

# YABANCI DİL TESTİ

## İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

2. Cevap kâğıdında, sınav yabancı dilinizi (İNGİLİZCE) işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.

2010 – LYS5 / İNG

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

1. Probably the first Indian and Eskimo ---- in America came across the Bering Strait when the sea was frozen solid.

- A) origins      B) provinces      C) species  
D) workers      E) settlers

2. Films with a great deal of violence in them are not ---- for young children.

- A) suitable      B) separate      C) urgent  
D) distinct      E) complete

3. In Austria, freshwater lakes and rivers are ---- frozen for most of the winter.

- A) unfairly      B) partly      C) anxiously  
D) suddenly      E) newly

4. Humans developed the way they did because they had to run long distances in order to ----.

- A) return      B) admit      C) survive  
D) compete      E) remain

5. People who think they are overweight try to ---- the problem by giving up various foods.

- A) keep up      B) look after      C) put aside  
D) deal with      E) get off

6. The wolves that ---- in Ethiopia some 100,000 years ago ---- into a separate and rare species.

- A) had arrived / will have evolved  
B) arrive / will evolve  
C) were arriving / had evolved  
D) have arrived / evolved  
E) arrived / have evolved

7. People in England ---- books about Turkey since the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but unfortunately an increase in quantity ---- by an increase in quality.

- A) had been writing / does not match  
B) are writing / will not be matched  
C) had written / are not matching  
D) have been writing / has not been matched  
E) wrote / had not been matched

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

8. It ---- weeks since Harry ---- his mother looking so relaxed and happy.
- A) is / would have seen  
B) had been / would see  
C) would be / has seen  
D) will be / may have seen  
E) has been / saw
9. Most of the writers of grammars of English ---- teachers, but some early grammar books of English ---- by men such as playwrights, scientists or philosophers.
- A) are / can be written  
B) have been / were written  
C) were / could have been written  
D) had been / were written  
E) may be / have been written
10. Penguins are short-sighted ---- land, but see clearly ---- water.
- A) over / on  
B) in / off  
C) on / under  
D) onto / into  
E) from / through
11. Beijing, ---- the year 1983, had hardly any cars, but it had more than three million bicycles, and people carried their children ---- the backs of their bicycles.
- A) in / on  
B) at / at  
C) by / to  
D) through / in  
E) of / over
12. ---- folktales were preserved in written form, they were simply stories retold whenever a group of people with the same interests gathered.
- A) Whether  
B) Before  
C) If  
D) Unless  
E) Whereas
13. ---- I see her, she asks me to lend her some money.
- A) Whenever  
B) Although  
C) In case  
D) Even if  
E) Unless
14. Mountaineering can kill brain cells, ---- among climbers who do not suffer from altitude sickness.
- A) further  
B) just as  
C) almost  
D) even  
E) moreover
15. Most wild animals are ---- shy that they run away as soon as they are disturbed.
- A) much  
B) too  
C) as  
D) such  
E) so

16. – 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value (16)---- the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago. Recently, levels of protein and vitamins (17)---- by as much as 38%. A (18)---- reason is the new growing techniques. We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better. (19)----, one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up (20)---- the lower levels of protein and vitamins."

16.

- A) as                      B) like                      C) more than  
D) such as              E) so as

17.

- A) would drop                      B) drop  
C) will drop                      D) have dropped  
E) would have dropped

18.

- A) relative                      B) likely                      C) gradual  
D) previous                      E) sensitive

19.

- A) Furthermore                      B) Likewise                      C) Therefore  
D) On the contrary                      E) For instance

20.

- A) from                      B) for                      C) with  
D) at                      E) by

21. – 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. **Because Thailand and Indonesia are geographically close to each other in East Asia, ----.**

- A) they can easily trade with each other  
B) they are different from each other in many ways  
C) their economies showed a fast growth in the 1990s  
D) they are both developing a hard-working and well-educated workforce  
E) the World Bank predicted that they would be included in the world's top ten economies by 2015

22. **As she looked down into the garden from the balcony, ----.**

- A) birds rarely sing at night  
B) the sound of passing traffic would have disturbed her  
C) a dog suddenly ran out from among the bushes  
D) the grass should have been cut a week ago  
E) it rained heavily all that night

23. **---- that does the rabies injection.**

- A) In Ankara, there is only one hospital  
B) Several new hospitals will soon be opened  
C) At that time, there were at least three hospitals in Erzurum  
D) The government has approved the new hospital project  
E) At the hospital, the number of patients has increased lately

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

24. ---- since she was in a hurry to get back.

