

# YABANCI DİL TESTİ

## İNGİLİZCE

YABANCI DİL TESTLERİNİN CEVAP ANAHTARLARI BİRBİRİNDEN FARKLIDIR.

YABANCI DİLİNİZİ CEVAP KÂĞIDINIZDA AYRILAN YERE İŞARETLEMİYİ UNUTMAYINIZ.

1. Cevap kâğıdında, sınav yabancı dilinizi (İNGİLİZCE) işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
2. Bu testten alacağınız standart puan, Yabancı Dil Ağırlıklı ÖSS Puanınızın hesaplanmasında 1,8 katsayısı ile çarpılacaktır.
3. Bu testte 100 soru vardır.
4. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
5. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

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

1. William Wordsworth was a poet of nature, and had the special ---- to throw charm over ordinary things.

A) ability                      B) verse                      C) topic  
D) admiration                      E) illusion

2. No one knows for certain when the first Anglo-Saxon settlements were made in Britain, but it is ---- that some of them at any rate were founded about the middle of the fifth century A.D.

A) temporary                      B) vital  
C) probable                      D) contemporary  
E) urgent

3. James Joyce was born and educated in Ireland but spent most of his ---- life in Europe, mainly in France, Italy and Switzerland.

A) superficial                      B) adult  
C) competitive                      D) coherent  
E) precise

4. Frederick Taylor is ---- known as the founder of the scientific management movement.

A) alternatively                      B) fluently  
C) hopefully                      D) widely  
E) sensitively

5. The tourists had intended to walk along the coast to the next town but were ---- from doing so by the stormy weather.

A) deceived                      B) influenced  
C) compelled                      D) encouraged  
E) prevented

6. Much of every teacher's time is ---- marking papers.

A) brought up                      B) taken up with  
C) held up                      D) made out  
E) carried out

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

7. One professor who ---- on the development of robots ---- us that robots could take over the world.

- A) has worked / will have warned
- B) was working / would warn
- C) is working / has warned
- D) worked / will warn
- E) had worked / warns

8. By the year 2010, he ---- here for 30 years.

- A) will have been working
- B) will work
- C) had worked
- D) will be working
- E) has been working

9. By the time the boss ----, his secretary ---- typing the report.

- A) had arrived / finished
- B) arrives / has finished
- C) has arrived / is finishing
- D) is arriving / finishes
- E) arrived / had finished

10. I don't want us to be late for the meeting, so we ---- take a taxi.

- A) have had to
- B) are able to
- C) had to
- D) had better
- E) needed

11. This will be the first time that Tarkan is giving a concert in the US, ----?

- A) won't it
- B) won't he
- C) is he
- D) isn't it
- E) will it

12. When he had grown accustomed to their ways, he began to feel an increasing admiration ---- and understanding ---- their tribal customs.

- A) of / by
- B) to / in
- C) from / for
- D) for / of
- E) over / at

13. A great many artists are clearly fascinated ---- the sea and paint it ---- all its different moods.

- A) with / at
- B) from / for
- C) to / by
- D) over / through
- E) by / in

14. My books are still on the table where I left ----, but ---- have been stolen.

- A) mine / they
- B) us / those
- C) them / hers
- D) those / these
- E) hers / mine

15. The new personnel manager told us that he had visited ---- countries in Europe.

- A) a great deal of
- B) a number of
- C) much
- D) as many
- E) any

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

16. An earthquake is a movement of the earth's surface ---- follows a setting free of energy at the surface of the earth.

- A) where                                      B) when  
C) whose                                      D) whom  
E) which

17. ---- so many of the team members were ill, it's not surprising that we lost the match.

- A) In contrast                                      B) Due to  
C) Since                                      D) Likewise  
E) Nonetheless

18. ---- broke the window will have to pay for a new one.

- A) Who                                      B) Whoever  
C) Anyone                                      D) Someone  
E) The one

19. – 24. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

19. The fire was already spreading to the next building ----.

- A) since the wind may blow even more strongly  
B) that no one knew why it had started  
C) unless the firemen can come at once  
D) as the first fire engine arrived  
E) though everyone had managed to get out safely

20. All opposition to the project vanished ----.

- A) as soon as everyone realized how much money they could earn through it  
B) after financial support has finally been promised  
C) which has attracted so much attention  
D) if it seemed likely that it wouldn't take up too much time  
E) as more and more people are starting to work on it in their free time

21. You can only write a good summary of a passage ----.

- A) if you ever need to go back to review it  
B) why you have read it carefully  
C) when you have fully understood it  
D) that it uses words from the essay  
E) whether the summary is objective

22. ---- when we saw five masked men running out of the bank.

- A) We didn't recognize them at all  
B) We immediately informed the police  
C) We're not sure if it is them  
D) The situation is certainly unusual  
E) The alarm system needs to be repaired

23. ---- that experiment and reason became the basis of scientific knowledge.

- A) It was referred to Galileo  
B) Galileo attacked the much admired teachings of Aristotle  
C) In Galileo's time a great many people were involved  
D) It is largely due to Galileo and his discoveries  
E) A number of theories concerning the universe were proved wrong by Galileo

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

24. If we had run to catch the bus, ----.
- A) the others have warned us about the heavy traffic
  - B) we could get to the library before it closed
  - C) I dropped my glasses on the pavement
  - D) we may have attended the lecture
  - E) it wouldn't have been necessary to take a taxi

25. – 32. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamca en yakın Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

25. The Austrian composer Haydn's contributions to classical music, especially in the domain of symphony, are of immense importance for the influence they exercised upon Mozart and other composers.
- A) Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'in klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni alanına katkıları, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerine yaptığı etkilerden dolayı çok büyük önem taşır.
  - B) Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerinde etkili olan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'in klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni alanına yaptığı katkıları oldukça önemlidir.
  - C) Klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni türüne katkıları çok önemli olan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerinde etkili olmuştur.
  - D) Özellikle senfoni türündeki klasik müziğe yaptığı katkıları büyük önem taşıyan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'in, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerindeki etkisi büyüktür.
  - E) Klasik müziğin özellikle senfoni dalına yaptığı katkıları çok büyük önem taşıyan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'in, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerindeki etkisi kapsamlı olmuştur.

