

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

1. In the Philippines, with its numerous scandals and continuing power struggle, the public is frustrated, and economic ---- is in jeopardy.

- A) progress B) decline C) recession
D) depression E) failure

2. Both Saudi Arabia and China know that it is in their ---- interest to cooperate economically and increase trade between them.

- A) notable B) precious C) mutual
D) responsible E) implicit

3. Whereas in the past, some Asian countries were driven ---- by ideology, today, economics has become their driving force.

- A) respectively B) unequally C) likely
D) entirely E) favourably

4. As the automotive sector continues to ---- its operations, it creates even more jobs and opportunities in the communities where it does business.

- A) settle B) extract C) expand
D) contract E) reduce

5. According to the World Bank's latest figures from 2005, of 196 countries around the world, 131 ---- food imports to feed their citizens.

- A) keep up B) rely on
C) drop out D) bring about
E) run out

6. Few people know that many research projects are ---- solely by the EU.

- A) settled down B) put up with
C) written up D) set out
E) carried out

7. Since 1985, Bolivia ---- economic changes that ---- phenomenally successful.-

- A) implemented / had been
B) has implemented / have been
C) was implementing/were
D) implements / are
E) had implemented / will be

8. For a long time, psychologists ---- that major personality makeovers ---- impossible.

- A) have believed / are
B) believe / are going to be
C) believed / will be
D) would have believed / have been
E) had believed / had been

9. When Germany ---- Yugoslavia 1941, Bosnia and Herzegovina----- part of the Nazi-controlled Croatia.

- A) has invaded / had been made
B) had invaded / would have been made
C) invaded / were made
D) invades / have been made
E) was to invade / could have been made

10. If she ---- more pessimistic, most probably she ---- up, but instead, she went on trying.

- A) were / had given
B) has been / has given
C) had been / may have given
D) is / will give
E) were / would have given

11. There ---- no doubt that the oil sector ---- the basis of the Iraqi economy for many years to come.

- A) has been / may have formed
B) is / will form
C) was / has formed
D) had been / formed
E) will be / would form

12. ---- an average of five credit cards per person, the people in the United States buy more ---- credit than the people in any other country in the world.

- A) By / from B) For / of
C) To / with D) With / on
E) At / by

13. The Bush Administration's restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya ---- more than a quarter of a century of often violent confrontation is largely the result of several years ---- painstaking and mostly secret diplomacy.

- A) for / by B) in / over
C) after / of D) through / through
E) at / with

14. Perfectionism constricts people just when the fast-moving world requires more flexibility, and ----, it turns them into success slaves.

- A) consequently B) nevertheless
C) still D) however
E) contrarily

15. ---- Americans are generally marrying less, they still marry, divorce and especially remarry at rates higher than in most other countries.

- A) As B) When
C) Since D) Just as
E) Even though

16. ---- English contains a vast lexical inheritance from Latin, Persian has absorbed a great number of Arabic loanwords.

- A) As long as B) Because C) Even if
D) Just as E) Whether

17. Some 30 women are running in the Kuwaiti general election, ---- few, if any, are expected to win.

- A) so that B) in that C) whether
D) because E) although

18. Studying the origin of language was once thought to be ---- an endeavour ---- scientific societies actually forbade it.

- A) rather / than B) such / that
C) not / but D) either / or
E) both / and

19. - 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The first half of this interesting book provides an introduction to the theory and practice (19) ---- logic. The authors provide a historical (20) ---- of models of logic from Aristotle to choice theory and "fuzzy logic." They show (21) ---- the use the principles to analyze and construct logical arguments. (22) ---- they give some medical examples, this section is generic and thus, this book (23) ---- well as a text for an introductory course in a philosophy curriculum. Good illustrations and boxed definitions help to guide the reader, too.

19.

- A) of B) in C) at
D) under E) within

20.

- A) quotation B) controversy
C) omission D) overview
E) result

21.

- A) what B) whether
C) whom D) which
E) how

22.