- A) She recognized the bookshop at once
- B) The hotel was fairly near to the centre of town
- C) She returned to the hotel by taxi
- D) Suddenly the car came to a stop
- E) It was already beginning to get dark

25. This is my favourite magazine, ----.

- A) so I buy a copy nearly every month
- B) even though it may help me in many areas
- C) since I cannot really tell why
- D) so that it is getting very expensive
- E) which often makes me decide not to buy it anymore

26. Music in Paris nightclubs tends to follow the trends set in the US and Britain, ----.

- A) if they also host African, Brazilian and other groups
- B) since big jazz festivals are held right through the year
- C) whether opera and classical music are also performed
- D) just as there are numerous first-class clubs in the city
- E) but home-grown groups playing French pop are also popular

27. Trees living in a downtown setting, ----, live, on average, for only seven years.

- A) whether all parts of a plant can be damaged by air pollution
- B) where air pollution is highest
- C) even if the leaves of a plant are most affected
- D) in case it can cause plants to die
- E) though one of the important factors is lack of water

28. The availability of a wide variety of tasty food could produce widespread obesity, ----.

- A) although eating disorders of many different kinds are on the increase
- B) as long as a stable weight is maintained
- C) which is exactly the situation that exists in many industrialized countries today
- D) since starvation exists in many parts of the world
- E) unless families had agreed to eat at home

29. – 34. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

29. **The coconut is harvested mainly for its oil, but in many countries, it is also used to make many things from musical instruments to spoons.**

- A) Hindistan cevizi temelde yağı için yetiştirilir ama çoğu ülkede müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyi yapmak için de kullanılır.
- B) Çoğu ülke, yağı için yetiştirdiği hindistan cevizinden, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyi yapar.
- C) Pek çok ülkede hindistan cevizi, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyin yapımında kullanılsa da, aslında yağı için yetiştirilir.
- D) Pek çok ülkede hindistan cevizinden sadece yağ değil, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şey yapılır.
- E) Aslında çoğu zaman yağı için yetiştirilen hindistan cevizinden, çeşitli ülkelerde müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şey yapılır.

30. **Life does not stay the same, so why should what we want from it always stay the same?**

- A) Niçin hayattan beklediklerimiz değişmesin, hayat hiç değişmez mi ki?
- B) Hayat aynı kalmadığına göre, ondan beklediklerimizin hep aynı kalması doğru mu?
- C) Hayat değişip durmasaydı ondan hep aynı şeyleri bekler miydik?
- D) Hayat aynı kalmaz, o hâlde ondan beklediklerimiz niye hep aynı kalsın?
- E) Hayat durmadan değişiyor, öyleyse bizim ondan beklediklerimiz niçin aynı kalsın?

31. **Knowledge has always been valued, and more knowledge should be shared.**

- A) Bilgili olana her zaman değer verilir ve bilgiler daha fazla insanla paylaşılmalıdır.
- B) Her zaman, değerli bilginin daha fazlasını paylaşmak gerekir.
- C) Değerli bilgilerin daha geniş çapta paylaşılması gerekir.
- D) Bilgi eğer değerliyse daha fazla paylaşılmalıdır.
- E) Bilgiye her zaman değer verilmiştir ve daha fazla bilgi paylaşılmalıdır.

32. **The civilization of the Hittites spread to Anatolia and Mesopotamia and lasted for 11 centuries.**

- A) Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayılan Hitit uygarlığı, yaklaşık on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- B) Hitit uygarlığı, Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldı ve on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- C) Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldıktan sonra, Hitit uygarlığı on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- D) Hitit uygarlığı, hem Anadolu'ya hem Mezopotamya'ya yayılarak on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- E) On bir yüzyıl süren Hitit uygarlığı, Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldı.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

33. Modern astronomy began with Copernicus in the sixteenth century, who asserted that the Sun was at the centre of the solar system.