26. Thomas Gray, who was an eighteenth-century English poet, stressed that a certain measure of learning and a long acquaintance with the good writers of the past were essential for the writing of good poetry.
- A) İyi şiir yazmak için çok bilgili olmanın ve geçmişin iyi yazarlarını tanımanın gerekli olduğunu vurgulayan Thomas Gray, bir on sekizinci yüzyıl İngiliz şairiydi.
  - B) Bir on sekizinci yüzyıl İngiliz şairi olan Thomas Gray, iyi şiir yazmak için, belli ölçüde bilginin ve geçmişin iyi yazarlarıyla uzun bir tanışıklığın esas olduğunu vurgulamıştır.
  - C) Belli düzeyde bilginin ve geçmişin iyi şairlerini tanımanın, iyi şiir yazmanın temeli olduğunu vurgulayanlardan biri de on sekizinci yüzyıl İngiliz şairlerinden Thomas Gray'dir.
  - D) On sekizinci yüzyıl İngiliz şairi Thomas Gray, şiir yazmak için yeterli bilginin yanı sıra geçmişin iyi yazarlarını tanımanın da gerekli olduğunu vurgulamıştır.
  - E) On sekizinci yüzyıl İngiliz şairi Thomas Gray, iyi şiir yazmanın temelinde, yeterli ölçüde bilgi ve geçmişin iyi yazarlarını iyi tanımanın olduğunu vurgulamıştır.
27. The Hittites were an ancient Anatolian people, who, during the second millennium B.C., founded an empire and for a time ruled over a large part of the Middle East.
- A) Belli bir süre tüm Ortadoğu'yu yöneten Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde imparatorluk haline gelmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.
  - B) Eski bir Anadolu halkı olan Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yılda kurdukları imparatorlukla Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümünü çok uzun süre yönetmiştir.
  - C) MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde imparatorluk kurmuş olan Hititler, Ortadoğu'nun çok büyük bir kesimini yönetmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.
  - D) Eski bir Anadolu halkı olarak Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yılda bir imparatorluk kurmuşlar ve Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümüne uzun süre hükmetmişlerdir.
  - E) Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde bir imparatorluk kurmuş ve bir süre Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümüne hükmetmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

28. **Pluto, which was discovered in 1930, has an orbit which is much more elliptical than the other planetary orbits.**

- A) Yörüngesi, diğer gezegenlerin yörüngelerine kıyasla oldukça oval olan Plüton, 1930'da keşfedilmiştir.
- B) Plüton 1930'da keşfedilmiş ve diğer gezegenlerin yörüngelerinden biraz daha oval bir yörüngede hareket ettiği anlaşılmıştır.
- C) 1930'da keşfedilen Plüton, diğer gezegen yörüngelerinden çok daha oval olan bir yörüneye sahiptir.
- D) Plüton'un yörüngesinin diğer gezegenlerin yörüngelerinden daha oval olduğu, 1930'da keşfedilmiştir.
- E) Plüton 1930'da keşfedildiğinde, yörüngesinin diğer gezegenlere göre daha oval olduğu görülmüştür.

29. **No certainty has yet been reached about the meaning of the name "London", but it was the Romans who almost certainly founded the city.**

- A) "Londra" adının anlamına ilişkin bir kesinliğe henüz ulaşılammıştır, ancak şehri kuranlar, hemen hemen kesinlikle Romalılarıdır.
- B) "Londra" adının ne anlama geldiğine ilişkin hiçbir kesinlik yoktur, ancak şehri Romalıların kurmuş olduğu kesindir.
- C) Londra'yı kuranların Romalıları olduğu hemen hemen kesin ise de "Londra" adının anlamına ilişkin bilgiler kesin değildir.
- D) Londra'yı Romalıların kurmuş olduğu kesindir, fakat "Londra" adının ne anlama geldiği hususunda kesin bir kanıtla ulaşılammıştır.
- E) "Londra" adının anlamı hakkında kesin kanıtlara ulaşılammış olmasına rağmen, şehrin Romalıları tarafından kurulmuş olduğu kesindir.

30. **The Old English language, also called Anglo-Saxon, can only be read today by those who have made a special study of it.**

- A) Anglo-Sakson adı verilen eski İngiliz dili, bugün, özel öğrenim görmüş kişiler tarafından kolayca okunabilmektedir.
- B) Anglo-Sakson adı da verilen İngiliz dili, bugün sadece özel öğrenim görmüş çok az kişinin okuyabildiği bir dil durumuna gelmiştir.
- C) Ancak özel öğrenim görenlerin anlayabildiği eski İngiliz diline, bugün Anglo-Sakson da denilmektedir.
- D) Bugün Anglo-Sakson adı verilen eski İngiliz dilini okuyabilmek için, bu dilde özel öğrenim görmüş olmak gerekmektedir.
- E) Anglo-Sakson adı da verilen eski İngiliz dili, bugün sadece, bu dilin özel öğrenimini görmüş olanlar tarafından okunabilmektedir.

31. **From the 1960s onwards, there has been an increasing interest in the West in books written by and about women, and several publishing firms have been set up to meet this interest.**

- A) 1960'lardan itibaren Batı'da, kadınlar tarafından ve kadınlar hakkında yazılan kitaplara giderek artan bir ilgi olmuş ve bu ilgiyi karşılamak için birçok yayın şirketi kurulmuştur.
- B) 1960'lardan sonra, kadınlar tarafından ve kadınlar hakkında yazılan kitaplara aşırı bir ilgi oluşunca, ihtiyacı karşılamak için Batı'da pek çok yayın şirketi kurulmuştur.
- C) 1960'larda Batı'da kadınlar tarafından ve kadınlar hakkında yazılan kitaplara ilgi artınca, bunun sonucu çok sayıda yayın şirketi kurulmuştur.
- D) 1960'lardan sonra Batı'da kurulan çeşitli yayın şirketleri, kadınlar tarafından ve kadınlar hakkında yazılan kitaplara giderek artan bir ilgi göstermişlerdir.
- E) Kadınlar hakkında ve kadınlar tarafından yazılan kitapların giderek artan bir ilgi görmesi üzerine, 1960'larda Batı'da çeşitli yayın şirketleri kurulmuştur.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

32. In antiquity it was believed that the Amazons had their right breast removed in order to hold a bow better.

- A) Eskiden de inanıldığı gibi, Amazonlar yayı çok daha etkili kullanmak için sağ göğüslerini aldırıyorlardı.
- B) Eski çağlarda, Amazonların, iyi yay kullanabilmek için sağ göğüslerini aldıkları sanılıyor.
- C) Eski çağda, Amazonların, yayı daha iyi tutmak için sağ göğüslerini aldıklarına inanılıyordu.
- D) Eski çağlarda herkes, Amazonların, yayı daha iyi çekmek için sağ göğüslerini aldıklarına inanılıyordu.
- E) Eski çağda, sağ göğüslerini aldırarak Amazonların yayı daha etkili kullandıklarına inanılıyordu.

