. Their common call is a howl, while their famous laugh is only heard when they are consuming a kill.

28. We understand from the passage that hyenas

- A) are preferred by African witches to cats as they are stronger
- B) have such powerful jaws and teeth because of the help of witches
- C) use the power given to them by witches to catch and devour their prey
- D) are thought, by some people, to have powers that aren't wholly natural
- E) don't actually exist but are found in African tales about the supernatural

29. We learn from the passage that hyenas

- A) would be capable of killing even elephants if they lived in the same habitat
- B) are, without a doubt, the best hunters in the areas which are inhabited by them
- C) must often fight with vultures in order to get the food that they need to eat
- D) prefer the taste of freshly-killed meat to that of dead animals
- E) will eat the meat of animals they have killed as well as that of those already dead

30. It can be inferred from the passage that the hyena's sounds

- A) can only be heard while the animals are having a meal
- B) are actually strong enough to kill some very large animals
- C) don't sound very different from those made by other animals
- D) cause people to laugh, as they are rather humorous
- E) are most likely to be heard between sunset and sunrise

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Those who suffer from triskaidekaphobia are guaranteed a day of terror whenever the thirteenth of the month happens to fall on a Friday. A recent survey in Britain revealed that 41 percent of adults admitted to feeling "uncomfortable" every Friday the thirteenth, while 4 percent actually lived in dread of it. Phobias are personalised inner feelings of fear. There are about thirty known in Britain, among them claustrophobia — a fear of confined spaces; arachnophobia — a fear of spiders; and hydrophobia — a fear of water. Although they are common mental disorders that can affect anyone at any time, phobias in their mildest form may cause only anxiety-induced symptoms, such as headaches, sweating, nausea or dizziness. At their worst, they can take control of lives, strain relationships and ruin careers.

31. According to the author's sources, triskaidekaphobia

- A) seriously affects 4 percent of the adults in Britain
- B) affects all but 4 percent of Britain's population
- C) is a word understood by only 45 percent of British adults
- D) has only recently been shown to be a serious phobia
- E) is the most terrifying of all phobias known in Britain

32. It is clear from this passage that phobias

- A) tend to start when adults reach the age of about thirty
- B) cause their sufferers to feel some degree of anxiety
- C) are much more prevalent in Britain than in other places
- D) about water, spiders and confined spaces are the most serious
- E) affect about 45 percent of the adult population in Britain

33. We can conclude from the passage that phobias

- A) are one of the most serious forms of mental illness
- B) can have extremely destructive effects on people's lives
- C) aren't a serious cause of concern to those who suffer from them
- D) are a particularly rare form of mental illness
- E) can be caused by a wide variety of physical problems

The citizens of London have for over nine centuries held and exercised special rights and privileges, such as the right to elect their own Lord Mayor to lead the city. The "Square Mile", as the City of London is often called, is, in fact, 677 acres, within which live a mere 6,500 permanent residents, although an additional working population of about 350,000 pours into its offices daily. It is a governing body in its own right, for it has its own Parliament, and even its own police force. Within its perimeter it encloses St. Paul's Cathedral, Guildhall and the Bank of England — but not the Tower of London, which was excluded in the 17th century.

34. It's clear from the passage that Londoners

- A) have been choosing their own leader for nearly a millennium
- B) are obliged to do whatever the Lord Mayor of the city orders
- C) are not subject to the usual laws of the United Kingdom
- D) were the first people in the world to hold free elections
- E) are not capable of ruling themselves without a mayor

35. According to the figures in the passage,

- A) everybody living in London owns close to ten acres of property
- B) in the British system of measurement, there are 677 acres in a square mile
- C) people coming to London every day to work far outnumber its permanent residents
- D) more than a third of a million Londoners have to work 7 days a week
- E) few of the residents of London actually work within the city limits

36. We can infer from the passage that the Tower of London

- A) was moved to beyond the city walls of London in the 17th century
- B) was considered to be inside the City of London until the 17th century
- C) is not considered to be of any importance by London historians
- D) used to be near the Bank of England before it was moved to its current location
- E) was destroyed some time between the years 1601 and 1700

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Nicknames, from the old word *ekename*, meaning additional name, are known in all cultures and have been used for hundreds of years. At the end of the first millennium, they were in common use by the Vikings. Many of them were simply descriptive: Ketil Flatnose, Hallgard Longlegs... . Among the Turkanas of Kenya it is customary to give descriptive names for a very good reason. The Turkanas are a nomadic people, keeping sheep, goats and camels. It is therefore useful for them to be able to recognise people from a long distance away. Hence nicknames such as "Ichang ichang", meaning "crab", to identify someone who takes quick little steps and "hiproll" for a large woman with a swaying walk are common in everyday use.