- A) Kopernik, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezini oluşturduğunu belirtmiş ve böylece modern astronomiyi başlatmıştır.
- B) Güneş sisteminin merkezinin, Güneş olduğunu ileri süren Kopernik, modern astronominin on altıncı yüzyılda başladığını ifade etmiştir.
- C) Modern astronominin başlangıcı, Kopernik'in, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezi olduğunu ileri sürmesine dayanır.
- D) On altıncı yüzyılda Kopernik'in, güneş sisteminin merkezini, Güneş'in oluşturduğunu ifade etmesiyle, modern astronomi başlamıştır.
- E) Modern astronomi, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezinde olduğunu öne süren Kopernik'le başlamıştır.

34. The Van Gogh Museum has been transcribing and translating more than 900 of Van Gogh's letters, many of which feature early sketches of his famous paintings.

- A) Van Gogh'un, Van Gogh Müzesi tarafından çoğu temize çekilerek çevirisi yapılan 900'den fazla mektubunda, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslakları yer almaktadır.
- B) Van Gogh Müzesi'nin çoğunu temize çekip çevirisini yaptığı Van Gogh'un 900'den fazla mektubu, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslaklarını içermektedir.
- C) Van Gogh Müzesi'nde, çoğu ünlü resminin ilk taslaklarını gösteren Van Gogh'a ait mektupların 900'den fazlası temize çekilip bunların çevirisi yapılmıştır.
- D) Van Gogh Müzesi, Van Gogh'un, birçok ünlü resminin ilk taslaklarını gösteren 900'den fazla mektubunu temize çekmekte ve çevirisini yapmaktadır.
- E) Van Gogh Müzesi, Van Gogh'a ait 900'den fazla mektuptan, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslaklarını gösterenlerin çoğunu temize çekmiş ve bunların çevirisini yapmıştır.

35. – 40. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

35. Bazı insanlar, bir otorite tarafından yönlendirilmeye o kadar alışmıştır ki kendi başlarına düşünmeye başlamaları neredeyse imkânsızdır.

- A) Some people find it impossible to think for themselves once they have got used to having an authority dictate to them.
- B) For some people it is impossible to start thinking independently again since they are so used to being directed by an authority.
- C) Some people cannot think for themselves because they are used to having an authority to think for them.
- D) Some people who are used to being governed by an authority find it quite impossible to think for themselves.
- E) Some people are so used to being directed by an authority that it is almost impossible for them to start thinking for themselves.

36. 83 yıllık hayatını Türk halk müziğine adanmış olan Nidâ Tüfekçi, bir kalp krizinin ardından, tedavi gördüğü hastanede vefat etmişti.

- A) Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, passed away, following a heart attack, in the hospital where he was being treated.
- B) Nidâ Tüfekçi dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, and passed away in the hospital where he was being treated after a heart attack.
- C) A heart attack caused Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, to pass away in the hospital where he was being treated for heart trouble.
- D) Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his life to Turkish folk music, died aged 83 in hospital where he was being treated for a heart condition.
- E) The 83-year-old Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his life to Turkish folk music, was admitted to hospital with a heart condition, but died there.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

37. Birçok bilim adamı, büyük insan olarak kabul edilmiştir, ancak onlardan çok azı bu övgüye Isaac Newton kadar layıktır.

- A) Among the great people in the scientific world, Isaac Newton is surely the one who most deserves this praise.
- B) Isaac Newton is generally regarded as one of the greatest scientists who has ever lived and deserved all the praise he gets.
- C) Many scientists have been regarded as great men, but very few of them have been as deserving of this praise as Isaac Newton.
- D) Although a lot of scientists have been regarded as great men, none of them deserves this praise as much as Isaac Newton does.
- E) There have been many great scientists but Isaac Newton is generally regarded as the greatest of them all.

38. İtalya'nın batısında hâlâ hareketli bir liman şehri olan Livorno, Romalılar zamanından beri ticaret yolu üzerinde tanınmış bir durak yeri olmuştur.

