

1. – 14. sorularda boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşün sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz

1. Throughout history, Malta's location has given it great strategic importance and a sequence of powers ---- the Phoenicians, Romans, Fatimid's, Sicilians.

A) shifting  
B) suffering  
C) including  
D) asserting  
E) operating

2. Animal sacrifice is the ---- killing of an animal as part of a religion. It is practiced by many religions as a means of appeasing a god or gods or changing the course of nature.

A) steady  
B) proper  
C) rational  
D) urgent  
E) ritual

3. Sheep and goats are closely related, both are in the subfamily Carnie, and it can be difficult to ---- them from their appearance.

A) distinguish  
B) ignore  
C) reveal  
D) adjust  
E) estimate

4. The Maya were skilled astronomers who used their abilities in this area for both ---- and religious purposes.

A) ambiguous  
B) decisive  
C) practical  
D) adhesive  
E) hindering

5. During the past 40 years, close to 20 percent of the Amazon rain forest has been ---- more than in all the previous 450 years since European colonization began

A) picked up  
B) carried over  
C) sent for  
D) cut down  
E) kept out

6. Clean, fresh drinking water ---- essential to human and other life forms, besides, access to safe drinking water ---- steadily over the last decades in almost every part of the world.

A) was / had improved  
B) might have been / is improving  
C) is / has improved  
D) would be / improved  
E) has been / improves

7. Despite the available funds and resources, the impoverished parts of the world ---- economical and cultural support that they ---- for survival.

A) did not enjoy / needed  
B) would not enjoy / have needed  
C) had not enjoyed / were needed  
D) have not enjoyed / need  
E) do not enjoy / would need

8. Following the Industrial Revolution, perhaps a third ---- the world's economic output is attained ---- manufacturing industries more than agriculture's share.

A) in / at  
B) of / from  
C) out / over  
D) on / in  
E) with / on

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9. An aircraft carrier is a warship designed ---- a primary mission ---- deploying and recovering aircraft, acting as a seagoing airbase.

- A) towards / off  
B) with / on  
C) to / in  
D) for / of  
E) by / over

10. The cities in southwest Asia did not just evolve randomly from the growth of villages and towns into large urban centers ---- they show evidence of careful planning and organization as well.

- A) whether  
B) unless  
C) but  
D) as if  
E) since

11. ---- the wealth Britain was able to collect from her colonies, she would not have become a wealthy nation depending on agriculture alone.

- A) As long as  
B) But for  
C) As if  
D) Because  
E) Though

12. Most armed rebellions have not been against authority in general; ----, they have actually sought to establish a new government in their place.

- A) moreover  
B) lest  
C) however  
D) now that  
E) otherwise

13. ---- steel had been produced by various inefficient methods long before the Renaissance, its use became more common after more efficient production methods were devised in the 17th century.

- A) Moreover  
B) In that  
C) However  
D) Though  
E) Instead

14. It is quite clear that ---- we exploit natural resources extravagantly, ---- the conditions will be conditions for survival in the near future.

- A) either/ or  
B) rather / than  
C) the more / the worse  
D) as / as  
E) such / that

15. ---- European civilization progressed, its social institutions and welfare practices also got more and more refined.

- A) Just as  
B) Although  
C) In that  
D) As  
E) Even so

16. In many parts of the world, especially in East Asian countries, reforestation is increasing the area of forested lands. ----, the amount of woodland has increased in 22 of the world's 50 most forested nations.

- A) Thus  
B) Once  
C) Now that  
D) Even so  
E) Due to



17. – 21 . sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Performed for a political goal – something that many acts of terrorism have in (17) ---- is a political purpose. Terrorism is a political tactic, (18) ---- letter-writing or protesting, which is used by activists (19) ---- they believe that no other means (20) ---- the kind of change they desire. The change is desired (21) ---- badly that failure to achieve change is seen as a worse outcome than the deaths of civilians.

17.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) satisfy | B) common  |
| C) react   | D) respect |
| E) vain    |            |

18.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A) and   | B) as if |
| C) also  | D) like  |
| E) still |          |

19.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| A) nonetheless | B) besides |
| C) when        | D) however |
| E) while       |            |

20.

- A) had affected  
B) could have affected  
C) affected  
D) used to affect  
E) will affect

21.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A) so     | B) just as |
| C) such   | D) more    |
| E) either |            |

22 - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

There are four key industrial economic (22) ---- :the primary sector, largely raw material extraction industries (23) ---- mining and farming; the secondary sector, (24) - --- refinement, construction, and manufacturing; the tertiary sector, (25) ---- deals with services and distribution of manufactured goods; and the quaternary sector, a relatively new type of knowledge industry concentrating (26) ---- technological research, design and development such as computer programming, and biochemistry.