33. – 40. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin anlamca en yakın İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

33. Cleveland'da doğmuş siyah bir Amerikalı atlet olan Jesse Owens, 1936'da Berlin'de yapılan Olimpiyat Oyunlarına katılmış ve dört altın madalya kazanmıştır.

- A) The black American athlete Jesse Owens, who was born in Cleveland, competed in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 and won four gold medals.
- B) Jesse Owens, who was a black American athlete born in Cleveland, took part in the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936 and won four gold medals.
- C) The Cleveland-born, black American athlete Jesse Owens, won four gold medals in the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936.
- D) Jesse Owens, the black American athlete born in Cleveland, was awarded four gold medals at the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936.
- E) At the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936, four gold medals went to Jesse Owens, the black American athlete born in Cleveland.

34. Sokrates'in eğitime ahlaki bir yaklaşımı vardı ve o eğitimin insanı daha mutlu ve daha iyi bir yurttaş yaptığına inanıyordu.

- A) Socrates approached education from an ethical point of view and argued that through education a man could be a happier and better citizen.
- B) Socrates favoured the ethical approach to education and believed that the educated man was a happier and better person.
- C) Socrates had an ethical approach to education and believed that education made man a happier and a better citizen.
- D) For Socrates, the teaching of ethical values was fundamental to education and to the creation of happier and better citizens.
- E) The creation of happier and better citizens was, in Socrates' view, made possible by the teaching of ethical values.

35. George Orwell'ı en çok ilgilendiren ve hakkında kendisinin en sık yazdığı konulardan biri, edebiyat ile siyaset arasındaki ilişkiydi.

- A) One of the subjects that most interested George Orwell, and on which he wrote most often, was the relationship between literature and politics.
- B) George Orwell was particularly interested in the relationship between literature and politics and frequently wrote about it.
- C) George Orwell liked to write about how literature and politics were connected, as this was a subject that interested him greatly.
- D) Literature and politics and the relationship between them were topics that George Orwell found immensely interesting and wrote about them frequently.
- E) One of George Orwell's favourite subjects was the relationship between literature and politics so he often wrote about it.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

36. Polisiye roman, 19. yüzyılın sonuna doğru, özellikle Sherlock Holmes hikâyeleriyle çok yaygınlık kazanan bir yazın biçimidir.

- A) The Sherlock Holmes stories helped to make the detective novel so popular at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) The detective novel is a form of writing, which became very popular towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly through the Sherlock Holmes stories.
- C) The most popular examples of the detective novel, written in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, were the Sherlock Holmes stories.
- D) By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Sherlock Holmes stories had made the detective novel one of the most popular types of writing.
- E) With the Sherlock Holmes stories towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the detective novel became quite the most popular type of writing.

37. Charles Kingsley, *Su Bebekleri*'ni en küçük çocuğu için, ona doğruyu, merhameti, adaleti ve aslında bütün soylu nitelikleri sevmeyi öğretmek umuduyla yazdı.

- A) *The Water Babies* was written by Charles Kingsley in an effort to help young children admire such noble qualities as truth, mercy and justice.
- B) *The Water Babies* by Charles Kingsley aims to teach young children to love truth, mercy and justice as well as other noble qualities.
- C) *The Water Babies* is by Charles Kingsley, and he wrote it to teach his youngest child about such noble qualities as truth, mercy and justice.
- D) Charles Kingsley wrote *The Water Babies* for his youngest child, hoping to teach him to love truth, mercy and justice and indeed all noble qualities.
- E) Truth, mercy and justice are just some of the noble qualities Charles Kingsley hoped to teach his youngest child through *The Water Babies*.

38. İlk Dünya Kupası 1930'da Montevideo'da yapıldı, ancak böyle bir yarışma kavramı, 1920'de Antwerp'te yapılan bir FIFA kongresinde doğmuştu.

- A) It wasn't until 1930 that the first World Cup was held in Montevideo, but the concept of such a world competition had been born at a FIFA meeting in Antwerp in 1920.
- B) It was in Montevideo in 1930 that the first World Cup was held, but the possibility of such a competition had been discussed at a FIFA congress in Antwerp in 1920.
- C) In 1920, at a FIFA congress in Antwerp, the concept of such a competition came into being and resulted in the first World Cup in 1930 in Montevideo.
- D) The first World Cup was held in Montevideo in 1930, but the need for a competition of this kind had been recognized at the FIFA congress in Antwerp in 1920.
- E) The first World Cup was held in Montevideo in 1930, but the concept of such a competition had been born at a FIFA congress held in Antwerp in 1920.

39. Shakespeare'in *Coriolanus* tragedyası, halka hakaret ettiği için Roma'dan sürülen mağrur komutan Caius Marcus Coriolanus'un yaşamını ve ölümünü ele alır.

- A) Shakespeare's tragedy *Coriolanus* is based on the life and death of the proud commander Caius Marcus Coriolanus who was driven out of Rome by the angry people there.
- B) The life and death of Caius Marcus Coriolanus, a confident commander who was driven out of Rome for ill-treating the people, is the subject of Shakespeare's tragedy *Coriolanus*.
- C) Shakespeare's tragedy *Coriolanus* concerns the life and death of Caius Marcus Coriolanus, a proud commander driven from Rome for insulting the people.
- D) The tragedy, *Coriolanus*, by Shakespeare, is based on the life and death of the proud commander Caius Marcus Coriolanus forced by the people he had insulted there, to leave Rome.
- E) Shakespeare's tragedy *Coriolanus* is about the arrogant commander Caius Marcus Coriolanus who so insulted the people of Rome that they drove him out of their city.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

40. Thomas Hardy daha çok bir romancı olarak bilinir, ancak o, uzun yaşamı boyunca şiir yazmış ve bunu, romanlarından çok daha önemli görmüştür.