- A) Starting with Roman times, Livorno in western Italy has always been a popular stopping place along the trade route and still remains a busy port.
- B) Livorno in western Italy was a popular stopping place on the trade route even in Roman times and is still a busy port city.
- C) Even in Roman times, Livorno in western Italy was a popular stopping place on the trade route and is now, once more, a busy port.
- D) As in Roman times, so again now, Livorno in western Italy is a popular stopping place for trading activities.
- E) Still a busy port city in western Italy, Livorno has been a popular stopping place on the trade route since Roman times.

39. Dua edilen bir yer olmasının yanı sıra, Partenon Tapınağı, Atina'nın zenginliğini, gücünü ve sanat-sever yaşam tarzını da simgeliyordu.

- A) Though a place for prayers, the Parthenon temple perfectly represented the Athenians's prosperity, wealth and art-loving way of life.
- B) Not only was the Parthenon temple a place of worship, but it also put on display the wealth, power and art-loving life-style of Athens.
- C) As well as being a place to say prayers, the Parthenon temple also symbolized the wealth, power and art-loving life-style of Athens.
- D) People used to pray in the Parthenon temple, but more than that it gave one a sense of the riches and the power of art-loving Athens.
- E) The Parthenon temple, besides being a place of worship, also represented Athens together with its wealth and power and its art-loving life-style.

40. İlk dönem Osmanlı padişahları hakkındaki kaynaklar, mimari eserler ve bazı sikkeler dışında, yeterli değildir.

- A) Apart from some architectural works and some coins, there are no reliable records about the early Ottoman sultans.
- B) Except for some architectural works and coins, there are not enough sources related to the early Ottoman sultans.
- C) The sources about the early Ottoman sultans are so scarce that very little is known about them, except through architectural works and coins.
- D) Sources about the early Ottoman sultans are not adequate except for architectural works and some coins.
- E) Besides architectural works and coins, sources about the Ottoman sultans are fairly sufficient.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

41. – 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

After the release of his film *Titanic* in 1997, Director James Cameron announced that the next movie he would make would be *Avatar*. It took him years to produce the film as it had an astronomical budget that approached 400 million dollars. In the film, Jake and his team go to Pandora, a jungle-covered moon, searching for valuable minerals. Since humans are unable to breathe on Pandora, human avatars are created out of them. There, the Avatars meet the Na'vi, a humanoid race, with sparkling blue skin, and capabilities that are far greater than those of normal humans. A war breaks out between the Na'vi and the Avatars. Meanwhile, Jake falls in love with a Na'vi, and is forced to choose between the Avatars and his Na'vi love.

41. It is clear from the passage that Director James Cameron ----.

- A) had not made any important films before *Avatar*
- B) spent a long time and a lot of money to make *Avatar*
- C) played the role of Jake in his own film
- D) preferred his *Titanic* to his last film, *Avatar*
- E) plans to make another expensive film in the near future

42. We understand from the passage that human avatars are created ----.

- A) because the atmosphere of Pandora does not allow humans to live there
- B) to persuade the Na'vi to make peace
- C) to cooperate with the Na'vi both militarily and technically
- D) so that the film can have a romantic theme
- E) with the help of valuable minerals

43. It is pointed out in the passage that the humanoid race, the Na'vi, ----.

- A) are ultimately able to drive the Avatars out of Pandora
- B) have been living on Pandora as small communities
- C) have physical features not different from those of human beings
- D) are superior to human beings in many respects
- E) have received Jake and his team with utmost hospitality

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**44. – 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The woman hesitated as she came into the restaurant that had not yet opened for the day. She was about fifty or maybe more, with long hair streaked in gray but with the remains of red in it, and it was tied back loosely with a coloured scarf. She wore a long brown skirt almost to her ankles and an old-fashioned jacket, like the people way back in the seventies. She was neither shabby nor smart; she was just totally different. She was about to approach Nell Dunne, already seated in her place at the cash desk, when the manageress Brenda realized who she was.