22.

- A) recessions  
B) fluctuations  
C) cautions  
D) segments  
E) faults

23.

- A) although  
B) just as  
C) such as  
D) to illustrate  
E) since

24.

- A) creating  
B) assessing  
C) surviving  
D) involving  
E) promoting

25.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A) when  | B) in which |
| C) that  | D) whose    |
| E) which |             |

26.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| A) on  | B) at   |
| C) to  | D) over |
| E) off |         |



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27. – 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. **Although the earliest type of medicine in some cultures was only limited to the use of certain herbs, -----.**

- A) there could have been other believers of scientific and logical methods of medicine
- B) the exact time and place of it are rather hard to determine due to lack of written records
- C) in other societies there were also religious, ritual and magical treatment applications
- D) natural resources such as herbal remedies have always interested women in general
- E) doctors and medical professionals would not take them into serious consideration

28. **The term animism commonly refers to belief systems -----.**

- A) hence, animism may also attribute souls to natural phenomena, geographic features, everyday objects and manufactured articles.
- B) though animism itself is not a religion in the usual Western sense or in any other western thinking.
- C) since there are many cases in which a state of unconsciousness is explained as due to the absence of the soul.
- D) which attribute souls to animals, plants and other entities, in addition to humans.
- E) no matter what is regarded as due to their soul's visit to distant regions.

29. **---- , with a simplified insight, globalization just refers to growing interconnectedness.**

- A) If some certainly do reject the notion that we have entered a fundamentally new era.
- B) While most detailed conceptions focus on different aspects of growing interdependence.
- C) So long as there is much debate and little consensus on whether globalization is a positive development.
- D) Whether they find evidence that human activity has become interregional or intercontinental in scale.
- E) When the scale and magnitude of global economic interaction appears to be unprecedented.

30. **According to the views of Émile Durkheim, the numerous fields within Sociology focus on ----.**

- A) how and why people are organized in society, either as individuals or as members of associations.
- B) that there are other patterns including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture.
- C) whose living conditions on a given society determined the formation of a group.
- D) since the discipline itself is considered as a branch of social science.
- E) due the fact that there are both resemblances and distinctions in a social group.

31. **---- so long as fierce political controversies remain in the region that retard growth and efficiency.**

- A) The entire continents seems doomed by political struggle and a variety of social unrest.
- B) Southern states in Africa may never enjoy economical prosperity and social reforms.
- C) A great deal of work has to be performed to rehabilitate fundamental services.
- D) Most are still hindered by heavy working conditions and social inequity in Africa.
- E) Affairs such as terrorism and apartheid have been out of question for a long time in the region.

32. **As soon as developments in physics in the 1930s led physicists to believe that nuclear fission could be used as a weapon, ----.**

- A) no one was yet sure what form a fusion based weapon would take.
- B) the Allied nations were concerned that Nazi Germany would develop it first.
- C) the era is still remembered as the age of inventions.
- D) the race for creating the atomic bomb broke out in Europe and the United States.
- E) they would have been the early models of the atomic bomb.

33. **Though it is commonly associated with the production of food through plants, ----.**
- A) the production of goods can also be classified into sub groups form minor to major consumption.
- B) agriculture comprises a variety of food production means such as the production of goods through, animals and other life forms.
- C) agricultural production, accounts for less than five percent of the gross world product.
- D) historical events indicate many other means of food production rather than agriculture.
- E) farming has been another widely benefited method of food production throughout the history.

34. **The first underwater archaeological works in Russia started in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ----.**
- A) since the excavations have gained a great momentum.
- B) as it has had a profound impact on the excavations made on the ground.
- C) but people showed their enthusiasm about the subject very soon.
- D) in which these studies are of great importance to the well-being of that field.
- E) when an ancient harbor was investigated at the Black Sea.

35. **It was through the efforts of the great scientist and Botanist, Joseph Banks, ----.**
- A) that Botany as a science was regarded as a separate field.
- B) whether Botany should have been a sub-branch of chemistry or some other forms of scientific study.
- C) that was one of the world's unknown realms of scientific studies until the early 1800s.
- D) and so further studies followed the works of eminent scientist with respect
- E) who served as naturalist on the Endeavour expedition of Captain James Cook.

