

YDS

DENEME SINAVI



 **Karacan**
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1. – 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Ecology is becoming more and more important in Beijing, because the polluted air is one of the major ---- of the city.
- A) interactions B) drawbacks
C) wrecks D) objectives
E) assemblies
2. Unlike İstanbul, which is a densely populated city, Artvin is ---- populated on the northeast end of Turkey.
- A) merely B) ambivalently
C) divisively D) primarily
E) sparsely
3. Over decades of research, scientists and medical practitioners have provided ---- evidence that cancer and many other devastating diseases originate in cells that have lost the ability to regulate their own behaviour.
- A) incontrovertible B) extended
C) attainable D) adverse
E) incompatible
4. For fear of a civil war there within the following ten days, the Prime Minister ---- his official trip to that country for a month.
- A) released B) envisioned
C) flattered D) deferred
E) curbed
5. Some writers are so much ---- with writing that they often tend to ignore their families as a result of their incredible devotion to their work.
- A) put up B) made up
C) taken up D) kept up
E) brought up

6. The date of 18 December 2010 ---- the beginning of a revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests in the Arab world, but it is not possible to predict an exact date for its ending as this wave ---- gradually since that date.
- A) marked / has grown
B) is marked / is growing
C) marks / has been growing
D) had marked / grew
E) has been marked / may have grown
7. Most African countries increasingly ---- food imports to meet their food needs and ensuring food security.
- A) keep up B) rely on
C) drop out D) bring about
E) run out
8. Titan is the only known natural satellite in the Solar System that is known ---- a fully developed atmosphere that ---- of more than trace gases.
- A) to have been having / has consisted
B) to have had / has consisted
C) having / consisted
D) d) to be having / will consist
E) to have / consists
9. Every gallon of gasoline your vehicle ---- puts about 20 pounds of CO2 into the atmosphere- the average vehicle ---- around 6 to 9 tons of CO2 each year.
- A) burns / emits
B) burnt / emitted
C) has burnt / is emitting
D) is burning / has emitted
E) would burn / will emit
10. Upon the closure of the theatres due to the plague in 1593 and 1594, Shakespeare published two narrative poems ---- erotic themes, Venus and Adonis and The Rape of Lucrece, dedicating them ---- the Earl of Southampton.
- A) with / for B) on / to
C) under / by D) about / from
E) by / after

11. Farming in Ireland has a history that goes back ---- the very beginnings of human settlement, but the way the soil is farmed has undergone radical changes ---- the earliest days onwards.

- A) in / of B) to / from
C) at / about D) on / with
E) into / since

12. It is ---- the salt carried from the land into the sea melts continuously in it that the saltiness of the sea either remains constant or increases.

- A) accordingly B) owing to
C) so much D) not only
E) because

13. ---- there has been a reduction on inflation, prices are constantly going up as evidenced by recent increase in transport fares

- A) Despite B) Inasmuch as
C) Unless D) Even though
E) So long as

14. ---- air pollution is combined with other environmental stresses, ---- low winter temperatures, prolonged droughts and certain diseases, it can cause plants to decline and die.

- A) If / as
B) Although / like
C) Because / as such
D) When / such as
E) Even if / such

15. Psychological birth of the individual is often referred to as the separation-individuation process, ---- one establishes a sense of separateness from, and relation to, a world of reality.

- A) but B) which
C) in which D) for this reason
E) as if

16. The general symptoms of forest decline are reduced vigour and growth, ---- some plants exhibit specific symptoms, such as yellowing of needles in conifers.

- A) so B) but C) or
D) for E) even

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

The cliché about majoring in humanities is that it's a lovely way to spend four years of college and poor way to land a (17) ---- job. To some extent, that cliché may be true. On the whole, humanities grads earn less than students who study disciplines like business or engineering. (18) ---- say the statistics. But the Association of American Colleges and Universities would like you (19) ---- that getting a degree in English or History, (20) ---- perhaps not the most financially rewarding choice, doesn't require an oath of poverty either. (21) ---- a lifetime, they note, typical humanities and social science majors earn similarly to graduates who study practical, pre-professional fields such as education or nursing.

17.

- A) wearisome B) lucrative
C) tough D) tedious
E) dull

18.

- A) So B) Nor
C) Yet D) Even
E) Neither

19.

- A) know B) knowing
C) have known D) to have known
E) to know

20.

- A) as B) due to C) while
D) if E) until

21.

- A) Under B) Among
C) With D) Over
E) Across

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

Maxine Kumin is accepted as one of the best Jewish American poets of her time. (20) ---- a Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for her work in "Up Country", she is usually compared (21) ---- Anne Sexton, who was a fellow American confessionalist poet. Since confessionalist poets (22) ---- their subjects from their personal experiences in their own lives, Kumin, not unlike Sexton, discusses the inner lives of her characters in her personal poems. She is (23) ---- considered a naturalist feminist because she (24) ---- the utmost importance to ecological things, such as plants, animals and the overall environment surrounding her.

22.

- A) Won
B) To have won
C) To win
D) Having won
E) Being won

23.

- A) into
B) for
C) to
D) over
E) by

24.