37. **The Vikings, as is related in the passage,**
- A) often had some strange physical characteristics
 - B) got the idea of nicknames during travels in Africa
 - C) generally used nicknames instead of first names
 - D) were the first people to make use of nicknames
 - E) were already using nicknames over 1000 years ago
38. **It is clear from the passage that the Turkanas of Kenya**
- A) have better eyesight than most other people in Africa
 - B) cannot even recognise the people of their own tribe
 - C) have no fixed residence and live by raising animals
 - D) don't have first names, so they are known by nicknames
 - E) are very good at seeing people who are far away
39. **From, the examples given in the passage, one can infer that many Turkana nicknames**
- A) are based on the way a person moves about
 - B) are rather insulting to the person so named
 - C) are based on the animals the people look after
 - D) are used to identify strangers or foreigners
 - E) refer to people whose real names are unknown

The first person across the threshold on the first day of New Year is traditionally of great symbolic significance in many parts of England as (lie person is thought to set the pattern for the year to come. If he is unlucky, poor or sick, he is bound to bring bad luck, poverty, sickness or all three to the house. In certain parts of the country, the very worst omen used to be the accidental arrival of any woman on the doorstep as the first visitor of the New Year though she was, and still is, acceptable in parts of Scotland and Wales. Normally, however, families choose a suitable man to be the first visitor. This could be a member, or a friend, of the family, who would go out before midnight and come in again immediately after.

40. **According to the passage, in English tradition,**
- A) certain symbols are used to protect visitors from unlucky influences
 - B) the first visitor of the year is considered an indicator of the coming year
 - C) it is not common to accept visitors on the first day of the year
 - D) it is not at all lucky to invite groups of three people inside the house
 - E) it is unlucky to give help to poor or ill people on the first day of the New Year
41. **The author tells us that in parts of England,**
- A) it is considered bad luck to allow foreign women into one's house
 - B) having a woman as the year's first visitor is a sign of bad luck to come
 - C) sick, poor and unlucky people are quite likely to visit at New Year's
 - D) sensible people would never let a woman enter their private homes
 - E) women are thought to be the cause of disease, poverty and misfortune
42. **Because of the superstitions mentioned in the passage, families**
- A) do not allow any member to stay out too long after midnight
 - B) only allow men to enter their homes as visitors
 - C) try to accept only the visitors dressed in formal clothing
 - D) arrange the first visitor of the year rather than leave it to chance
 - E) do not accept any visitors on the first day of the New Year at all

The British brought the tea habit, introduced by the British East India Tea Company, to its North American colonies. They later imposed a heavy tax on the people's daily beverage, an act which was one of the factors that led to the American War of Independence. In protest against this tax, the colonists dumped a valuable cargo of tea into the Boston Harbour in 1773. Following this, coffee gained popularity as the democratic beverage and a symbol of resistance. American patriots plotted their strategies for independence in the coffeehouses of the colonies. Coffee quickly became the favourite drink of the young nation. It moved west with the pioneers. To this day, coffee ranks as the number two drink among American adults, after plain water.

43. We understand that the tax mentioned in the passage
- A) raised funds for the American War of Independence
 - B) resulted from a colonial protest in Boston Harbour
 - C) increased the price of tea and angered the colonists
 - D) applied to all drinks consumed by the colonists
 - E) was designed to reduce the American addiction to tea
44. We learn from the passage that coffee
- A) was the most important cause of the American War of Independence
 - B) is by far the cheapest drink obtainable in the United States
 - C) gained popularity in America before it did so anywhere else
 - D) is only drunk by people in the US with liberal political views
 - E) was a political symbol as well as a beverage in early America
45. The passage makes it clear that today in America,
- A) coffee is the most popular beverage with adults, except water
 - B) people drink more tea than they did in colonial times
 - C) some people refuse to drink tea to protest against the British
 - D) plain water is considered to be better than both tea and coffee
 - E) there are no longer any taxes on common beverages like tea and coffee

When we talk about the standard of living of a country, it is a little like talking about the "average man". No country has a general standard of living for everyone, any more than it has an average citizen. We speak of China and India as having very low living standards, but many Chinese live in great luxury, and some of the world's richest men live in India. The size of the average paycheck is no indication of a country's standard of living. The cost of living varies over the world. The man who earns \$100 a month in one part of the world may live better than one who is paid \$100 a week in another place because his lower wages buy more goods and services to satisfy his needs.