36. **As bacterial diseases are highly infectious upon close contact, ----.**
- A) epidemics such as the swine flu and the avian flu had been taken under control.
- B) most governments warn people to avoid public areas such as shopping malls and other places.
- C) it will take a century to make people know about the possible dangers of the epidemic.
- D) deliberate contamination may be another reason why they spread easily.
- E) the diversity of such infections are actually seen in underdeveloped regions.

37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçeye, Türkçe cümlelerin de İngilizceye anlamca en yakın olanını bulunuz.

37. **Some adjustments will have to be made in the law before free trade zones can be made to work effectively.**
- A) Yasalarda gerekli değişiklikler yapıldığı halde, serbest ticaret bölgelerinin hemen faaliyete geçmesi sağlanamadı.
- B) Yasalarda çeşitli düzenlemeler yapılmadan serbest ticaret bölgelerinin verimli bir şekilde çalışması olanaksızdır.
- C) Serbest ticaret bölgelerinin en verimli şekilde çalışmalarını sağlamak için bazı yasal değişikliklerin yapılması gereklidir.
- D) Serbest ticaret bölgelerinin etkili bir şekilde işletilmesi sağlanmadan önce, yasada bazı değişikliklerin yapılması gerekmektedir.
- E) Birçok ticaret bölgesinin karlı bir şekilde işletilmesi için bazı yasal değişikliklerin yapılması şarttır.

38. **In the past, many writers spread their reputation by travelling and lecturing on a variety of public issues.**
- A) Geçmişte şöhretini artırmak isteyen yazarların çoğu, bol bol seyahat ediyor ve çeşitli konulardaki konferanslara katılıyordu.
- B) Geçmişte birçok yazar seyahat ederek ve çeşitli toplumsal konularda konferanslar vererek şöhretini yaymıştır.
- C) Geçmişteki yazarlar, gerek şöhretini artırmak gerekse toplum sorunları ile ilgilenmek için sık sık seyahat ediyordu.
- D) Şöhretini artırmak isteyen pek çok yazar hem seyahat ediyor hem de toplumsal konular üzerinde konuşuyordu.
- E) Yazarların çoğu geçmişte seyahat ederek ve toplumsal konulardaki derslere katılarak şöhrete ulaşıyordu.

39. Some people are of the opinion that privatization should be first implemented in the areas which are a big burden on the budget.

- A) Bazı çevreler, öncelikle bütçe üzerinde etkili olan alanlarda özelleştirmeye gidilmesini savunuyor.
- B) Bütçe üzerinde büyük bir yük olan alanlarda özelleştirmeye gidilmesi düşüncesi bazılarınca kabul ediliyor.
- C) Bazıları, özelleştirmenin öncelikle bütçeye büyük bir yük olan alanlarda uygulanması gerektiği görüşündedir.
- D) Bazıları özelleştirme uygulanırken önceliğin, bütçeye büyük bir yük olan alanlara verilmesini savunuyor.
- E) Bazılarının görüşü, bütçe üzerinde büyük bir etkisi olan alanların özelleştirmeye öncelikle alınması doğrultusundadır.

40. 1970'lerin ortalarında Avrupa'da petrol ithalatının giderek artan maliyeti, ödemeler dengesi ve sanayi ilişkileri üzerinde olumsuz etki yapmıştır.

- A) The balance of payments and industrial relations during the 1970s in Europe fell to a low ebb owing to the increased costs of oil imports.
- B) In the late-1970s in Europe the cost of increased oil imports had a negative effect on the balance of payments and, therefore, on industrial relations.
- C) In Europe in the mid-1970s the increasing cost of oil imports had an adverse effect on the balance of payments and on industrial relations.
- D) The increased cost of oil imports in central Europe in the 1970s upset the balance of payments as well as industrial relations.
- E) The rise in oil prices in the mid-1970s led to industrial problems in Europe and so upset the balance of payments.

41. 20 Mayıs 1980'de yapılan referandumda, Quebec halkı Kanada'dan tamamen ayrılmaya önerisini reddetti.

- A) The complete break between Canada and Quebec followed the referendum held on 20 May 1980.
- B) The people of Quebec, in the referendum held on 20 May 1980, voted on the proposals that they should separate themselves entirely from Canada.
- C) In the referendum held on 20 May 1980, the people of Quebec rejected the proposal to break away completely from Canada.
- D) Following the referendum of 20 May 1980 the people of Quebec proposed a complete break away from Canada.
- E) With the referendum of 20 May 1980 the movement to separate Quebec from Canada finally came to an end.