- A) Just as B) Although
C) Since D) After
E) Because

23.

- A) will have served
B) has served
C) had served
D) would serve
E) may have served

24. - 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. ----, which are cheap but durable.

- A) In Africa, China has found a ready market for its manufactured goods
- B) Most Chinese products are ideal for African conditions
- C) Some African states are still trying to recover from internal conflicts
- D) Africa can learn far more from China than it can from the developed nations
- E) The US has openly criticized China for selling arms to Africa's undemocratic regimes

25. ---- that the US is trying hard to increase the share of its oil imports from sub-Saharan Africa.

- A) There is a great deal of controversy
- B) It will be interesting
- C) It has been revealed in a recent report
- D) There has been much debate
- E) Most African states have been approached

26. ----, but much is being done to improve facilities.

- A) The Moroccan government has invested in the expansion of some airports
- B) Morocco needs to reduce its reliance on foreign aid
- C) The main obstacle in Morocco at present to further growth in mass tourism is the lack of infrastructure
- D) Agadir is Morocco's most developed coastal resort
- E) The World Bank has agreed to provide Morocco new funds

27. ----, who were later joined by Germanic peoples.

- A) Prague, one of Europe's most beautiful capital cities, has a population of just over one million
- B) Today we all know that the Czech Republic is one of Europe's youngest nations
- C) In 1993 Czechoslovakia was peacefully divided into two independent states as the Czech Republic and Slovakia
- D) The Czech Republic has produced writers, artists, and musicians of world renown
- E) Around 500 B.C. the area now known as the Czech Republic was settled by Celtic tribes

28. ----, although the sculptural decorations were not completed until 1795.

- A) The Brandenburg Gate has witnessed many historical events
- B) Berlin's Brandenburg Gate was designed by Carl Gotthard Langhans
- C) The Brandenburg Gate is crowned by the famous sculpture of a chariot drawn by four horses
- D) The Brandenburg Gate in Berlin was erected between 1788 and 1791
- E) The Brandenburg Gate is the most striking symbol of the city of Berlin

29. ---- when it was conquered by Scipio Africanus.

- A) Spain, originally inhabited by Celts, became a part of the Roman Empire in 206 B.C.
- B) From the 12th to the 15th century, Aragon and Castile were the only Spanish states
- C) Off Spain's east coast in the Mediterranean are the Balearic Islands
- D) In 711, the Muslims under Tariq entered Spain from Africa
- E) Today Spain occupies 85% of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Portugal

30. After World War I, the League of Nations gave France a mandate over Syria, ----.

- A) as it formed in 1958, together with Egypt, the United Arab Republic
- B) since France recognized it in 1930 as an independent republic
- C) even though nationalist demonstrations in 1945 broke into actual fighting
- D) but the French were soon opposed by several nationalist uprisings
- E) whereby it became independent on 29 September 1961, following a revolution

31. Finding less expensive accommodation in big cities can be difficult, ----.

- A) while most cities have several international chain hotels
- B) unless one stays outside the city centre
- C) whereas high prices generally apply to hotels in historic buildings
- D) if a room in a pension or private home is usually more reasonable
- E) since most hotels prefer to create a family atmosphere

32. Present-day Austria emerged in 1919, ----.

- A) when the lands of its former Habsburg Empire were granted independence
- B) since it was bordered by Switzerland and Germany to the west and north
- C) because it has existed as a country for less than 100 years
- D) while it has thrived thanks to its position at the heart of Europe
- E) even though visitors are attracted by the glories of its imperial past

33. A report issued by the International Energy Agency warned that oil prices could be volatile in 2009, ----.

- A) even though Venezuela had suspended trade agreements with several countries
- B) as several of America's largest banks had announced high profits
- C) just as the inflation rate in the EU economic zone has risen well under 1%
- D) so that Europe's finance ministers came closer to agreeing radical reforms in banking
- E) because production and refining capacity are not enough to meet world energy needs