- A) It is as a novelist that most people think of Thomas Hardy, but he wrote poetry all through his long life and gave more importance to this than to his novels.
- B) Though Thomas Hardy is better known as a novelist, he regarded his poetry as more important than his novels, and continued to write it to the end of his long life.
- C) Thomas Hardy wrote poetry all through his long life and regarded it as more important than his novels, though these are what he is known for.
- D) Thomas Hardy is largely known for his novels, but he himself gave more importance to his poetry and continued to write it until the end of his long life.
- E) Thomas Hardy is better known as a novelist, but he wrote poetry throughout his long life and regarded it as far more important than his novels.

41. – 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Of all Jane Austen's novels, *Pride and Prejudice* is probably the best-known and the most-loved. This may be partly because it has been filmed several times, but more important is the fact that the characters in it are so real and alive. They are also extremely attractive, in spite of their faults. Perhaps they are attractive because of their faults, for their faults make them amusing to the reader. It would not be at all pleasant to have a mother as lacking in sense as Mrs Bennet is, or an aunt as confident of herself and as insensitive to the feelings of others as Lady Catherine is. But, as they are at a safe distance from us, these and other "terrible" characters give the novel much colour and variety.

41. According to the passage, the most likely reason for the popularity of *Pride and Prejudice* is ----.

- A) the characters, who delight the reader with their vitality and life-like portrayal
- B) that the films made of it have been very well produced
- C) that the bad characters get punished and the good ones rewarded
- D) the comic attitude to life that it expresses
- E) the simple style in which it is written

42. The point is made in the passage that in real life ----.

- A) a person's faults needn't disturb us if we don't get too intimate with that person
- B) a person's faults are less noticeable than they are in a novel
- C) one usually forgives the faults of one's own family
- D) a person's faults may annoy us whereas in a novel the same faults may amuse us
- E) it's best to ignore people's faults but in a novel it's best to enjoy them

43. It is clear from the passage that Lady Catherine ----.

- A) and Mrs Bennet are extremely good friends
- B) has constantly hurt Mrs Bennet's feelings
- C) cares for no one but herself
- D) is the main character in *Pride and Prejudice*
- E) is definitely the worst character in the novel

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

The Lovell Telescope is the world's oldest and most sensitive radio telescope. It consists of a giant white dish supported at a great height on a large and complicated structure of steel. The telescope can pick up signals in the universe that are 10 billion light years away. And so it is truly extraordinary. The steel structure that carries it, however, has the usual and very ordinary disadvantage of being liable to rust. This of course means that it has to be painted regularly. Painting this, however, is not an ordinary or a simple task. The men who do the painting are given a special training which includes rescue work. As they do the painting, the men work from ropes as this is the method which has been found to be the safest way of working at a height.

**44. It is pointed out in the passage that the Lovell Telescope ----.**

- A) only picks up signals effectively when the angle of the dish is in line with them
- B) can pick up signals that are an immense distance away
- C) is no longer the world's most sensitive radio telescope
- D) does not need to be supported at a great height in order to function efficiently
- E) is old and so less efficient than it used to be

**45. It's clear from the passage that the steel structure supporting the Lovell Telescope ----.**

- A) should have been given a less complicated design
- B) turned out to be more expensive than had been estimated
- C) has to be replaced completely at regular intervals
- D) presents a serious maintenance problem
- E) has to be painted at least once a year

**46. It is clear from the passage that the work of painting the steel structure of this telescope ----.**

- A) requires special skills and is also comparatively dangerous
- B) is quite straightforward once the method has been learned
- C) requires the removal of the dish
- D) is relatively easy but extremely boring
- E) can be done by anyone who knows how to paint

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

Before leaving for school at noon, Nelson Carvalho, a seven-year child, living on a small island off West Africa, happily feeds and waters the pigs and goats, the cow and the donkey. He fetches drinking water from the source, a 20-minute walk down a sandy path and up a steep hill, carrying a 5-litre jar on his head. He might help his grandmother too. Afterwards, he will walk barefoot for nearly an hour among the rocky hills, under the blazing sun, before sitting down, tired out, at his desk at the school. A glass of milk and a dried pear gives him back his energy and gets him ready for lessons. Before leaving school in mid-afternoon, he will be given a bowl of rice and chicken, or a rich soup. Every school child on the island like Nelson Carvalho, is given a hot meal and a snack provided by the World Food Programme, every day, six days a week.

**47. From the passage we learn about ----.**

- A) the education of poor children in West Africa
- B) the working conditions of people on a poor African island
- C) a typical day in the life of a child on an island off West Africa
- D) the interesting customs and activities of island children close to West Africa
- E) the traditional food given to children on an African island

**48. It is clear from the passage that the boy Nelson ----.**

- A) is not at all interested in his school work
- B) spends a great deal of time each day walking over difficult ground
- C) dislikes doing all the jobs they make him do on the farm
- D) lives with his grandmother who has no one but him to help her
- E) is only going to school because he wants to have a better life in the future

**49. From the passage, it is clear that the boy Nelson constantly needs energy-giving foods ----.**

- A) though the World Food Programme does not realize this
- B) such as his grandmother provides for him
- C) in order to protect him from various diseases
- D) because of the hard physical life he leads
- E) though these are almost impossible to get on this poor island

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

In one part of the Nairobi National Park there is a nursery for baby elephants whose mothers have been killed. There are at least two African keepers for each baby elephant, and a strong feeling of love soon develops between them. The keepers spend all day out in the park with the young elephants, helping them to learn which foods are best to eat and to become confident among the sounds and smells of nature just as their natural mothers would have done. Each evening they return to the nursery. And, after a feed of milk, the young elephants settle down beside their favourite keepers and presently fall asleep.