42. İngiltere'deki hükümet, kamu harcamalarında önemli kesintiler yapması için basın-yayın organlarının baskısı altındadır.

- A) The media played an important role in forcing the British government to make cuts in public expenditure.
- B) In Britain the government was pressurized by the media into making substantial cuts in public expenditure.
- C) In Britain the government's cuts in public expenditure were to a large extent due to pressure from the media.
- D) In Britain the government is under pressure from the media to make substantial cuts in public expenditure.
- E) According to the media, the government of Britain should make substantial cuts in public expenditure.

43. – 46. soruları aşağıda verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

The colonial era in America began in 1607, when about one hundred settlers sent by the Virginia Company arrived at Jamestown, where the British began to settle permanently, which later grew into the Virginia colony. The English merchants who organized the Jamestown colonists expected prosperity or wealth from the venture and they were particularly interested in sources of gold. Not finding great fortune and treasures, the colonists began growing tobacco by 1612 for shipment back to England, which provided a steady economic base for the young settlement. Another settlement occurred in 1620, when the Puritans, English Protestants who opposed the Church of England, traveled across the Atlantic Ocean. They landed in New England and established the Plymouth settlement. Also known as Pilgrims, they came to America seeking religious freedom rather than economic gain. Only a few years after the settlement of Plymouth, more colonists, including non-English settlers, arrived a short distance down the coast. Despite the various kinds of people living in the colonies, the English speakers and their society dominated and their concepts of law and order became widely accepted. By the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, the English settlers had formed the original thirteen colonies, each with its own governor and legislature, but all under control of the British king.



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43. It is stated in the paragraph that colonists in America ----.

- A) were adventurers who did not know about the living conditions of America
- B) consisted solely of British and speakers of English
- C) grew gradually in number and nationality by the 1650s
- D) were opposed by the Church and were labeled as Puritans
- E) had religious targets rather than economical ones

44. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the Plymouth settlement was founded through the open support of the Church of England
- B) gold was abundant in America but early settlers did not know how to mine the item
- C) ethnicity in the first years of the colonial era led to conflicts between different national groups
- D) non-English speakers were not given privileges and democratic rights to express their national identities
- E) not every community settled in America for economical purposes

45. We learn that in the beginnings of the 17<sup>th</sup> century ----.

- A) strong commercial ties existed between America and Britain in various fields
- B) British colonists decisively settled in America for the first time
- C) gold was being mined and that funded the living of the British colonists
- D) not more than a hand full of colonists were able to make a fortune from the gold mining
- E) a great many people, including non-English speakers, settled in Jamestown

64. This passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how early settlers of America managed survival and established sophisticated communities
- B) the concise history of the United States of America and Britain
- C) colonization in America and its impact on colonists and people of the world
- D) the early stages of the colonial era and the diversity of settlers until the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in America
- E) the reasons why colonists settled in specific parts of the American continent

47. – 50. soruları aşağıda verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

History is full of glorious and marvelous civilizations, such as the Egyptian, Roman, Greek, Chinese, Indian and Mayan, all of which dominated their neighboring territories, mostly by military power. But there is also an abundance of historical records indicating that they all eventually faded away through time. Despite the wealth of available information, the exact reasons that brought such civilizations to fade away still remain untouched. Actually in historical texts, invasions, defeats or natural disasters are alleged to be the primary factors leading to their disappearance, yet such assumptions do seem rather straightforward. The great Egyptian civilization could not have disappeared in just a decade, or the Roman Empire must not have collapsed due to the conquests of the Goths. Recent findings have indicated that the non-existence of cultural identity or its being solely local are the key factors that engendered many civilizations to decline and become assimilated by other cultures. Having lost two world wars and most of their population, the Germans never have become assimilated, which falsifies conventional insight to obsolete civilizations.