- A) take
B) would have taken
C) took
D) have been taken
E) are taken

25.

- A) however
B) no sooner
C) too
D) ever
E) also

26.

- A) endures
B) increases
C) attaches
D) diminishes
E) gains

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

27. **Many Syrians in fear of a war in their geography have already started to accumulate food and save money ----**

- A) after it was announced on TV that the world was on the edge of a third world war
B) in case they might not be able to find enough of them in case of its outbreak
C) but it isn't certain yet how his war against drought and poverty will affect the country
D) and thus the war on global famine seems to have urged many alike to be wasteful in their kitchens in particular
E) since geography has always been a branch of science dealing with the frontiers of countries

28. **It was not just during the later days of World War II that Uranium-235 was used, ----**

- A) though uranium is primarily used to fuel the nuclear power plants in the civilian life
B) also Uranium-238 had been considered for an attack on the enemy targets
C) in case of the disproportionate retaliation from the enemy forces who might have used a more powerful one
D) but it was employed in the Cold War, as well, to produce nuclear weapons
E) however World War I saw more lethal weapons of mass destruction

29. **Benedict's assertion is that all parts of culture are related and reflect the same values and beliefs, ----**

- A) which means that culture is one, each part evincing the whole
B) otherwise her ideas would not have been so widely accepted in the late 20th century
C) but culture has been defined in many other ways that agree or disagree with them
D) therefore folklore is the best field of study for those who want to do research on culture
E) because Benedict had been challenged by the other members of the society to which she belonged

30. Research into anthropogenic effects on climate change can be traced back as far as the eighteenth century, ---

- A) although researchers began to look more specifically into the role of humans in environment.
- B) as they explore how external influences and internal factors shape and define media coverage of climate science.
- C) since the effects of ozone depletion on ecosystems and crops have not been fully deciphered.
- D) while another scientist speculated whether carbon dioxide emissions could lead to increases in atmospheric temperature.
- E) when researchers investigated the relationship between deforestation and precipitation.

31. Urban life differs from rural life ----

- A) because people in both cities and villages share the same traditions and values on the whole
- B) that those who are accustomed to living in rural areas can't get used to big cities easily
- C) so urbanization has increased at a faster speed
- D) in that what shapes and guides the life in cities bears hardly any resemblance to that in villages
- E) which, in most cases, result in social alienation and individual fragmentation

32. There are tens of tests conducted by ÖSYM in Turkey, ----

- A) whereas medical tests are typically used to assess one's health status
- B) although candidates have to take care of the questions in such exams
- C) which often leaves the Turkish education system open and vulnerable to criticism and suspicion
- D) and the number of graduates who have had to take any of them since then has been on the increase
- E) otherwise most of those who are about to graduate from universities would not have to attend many hours of private courses

33. Having lost its most prominent client, ----

- A) the new clients weren't profitable or beneficial in anyway
- B) the firm had rededicated its commitment to work exclusively with clients who share its values
- C) the dedication of its staff was a powerful force in attaining its objectives
- D) one thing definitely not affected by the economic downturn is the firm's commitment to excellence
- E) the company scrambled to find new business and was successful in that attempt.

34. Whether you want to learn English, German or French, ----

- A) Benelux countries, namely Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, offer you the chance to practice each of them
- B) you can spend some time in Ireland, where English is predominantly used
- C) it is advisable that anyone whose aim is to get acquainted with the European culture should start his journey from Rome and Athens
- D) Latin is rightly considered to be the root of almost all the European languages, not excluding English
- E) England, where English is spoken, keeps much isolated from France and Germany due to its geographical position as an island

35. In South Arabia, ----, another ban has been put on their provoking eyes recently.

- A) whose primary source of income has been oil production for years
- B) since it used to be a country ruled by the Islamic laws
- C) in which women are forbidden to wear clothes that leave any part of their bodies visible to eyes
- D) if a woman has got eyes that are capable of tempting men
- E) while the strictest ban had been placed on alcohol and extra-marital relationships

36. Even though the amount of water locked up in glaciers and ice caps is a small percentage of all water on the Earth, ----

- A) a very limited amount of total freshwater on Earth is held in ice caps and glaciers.
- B) it does not have a direct effect on other aspects of the water cycle and the weather
- C) the water cycle describes how water moves above, on, and through the Earth.
- D) the vast majority, almost 90 percent, of Earth's ice mass is in Antarctica.
- E) it represents a large percentage of the world's total freshwater.

37. – 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. The French Revolution caused a massive shift of power to the state from the Roman Catholic Church, which under the Ancient Régime had been the largest single landowner in the country.

- A) Fransız Devrimi, Eski Rejim döneminde ülkedeki en büyük tek toprak sahibi olan Roma Katolik Kilisesinden devlete doğru muazzam bir yetki geçişine neden oldu.
- B) Roma Katolik Kilisesinin Eski Rejim döneminde ülkenin en büyük toprak sahibi olması, Fransız Devrimiyle birlikte gücün devlete geçmesiyle büyük ölçüde sonlanmıştır.
- C) Gücün Roma Katolik Kilisesinden devlete büyük çaplı geçişi, ülkedeki en geniş topraklara sahip olduğu Eski Rejimin aksine Fransız Devrimiyle olmuştur.
- D) Fransız Devriminin yol açtığı iktidardaki güç değişimi, Eski Rejim döneminde ülkedeki en büyük tek toprak sahibi olan Roma Katolik Kilisesinden devlete doğrudur.
- E) Eski Rejim döneminde ülkenin en büyük toprak sahibi Roma Katolik Kilisesiydi, ancak bu güç Fransız Devriminin sonrasında Kiliseden devlete geçti.