**44. The woman described in the passage ----.**

- A) is dressed in fashionable clothes
- B) is tall and well-dressed
- C) is no longer young and her hair is turning grey
- D) looks like most other women in their fifties
- E) sat down at a table in the restaurant

**45. According to the passage, when the woman walked into the restaurant, ----.**

- A) she was received warmly by the manageress
- B) there were only two people there: the manageress and the cashier
- C) Brenda was very pleased to see her back
- D) she knew exactly what was expected of her
- E) she was astonished to see that Nell Dunne was also there

**46. It is clear from the passage that the identity of the woman ----.**

- A) has been kept secret from Brenda
- B) is revealed to Nell Dunne later on
- C) was rather mysterious to Nell and Brenda
- D) was in fact known to the manageress
- E) aroused much suspicion in the people in the restaurant

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**47. – 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the past, before technology was used to monitor the weather accurately, people looked at the skies, watched how animals and plants behaved, and relied on signs and superstitions to forecast the weather. Indeed, some people still believe that, when cows lie down or a cat sneezes, it is going to rain. Nowadays, scientists who study the weather, called meteorologists, use many different methods to make their forecasts. Satellites monitor our weather and send information to computers at special processing stations. On the ground, weather stations all over the world record wind speeds and directions, temperature, clouds and air pressure.

**47. It is clear from the passage that reasonably accurate weather forecasting ----.**

- A) is just one stage in an effort to control the climate
- B) does not require much technological assistance
- C) is of great importance to people engaged in agriculture
- D) is of little importance to most people in the world
- E) is now available worldwide

**48. As is pointed out in the passage, before the coming of technology, ----.**

- A) the only way to learn about the weather was through the behaviour of plants and animals
- B) people tried to forecast the weather, but they were always mistaken
- C) the methods used to forecast the weather are all now regarded as completely useless
- D) several methods were used in an effort to forecast the weather
- E) people weren't really interested in weather conditions

**49. According to the passage, it is now possible, with the aid of technology, to forecast the weather, but ----.**

- A) it is still a very complex process
- B) changing wind speeds can affect predictions
- C) more satellites are necessary before we can achieve accurate forecasting
- D) much relevant material is never processed
- E) long-term forecasts are still far from accurate

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**50. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Crows are black birds, and they are very ugly. But they are also very clever. Or perhaps, since they have extremely long lives, they have time in which to collect a great deal of information. For instance, they have developed an excellent method of getting walnuts out of their shells. The first stage was to drop them from a height. If they fell on a soft surface they didn't break; if they fell on a hard surface like a road, they often did. If they didn't, however, passing cars would crush the walnuts. But one problem remained. It is difficult for a crow to eat crushed walnuts when a lot of cars are passing. In the end, this problem, too, was solved. They started to drop the walnuts just ahead of the traffic lights.

**50. From the passage, we learn ----.**

- A) all about the life-style of the crow
- B) why the crow lives longer than most other birds
- C) how the crow manages to eat the soft, inside part of the walnut
- D) how the crow's habits are a threat to the driver
- E) why birds are often described as "brainless"

**51. According to the passage, crows ----.**

- A) have developed various ingenious ways to break walnuts
- B) are a major threat to safety on roads
- C) are mostly killed by passing cars while they are feeding
- D) avoid eating walnuts even though they are crushed by cars
- E) are generally attracted by the traffic lights because of their colours

**52. The passage suggests that the long natural life-span of the crow ----.**

- A) is the result of its healthy eating habits
- B) is necessary since so many are killed on the roads
- C) is important because it enables them to collect and test a lot of facts
- D) gives them an advantage over other birds
- E) has never been proved

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

53. – 55. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It's hard to find a native tree or plant in Fiji that's *not* used by native Fijians for its medicinal properties. Herbal medicine is not the alternative here, but the norm. Villagers possess an immense knowledge of the plants around them and their uses. These have been accumulated over thousands of years and passed from generation to generation. If you fall or suffer a bit of indigestion on a village tour, you'll soon be offered a remedy. It might not taste good but, chances are, it'll work. One of Fiji's most intriguing sources of herbal remedies is the *noni* tree. It is an evergreen and grows up to 7 metres tall; it produces a nasty smell and bitter tasting fruit. While decidedly disgusting to many of our senses, *noni* juice is gaining growing approval from consumers around the world for its ability to help, among many other things, relieve arthritis, rheumatism, digestive disorders, and even the effects of ageing.