47. It is stated in the paragraph that although there is quite a lot of information about ancient civilizations ----.

- A) whether these civilizations have ever flourished or not is still a matter of dispute
- B) it has at last been proven that all of them were exposed to a series of event that led to their end
- C) the records that remain from their time seems too controversial to make use of
- D) there are no traces of how the Roman Empire collapsed and what happened to the people of Rome
- E) the real factors that led to their vanishing have not been resolved yet

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

- A) invasions or epidemics have nothing to do with the disappearance of societies
- B) in history there were merely several civilizations that flourished more than others
- C) the ancient way of living was far more different than that of today
- D) the Goths are the actual reason why the Roman Empire collapsed
- E) ancient civilizations usually ruled their realm by military force

49. We gather from the paragraph that Germans are a good example ----.

- A) which can present evidence to how an entire civilization could undergo cultural assimilation due to wars
- B) of the fact that no civilization can be considered to have a common cultural identity
- C) that proves earlier civilizations must have disappeared due the lack of cultural identity
- D) for the writer to maintain that modern and ancient civilization had a variety of common values
- E) which can contribute to our understanding the similarities between eastern and western civilizations

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

- A) all the ancient civilizations that we know today were subject to assimilations through time.
- B) historical records that are available today always describe cultural erosions by invasions or disasters.
- C) the disappearance of the Egyptian civilization and the Romans cannot be explained by historical records.
- D) some of the ancient civilizations had no cultural ties and no cultural identity at all.
- E) whatever one of the ancient civilizations experienced, another would usually be subject to the same fate.



51. – 54. soruları aşağıda verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

Slavery existed as a constant factor in the social and economic life of the Near East and Europe throughout the entire period of ancient history. Though differing greatly in intensity and effects according to time and place, its validity as a system of labor was never seriously questioned. No attempt to abolish it was made by any ancient governments. Nor did any ancient religious body, even Christianity, challenge the right of its believers to own slaves. Greek political philosophy discussed the institution of slavery, but it never became a serious matter and was a condition granted by law or religion. Ancient slavery differed fundamentally from modern slavery in that the problem of race entered into it but slightly and only in theoretical discussion. To the ancient mind slavery was a fixed and accepted element of life, and no moral problem was involved. The slave system of antiquity was a part of a general labor system. Except for the two hundred year period of western plantation slavery, free and slave labor customarily worked side by side with little actual differentiation in respect to wages or treatment.

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51. It is stated in the paragraph that although it contradicts with the political understanding of the ancient Greeks, slavery ----.

- A) had never been applied in the territories that they possessed
- B) was still ensured by law and people did not consider it ethically unacceptable
- C) in neighboring regions never gained ground in that it was considered sinful
- D) was essentially welcomed by the wealthy since it allowed free labor
- E) was one of the basics that Christianity was fundamentally based on

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52. As mentioned in the passage, slavery in ancient times ----.

- A) was never been a matter of dispute among societies who adopted it
- B) caused many controversies among political and religious leaders
- C) was never practiced in that such a concept never existed
- D) was never approved of by sophisticated civilizations
- E) had its roots form religious beliefs and thus spread almost every part of the world rapidly

53. We can conclude from the passage that in western societies, slavery ----.

- A) did not involve plantation but it centered on other various fields in economy
- B) was traditionally regarded as paid work force rather than mandatory
- C) had fewer political and religious supporters than in other places
- D) emerged two hundred years earlier than it did in Greece
- E) lasted for a long period in which paid labor and slaves would work together

54. We gather from the paragraph both ancient governments and religious institutions ----.

- A) worked rather hard to abolish slavery, at which they succeeded ultimately
- B) differed on what grounds they relied on slavery
- C) slavery as a social concept usually followed a fluctuating trend among societies
- D) never stood against slavery and its practice in ancient times
- E) originated in the Near East and then it was adopted by Europeans almost immediately

55. – 58. soruları aşağıda verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

The average life span of any human is known to have been almost 15 years in the early evolutionary ages. After remaining fairly constant for most of the human history, life expectancy, the average number of years a person can expect to live, has nearly become three times as long as in the past century. The maximum life span - the longest number of years a human being can live -has increased spectacularly as well. But, how longer a man can live is a matter that has divided scientists. Scholarly opinion diverges as to whether these increases will continue or whether human longevity is approaching its limit. Through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, improved nutrition and the control of infectious diseases drastically reduced child and infant mortality, which produced astonishing advances in life expectancy. This trend was mirrored in all industrial nations and showed that mortality in all these nations declined exponentially and at a roughly constant rate from 1950 to1994. But, it is still quite clear that immortality is a delusion in that as human beings, we are all programmed to pass away in the end.