46. The author seems to feel that statistics about what is average
- A) give a good indication of what life is like in different countries
 - B) only apply to those people who work in an official department
 - C) show us how the wealth of a country is distributed among its citizens
 - D) can be very misleading, and perhaps even meaningless
 - E) should apply to everyone, especially, the wealthiest citizens
47. It's clear from the passage that
- A) India is one of the world's richest countries, as is China
 - B) Indians do not have many needs, and thus require little money
 - C) even the world's poorer countries have wealthy individuals
 - D) the lifestyle in China is among the most luxurious in the world
 - E) people are considered rich if they can meet the basic necessities of life
48. We can conclude from the passage that \$100
- A) as the average monthly wage in most parts of the world
 - B) might be a lot of money to some people and little to others
 - C) will not cover a week's expenses of a person in any country in the world
 - D) should satisfy any person's needs, if he's careful with money
 - E) is far too little for most people to live comfortably on

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

A superb system of roads linked all the parts of the Inca Empire with the capital at Cuzco. A road along the coast, three to four metres wide, was marked with stones or mud walls. The highland roads were narrower but required greater engineering skill. Workmen paved the roads with large flat stones and built retaining walls on the steep hillsides. They hung rope bridges across rivers and canyons and built rest stations at regular intervals along the roads. Because of their superior road system, the Incas maintained an efficient postal service. Runners stationed every few kilometres relayed the messages, which sometimes travelled as much as 250 kilometres a day, making it possible to get a letter from one end of the empire to another in just a few days.

49. The highland roads mentioned in the passage

- A) were neither paved nor marked but had some amazing bridges
- B) were the only way to get from the coast to the imperial capital
- C) carried even more traffic than the coastal ones and were better-built
- D) made it possible for the Incas to expand into neighbouring tribes
- E) were less than four metres wide and somewhat difficult to construct

50. According to the passage, letters posted in the Inca Empire

- A) took a minimum of a week to get from one place to another
- B) were delivered rather quickly since the empire was very small
- C) could only be delivered to places within a 250 km distance
- D) were carried by a series of people, all of whom travelled on foot
- E) did not always make it to their destination in a reasonable time

51. It is obvious from the passage that the Inca Empire

- A) was located in a mountainous area and extended to the sea
- B) only had good roads in places covered with flat rocks
- C) had more workmen than any other country at the time
- D) used to have some of the world's most impressive bridges
- E) built its system of roads primarily to ensure an efficient postal system

Indonesia is a country made up of a string of islands between Asia and Australia. It includes parts of the world's second and third largest islands, New Guinea and Borneo; three other large islands and over 3,000 smaller ones. Early explorers called Indonesia the Spice Islands, or the Indies. Christopher Columbus was looking for a westward route to these islands when he discovered America in 1492. European traders developed thriving commercial posts on these islands. The Netherlands controlled some of them for over three centuries and called them the Dutch East Indies, but in 1945, the Indonesians began fighting for independence. It was not until late 1949, however, that they finally achieved their goal of freedom from their European oppressors.

52. The author informs us that Indonesia

- A) is considered to be part of both Australia and Asia
- B) shares its two largest islands with other countries
- C) is the world's largest island country after Australia
- D) owns most of the islands of New Guinea and Borneo
- E) is situated near the Spice Islands and the Indies

53. From the information given in the passage, we can conclude that the Dutch

- A) first seized control in Indonesia some time in the seventeenth century
- B) were by far the most oppressive of all the European colonial powers
- C) still control parts of the society of the now independent Indonesia
- D) granted Indonesia independence without a struggle over fifty years ago
- E) fought against the European oppressors in Indonesia in the 1940s

54. Upon reading the passage, we can assume that

- A) Indonesians did not actively fight for independence until 1945
- B) European explorers were surprised to find European-style trading posts operating in Indonesia
- C) Europeans took spices to the islanders and used them to initiate commerce
- D) The Netherlands was the first country to establish colonies in the islands
- E) Christopher Columbus accidentally arrived at the islands while trying to get to America