**50. From the passage, it is quite obvious that the keepers described ----.**

- A) are responsible for all the nurseries throughout the Nairobi National Park
- B) are somewhat indifferent to the needs of the baby elephants
- C) are over-worked because they have to look after so many baby elephants
- D) actually know little about elephants and their environment
- E) have taken over the role of mother elephants for the baby elephants

**51. We understand from the passage that, in this nursery, baby elephants ----.**

- A) are not only fed but also helped to adapt themselves to the natural environment
- B) spend a good part of each day exploring the park by themselves
- C) are looked after by keepers because the mother elephants have deserted them
- D) take a very long time to get used to their keepers and trust them
- E) are rarely treated as well as they ought to be

**52. One can conclude from the details given in the passage that the job the keepers do ----.**

- A) is largely concerned with feeding and physical exercising
- B) is an easy one, but extremely boring
- C) requires a period of thorough training in veterinary skills
- D) requires a deep understanding of the nature and needs of baby elephants
- E) cannot compare at all with the way a mother elephant brings up her baby

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**53. – 55. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Born in Pisa on 15 February 1564, Galileo was the son of a court musician to the Duke of Tuscany. At the age of 17, he entered the University of Pisa to study medicine, at his father's insistence. But Galileo secretly attended lectures given by Ostilio Ricci, court mathematician, and heard of a revolutionary idea: that mathematics could explain natural phenomena like the movement of the planets. This hardly seems surprising today, but back in the 16<sup>th</sup> century most academics insisted that all knowledge about the cosmos came from one source: the Greek philosopher Aristotle.

**53. It is pointed out in the passage that in the age of Galileo, ----.**

- A) medicine was the most popular subject taught at the universities
- B) most Italian noblemen felt it was necessary to employ a musician
- C) mathematics was, for the first time, regarded as the key to an understanding of nature
- D) all physicists rejected the idea that the planets could move in orbits
- E) the Duke of Tuscany was by far the most influential nobleman in Italy

**54. It is clear from the passage that, even though Galileo was supposed to be studying medicine, ----.**

- A) he followed his father's advice and took courses in mathematics
- B) it was mathematics that really interested him
- C) he spent a great deal of time studying Aristotle's philosophy
- D) he soon discovered that this was not well taught at the University of Pisa
- E) he would much rather have been a musician like his father

**55. We understand from the passage that the ideas of Aristotle ----.**

- A) were still usually accepted as completely true in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- B) were still regarded as revolutionary in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- C) suddenly came back into favour in the 16<sup>th</sup> century
- D) regarding the cosmos, were surprisingly accurate
- E) were all based on mathematical principles

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**56. – 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The fairy stories of the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen were not written only to entertain; they all have a moral, or a message, or at least put forward a serious idea. These ideas, however, are always very simple, so even quite small children can understand them and enjoy them. Andersen often presents opposites such as good and evil, truth and falsehood, or appearance and reality. We see this last contrast in the story of *The Ugly Duckling*. To the ducks he appeared ugly. But the reality was he grew up to be a beautiful swan. This is another characteristic of the stories: they offer hope. The future may be so much better than the present. Most of the tales had been told to children before being written down, so they have a natural, easy, oral style which makes them very successful among children in all countries.

**56. It is clear from the passage that, though Andersen wrote his stories for children, ----.**

- A) it is only the children of his own country, Denmark, who really enjoy them
- B) they are mostly too complex for children to understand
- C) they all say something worth saying
- D) there is a great deal in them that children cannot understand or enjoy
- E) they are only really popular among adults

**57. According to the passage, one idea that is often found in Andersen's stories is that ----.**

- A) children should be taught how to protect wild life
- B) evil and falsehood will be punished
- C) one should not look for happiness and entertainment in life
- D) appearances are not important and should be disregarded
- E) one can always hope that good times will follow bad ones

**58. We understand from the passage that the style of these stories ----.**

- A) is so heavy that very few children can enjoy them
- B) is ideally suited to children
- C) is extremely simple, but most of the ideas are not
- D) is so complex that a majority of children find it very hard to follow them
- E) changes so often that the stories become difficult to read

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**59. – 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

A group of biologists studying the habits of chimpanzees around the Koba National Park, made a surprising discovery. There was plenty of water available for them in the pools left in river beds, but these animals always liked to dig their own pools by hand or with the help of sticks. As a result the water they drank had been filtered through the sand and so contained none of the disease-carrying substances normally to be found in water that is not moving. In fact, they were drinking clear water.

**59. As it is pointed out in the passage, water ----.**

- A) is responsible for more diseases than most people think
- B) must always be filtered through sand to make it drinkable
- C) is hard to find at certain times of the year
- D) that isn't moving is likely to contain harmful substances
- E) is of no importance to chimpanzees

**60. It is clear from the passage that there was plenty of water readily available for the chimpanzees to drink ----.**

- A) in the small pools formed in river beds
- B) in all areas of the Koba National Park
- C) but they preferred river water as it was always moving and so clean
- D) but sometimes this water made them ill
- E) though they had to be taught how to dig holes to get it

**61. The research team of the passage was surprised to learn that the chimpanzees ----.**

- A) never allowed anyone near their water pools
- B) could dig a hole in any part of the Koba National Park
- C) were very careful not to waste water
- D) had found a way of getting clean water
- E) dug holes to get water if there was none left in the rivers

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

**62. The rain continued for days and the basements of most houses were flooded.**

- A) It rained continuously for days and the basements of nearly all the houses were filled with water.
- B) The rain lasted for days, and floods carried some of the houses away.
- C) The excessive rainfall caused flooding and damage to the houses for many days.
- D) Flood water poured into the basements of many houses a few days after the heavy rains started.
- E) Within days, the continuing rain caused flooding which damaged the basements of most houses.

**63. By modern standards, the first supermarkets were really quite small.**

- A) The early supermarkets and the present-day ones are quite different from each other, even in size.
- B) Present-day supermarkets are on the whole larger than the early ones.
- C) Supermarkets have grown in size since they were first introduced, but their standards remain the same.
- D) Except in size, modern supermarkets are quite unlike the original ones.
- E) Compared with what we have now, the early supermarkets weren't actually very large at all.