55. It is stated in the paragraph that in the early stages of the 1900s ----.

- A) developed nations recorded the highest mortality rates
- B) the life expectancy increased at an amazing level
- C) scientific world started to find out ways by which they can lengthen the life span of a person
- D) people became aware of the fact that they needed more nutrients to be able to survive
- E) the rate of natural deaths considerably declined in prosperous countries

56. We learn from the passage that there remains a controversy over ----.

- A) how long early man could live in the early ages of evolution
- B) by what means developed countries have become able to achieve longer life spans
- C) whether human longevity has exceeded the average of life span of the early man
- D) whether immortality is possible through consumption of improved nutrition
- E) what the limits of human life span could be in the future

57. As far as the writer is concerned “immortality” ----.

- A) is surely something man can never be able to reach
- B) has been a matter of dispute since the very early times
- C) can only be an actuality so long as infectious diseases are eradicated
- D) may be within reach provided that current trends in medicine prevail
- E) was one of the remarkable outcomes of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century

58. The passage is about ----.

- A) the improvements of the average number of years a person can live
- B) the differences between the life expectancy of early man and modern man
- C) criticisms on immortality and mortality of a human being
- D) how the longevity of human could be maximized
- E) the developments in medicine and other sciences that have brought about longer life spans for humans

59. – 62. soruları aşağıda verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

In the early ages, man used simple tools such as spears, stones and similar primitive devices for defense or attacking. Within thousands of years, with the discovery of iron and processing the material, these tools were replaced by weapons as arrows, swords, ballista and etc. Fighting remained constant for many years, but the emergence of the gunpowder transformed warfare radically. Fighting would never be the same again, since gunpowder allowed combat from a distance, which prevented opponents to face each other, and it allowed much more destruction than the world would ever see. Now fighting would be carried out by guns, pistols, and canons and castles and strongholds would not be safe anymore. Surely, that wasn't all the greedy warfare would use. In the course of the Second World War, man discovered a much more efficient way for total destruction; the atomic bomb, by means of which wars could be easily finalized, such as the World War II. Most of us consider the atomic bomb as the final phase warfare has achieved. Yet, in the age we are living, the understanding of weaponry and the arsenal seems to have shifted from contemporary arms to weapons such as terrorism, international loan enterprises, media and globalization, which today's governments use to eliminate their opponents.

59. It is stated in the paragraph that following the discovery of gunpowder, ----.

- A) fighting with simple tools ceased and considerable changes in arts of war followed
- B) innovative developments in other fields were experienced
- C) people abandoned living in castles and that transformed social life in the period
- D) firearms became useless and therefore they were ignored at a large scale
- E) people sought ways to protect themselves and hence stronger castles were built

60. It can be inferred from the passage that to many people, the atomic bomb ----.

- A) could not be regarded as a key agent for finishing a war at an instant
- B) is one of the primary weapons that a nation must possess
- C) is inevitable in order to achieve the power for total destruction
- D) is by no means more destructive than the agents of war that governments facilitate today
- E) ranks as the deadliest weapon that has ever been invented since the early ages

61. We gather from the passage that devices such as media and terrorism ----.

- A) are the most effective agents of war that lead to immediate victory
- B) could be considered as dangerous for both governments and opponents
- C) are considered as two of the weapons that governments today make use of
- D) are interrelated phenomena by all accounts since both are always preferred by regional governments
- E) are generally regarded as the most dangerous weapons history has recorded

62. This passage is all about ----.

- A) how primitive and modern man differs in terms of innovations and arts of war
- B) to what extent the future of warfare will extend
- C) the stages of the development of weapons since the very early times
- D) the variety of weapons that led to the improvement of man in various fields
- E) the similarities between the early stages of weapons and contemporary ones

63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. **Ren:** - Even if the funds are only sufficient for one bridge, I still think it should be here.

**Steve:** ----

**Ren:** - True. But nothing has ever been done for the villages in this area. We can't go on ignoring them.

- A) For geological reasons, this is the obvious site.
- B) Fine. Then, let's make out a report to that effect.
- C) Very well, when shall we start working on it ?
- D) If we start straight away we may finish before the spring rains come.
- E) Why? More people would benefit from a bridge lower down in the valley

64. **Pam:** - Have you heard about the Waltons? Their house was broken into and a lot of things were stolen.

**Molly:** - Yes, and it looks as if they aren't covered by their insurance policy.

**Pam:** ----

**Molly:** - So they thought. But apparently they didn't have the kind of lock they required by the insurance company.

- A) There are a lot of burglaries where they live.
- B) Well, then it serves them right!
- C) I can't believe it.
- D) Really! But I'm sure they said they were properly insured
- E) The insurance company has been very helpful.

65. **Under-secretary:** - We have received reports that the epidemic is spreading in the area.