38. Arabic, Persian and Turkish are the three common languages in the Middle East in terms of the number of speakers, but Arabic is the most widely spoken one.

- A) Arapça, Farsça ve Türkçe Orta Doğu'daki yaygın üç dil olsa da, konuşan kişilerin sayısına göre en yaygın olarak konuşulan dil Arapça'dır.
- B) Konuşanların sayısına göre Arapça, Farsça ve Türkçe Orta Doğu'daki üç yaygın dildir, ancak Arapça en yaygın konuşulandır.
- C) Orta Doğu'da en çok konuşulan dil Arapça olmasına rağmen, konuşanlara göre bakıldığında Farsça ve Türkçe de yaygın diller arasındadır.
- D) Orta Doğu'da yaygın olarak konuşulan üç dil vardır ve bunlar Arapça, Türkçe ve Farsça'dır, ama Arapça diğerlerinden daha sık kullanılmaktadır.
- E) Arapça Orta Doğu'da en çok konuşulan dil olmasının yanı sıra, konuşanların sayısına göre Türkçe ve Farsça ile birlikte en çok konuşulan dildir.

39. Recording a very slow development, a weak immune system and serious heart problems in the cloned animals increased the scientists' concern about the application of the same process on humans.

- A) Kopyalanan hayvanlarda çok yavaş bir gelişme, zayıf bir bağışıklık sistemi ve ciddi kalp problemleri kaydeden bilim adamları, bu problemlerin artması üzerine aynı işlemin insanlarda uygulanmasından endişe duymuştur.
- B) Bilim adamları, kopyalanan hayvanlarda çok yavaş bir gelişme, zayıf bir bağışıklık sistemi ve ciddi kalp problemleri kaydedince aynı işlemin insanlar üzerinde uygulanacak olmasından endişe duymaktadır.
- C) Kopyalanan hayvanlarda çok yavaş bir gelişme, zayıf bir bağışıklık sistemi ve ciddi kalp problemleri kaydetmek, bilim adamlarının, aynı işlemin insanlar üzerinde uygulanması konusundaki endişelerini arttırmıştır.
- D) Kopyalanan hayvanlarda çok yavaş bir gelişme ve zayıf bir bağışıklık sistemi kaydedilince ve ciddi kalp problemleri artınca, bilim adamlarının aynı işlemin insanlar üzerinde uygulanması konusundaki endişeleri de artmıştır.
- E) Sayıları artan kopyalanan hayvanlarda çok yavaş bir gelişme, zayıf bir bağışıklık sistemi ve ciddi kalp problemleri kaydedilmesi sonucu, bilim adamları da aynı işlemin insanlar üzerinde uygulanması konusunda endişelenmektedir.

40. Hayata güneşten aldığı ısı ve ışıkla tutunduğu hâlde güzelliğini, güneşin uzakta olduğu geceyle paylaşan akşamsefası, vefasızlığın güzel bir örneğidir.

- A) Mirabilis jalapa is the embodiment of thanklessness as it shares its beauty with the night hours when the sun is away even if it keeps alive thanks to the heat and light from the sun.
- B) What makes mirabilis jalapa a good example of ingratitude is that it manages to survive with the sun's heat and lights but shares its beauty with the night, when the sun is far away.
- C) Mirabilis jalapa, which shares its beauty with the night when the sun is away though it holds on to life with the heat and light from the sun, is a good example of thanklessness.
- D) Although it holds on to life through the sun heating and lightening it, the flower mirabilis jalapa shares its beauty with the night hours when the sun is away, for which it can be regarded as the best example of unfaithfulness.
- E) Sharing its beauty with the night in the absence of the sun, mirabilis jalapa sets a good example to treachery in that it is actually fed by the heat and light from the sun.

41. Doğu müziklerinden esinlenerek 20. yüzyılın başlarında ortaya çıkan ve gelişen egzotizmin, sadece Uzakdoğu müziklerine yönelik arayışların ortaya çıkardığı bir akım olduğu iddia edilmektedir.

- A) Exoticism is claimed to be a movement in music that developed out of inspiration from the Oriental musical sounds in the early 20th century and to be a trend causing the approaches towards only the Far eastern musical forms.
- B) Rising in the early 20th century and developing with inspiration from the Oriental music, it is claimed that Exoticism is a trend brought about by the searches for Far eastern music.
- C) Exoticism was born and developed in the early 20th century by being inspired by the Oriental music sounds, and it is claimed to be a trend born only out of the searches for the Far eastern music.
- D) Exoticism, which appeared and developed by taking inspiration from the Oriental music in the early 20th century, is claimed to be a movement brought about by the searches for Far eastern music only.
- E) As a trend which was brought about by the searches for Far eastern music only, Exoticism was born and bred in the early 20th century with inspiration from the Oriental musical sounds.