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

In the centre of Tokyo's financial district is a shrine to pacify the spirit of Taira no Masakado, a spiteful Japanese warrior who lost a power struggle against the emperor in the year 940 and had his head cut off. Ever since, the ghost is supposed to have brought misfortune on an arrogant establishment. In 1923, the Ministry of Finance decided to tear down the shrine and build offices on the site. The Minister of Finance soon died and worse, the great Kanto earthquake struck, killing 130,000 people. In the 1940s, local officials persuaded the American Occupation forces not to build a car park on the site. Even today, many office workers in nearby banks avoid turning their backs to the shrine.

55. We understand from the passage that in Tokyo,

- A) there are areas which are still occupied by American forces
- B) some people are still careful not to offend the ghost of the warrior
- C) a lot of rebels were beheaded besides the warrior Taira no Masakado
- D) a lot of shrines are situated in the financial centre of the city
- E) warriors used to rebel against the emperor very often

56. It's obvious from the passage that the shrine

- A) will some day be replaced by a tall office block
- B) is looked after well in the hope that it will attract foreign tourists .
- C) is situated in a remote part of Japan's capital city, Tokyo
- D) is believed to help calm down the spirit of Taira no Masakado
- E) was effective in driving the American Occupation forces off

57. The fact that the Minister of Finance decided to tear down the shrine may indicate that

- A) he felt, strong hatred for Taira no Masakado
- B) he did not take the superstition seriously
- C) Japanese economy was not doing well at the time
- D) he wanted to anger the ghost of Taira no Masakado
- E) he was fatally ill and was going to die anyway

The outrage was witnessed by a class full of terrified law students at Northwestern University. An armed robber burst in and mugged the lecturer in the middle of a lecture on policing. After the robber had fled with his briefcase, the surprisingly calm lecturer, who should have been chasing the robber or informing the police of the incident, did neither. Instead, he asked the class to describe the assailant. The results were sobering. The fat or thin robber who was or was not wearing spectacles, was anything from 5 feet 6 inches tall to 6 feet 6 inches tall. His hair was jet black or bleached blond, or it just might have been mousy. He was wearing a denim shirt and blue jeans or a leather jacket and brown corduroys.

58. From the implications in the passage, it seems likely that the lecturer

- A) had something very important in his briefcase
- B) wanted to frighten his students
- C) had planned the "mugging" to make a point
- D) was really a mugger in disguise
- E) was as frightened as his students

59. It is obvious from the passage that the students

- A) were unable to describe the robber accurately
- B) were not very interested in the incident
- C) were upset by how calm their lecturer was
- D) wanted to help the lecturer chase the robber away
- E) knew that the mugging was part of their lecture

60. It seems from the information given in the passage that the lecturer wanted to prove that

- A) his students were unusually unobservant
- B) most robbers carry a gun
- C) robbers can come in all shapes and sizes
- D) university security systems need to be improved
- E) witnesses are often unreliable

In 969, an Arab conqueror came into Egypt. It is said that he marked out the boundaries of a new city with poles. Each pole was joined by a rope on which bells were hung, and it was arranged that at the moment when the astrologers gave the signal that the lucky moment had arrived, the workmen would start digging. While the workmen were waiting for the signal, a large bird perched on one of the ropes and set the bells ringing. Straightaway every workman began to dig. At this moment the planet Mars, which the Arabs call Al-Kahir, was above the horizon, and although this was regarded as a bad omen, it was too late; the work had begun. The new city was called after the planet Mars, 'Kahirah' — meaning 'the victorious' — and out of this, we have derived the modern 'Cairo'.

61. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A) astrologers were responsible for the conquest of what is now Egypt
- B) before 969, another city stood on the site of what is today Cairo
- C) the man who planned the building of Cairo was quite superstitious
- D) luck played a large role in the conquest and development of Cairo
- E) the methods used in building Cairo were the most modern then available

62. According to the plans for the building of Cairo as described in the passage,

- A) the finished city was to have bells situated at various places on its border
- B) astrologers thought the city should be constructed under the protection of Mars
- C) the workers were supposed to have waited until the right time to start working
- D) no work was to be done until a definite signal was given by a certain bird
- E) only workers who were thought to be lucky were allowed to work on the project

63. The story related in the passage

- A) gives supernatural reasons for the unlucky history of Cairo
- B) shows how advanced Arabs were at construction in 969
- C) tells how the Arabs managed to conquer the modern Cairo
- D) explains the origin of the name of the Egyptian city of Cairo
- E) lets us know how the name 'Kahirah' changed to 'Cairo'

Of all of Britain's seaside resorts, Blackpool is the biggest and brashest, the cheapest and most cheerful. Around 12 million people, the equivalent of one-fifth of the country's population, visit it every year, providing jobs for 29,000 people. Even so, Blackpool is struggling. Borough officials estimate that there are about 6% fewer tourists than a decade ago. And despite Blackpool's history of being the holiday haunt of the working class, the Labour Party no longer holds its annual conference there.

64. It is obvious from the passage that Blackpool

- A) is also one of Britain's most important educational centres
- B) is seldom visited by foreign tourists
- C) used to be a major industrial centre
- D) became popular after the Labour Party began to hold its annual conference there
- E) is losing its popularity as a seaside resort

65. It's mentioned in the passage that Blackpool

- A) contributes a huge sum to the overall British economy
- B) is a city whose population is mostly made up of workers
- C) has a population of 12 million, one-fifth of the country's population
- D) is a place where the unemployment rate is the highest in Britain
- E) is known as a holiday destination popular with the working class

66. The author particularly points out that Blackpool

- A) is everyone's favourite holiday spot in Britain
- B) has never been visited by so many people as it is today
- C) is a good place to go to if you are looking for a job
- D) is going through a difficult period in spite of its upbeat image
- E) is now only a small town with little to offer

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

It is a poor subsistence economy encompassing half an island, but it has thousands of expensive four-wheel-drive vehicles and only a few hundred local fishing boats. This peculiar imbalance reflects the rapid changes that East Timor has been through since its people overwhelmingly dared to vote to separate from Indonesia over a year ago. In the weeks after its ballot, eight out of ten of its fishing craft, which form the main part of its economy, were destroyed by pro-Indonesian militias in their determination to cripple the new country at birth. They also destroyed almost everything else of any worth. The four-wheel-drive vehicles arrived with the UN and the waves of international aid workers who are trying to help the East Timorese put their country back together again.

67. We learn from the passage that despite all the expensive cars found in East Timor,

- A) transportation is mainly carried out by boat
- B) boats retain their popularity as a means of transportation
- C) it is an economically depressed place
- D) there are quite a few international aid workers present
- E) the new country has hardly any public transportation

68. The passage tells us that the pro-Indonesian militias

- A) drive around in expensive four-wheel-drive vehicles
- B) attempted to destroy East Timor as soon as it was established
- C) invited international aid workers to East Timor
- D) voted to separate from Indonesia
- E) have been cooperating with the international aid workers

69. It is pointed out in the passage that the economy of East Timor

- A) was one of the strongest in the region before the separation
- B) has enjoyed rapid growth since independence
- C) mainly depends on a few hundred local fishing boats
- D) suffered great loss at the hands of inexperienced officials
- E) is dependent on the sale and servicing of four-wheel-drive vehicles

For centuries the sun's shadow remained the universal measure of time. This was a handy measure since a simple sundial could be made anywhere by anybody without special knowledge or equipment. But there was an obvious limitation. A sundial measures the sun's shadow: no sun, no shadow. A shadow clock was useful only in those parts of the world where there was lots of sunlight, and then it served only when the sun was actually shining. Even when the sun shone brightly, the movement of the sun's shadow was so slow that it would be little help in marking minutes, and useless for signaling seconds.

70. According to the passage, the sundial

- A) is more accurate than most modern clocks
- B) is a useful tool to tell you the time whenever you want
- C) can only be constructed by an expert
- D) is in many ways an inadequate timepiece
- E) can be used anywhere at almost any time

71. We understand from the passage that anyone using a sundial

- A) is unable to tell the time on a cloudy day
- B) must have dealt with astronomy
- C) has to have special knowledge and equipment
- D) is using the only universal measure of time
- E) is probably a professional astronomer

72. It is clear from the passage that the measurements of small units of time is

- A) possible only in parts of the world where there is lots of sunlight
- B) hardly possible with a sundial
- C) one of the advantages of using a sundial
- D) only possible when the sun is shining
- E) only necessary in timing races

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Marco Polo excelled all other known-Christian travellers in his experience, in his product and in his influence. The Franciscan monks went to Mongolia and back in less than three years, and stayed in their roles as missionary-diplomats. Marco Polo's journey lasted twenty-four years. He reached farther than his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to the heart of China. He traversed the whole of China, all the way to the ocean, and he played a variety of roles, becoming the confidant of Kublai Khan and governor of a great Chinese city. He was at home in the language and immersed himself in the daily life and culture of China.