53. The passage is largely about ----.

- A) the medicinal properties of trees and plants in Fiji
- B) the way of life of the people of Fiji
- C) why the medicinal properties of the trees and plants of Fiji are distrusted by most of the world
- D) the increase in interest in the properties of the *noni* tree outside of Fiji
- E) plans to grow the *noni* tree elsewhere in the world

54. The writer of the passage ----.

- A) doesn't believe that the remedies the Fijians offer can bring any relief
- B) has a positive attitude towards the local remedies of the Fijians
- C) admires the Fijians for collecting so much knowledge about trees and plants, but thinks it is all useless
- D) thinks that some of the remedies proposed may be dangerous
- E) notes that the Fijians only use a very few of their trees and plants in their remedies

55. From the passage we learn that the *noni* tree ----.

- A) has traditionally been avoided by Fijians on account of its bad smell
- B) doesn't grow very tall but produces large quantities of delicious fruit
- C) has powerful medicinal properties, but they are limited to the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism
- D) is afforded less value in Fiji than in any other country
- E) has aroused considerable interest around the world because of its medicinal properties

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

**56. – 60. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**56. In extremely cold regions, many animals hibernate, that is, they sleep through the winter, because in this way they can survive.**

- A) Many animals sleep through the winter, that is, they hibernate, in really cold parts of the world, as this makes it possible for them to survive.
- B) Hibernation, or the practice of sleeping right through the winter, is a survival technique favoured by many animals in very cold regions.
- C) Many of the animals that hibernate, that is, sleep through the long, cold winters, do so from choice, not necessity.
- D) When the winters are particularly cold, many animals choose to hibernate, that is, sleep through the long dark days and increase their chances of survival.
- E) In order to survive in the coldest parts of the world, many animals are forced to hibernate, or sleep through at least a part of the winter.

**57. When UNICEF was established in 1946, its main aim was to provide help for the many children in need as a result of World War II.**

- A) When it was founded in 1946, UNICEF took a number of steps to improve the conditions of children that survived World War II.
- B) In 1946, soon after the end of World War II, UNICEF was set up to assist children throughout the world.
- C) Because so many children had suffered during World War II, UNICEF was set up in 1946 to give them a better education.
- D) In 1946 UNICEF was set up primarily because, as a result of World War II, large numbers of children were in need of help.
- E) Following World War II, UNICEF was set up in 1946 and has since made great efforts to help children in the world.

**58. The view of the city from the top floor of the hotel is absolutely wonderful, especially at night when all the lights are on.**

- A) The view of the city, especially at night when it's all lit up, is well worth a visit to the top floor of the hotel.
- B) You must go up to the top floor of the hotel, preferably at night, for a magnificent view of the city and its lights.
- C) From the top floor of the hotel you get a truly splendid view of the city, particularly at night when it's all lit up.
- D) Be sure to go to the top floor of the hotel to get a magnificent view of the city and its lights.
- E) After dark when the lights have come on, you get an unforgettable view of the city from the top floor of the hotel.

**59. Even if one forgets about the dangers involved, coal-mining cannot be a very attractive way of earning a living.**

- A) It's the risks that are involved that really make coal-mining such an unattractive form of employment.
- B) Working in a coal mine must be rather an unpleasant form of employment even when one ignores the risks.
- C) Work in a coal mine may still be unpleasant but there are no more risks than in other forms of employment.
- D) Work in a coal mine is not the only form of employment that has unpleasant aspects and even risks.
- E) It's hard to imagine anyone enjoying working for a living in a coal mine even if it is perfectly safe.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

60. If the meeting has to be on Monday, I can probably manage to come; but I'd much prefer Tuesday.

- A) Tuesday would suit me much better than Monday, but if the meeting's got to be on Monday I'll do my best to come.
- B) I won't be able to come to the Monday meeting, but I'll come to the Tuesday meeting.
- C) It would suit me better if the meeting was held on Tuesday as usual, but I suppose I could manage Monday.
- D) If the Tuesday meeting is put back to Monday, I don't think I will be able to come.
- E) I can't come to a meeting on Monday, but I can on Tuesday; would that be suitable?