42. Endüstri Devrimi ilk olarak ve belirgin şekilde 1750 ile 1830 yılları arasında İngiltere'de ortaya çıktı ve sonraları diğer Avrupa ülkelerine de yayıldı.

- A) The Industrial Revolution was, firstly and distinctly, felt in England in the years between 1750 and 1830, also spreading to the European countries all in the later decades.
- B) The Industrial Revolution, which first emerged in England between 1750 and 1830, spread to the other European countries prominently afterwards.
- C) It was England from 1750 to 1830 in which the Industrial Revolution came into force first of all and markedly, and from which the other European countries, too, encountered with it.
- D) With its earliest and prominent roots in England of the years between 1750 and 1830, the Industrial Revolution made itself felt in other European countries after a while, as well.
- E) The Industrial Revolution firstly and prominently emerged in England between 1750 and 1830 and then spread to the other European countries, too.

43. – 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The long-standing notion that Irish melodrama before the founding of the Irish Literary Theatre in the late 1890s is scarcely worthy of our attention is a well-worn myth today, almost a century later. Like many clichés, this one about popular drama is minimally informed by fact, for there were no Shakespeares or Molières plying their crafts for popular audiences during the last half of the nineteenth century. In the past two decades or so, however, popular genres like Irish melodrama once dismissed as ephemeral or culturally negligible have been reclaimed. Equally important, as these once-neglected texts expand our purchase on turn-of-the century Irish culture, they also enhance our understanding of greater, more canonical plays and playwrights.

43. The last twenty years or so, according to the passage, ----.

- A) have witnessed the rise of popular genres, one of which is Irish melodrama
- B) bear resemblance to the earlier times in terms of the attitude to Irish melodrama and other popular genres
- C) cover the period in which texts of Irish melodrama have been seriously neglected
- D) have proven that Irish melodrama had no place in Irish theatre before the establishment of Irish Literary Theatre
- E) have recorded no considerable development in the climbing of Irish melodrama to popularity

44. The writer argues in the passage that Irish melodrama ----.

- A) goes hand in hand with the myths of Irish culture
- B) has long been ignored, especially the one prior to the establishment of Irish Literary Theatre
- C) does not need to be dealt with as it is an old myth
- D) is the only popular genre that was once regarded as a short-lived one
- E) deserves to be called the mirror of Irish culture

45. In the passage, the writer attributes the dismissal of popular genres in the past to ----.

- A) the audiences' inability to understand them well enough
- B) the fact that the 19th century saw no Shakespeares or Molières writing for popular audiences
- C) the changes in the Irish culture at the turn of the century
- D) the presence of better and more significant plays and playwrights
- E) the fact that they were thought of as short-lived or insignificant in cultural terms

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

- A) clichés usually have hardly anything to do with the realities
- B) the melodramatic texts just make it possible for us to learn more about greater dramatists
- C) Irish Literary Theatre has recently been established in Ireland
- D) Irish melodrama has become so popular that it has become a myth in recent decades
- E) the reason for the decline in the popularity of Irish melodrama is the absence of Shakespeare or Moliere on the Irish stages

47. – 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If there is a philosopher of politics that, in person, represents the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era of the Renaissance, it is Niccolo Machiavelli of Italy, who was at the age of fifty-eight when he ceased to live in 1527. He lived in the Renaissance, which emerged with the coming of the rejection of some basic ideas and institutions of the Middle Ages. The views of Thomas Aquinas, an immensely influential philosopher and theologian in the tradition of scholasticism, that focus on the religion shaping man's life were replaced by a modern philosophical world view that led men to worldly matters during the Renaissance. This change of focus culminated in the fact that the individual was philosophically rid of the external limitations. The high ideals of the past had no place in the modern world, nor were there the statutes or relationships inherited from the Middle Ages, for people had got rid of the worldly and religious claims of the society with the arrival of the Renaissance. The individuals were now free to earn as much as they could and run in pursuit of their own ideals, rather than the ideals drawn by the religious circles in the Middle Ages.

47. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Renaissance ----.

- A) highlighted the significance of the religion in one's decisions and choices for his life
- B) was born in Italy, where Machiavelli was also born in the early 15th century
- C) set the man free from the pressure of some fundamental institutions and some thoughts of the Middle Ages
- D) can be said to have started just in the early sixteenth century
- E) increased the intensity of the high ideals already promoted by the Middle Ages

48. According to the passage, the individual ----.

- A) was denied the freedom of thought under the Renaissance
- B) managed to keep himself aloof from the ideals both in the Renaissance and the Middle Ages
- C) of the Middle Ages built high dreams and ideals for their own life and future individually
- D) was highly influenced by Machiavelli's political views concerning the situation of man in the society
- E) focused his attention on the issues about his life and living conditions in the world during the Renaissance

49. The passage gives no information or cues about ----.

- A) the year when Machiavelli was born
- B) the way the religion was perceived by the men of the Renaissance
- C) the differences between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance
- D) the reasons why Machiavelli is representative of the passage from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance
- E) the factors that prepared the ground for the ending of the Middle Ages