**64. We have missed the early morning train to Istanbul; when is the next one?**

- A) If the early morning train to Istanbul has left, when is the next one?
- B) We were too late for the early morning train; when does the next one leave for Istanbul?
- C) Did the early morning train to Istanbul leave late? When did it leave?
- D) If we had missed the early morning train to Istanbul, when could we have got another?
- E) As the early morning train to Istanbul has been delayed, can we go another way?

**65. After the news, they'll give us the latest football results.**

- A) After the last news programme the football results will be announced.
- B) At the latest, we'll be able to learn the football results at the end of the news.
- C) We'll get the latest football results once the news is over.
- D) The latest football results always follow the news.
- E) The main news item is the football results.

**66. Karen won't take part in the end-of-term concert unless she really wants to.**

- A) Karen cannot be persuaded to do anything at the end-of-term concert.
- B) Karen will only do something at the end-of-term concert if she actually feels like it.
- C) Karen is eager to do something at the end-of-term concert if they'll let her do so.
- D) Karen will gladly perform at the end-of-term concert if only they'll allow her to.
- E) Karen would give a performance at the end-of-term concert if only they'd let her.

**67. I just can't understand why so few people are interested in this camping holiday.**

- A) I find it surprising that there aren't fewer people interested in such a camping holiday.
- B) It's hardly surprising that so few people are interested in this camping holiday.
- C) Hardly anyone wants to go on this camping holiday, which I find strange.
- D) To my surprise almost no one was interested in such a camping holiday.
- E) Apparently, a camping holiday appeals to even fewer people.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

68. **Brian is the most reliable person I know; if he said he'd help, he will.**
- A) I don't know anyone one can depend on more than Brian; he'll certainly help if he said he would.
  - B) If Brian promised to help I suppose he will; he's generally very dependable.
  - C) Brian is more dependable than most people so I'm sure he'll help if he offered to.
  - D) Brian is always a dependable person and he is sure to help.
  - E) Brian is very dependable so I should ask him to help you.

69. – 76. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

69. **During World War II submarines played an important military role in the world's oceans. ----. If this had continued Britain would almost certainly have been defeated. She was saved by the development of submarine-detecting radar.**
- A) Actually America was the first country to recognize the submarine's military value
  - B) Nuclear power is the ideal fuel for submarines as huge amounts of energy are present in a small space
  - C) German submarines attacked transatlantic shipping with great success, and this caused America to enter the war
  - D) In the Atlantic, for instance, German submarines began to sink British shipping far faster than it could be replaced
  - E) Early US-designed submarines were powered by a petrol engine when on the surface and by batteries when below the surface

70. **It has been suggested that different kinds of singing may have developed for practical reasons. For instance, among coal miners singing is popular because it is a good way to get the coal dust out of their lungs. ----. Male choirs were thus formed and these have become a tradition.**
- A) Heavy smoking also has an adverse effect upon the voice and makes it lower
  - B) In the mining areas in Wales and Yorkshire this became a communal activity
  - C) It has been established that "better" singing is in almost all cases the result of training, not of any physical condition
  - D) There are "musical" families because children are brought up in a musical environment
  - E) Another view is that some people have a natural ability to sing well

71. **The science of how fire spreads is simple. ----. This means that in a typical house fire, the flames and smoke move upwards until they reach the ceiling. Then they start to move sideways.**
- A) Indeed, opening a window or door can sometimes be extremely dangerous
  - B) To prevent this, fire-fighters make openings in buildings
  - C) Today fire-fighters begin their basic training with physics
  - D) When a fire occurs outdoors, it may burn even more fiercely as there are unlimited supplies of oxygen for it
  - E) Once air is heated, it becomes lighter, rises and seeks escape through any openings that may be available

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

72. In ancient times, long hair on fighting men was always regarded as a symbol of strength and power. ----. For instance, in the story of Samson and Delilah, Samson lost his legendary strength when Delilah cut his hair.

- A) The number of hairs on the head varies with colour, for reasons still unknown
- B) What looks like grey hair is actually a mixture of white hair and the original colour
- C) Hence, most warriors used to let their hair grow long and refused to have it cut
- D) Hair grows faster at night and in warm weather
- E) Most people spend more time and money on their hair than on any other part of the body

73. Though I am a long-distance runner I have long believed that man is not evolutionarily designed to run. ----. But in *Racing the Antelope*, Heinrich argues just the opposite, and he does it so convincingly that I'm beginning to believe him when he says "we are all natural-born runners".

- A) There is also much information on how to train for a race
- B) Compared with any four-legged creature of similar size, man is a hopeless runner
- C) Indeed, man and animals alike have amazing powers of endurance
- D) So, in the course of time, we developed into very efficient runners
- E) Fat is burned to produce the energy to make long-distance running possible

74. Jane Austen was born in 1775 at Steventon, a small country village in Hampshire. Her father was an Anglican clergyman who had been a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. ----. Nevertheless, the one who really gave Jane Austen her education was her own father.

- A) When her father died, in 1805, the family moved first to Southampton and then to Chawton
- B) While still in her teens, she wrote a series of sketches and tales
- C) Her first novel, *Lady Susan*, remained unpublished during her life time
- D) Accompanied by Cassandra, her elder sister and life-long friend, she went to a school at Oxford and then to one at Reading
- E) This is why Jane Austen knew so much about the lives of Anglican clergymen and their families

75. Many of the novels of H. G. Wells fall into the category of science fiction. Wells was very interested in the scientific advances of his age and looked ahead to imagine what the results might be in the future. ----. Even so he was conscious of the possible dangers, and many of his novels present a struggle between two ways of life, the human and the non-human.

- A) These writers have tried to describe the world as it is about to end, almost completely destroyed
- B) The stories of science fiction are based on developments in science or technology
- C) Many of these stories carry the threat that if technological developments go further they may bring about the destruction of man
- D) The film industry soon realized that the subject matter of science fiction was ideal for films
- E) On the whole, he was interested in the possibilities for good, not in the disadvantages

76. King Henry VIII of England enjoyed the love and admiration of his people at least during the early years of his reign. ----. Indeed, the young king had many advantages. He was young and handsome; he was a fine sportsman; he also had a first-class intellect. There was something to please everyone.