34. The more fundamental question is ----.

- A) because the government has put into effect new policies in agriculture
- B) that most EU countries are in favour of radical reforms in the economy
- C) whether such a biased foreign policy can serve the interests of the country
- D) in case there may be a call from the government for an early election
- E) while there have been introduced new plans to change working conditions

35. One of the many criticisms made of the British media is ----.

- A) why Britain has been the final destination for illegal immigrants from the Middle East
- B) how it can best engage its own audience in public affairs and international problems
- C) whether the politicians opposed to the government's monetary policy are right
- D) that it is not interested in the everyday interests of its own listeners and readers
- E) because it has mostly been indifferent to the problem of rising unemployment

36. - 38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. An effective work group should be designed well from the start, bringing together people who can contribute to the right mix of knowledge, skills, tools and other resources necessary to succeed.

- A) işin başında tasarlanmış etkin bir çalışma grubu, bilgi, beceri, gereç ve diğer kaynaklar konusunda katkıda bulunabilen insanlar bir araya getirmektedir.
- B) Etkin bir çalışma grubunun bir araya getirilmesi için, bilgi, beceri, gereç ve diğer kaynakların doğru biçimde kaynaştırıldığı süreçlere katkıda bulunabilecek kişilerin daha baştan planlanması gerekir.
- C) Bilgiye, beceriye, gereçlere ve başarı için gerekli diğer kaynaklara katkıda bulunarak etkin bir çalışma grubu oluşturacak kişiler, henüz işin basındayken doğru biçimde bir araya getirilmelidir.
- D) Etkili bir çalışma grubunun, başarılı olmak için bilgiye, becerilere, gereçlere ve diğer kaynaklara katkıda bulunabilecek insanlar bir araya getirerek tasarlanması gerekir.
- E) Etkin bir çalışma grubu, başarmak için gerekli bilginin, becerilerin, gereçlerin ve diğer kaynakların doğru bileşimine katkıda bulunabilen kişileri bir araya getirerek baştan iyi bir biçimde tasarlanmalıdır.

37. **Bad things will come and find you, but for the good things you have to keep the door open, go hunt for them and find them.**

- A) Kötülükler gelip seni bulacaktır, ancak iyilikler için kapıyı açık tutman, onları araman ve bulman gerekir.
- B) Gelip seni bulanlar kötü şeylerdir ama senin kapıyı açıp izlediğin ve bulduğun şeyler iyi şeylerdir.
- C) Kötülükler gelir seni bulur, ama iyi şeyler için kapıyı açık tut, onları ara ve bul.
- D) Kötü olaylar gelir seni bulur, ama iyi olaylarla karşılaşmak istiyorsan, kapıyı açık tutmalı, onları arayıp bulmalısın.
- E) Kötü şeyler gelip seni bulsa da iyi şeyleri arayıp bulmalısın ve kapını her zaman açık tutmalısın

38. **Couples, who repeatedly break up and then make up, often find themselves caught between their desire for freedom and their fear of regret.**

- A) Devamlı ayrılıp barışan çiftler, bağımsız olma isteği ile pişman olma korkusu arasında kalırlar.
- B) Her zaman ayrılıp barışan çiftler, genellikle kendilerini bağımsız olma istekleri ile pişman olma korkuları arasında bulurlar.
- C) Tekrar tekrar ayrılıp barışan çiftler, çoğu kez kendilerini bağımsız olma istekleri ile pişman olma korkuları arasında kalmış bulurlar.
- D) Bağımsız olma isteği ile pişman olma korkusu arasında kalan çiftler, tekrar tekrar ayrılıp barışırlar.
- E) Bağımsız olma isteği ile ayrılan çiftler, genelde pişman olma korkusu ile barışırlar.

39. - 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. **Geçmişin ne anlama geldiğini sorguladığımızda, süphesiz farklı insanlara farklı şeyler ifade eder.**

- A) If we ask what the past may mean, it is clear that, for different people, it means different
- B) When we question the meaning of the past, undoubtedly different people interpret it differently.
- C) Since the past means different things to different people, we must question what the meaning is.
- D) When we ask what the past means, it certainly means different things to different people.
- E) As the meaning of the past varies from people to people, clearly we must ask how these meanings are made.