61. – 65. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

61. Pera Palace is a fascinating hotel because the building is a historical one. Situated within the hotel is a bookshop with a unique atmosphere. ---- These include old books, maps and engravings.

- A) It is decorated with antique furniture and sculpture.
- B) This bookshop is visited and admired by the customers of the hotel and also by the locals.
- C) There is nothing modern at all for sale in the bookshop.
- D) In the bookshop, there are all sorts of rare publications and prints.
- E) Being situated there, it earns good money for the owners.

62. It is tempting to think that television is like cinema. ---- In many ways, however, television is nothing like cinema.

- A) In its early days, certainly, people tended to think so.
- B) For instance, news-readers face the camera directly and appear to be talking to the person watching.
- C) Television watching occupies more time than all other leisure pursuits.
- D) So it seems obvious that television is important in everyday life.
- E) Thus television has become an important part of family life.

63. Magazines first appeared in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and were usually published weekly or monthly. ---- When they began to accept advertisements, however, they came down in price and more people could buy them.

- A) Generally speaking, sales of magazines are on the increase.
- B) Many are designed for a particular audience, for example for football enthusiasts.
- C) Magazines for animal-lovers soon became popular.
- D) From the beginning, a lot of magazines published short stories.
- E) To start with, they were far from cheap, and most people could not afford them.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**64. Paris, which is the capital of France, is situated on the Seine. It is a beautiful and historic city and has, therefore, become one of the world's main tourist centres. ---- These might include things as diverse as a visit to the Louvre and to the Euro Disney Theme Park.**

- A) It has for several centuries been a centre of fashion.
- B) Paris is especially famous for its museums.
- C) There are a great many things for a visitor to do there.
- D) Many of the world's luxury goods are produced in Paris.
- E) The Palace of Versailles is just 23 kilometres south west of Paris.

**65. When Henry saw the car coming, he realized at once that it was bringing another group of visitors. He hated these visitors. ---- In doing so, they took up his valuable time. All he wanted to do was to get on with excavating the archaeological site he was working on.**

- A) They always wanted an extensive tour of the site.
- B) Most of them knew nothing at all about archaeology.
- C) The questions they asked showed how ignorant they were.
- D) They complained about the heat and about the dust.
- E) The team members all felt the same as he did.

**66. – 70. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**66. Your sister wants to buy books for summer reading, and asks for your help and suggestions. You want to help her choose well and say:**

- A) I'm not sure about your likes and dislikes, so I can't recommend any specific books.
- B) With any book, read the topic and reviews on the back cover and a few random pages.
- C) Why don't you choose your own books yourself? Nobody can help you.
- D) I'm sorry, but I don't know what's available on the market at the moment.
- E) I always get best-sellers; but a lot of them aren't much good.

**67. You are interviewing applicants for a post in the furniture department of a large store. You want to make the applicant talk about himself, so you say:**

- A) Is this the first time you are applying for a job?
- B) You do realize, don't you, that you'll be expected to work hard?
- C) Tell me why you think you could make a success of this job.
- D) Criticize the furniture in this office.
- E) Do you like modern styles in furniture or classical styles?

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

68. Both you and your brother are in the school basketball team. Your coach sees you and asks you to tell your brother to get in touch with him as soon as possible. As you are not likely to see him for a while, you leave him a note, saying:

- A) The coach wants to see you, not me! You'd better hurry.
- B) The coach seems annoyed about something. You'd better find him quick.
- C) The coach wants to see you about something; but there's no hurry.
- D) The coach was looking for you. Could be good news!
- E) The coach wants to see you. You'd better find him right away.

69. A friend is taking his driving test and is feeling rather excited about it. You have two pieces of advice for him which you think will be helpful. You say:

- A) Keep calm and listen carefully to whatever instructions are given.
- B) Stop worrying! If you don't pass this test, you'll pass the next one.
- C) It's important to look confident.
- D) After all, most people don't pass the test first time.
- E) If you pass, I'll take you out to lunch.

70. The sister of a close friend of yours has got an ankle injury playing tennis. You don't know how bad it is, but you send a message of sympathy on the cell phone, and promise to call round soon. You say:

- A) Ankle injuries don't recover quickly! Take care and get plenty of rest!
- B) What were you doing to fall and break your ankle?
- C) Sorry to hear about the accident. Hope it's not too serious. I will call round in a day or too.
- D) Glad to hear you're nearly back to normal. But no more tennis for a while!
- E) Don't worry! You'll probably be playing tennis again by the end of the month.