**Minister:** - Then we must take immediate action.

**Under-secretary:** ----

**Minister:** - Yes, do that.

- A) But we're short of medical staff there.
- B) Then I'll give the orders for doctors and medical supplies to be sent there right away
- C) It seems the children are suffering most.
- D) We have already flown in adequate supplies of food and blankets.
- E) Who else do you think we could consult?

66. **Jack:** - The scale of global warming tells us that something must be done as soon as possible

**Betty:** - So, precautions seem mandatory.

**Jack:** ----

**Betty:** - Neither, actually a more viable solution would be better.

- A) I guess you imply reducing the costs, don't you?
- B) How would long it take to impose sanctions on hazardous goods?
- C) Do you mean enforcing harsh penalties or increasing the costs?
- D) Well, you know I think that's the best solution ever proposed
- E) Can you please be more specific and give some details?

67. **Orkun:** - The developed nations are preaching democracy while doing nothing for that.
- Taner:** - You have a point there, but this is the case when it comes to international relations.
- Orkun:** ----
- Taner:** - Of course not, I do care for those who live with political instability and turmoil.
- A) So you appear not to care for the people living in miserable conditions.
- B) There is a lot to do in the region but no one seems to give a try.
- C) This should not be destiny, thus something must be done as soon as possible.
- D) Absolutely, once we ignore the developments, then we also become accountable for these affairs.
- E) Have you ever thought about what could be done to stop that?

68. – 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

68. **Financial decision-making depends on a process that standardizes the task and provides continuous feedback**
- A) Decision-making on financial matter heavily rely on certain standards and related tasks that lead to criticisms
- B) To be able to make a financial decision, a process which regulates the objective and supplies ongoing comments is required
- C) Any fruitful financial decision will have to be made under specific standards that determine the actual tasks with feedbacks
- D) Processes that relate to economic decisions usually generate some standardized tasks with several feedbacks
- E) As soon as any feedback is submitted, financial decisions could be made through standardized processes

69. **In accordance with the UN reports, the conflict between Israel and Palestine is likely to continue this year.**
- A) It is evident that the conflict between Israel and Palestine has been persistent and unpredictable to the UN reports
- B) The UN officials warn us that the conflict between Israel and Palestine in the following year may be vulnerable and unintended
- C) Whether unresolved issues between Israel and Palestine will remain can best be understood by looking at UN reports
- D) The possibility of conflict between Israel and Palestine will probably persist this year, as regards the reports released by the UN
- E) The disagreements between Israel and Palestine seemed alarming in the current year in accordance with a report released by the UN

70. **Specialists in climatology forecast that the global temperatures may either rise sharply or fall dramatically.**
- A) To some climatologists, whereas in some areas temperatures show a tendency to rise abruptly, in other places dramatic falls will be seen
- B) Experts on global temperatures hold the belief that extreme rises and falls are indispensable in the future
- C) The fact that global temperatures not only rise remarkably but also fall below standards has been reminded by experts on climate changes
- D) It has been predicted by experts in climate affairs that there may be considerable rises or steep decline in global temperatures
- E) Analysts in climatology warn us that there will be global temperature extremes in the near future

71. **Many people believed that Edison and Tesla had almost none in common, but they were wrong.**
- A) Edison and Tesla were very different from each other, so everybody believed them.
- B) Edison and Tesla were believed to have had little in common by most people, which wasn't true at all
- C) A lot of people were of the opinion that Edison and Tesla never had similar ideas.
- D) Few people acknowledged that Edison was superior to Tesla but they had the same talents.
- E) Nobody realized that the most common property of Edison and Tesla was their different personalities.

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. In ancient times, the most commonly used building style was the post and lintel. This way of building was of course limited in the weight it could carry and therefore the span between the supports. ---- . With these methods, the Romans were able to construct bigger temples and buildings than ever before. Roman architects used three types of columns throughout their long history. The first and most basic type was called the Doric Style.

- A) Arches were used not just for their immense support capabilities but as well for their power to amaze and glorify
- B) The Roman Architecture changed all of it and advanced this by introducing new methods of architecture; "The Columns" and "The Arches"
- C) Early engineering and construction methods were limited and thus only simple sized constructions could be erected
- D) Romans were notable for not only their military skills, but also for their knowledge in engineering
- E) The superiority of Romans in fine arts actually dependent on several distinct artistic methods.

73. On a linguistic map of the world, most of the great language families occupy one distinct and restricted territory. ---- . Either comprises a wider geographical realm, which makes them widely spoken. In modern times the Indo-European languages have spread across the globe - to North and South America, Australia and New Zealand - as a result of European colonialism. Finno-Ugric is a group of languages that are spread over a great part of Asia in the Uralic language family, comprising the Finno-Permic and Ugric language families.