40. **Suudi Arabistan kralı Abdullah'ın Çin'e seyahati, iki ülke arasında diplomatik ilişkilerin 1990'da kurulmasından beri, bir Suudi kral tarafından yapılan ilk seyahattir.**

- A) King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia's trip to China was the first by a Saudi king since the diplomatic relations were established in 1990 between the two countries.
- B) The trip which King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia made to China in 1990 was the first made by a Saudi king since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- C) When King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia travelled to China in 1990, it was the first trip ever made by a Saudi king since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- D) Following the establishment in 1990 of diplomatic relations, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia's trip to China was the first by a Saudi king.
- E) After the diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia were established in 1990, King Abdullah made his first trip to this country.

41. **İsviçre Yatırım Bankası UBS, çoğunlukla Asya ve Avrupa üzerinden kanalize edilen petrol dolarlarının, ABD cari açığının beşte ikisini finanse ettiğini tahmin etmektedir.**

- A) UBS, the Swiss investment bank, claims that generally Asia and Europe channel petrodollars in order to pay for two fifths of the US current deficit.
- B) According to the estimation of UBS, the Swiss investment bank, two fifths of the US current deficit are mostly funded by the petrodollars channeled through Asian and European banks.
- C) The Swiss investment bank UBS has announced that Asian and European banks are channelling most of petrodollars in order to fund two fifths of the US current deficit.
- D) As UBS, the Swiss investment bank, has stated, the petrodollars, generally channelled through Asia and Europe, are being used to pay for two fifths of the US current deficit.
- E) UBS, the Swiss investment bank, estimates that petrodollars, mostly channelled through Asia and Europe, are funding two fifths of the US current deficit.

42. - 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğün sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. For many Central American immigrants heading north, the first dangerous border crossing is not the one into the US. It's southern Mexico where the danger begins. Every year, hundreds of thousands of Central Americans cross illegally into Mexico along the country's southern border. --

--. The pace of illegal migration north has increased dramatically over the past decade, propelled in part by the lingering effects of the 1970s and 80s civil wars in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

- A) The US wants Mexico's southern border to more secure, even as American employers demand cheap labour and American drug users demand smuggled cocaine
- B) Guatemalan border towns are growing quickly as they cater to the growing number of migrants north to Mexico
- C) Nobody knows exactly how many of those migrants are headed to the United States, but most experts estimate the figure to be 150,000 or more a year
- D) The simplicity with which people and goods pass illegally across Mexico's southern border is obvious to anyone who spends time there
- E) The US government has already put much pressure on Mexico so that illegal migration can be stopped completely

43. Until recently, Sudan's Nubian history remained largely unknown. ----. They have recognized that these pharaohs came from a strong African civilization that had flourished on the southern banks of the Nile for 2,500 years, going back at least as far as the first Egyptian dynasty. The most important remains of this civilization are the pyramids in the Nubian Desert, which are greater in number than those in Egypt.

- A) Human figures in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman art indicate a clear awareness of racial features
- B) Only in the past four decades have archaeologists uncovered the story of the so-called "black" pharaohs
- C) Sudan's pyramids are extremely interesting structures and have not been properly studied
- D) Therefore, The Sudanese government has decided to build a dam on the Nile, 970 kms upstream from Egypt's Aswan High Dam
- E) The Nubian Desert, which is vast and extremely uninhabitable, needs to be fully explored

44. The United Arab Emirates' (UAE's) poultry sector has lost \$5.5 million because of a 50% cut in consumption due to bird flu fears. Many small farms have been forced to close, and production has been cut by 30%, with surplus meat being frozen and sold off cheaply. The consumption of eggs has not been affected. ----.