73. **The passage puts forward the idea that Marco Polo**
- A) was better than other travellers of his religion in a number of ways
 - B) converted large numbers of people to Christianity
 - C) was actually a Franciscan monk in disguise
 - D) was the first missionary-diplomat to go as far as Mongolia
 - E) was the greatest traveller of all time
74. **It's stated in the passage that Marco Polo**
- A) was less religious than the Franciscan monks
 - B) only spoke Chinese when he was out of his home
 - C) was more interested in business than in politics
 - D) found the Chinese culture too varied to absorb
 - E) was comfortable at using the Chinese language
75. **It is clear from the passage that Marco Polo's travels in the East**
- A) paved the way for other missionary-diplomats
 - B) were actually made to exploit the riches of the East
 - C) were not to change his basic outlook
 - D) led him to a position of political influence
 - E) were explained in detail in his travel book

Although East Asia's economies clearly have some things in common, economists always enjoy arguing over what these things are. A few years ago, when they were still soaring in unison, one camp attributed their success to strong and wise governments; another emphasized the power of free markets. When they began crashing to earth, starting with Thailand in mid-1997, the two camps changed sides, blaming, respectively, stupid and corrupt governments or hysterical markets. Cultural explanations, too, have been popular through both ups and downs. Among this rich array of theories, one less clever but far more verifiable explanation is often overlooked: the economies of East Asia are, in fact, right next to each other.

76. **We learn from the passage that economists**
- A) are clear about what East Asia's economies have in common
 - B) agree that East Asia's economies are soaring in unison
 - C) disagree about the common factors in East Asia's economies
 - D) have made a lot of money commenting on East Asia's economies
 - E) usually emphasize the power of free markets
77. **The author points out that when the economies of East Asia started to crash in 1997,**
- A) the two camps blamed what they had previously praised
 - B) the theories of economists were useful in limiting the damage
 - C) a lot of people lost money on the stock-exchange
 - D) it was commonly believed to be the fault of Hysterical markets
 - E) countries in other parts of the world were also affected
78. **We can conclude from the author's statements that for him,**
- A) simple explanations are not enough to resolve the problems in East Asia
 - B) there hasn't been enough stress put on cultural explanations
 - C) the downfall of the East Asian economies was inevitable
 - D) a combination of strong government and free markets will always lead to success
 - E) being close to each other is a more significant aspect of the East Asian economies

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

After the death of Ptolemy, the father of modern geography, Christianity conquered the Roman Empire and most of Europe. Then we observe a Europe-wide phenomenon of scholarly amnesia, which dominated the continent from A.D. 300 to at least 1300. During those centuries, Christian faith and dogma suppressed the useful image of the world that had been so slowly, so painfully and so scrupulously drawn by ancient geographers. We no longer find Ptolemy's careful outlines of shores, rivers and mountains, handily overlaid by a grid constructed of the best-known astronomical data. Instead, simple diagrams authoritatively declare the shape of the true world, though they are only religious caricatures.

79. We learn from the passage that Ptolemy

- A) exerted a strong influence on the Christian view of the world
- B) helped to conquer the Roman Empire and most of Europe
- C) had a more accurate view of the world than did the Christians of later centuries
- D) died sometime after the year 300 A.D.
- E) influenced the continent of Europe for about a thousand years

80. The author seems to suggest that Christianity

- A) was exceptionally tolerant in its attitude towards science
- B) was responsible for the suppressing of scientific knowledge
- C) made use of Ptolemy's works in conquering Europe
- D) developed a useful geographical image of the world
- E) directed the scholars to outline shores, rivers and mountains