- A) But, the two exceptions are the Indo-European and the Finno-Ugric groups.
- B) A shared linguistic family does not imply any racial link, though in modern times this distinction has often been blurred
- C) Another linguistic group, of significance in the early history of west Asia and still of great importance today, is the Semitic family of languages.
- D) The most widespread group of languages today is the Indo-European, spoken by half the world's population.
- E) The ongoing struggle between languages is a process very similar to evolution.

74. ---- . Various gods, myths, and superstitions are just a few examples that our ancestors believed in. Ancient man probably had many reasons to account for such phenomena. Moreover, despite the contemporary scientific gadgets and data, we are actually no different from them whatsoever. Ghosts, fairy tales and several creatures were believed to exist until recent years. Aliens from outer galaxies and UFOs are just recent examples of today's supernatural beliefs.

- A) Religions and particular beliefs were dominant in ancient civilizations until the rise of modern sciences.
- B) How the unknown or paranormal occurrences should be defined is a controversy
- C) The unknown, or the undefined, has always been charming for people from the early man to the modern one
- D) The more one believes in superstitions, the more he will be involved in undefined phenomena
- E) Mythology and legends are now by no means any appeal to people

75. Mona Lisa is a 16<sup>th</sup> century portrait painted in oil on a popular panel by Leonardo da Vinci during the Italian Renaissance. The work is owned by the Government of France and is on the wall in the Louvre in Paris. It is perhaps the most famous and iconic painting in the world. - ---- . The ambiguity of the sitter's expression, the monumentality of the half-figure composition, and the subtle modeling of forms and atmospheric illusionism are qualities that have contributed to the painting's continuing fascination.

- A) Da Vinci began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503, during the Italian Renaissance and, according to Vasari.
- B) The painting is a half-length portrait and depicts a woman whose expression is often described as enigmatic
- C) Mona Lisa was not well known until the mid-19th century when artists of the emerging Symbolist movement began to appreciate it.
- D) These illustrations stem from a description by Giorgio Vasari in his biography of Da Vinci published in 1550, 31 years after the artist's death
- E) At his death in 1525, da Vinci's assistant Salai owned the portrait named in his personal papers la Gioconda which had been bequeathed to him by the artist

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) We often consider ourselves smarter than the previous generations. (II) Computers have lessened physical barriers and made trade easier. (III) If we are so, where are the geniuses of our day, like Leonardo Da Vinci, Aristotle, Newton or Einstein? (IV) The answer would probably be "in computers" (V) Those people such as Newton and Einstein conducted their studies with almost primitive tools, with which we could do nothing at all.

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

77. (I) The 1990s represented an economic boom provided by the so-called Asian Tigers, such as South Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan. (II) China and Venezuela are countries that became dominant in international politics (III) Low costs of labor and low taxes made those Asian countries undeniable for international producers. (IV) Moreover, local governments provided these producers many privileges that they cannot enjoy anywhere else. (V) Today, the rate of their economic prosperity seems far above than it used to be by 1990s.

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

78. (I) Overseas air planes have made transportation easier and communities closer. (II) With thousands of international flights, millions of people are carried into different countries or even different continents. (III) Yet, these flights carry something else too. (IV) Viruses also travel the same distances with people. (V) Only in 2009 have there been more than 5000 swine flu cases in Europe alone.

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

79. (I) With archeological findings, sociologists and anthropologist are able to make depictions of the past. (II) In general terms the field of anthropology is divided into three fields; Biological anthropology, Cultural anthropology, and Archaeology (III) Biological anthropology includes the study of human evolution, human evolutionary biology, and population genetics. (IV) Cultural anthropology is often based on ethnography, a kind of writing used throughout anthropology to present data on a particular people or folk. (V) Archaeology is the study of human material culture, including artifacts carefully gathered.

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

80. (I) Acid rain has many ecological effects, but none is greater than its impact on lakes, streams, wetlands, and other aquatic environments. (II) It turns the waters into an acidic combination and causes them to absorb the aluminum that makes its way from soil into lakes and streams. (III) Most rains occur in the form of snow, fog, and tiny bits of dry material that settle to Earth. (IV) This combination makes waters toxic to crayfish, clams, fish, and other aquatic animals. (V) Besides, It robs the soil of essential nutrients and releases aluminum in the soil, which makes it hard for trees to take up water.

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



TEST BİTTİ

LÜTFEN CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