- A) This was partly because he came as a welcome change after his cold and calculating father, Henry VII
- B) The thing everyone knows about him is that he married six times
- C) He encouraged humanism, and his own children were educated by some of the great scholars of the Renaissance
- D) His father had become the king of England after the Wars of the Roses
- E) He married Anne Boleyn after he had divorced his first wife

77. – 84. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşün cümleyi bulunuz.

77. You have promised to lend a book to a friend in the office, but have forgotten to bring it. When you realize this you apologize and then say:

- A) I'm sure you'll find this book very useful for its account of the historic cities of Anatolia.
- B) If you really need that book tonight, I'll go home and get it for you in the lunch hour.
- C) I didn't know you were even interested in history.
- D) I must take it back to the library and get it renewed.
- E) Just come along with me and see what books might interest you.

78. You are interviewing an elderly film star for a magazine and want to avoid the facts that everyone knows, and introduce a more personal and less well-known side to his character; so you say:

- A) You've been very successful; but you must have had some disappointments. Could you tell us about some of them?
- B) Since you know so much about the film industry, what is your advice to young people hoping to make a career in films?
- C) Do you think the future of the film industry is less promising?
- D) Which of your films do you think is your best?
- E) In your opinion, what are some of the main characteristics of a good film?

79. Now that your aunt has retired, she is planning to leave the town where she has lived all her life, and move to a small cottage out in the country where the nearest neighbour will be half a mile away. You think she's going to feel very lonely and likely to regret the move. You say:

- A) I think I'd find life there a bit too lonely and quiet, but you've always lived in the country, so you know what it's like.
- B) I think it's a splendid idea! You'll have lots of relatives coming to visit you with their children.
- C) Are you sure you aren't making a mistake? Remember, you're used to having people you know around you every day!
- D) I expect the garden will keep you pretty busy. Will you be growing vegetables as well as flowers?
- E) You'll probably find you get lots of visitors! It really is a lovely part of the country.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**80. You are going into town to buy a new jacket for yourself. You know you are not very good at choosing the right clothes for yourself; in fact, you've made several very poor choices! Your sister never seems to make a mistake in the choice of clothes, so you want her to go with you and help. You say:**

- A) As long as it fits properly, that is all that matters. Don't you agree?
- B) I can't even decide on the colour. What do you suggest?
- C) Remember! This time I can afford an expensive one.
- D) I do wish you'd come with me to help choose a jacket. You know how hopeless I am in these matters!
- E) When did you go shopping last? It must have been ages ago.

**81. Your school puts on a play every year. You are no good at acting, but you enjoy sewing and would like to help with the costumes. So, when the organizer tries to give you a part in the play, you say:**

- A) I don't want to act in the play but I'll do anything else.
- B) Thank you so much; in fact, I've always been told I have a gift for acting.
- C) No. I couldn't possibly act in the play, but I'd be very happy to make some of the costumes.
- D) No, I can't act. And I'm not interested in helping with the production.
- E) In the last year's play the costumes were very poor, so you ought to let someone else make them this year.

**82. Your brother and his best friend have had a quarrel and have stopped speaking to each other. This state of affairs is making your brother most unhappy, but he refuses to be the first to make a move to end the disagreement. You think this is very foolish of him and decide to tell him so plainly. You say:**

- A) What is the reason for your disagreement? I'm sure you are in the right!
- B) This is a ridiculous state of affairs! Forget your stupid pride and go and start talking to him again!
- C) Would you like me to go and talk to him and find out what's wrong?
- D) Of course he's to blame; I'm glad to see the friendship has ended.
- E) Forget him then. And start making new friends.

**83. Jane has been ill for some time and still can't leave the house. Her little daughter is clearly getting bored. It'll soon be her birthday, and she wants her to have a nice change. So she phones her sister and says:**

- A) Most of the children have their birthday parties at the nursery school. Then all the children enjoy them.
- B) Don't forget, it's Mary's birthday on Saturday so I'm expecting you round for tea. Don't be late.
- C) Mary always expects you to make a chocolate cake for her on her birthday.
- D) This year I have arranged for Mary to have her birthday party at the nursery school.
- E) For Mary's birthday I was wondering if you could take her out for the day; go to the zoo, perhaps.

84. Your daughter with her husband and two children are moving house. You know how tiring a job this is and wish to help them in some way. You finally decide that the best way to help would be to see they all get something good to eat during the move. So you say:

- A) You're all going to get very tired, so you must be sure to take some rest.
- B) Let the children stay with me for a few days and I'll see they are well fed.
- C) I can go to the new house, and after I have organized the kitchen I can do the cooking.
- D) I can't help with the actual remove, but I can give you all a good meal at my house for the next few evenings. Would you like that?
- E) Make sure there is plenty of food in the house because you'll be working hard and there won't be time to go out and get a meal.

85. – 92. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

85. Liz :  
- Do you think books for children should avoid social problems and unpleasant subjects?

Clare :  
- No, I don't. Do you?

Liz :  
- ----

Clare :  
- In fact, they can often face it better than adults can!

- A) Certainly not! The children I know are quite capable of facing reality.
- B) I'm not sure. I don't like to read about unpleasant situations myself!
- C) No. But I think the best children's books are the imaginative ones.
- D) You know I'm very fond of fairy tales, and there are a lot of problems and evil characters in them.
- E) Yes I do. Let the children live in a good world for as long as possible.

86. Brian :  
- Did you go to the gym last night?

Danny :  
- Yes, I did. And I feel much better for it. Why don't you join me?

Brian :  
- ----

Danny :  
- Stop wondering and make it definite! Be ready at 8.15 on Friday!

- A) I can't help wondering where you get the energy for it!
- B) I'm wondering whether my doctor will agree.
- C) No thanks! I was just wondering what it was like.
- D) Actually, I have been wondering about doing so.
- E) I wish I could. I wonder how you find time for it.

87. Charles :  
- Have you heard from your brother recently?

Pat :  
- Yes, I have. He's really enjoying himself at the Military Academy.

Charles :  
- ----

Pat :  
- That was only natural. It really meant a new start for him and he'd never even been away from home before.