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

- A) Aquinas' views stood in contrast to the ones maintained in the Renaissance about man
- B) the Renaissance man looked to the past with a higher degree of idealism and courage
- C) man was not less enthusiastic about religious matters during the Renaissance than in the Middle Ages
- D) Machiavelli is quite a typical example of the doctrines of the Middle Ages
- E) those who were under the pressure of external limitations in the Middle Ages were more affected by Machiavelli than by Aquinas

51. – 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The aspiration to acquire is but another version of the desire to continue; it is what brings about the light inebriation of love. No one, even the one we love most and whoever loves us most, can be at our possession by any means. In our ruthless world in which lovers are always born away from one another and usually die at different places, the absolute possession of one, namely the utopian dream of being with that one throughout life, is nothing more than running after the impossible. The ambition to possess in the full and real sense of the word is so impossible to satisfy that it can only survive with the love itself. In this sense, loving is tantamount to rendering the loved one unemotional and unresponsive. The isolated lover's grief full of shame from then on is the result of the fact that he knows the other could still love someone else and has to love, rather than of the fact that he feels he is not loved any more.

51. By saying 'the absolute possession of one', the author implies ----.

- A) that the loved one is surely possessed by the one he or she loves
- B) the seemingly impossible thought of sharing the whole life with that one
- C) that the world where the lover lives has no pity or affection
- D) the desire of the lover to realize whatever is impossible
- E) the dissatisfaction of the lover with what he or she has

52. It is stressed in the passage that ---- puts the isolated lover under much more sorrow and abashment.

- A) the result of one of the lovers ceasing to be existing in the world
- B) his awareness that he is no longer the target of the other's feelings and liking
- C) the fact that it is no more possible for him to see and love the other
- D) the likelihood that his ex-partner might, and indeed should, have a liking for someone else
- E) the impossibility of dying where one is born

53. According to the passage, the thing that makes you feel as if you're slightly drunk when you love someone is ----.

- A) the desire to terminate
- B) the intention to investigate
- C) the longing to obtain
- D) the grief full of shame
- E) the satisfaction of a dream

54. The reason why the author regards the world as pitiless in the passage is ----.

- A) that there are often distances between lovers during some or most of their lives
- B) one often remains dissatisfied with what life offers to him or her
- C) the impossibility of loving one absolutely
- D) that it gives no chance to the lovers for a better life
- E) one feels that he or she isn't loved and respected by the loved one

55. – 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Spinoza was a man who was either hated or loved and praised, rather than recognized and understood for long. Though he was the embodiment of atheist, materialist and free thinker, Spinozism is an ontology that leads one to wisdom as a branch of philosophy that was born where the Jewish tradition, which excommunicated him, and the Cartesian philosophy, which he took to its extremity, intersect. "God is nature, for I take the reality as synonymous with proficiency," said Spinoza, who was, for this reason, often accused of being a pantheist or materialist. To him, whatever is possible exists out of necessity, for which nature is a firm chain of causes and its perception by reason is sure to lead us to real freedom, ridding us of the slavery of illusions and ambitions. Why he considers illusions to be a kind of slavery is because he believes that they are caused by infirmity and ignorance, thus making man a slave. He also argues that infinite happiness is not the price of virtue but the virtue itself. In other words, we do not attain our ambitions; conversely, the strength and power of dominating our ambitions can be found in intellectual infinite happiness.

55. It can be understood from the passage that Spinoza ----.

- A) was a philosopher who attracted both opponents and exponents when he made public his views
- B) is famous for his views regarding determinism and absolutism
- C) is not associated with the belief system that does not admit God's existence
- D) lived and wrote in an age preceding Descartes'
- E) made the Jews angry by making illusionary comments on the Jewish culture

56. It is stated in the passage that Spinoza's philosophy----.

- A) has been met with praise since the first day it was introduced
- B) is scarcely taken as resembling pantheism
- C) is strongly opposed to the slavery as exercised in the imperialist states
- D) is especially popular with the Jewish
- E) is based on the ability of the mind to rid itself of the illusions and ambitions

57. It is implied in the passage that in Spinoza's philosophy ----.

- A) the effects or traces of Cartesian thought are hardly visible
- B) illusions play an important role as they help man think freely and naturally
- C) whoever feels he is really free must have perceived the nature through his mind and intellect
- D) virtuous people are often happy in return for the price they have paid for it
- E) the key word that alone explains all his views is God

58. It is stated in the passage that slavery in Spinoza's philosophy ----.

- A) can only be allowed if it is for God and His reflections in nature
- B) is a mental state, largely resulting from ignorance, rather than physical
- C) can only be overcome by ambitions and illusions in the real world
- D) finds its best expression in one's commitment to the one s/he loves irrespective of the external conditions
- E) stands in sharp contrast to freedom as emphasized by Descartes

59. – 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ranging in sophistication from rat poison to powerful nerve toxins, chemical weapons are by far the most powerful ones commonly preferred by terrorists. This is because the raw materials for them are relatively easy to get, and their finished products do not have to be kept alive. However, chemical weapons are not well suited for inflicting widespread damage. Unlike germs, chemical agents are deprived of the ability to reproduce. It is necessary to generate a lethal concentration in the air, which means there is a need for very large quantities. To kill a huge number of people with sarin, for example, a gas that can be absorbed through the skin as a liquid or inhaled as vapour, you would need something like a crop-dusting plane, which is why investigators last week were so alarmed to find a manual for operating crop-dusting equipment while searching suspected terrorists' hideouts. Still, to attack a city with sarin, you would have to fly thousands of kilos back and forth over densely populated areas.