81. The main focus of the passage is

- A) the slow, painful and scrupulous research of the geographers during the Christian era.
- B) how Ptolemy came to be regarded as the father of modern geography
- C) how Christianity conquered the Roman Empire and most of Europe
- D) the efforts of Christianity to preserve what had previously been discovered
- E) the negative effects of Christianity on the scientific heritage in geography

In 1849, at the age of 28, Dostoevsky was sentenced to death with several others for attending meetings of a group of Utopian socialist intellectuals in St Petersburg. The group was lined up before a firing squad only to be told at the last moment that their sentences had been commuted to exile in Siberia. Dostoevsky spent the next five years in a convict prison at Omsk, an experience which produced his first major novel, "The House of the Dead". This was followed by five years of enforced military service in the garrison at Semey, which was then starting to prosper mildly as a trading town, but was still as remote and inhospitable a place as the Tsarist authorities could think of for rebellious citizens.

82. It is clear from the passage that Dostoevsky

- A) was executed at the age of 28
- B) became a government spy after being threatened with execution
- C) attended social evenings in St Petersburg among the elite
- D) had friends supporting anti-government ideas
- E) had already written great novels by the age of 28

83. According to the passage, after his conviction, Dostoevsky

- A) spent ten years writing his first major novel
- B) had to quit his career as a novelist
- C) was not completely free for a period of ten years
- D) was sent to a place called "The House of the Dead" by prisoners
- E) was in prison first at Omsk, then at Semey

84. We can infer from the passage that Dostoevsky's experience

- A) as a political prisoner influenced at least some of his writing
- B) as a writer made his life as a political prisoner easier
- C) by the age of 28 led him to believe that he would be a successful writer
- D) of almost being executed led to his Utopian socialist beliefs
- E) of military service at Semey was quite pleasant

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

Ever since 1979, when pictures sent back from the two "Voyager" probes revealed that one of Jupiter's moons, Europa, was wrapped in cracked ice, scientists have suspected the existence of an ocean of water beneath its surface. This has excited those interested in searching for extra-terrestrial life. Water is widely regarded as necessary, if not sufficient alone, to sustain living things. Further fly-bys of Europa by "Galileo", a spacecraft that has been in orbit around Jupiter since 1995, have provided additional evidence through more detailed pictures.

85. What scientists have learnt from the evidence sent back from the "Voyager" space probes is that

- A) Europa is one of Jupiter's moons
- B) Europa's surface consists of ice
- C) there is no life in outer space
- D) the largest ocean in the solar system is on Europa
- E) there is life on Europa

86. The passage informs us that water is

- A) Europa's main component
- B) what the "Galileo" spacecraft has been searching for
- C) the only thing that is necessary to support life
- D) an important part of the components required for life
- E) found only on the Earth and Europa

87. Those interested in extra-terrestrial life think that Europa

- A) is the largest of Jupiter's moons
- B) is the only place in the solar system, except the Earth, to harbour life
- C) is a possible future space colony
- D) might support life if it has water
- E) is covered by cracked ice

In 1988, much was made of the fact that Naguib Mahfouz was the first Arab Nobel Prize winner. Mahfouz's award, made at the height of Arab-Israeli peace maneuverings, was a fine example of a literature prize suddenly taking on an unexpected political significance. This process was not without its ironies though. Previously, Mahfouz was severely criticised by the Arab establishment, suspicious of his Western trends and moral teachings in his writing. Then suddenly he found himself being put on postage stamps, and having everything he said publicised and taken seriously. Even his presence at a reading given by some Syrian poets at about this time was quickly marked down as a sign of a thaw in Egyptian-Syrian relations.

88. The Arab establishment's attitude toward Mahfouz

- A) changed after he won the Nobel Prize
- B) altered as a result of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations
- C) has always included a lot of criticism
- D) became less positive after 1988
- E) helped him to be awarded the Nobel Prize

89. It is pointed out in the passage that Nobel Prize for Literature

- A) has been awarded to a number of Arab writers
- B) is not regarded highly by the Arab establishment
- C) caused Naguib Mahfouz to be taken seriously in Israel
- D) is usually given to undeserving writers
- E) is sometimes politically significant

90. We can conclude from the passage that Mahfouz's writing

- A) concerns relations between Egypt and Syria
- B) is often about the Arab-Israeli peace process
- C) sometimes offends some Arabs
- D) is found very aggressive by some readers
- E) is seldom taken seriously in the Arab world

READING / TEST 3 (90 ADET SORU)

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

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