71. – 75. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. Carl:  
- When does your bus leave?

Brian:  
- At 8.30. So we've got a couple of hours.

Carl:  
- ----

Brian:  
- That's just what I was going to suggest.

- A) Fine. Then let's go and get something to eat.
- B) Are you hungry by any chance?
- C) We can't do much in two hours.
- D) Where's your luggage? Do you only have the one bag?
- E) It's been good seeing you! Come again soon!

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

72. Richard:  
- **There must be an explanation for why gossiping is so popular.**

Mary:  
- ----

Richard:  
- **Isn't it more likely to disconnect us from the people we gossip about?**

Mary:  
- **I see your point, but what they mean is "nice" gossip.**

- A) Yes, it is done intensively all over the world.
- B) In fact, there is. Psychologists say that gossip makes us feel connected to others.
- C) Well, what's your explanation?
- D) When there is gossip about public figures, it seems to make them more human.
- E) People may say they don't gossip – but usually they do!

73. Interviewer:  
- **Are you unhappy about the lack of privacy?**

Film Star:  
- **Not at all. Privacy has never been that important to me.**

Interviewer:  
- ----

Film Star:  
- **Well, why would you choose this sort of a life and then worry about privacy?**

- A) That's exactly what I think about it.
- B) So, you're complaining about it?
- C) Really? That surprises me.
- D) That sounds like a good idea.
- E) My private life has to be my own.

74. Liz:  
- **What did you think of the play?**

Bob:  
- **It was great fun to watch. There was so much colour and activity in it.**

Liz:  
- ----

Bob:  
- **No; not really. I must watch it again to get the main idea.**

- A) Wasn't the scene where they danced terrific?
- B) I wish they had included some music to make it more enjoyable.
- C) Even though the stage was very small and dark.
- D) What did you think of the acting?
- E) Yes; that's true. But did you understand it?

75. Peter:  
- **Are you going to join one of the further training schemes the bank is offering?**

James:  
- ----

Peter:  
- **Yes; you really ought to. But at least explain the situation to the manager.**

James:  
- **Good idea. I'll do that.**

- A) No; I'm content with things as they are.
- B) No; I like to keep my evenings free.
- C) I'm not sure. I'll think it over.
- D) No, I'm not. Things are difficult at home as you know. But I know I ought to.
- E) Perhaps. I'm still thinking about it. What about you?

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

76. (I) Tai Chi is a classical Chinese military-style exercise. (II) We call it classical because it was developed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. (III) It was, however, designed as much for health and long life benefits as for defence. (IV) Today, advocates around the world practise it as a way to improve their health and lower stress. (V) Indeed, yoga is declining in popularity.

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

77. (I) Alison never had any stories to tell about the restaurant where she worked as a cashier. (II) "It's just a job", she would say. (III) "I sit there and take their credit cards or their cash. (IV) How many jobs are so full of variety? (V) At the end of the day I come home; at the end of the week I get my wages."

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

78. (I) Winters in Toronto, Canada, are white and cold with icy sidewalks and life-threateningly low temperatures. (II) Yet the summers are for the most part hot and sunny. (III) These harsh winter conditions, however, actually present no problems. (IV) This is partly because one can reach any part of the town by underground. (V) And partly because there is a vast shopping mall spread out beneath the city.

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

79. (I) We travelled to this small and remote Pacific island, expecting decay, deprivation and frustration. (II) Instead, we found beauty, determination and inspiration. (III) In fact, the island is always hit by hurricanes that cause much destruction. (IV) The people there all looked as if they had a special mission, a vision and a destination. (V) Hardly anyone was just hanging about doing nothing.

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

80. (I) Harry Kane, with two older partners, ran a new and very successful insurance firm. (II) It was taking a lot of business from the older, more established companies. (III) Some people looked on it with suspicion. (IV) The offices were large and beautifully furnished. (V) They thought it was growing too big and too fast; and they thought it would soon be in trouble.

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

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**