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

- A) nerve toxins have become more popular than rat poison
- B) nerve agents, in general, attack the nervous system in the human body
- C) germs are not as damaging for humanity as sarin
- D) chemical weapons are quite popular among terrorists as they can be obtained without much difficulty
- E) widespread damage can be created better when nerve toxins are used

60. According to the author, the gas of sarin ----.

- A) can kill a number of people even when used in a small quantity
- B) cannot be used as an instrument of mass destruction
- C) is the most lethal of all the chemical weapons as it is easily reproduced
- D) can only be damaging and lethal if it is swallowed
- E) can be used more lethally with the accompaniment of a crop-dusting equipment

61. According to the passage, a negative aspect of the chemical weapons is ----.

- A) their unsuitability to terrorists' use due to the inadequate supply of their raw materials
- B) that they are impossible to replicate and required to be spread over a large area for their effect
- C) that terrorists can easily obtain and use them
- D) the fact that sarin is the most lethal of them
- E) that they are not much unlike the germs

62. The statement that ---- is not correct according to the passage.

- A) a plane is required to fly repeatedly to make any chemical weapon lethal over a large city
- B) dusting planes might be under surveillance for terrorists
- C) it is certainly impossible for terrorists to hit a large city by using the gas of sarin
- D) chemical agents are more frequently preferred by terrorists
- E) there are different sorts of chemical weapons

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

63. Abidin:

- The book I bought two days ago proved so absorbing that I finished it in 24 hours only.

Selim:

- Really? ----

Abidin:

- No, no, it was more, indeed. To my surprise, I couldn't notice how fast I jumped from one page to another and finally to the last.

Selim:

- Then I should get it, too. I've already begun to feel impatient to read it.

Abidin:

- Yes, I believe you should.

- A) Then it can't have been thicker than 200 pages.
- B) Was it about a love affair like the other books you've read so far?
- C) It must be, like most recent books, saying that thinking positively will result in positive news for you.
- D) It surprised me to hear that you could finish such a book in such a short time.
- E) 24 hours? Wonderful! I couldn't have finished a book so quickly.

64. Yavuz:

- It's only recently that my students at university have begun to realize how useful my courses could be for their future careers.

Güven:

- Do you mean that they didn't notice or know your importance and contribution to them?

Yavuz:

- Exactly.

Güven:

- ----

Yavuz:

- So easy, I only consider their responses; they were often complaining about my exams though they were pleased with the way I taught. To them, learning was less important than passing the course.

Güven:

- I see. And now they regret that they didn't attach enough importance to your lessons, don't they?

Yavuz:

- Absolutely, yes. And today they do wish they had made more use of my courses instead of complaining about them.
- A) Why do you think they couldn't understand you in those days?
- B) It must have been because they were only motivated by their present-time concerns and targets then.
- C) Was their unawareness due to your difficult exams or enjoyable courses?
- D) How did you arrive at this judgment?
- E) Were your questions so difficult that most of them failed in your exams? Could this be the reason?

65. Dinçer:

- ----

Serap:

- **I wish I could, but I really have no idea about either of them. I've only heard their names.**

Dinçer:

- **What? But they are two significant works of modern western theatre, and you are specialized in dramatic arts.**

Serap:

- **Yes, but my field of specialization is Ancient Greek Theatre, not the modern one.**

Dinçer:

- **But it mustn't follow that you will not know modern drama, must it?**

Serap:

- **Maybe, you are right.**

A) I need some information about Antigone and King Oedipus of the Antiquity. Have you got any?

B) It is claimed that Death of A Salesman and A Street Car Named Desire paved the way for modern American theatre. Do you agree?

C) Next week's homework is a comparison between Waiting for Godot and Birthday Party, and I'd like you to help me plan how to do it.

D) I have to choose a play for my graduation thesis project. Which one do you recommend me to study, A Doll's House or Pygmalion?

E) Absurd Theatre and Epic Theatre are two important movements in western theatre. Can you help me prepare an essay on them?

66. Makbule:

- **I bought a new laptop from that store two weeks ago, but I'm not pleased with its performance.**

Vesile:

- **Why? Is it because you expected much more than it could afford you or because it did not prove as fast as it was guaranteed by the firm?**

Makbule:

- **Of course, the latter. They had told me it was the fastest laptop of the recent years, whereupon I bought it.**

Vesile:

- ----

Makbule:

- **I did, but they checked it and told me there was no problem with it in spite of my insistence that there should be, and they gave it back to me in the same way as I'd given it to them.**

A) I think you were overcharged for it. Didn't you look around for the other laptop models before buying it?