- A) He'll do fine there. He's a natural leader you know.
- B) I knew he would be. That's why I encouraged him to go there.
- C) Of course he is! An active life like that is exactly right for him.
- D) I'm sure he will be very satisfied with the training offered.
- E) I'm glad to hear that. He seemed a bit worried about whether he would like it.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

88. Andy :  
- **Who were the Wright brothers?**
- Phil :  
- **To start with, they were bicycle repairmen in Ohio.**
- Andy :  
- ----
- Phil :  
- **Because they were the first men to design an aircraft.**
- A) Aren't they connected with the aircraft industry?  
B) Surely that's not why they are famous! Or is it?  
C) But why are they so famous?  
D) Is that why no one took them seriously?  
E) Wasn't it the wing design that made their flying machines so successful?

89. Mary :  
- **My train leaves at 8 o'clock, so when do you think I should leave the house?**
- Jenny :  
- **You'll be taking a taxi, I suppose?**
- Mary :  
- ----
- Jenny :  
- **Even so, you'd better leave by 7.30 as there's a lot of traffic on the roads at that time.**
- A) How far is the train station? Do you know?  
B) Yes, of course. I've got a heavy suitcase.  
C) Yes. But how far away is the station?  
D) Aren't we in walking distance of the station?  
E) Yes. I'm calling a taxi right away.

90. Molly :  
- **What do you know about Helen Keller?**
- Jane :  
- **Not very much, really, except that she was a remarkable woman.**
- Molly :  
- ----
- Jane :  
- **No. She could see and hear until she caught scarlet fever when she was 19 months old.**
- A) Was she born blind and deaf?  
B) Was she the only child?  
C) What made her so remarkable?  
D) She must have had a great deal of courage!  
E) When did she lose her eyesight?
91. Peter :  
- **How are you planning to spend the summer?**
- Kevin :  
- **I've got a job at the local petrol station.**
- Peter :  
- ----
- Kevin :  
- **I really don't know. I'll do anything so long as I can earn a little money.**
- A) Be sure to let me know when you start.  
B) Is it open overnight?  
C) I did that once and quite enjoyed it, but the hours were long.  
D) What a good idea! I might do the same.  
E) What will you be doing there? Working in the shop?

92. Reg :  
- It says here that they've brought out a new ball ready for the next European Championships.

Steve :  
- Really? And what's special about it?

Reg :  
- ----

Steve :  
- Oh! The goalkeepers won't like that!

- A) It's softer to kick, and so it will travel faster.  
B) The same firm produces the official match balls for the World Cup too.  
C) It passed all the tests without any problems.  
D) I don't know. It looks like any other soccer ball to me.  
E) It costs much less than the traditional balls to produce.

93. – 100. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

93. (I) California is famous for crazy ideas. (II) Indeed, Californians value crazy ideas, and their inventive spirit has done much to change the world. (III) Television, the laser, and human insulin were all ideas developed in California. (IV) Sometimes one is surprised at what succeeds and indeed becomes popular. (V) And, indeed, so was the seedless watermelon.

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

94. (I) This book gives a history of man's exploration of space. (II) It starts with the first observations of the ancient Greeks. (III) And so it makes us wonder about how our life began on earth. (IV) It then moves on to the invention of the telescope in 1608 and the new knowledge it made available. (V) It ends with the wonder of 15 January 1996 when the Hubble Space Telescope revealed many "new" galaxies.

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

95. (I) Robot toys, which have to be treated like living things, not like machines, are already being produced. (II) In Japan, for instance, robot cats will very soon be on the market. (III) In fact, robotics is the science mainly concerned with the design and construction of robots. (IV) These cats are very affectionate and they purr with pleasure when they are petted. (V) If they feel neglected, however, they let their owner know they are displeased.

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

96. (I) Be sure to go to the new exhibition at the Naval Museum. (II) Personally, I've never been very interested in the sea and ships. (III) The exhibits range from primitive rafts to a submarine from World War II. (IV) There are lots of paintings of boats and ships, many of which are very old. (V) There are also beautifully made models of some of the most famous historic ships.

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

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

97. (I) Louisa May Alcott wrote *Little Women* at the request of her publisher, Mr Niles. (II) Niles himself was not impressed by the story she wrote. (III) However, his niece and some other young girls were. (IV) So, with some doubt in his mind, he decided to publish it, and it was an immediate best seller. (V) However, *Little Women* is a children's book about real life; it is not a fairy tale.

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

98. (I) The problem with electric guitars is that, from the point of view of sound, they cannot be improved. (II) At schools children should be encouraged to play the guitar. (III) They can be decorated and made to look better. (IV) They can be made lighter and easier to play. (V) But they cannot be made to sound any better.

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

99. (I) Kiev is one of the most historic cities of the Ukraine. (II) It is both a busy river port and a major railway junction. (III) Despite its rapid growth during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it still reveals many signs of its long and rich history. (IV) The old citadel still stands in the medieval centre of the city. (V) Nearby is also a famous cathedral that dates back to the Middle Ages.

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

100. (I) Originally, the Japanese learned how to paint from the Chinese. (II) However, over the centuries, Japanese painting soon developed characteristics of its own to suit its own environment and traditions. (III) Symbolism rather than realism became the most striking feature of this painting. (IV) Japanese and Chinese painters alike often choose to work in black and white only. (V) The typical Japanese representation of nature, for instance, was symbolic rather than realistic.

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

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

**YABANCI DİL SINAVI**  
**23 HAZİRAN 2002**  
**İNGİLİZCE**

1. A	26. B	51. A	76. A
2. C	27. E	52. D	77. B
3. B	28. C	53. C	78. A
4. D	29. A	54. B	79. C
5. E	30. E	55. A	80. D
6. B	31. A	56. C	81. C
7. C	32. C	57. E	82. B
8. A	33. B	58. B	83. E
9. E	34. C	59. D	84. D
10. D	35. A	60. A	85. A
11. A	36. B	61. D	86. D
12. D	37. D	62. A	87. E
13. E	38. E	63. E	88. C
14. C	39. C	64. B	89. B
15. B	40. E	65. C	90. A
16. E	41. A	66. B	91. E
17. C	42. D	67. C	92. A
18. B	43. C	68. A	93. D
19. D	44. B	69. D	94. C
20. A	45. D	70. B	95. C
21. C	46. A	71. E	96. B
22. B	47. C	72. C	97. E
23. D	48. B	73. B	98. B
24. E	49. D	74. D	99. B
25. A	50. E	75. E	100. D