B) Why didn't you take it back to their service under the guarantee conditions?

C) They always say so in order that they can sell their instruments, and customers, as you did, tend to believe what they hear from them.

D) I would rather you had counselled me about it before purchasing it, because I'd already used the same laptop, and I wasn't pleased with its performance, either.

E) Did you phone them about the problem?

67. Mr Graham:

- Today, I'm going to show you some slides of some mysterious figures you can see carved in the landscape in England. This one is very well known.

Jenny:

- Yes, I'm sure I have seen it in a book somewhere. Hasn't it got something to do with a Saxon king?

Mr Graham:

- ----

Jenny:

- Is it prehistoric then?

Mr Graham:

- We can't say for certain, but it's more likely to be pre-Roman than prehistoric.

- A) Well, we have no idea, really. They may have done similar figures just to pass the time.
- B) Perhaps, we should conclude that it had some religious significance.
- C) Not carved on hills, but there are similar ones on pieces of Celtic metalwork and of the ancient British tribes had their capital nearby.
- D) Well, that's one theory, that it was carved to celebrate one of his victories over the Danes, but personally I think it is older than that.
- E) Frankly, what I find interesting about is the strange stylized form of the horse carved in the landscape there.

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

68. It was German playwright Brecht who came up with the term 'epic theatre' in the 1940s, but epic poetry has served the poets for thousands of years.

- A) There are many poets who have been writing poems in epic style for thousands of years, not unlike Brecht who used it only in the last decade of the first half of the 20th century.
- B) Brecht was the first German playwright to develop the term 'epic theatre' which had already been at the service of the poets for thousands of years.
- C) Epic as a poetic style, though used by poets for thousands of years, was replaced by Brecht's invention of epic theatre in the mid-20th century.
- D) Even though poets have written epic poems for thousands of years, it was not until the 1940s that the phrase 'epic theatre' was introduced by Brecht in his works, a dramatist of German origin.
- E) Epic was seen in the stage works of Brecht and poems of poets from thousands of years ago to the 1940s.

69. The importance of university education has declined for two decades on grounds of graduates' unemployment and working for low wages.

- A) The diminished significance of university training over the past twenty years is attributable to the fact that those who graduate are unemployed and that they are ill-paid at work.
- B) If the graduates could find a job to work with a high wage, the last twenty years would not see such a high decline in the importance attached to education at every level.
- C) The reason why universities have lost their importance for the last two decades is the reduced employment facilities after graduation rather than the low wages paid to them.
- D) Because graduates have been unable to find jobs after graduation for nearly 20 years, universities that train them have lost their importance.
- E) The grounds on which graduates seek for job opportunities are so thin and weak that they often fail to do so, and this might have caused the reduction in their view of them.

70. Democrat Party is unique in the Turkish political history in that with it came the one-party era to a halt in 1946.

- A) 1946 is the year when the Democrat Party came to power under one-party rule, so it marks the beginning of a new era in Turkish political history.
- B) Not until 1946 was a second political party at power, and the years from 1923 up till then were predominated by the CHP.
- C) What makes the Democrat Party distinctive in Turkish political history is the fact that one-party period was ended in 1946 with its coming.
- D) The Democrat Party started a new era in Turkish political history in 1946 because the country entered the multi-party election process then.
- E) The unmatched development of the second half of the 1940s was the replacement of the CHP by the DP, both of which played an important role in Turkish political history from then on.

71. They conquered those lands unjustly, which resulted in the fact that most of the civilians who resisted were killed.

- A) The result of the killing of most resisting civilians was the unjust downfall of those lands by them.
- B) Unjust as they were in conquering those lands, whoever resisted them was mostly killed by them.
- C) Having conquered those lands for due reasons, they also killed many civil people who had stated their objection to it.
- D) The fact is that death was the fate of many civilians in the lands conquered by them.
- E) Their unfair conquest of those lands led to the killing of most of the civil people having resisted.

72. – 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. The Song Dynasty was a ruling dynasty in China between 960 and 1279. It was the first government in world history to issue banknotes or paper money, and the first Chinese government to establish a permanent standing navy. This dynasty also saw the first known use of gunpowder, as well as first discernment of true north using a compass. --- --. During the Northern Song, the Song capital was in the northern city of Bianjing (now Kaifeng) and the dynasty controlled most of inner China. The Southern Song refers to the period after the Song lost control of northern China to the Jin Dynasty. During this time, the Song court retreated south of the Yangtze River and established their capital at Lin'an (now Hangzhou).

- A) It succeeded the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period, and was followed by the Yuan Dynasty.
- B) The Song Dynasty is divided into two distinct periods: the Northern Song and Southern Song.
- C) Although the Song Dynasty had lost control of the traditional birthplace of Chinese civilization along the Yellow River, the Song economy was not in ruins.
- D) The Song Dynasty considerably bolstered its naval strength to defend its waters and land borders and to conduct maritime missions abroad.
- E) The Southern Song Empire contained 60 percent of China's population and a majority of the most productive agricultural land.

73. Over the last 20 years, Turkish society has changed a great deal, or at least most parts of the country have undergone a process of change. ----. They, unlike their elders, usually tend to share similar tastes in music and clothes; they also spend their money on having a good time; the last but not the least, they have started to see education as a means of finding a job only rather than of improving themselves and their country. This naturally leads them to do everything in a short time, in the easiest way and with a high income.

- A) It is, however, true that the most significant change has occurred in fields of education and employment.
- B) Otherwise, all these young people should have remained to be the same as they were ten years ago.
- C) The changes both in life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily observed among the young.
- D) 20 years ago, for example, the society was passing through such a slow process of change that people used to do almost the same thing every day.
- E) Since the establishment of Turkish Republic in 1923, almost everything has changed in the country, ranging from the alphabet used to the clothes worn.

74. The Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood was a school of artists formed in 1848. The Pre-Raphaelites' ideal was absolute fidelity to nature, attempting to reform art by rejecting what they considered to be mechanistic approach of the previous years. For a time, this school of painting greatly influenced the development of arts throughout Europe. ---- . Its ten-year life span, though influential on the succeeding European art, came to a halt due to the European objections to and strict criticism of their paintings.

- A) It, however, had disbanded by the late 1850s.
- B) Instead, they have been considered the first avant-garde movement in art.
- C) Under the influence of Romanticism, they considered freedom and responsibility to be indispensable.
- D) Since the 1970s there has appeared a revived interest in their techniques and doctrines which were deliberately non-dogmatic.
- E) Since the Pre-Raphaelites were fixed on portraying things with near-photographic precision, their work was devalued by many critics in the 20th century.

75. Following the death of Hz Mohammad, his four sahabet, who were his relatives by blood or marriage, headed the Islamic world under the title of caliphs.----. Besides his other achievements, he prevented the riddet, the movement in which the Arabic tribes attempted to retreat from Islam. He also re-established the sovereignty of Medine in the far regions of Arabia. Upon his death in 634, he was followed by Hz Omar as the second caliph.

- A) They were Abu-Bekir, Osman, Omar and Ali, all of whom are called Hulefa-i Raşidin.
- B) Abu-Bekir, the first of them, was the father of Hz Ayshe, one of Hz Mohammad's wives.
- C) Having the title of the last caliph, Hz Ali led a group who would later be called Ali's followers.
- D) When Hz Mohammad died, the institutions of the Islamic state had not been shaped totally.
- E) This period, known as the era of four caliphs, lasted 29 years from 632 to 661.

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

76. (I) Of the seven regions in Turkey, East Anatolia has got the most distinctive features on the whole. (II) It has got the highest mountains in the country. (III) Erzurum and Ağrı are two of the coldest cities in Turkey. (IV) What's more, the largest land spreads over the region that is situated in the eastern part of the country. (V) Among others, it hosts one peculiar geographical formation; Lake Van with its largest surface.

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

77. (I) The increased figure of inflation in the country is attributable to several recent developments in the political, social and international spheres. (II) To speak politically, inflation is often the ultimate outcome of the national governments' incapacities as well as the inevitable cause of social chaos and individual uncertainties for the future. (III) Because the government failed to persuade the opposition party to vote for this crucial bill, it was not accepted, which led to the shattering of political unity. (IV) It was followed by the chaos in this society, which was divided into two camps, one supportive of the ruling party and the other the opposition party. (V) These conflicts within the country, when coupled with the global economic crisis in financial sectors, can be said to have contributed to the inflation.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) Poverty and ignorance are two inseparable sisters that make it easy for the rulers to dominate over the ruled in most countries. (II) It is especially the latter that makes the ruled believe and accept whatever they are told, as they do not have their own truth. (III) It also makes them feel satisfied with what they are given and offered, though so little and demeaning in most cases. (IV) In democracy, however, the right to rule belongs not only to the rich but also to the poor on condition that they have much enough to spend or waste in pre-election period. (V) This, not surprisingly, causes such people to be left poor as well as ignorant but strangely, they do not need to complain about their situation, nor do they question those who rule them.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) The novel is often considered to be the product of a rejection of earlier romance structures. (II) They come to be seen as representing an essentially aristocratic vision of experience. (III) Seventeenth-century French romances such as Clelia, the title of which is the lady for whom a noble man goes through a number of conflicts and hardships, can be taken as an example of them. (IV) Similarly, the theme of heroic romances that proved popular in England in the 17th century was the love of a great hero for his lady and the trials and tribulations that he underwent to win her favour. (V) In contrast, realistic intentions are often in tension with romance elements in the novel rather than dominating them.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) The first reported cocrystal, quinhydrone, was studied by Friedrich Wöhler in 1844, who found that this material was made up of a 1:1 molar combination of the components. (II) Quinhydrone was analyzed by numerous groups over the next decade and several related cocrystals were made from halogenated quinones. (III) Quinhydrone is a cocrystal of quinone and hydroquinone (knowns archaically as quinol). (IV) Many cocrystals discovered in the late 1800s and early 1900s were reported in *Organische Molekulverbindungen*, published by Paul Pfeiffer in 1922. (V) This book separated the cocrystals into two categories; those made of inorganic:organic components, and those made only of organic components.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.