- A) Nevertheless, the country claims to be free of the disease
- B) Moreover, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have announced cases of bird flu on their territories
- C) In fact, the UAE's oil income has doubled over the last few years due to a sharp rise in its exports
- D) Among the Gulf states, it is the UAE that most aspires to become a major global investor
- E) However, the UAE is facing big increases in the price of consumer goods and transport equipment imported from Europe

45. Jordan's 1994 peace deal with Israel has paved the way for growing economic links between the two countries. Jordan is now taking the lead in encouraging other Arab states to improve relations with Israel. . He has argued that future peace initiatives should come out of the region itself, rather than being designed and imposed by foreign authorities.

- A) The US permits all Jordanian textiles to be exported to the US as long as they have a minimum 8% Israeli content
- B) According to some diplomats, economic cooperation between Jordan and Israel is rather more advanced than political cooperation
- C) King Abdullah of Jordan has also raised hopes that the Saudi Middle East peace plan of 2002 might be revived by persuading the Arab League to make the plan more attractive to Israel
- D) Actually, the two countries signed an economic agreement in 2002 in order to establish joints ventures in all the sectors
- E) Jordan has made relatively rapid economic progress during the five years since King Abdullah ascended to the throne

46. This year, the map of international adoptions will be redrawn. The US, which adopts the most children from abroad, will become a full participant in the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption. The treaty regulates adoption among the 74 members and helps ensure that adoption agencies comply with convention rules, which call for counselling for adoptive parents and ban child buying. ----. Although it is a Hague signatory, the country has been accused of child trafficking.

- A) Numbers of adoptions to the US from other Hague participants are expected to rise
- B) When the Cold War ended, Russia and former Soviet-bloc countries opened to adoption
- C) With a dropping birthrate, Russia now favours local families, as does China
- D) Adoptive parents often embrace the culture of their new child
- E) That could be a problem for Guatemala, a mainstay of US adoption for a decade

47. - 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmann boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Robert: I hear that, with regard to the current oil crisis, the US Senate is planning to set up a subcommittee.

James: What do you think the subcommittee will be authorized to do?

Robert: _____

James: Clearly, this is a matter that the subcommittee must look into as soon as possible.

- A) As far as I am concerned, the role of the multinational oil companies in the current crisis urgently needs to be investigated.
- B) It has been reported that new oil discoveries can keep up pace with predicted growth in demand.
- C) In my opinion, no country can claim that oil companies have not behaved in a responsible manner.
- D) You know that the Middle East with its rich reserves supplies most of the oil consumption in the world.
- E) In fact, during the first half of this year, there was a rising demand for all petroleum products.

48. Sarah: The book you are reading is about Brazil, isn't it? I know a little bit about this country's economy.

Henry: It is, indeed. It says, since 1930, successive governments have persistently pursued policies for economic growth and Amazon area development.

Sarah: _____

Henry: That explains partly why by the 1990s Brazil has become one of the world's largest economies.

- A) Unfortunately, development has destroyed much of the ecosystem that has characterized the Amazon basin.
- B) This is not surprising, since Brazil has vast natural resources and a huge labour force.
- C) Geographically, the north eastern region of Brazil is semiarid scrubland, heavily settled and poor.
- D) However, it is true that today more than one out of four Brazilians survive on less than \$1 a day.
- E) Well, Brazil's narrow coastal belt includes most of the major cities, of which Rio de Janeiro is the most famous one.

49. Frank: Have you ever heard about what is called "landscape archaeology"?

Jane: No, I haven't. Can you tell me what it is?

Frank: _____

Jane: So, in other words, the view from above can yield archaeological insights on the ground.

- A) In fact, there are unstable areas in the Middle East, where landscape archaeology cannot be practised.
- B) Among archaeologists, it is regarded as extremely useful for a comprehensive description of the excavations at an archaeological site.
- C) Look, according to this article, it is the kind of archaeology that, through the use of satellite imagery, reveals a landscape's hidden archaeological details, such as buried roads and canal systems.
- D) In the end, archaeologists have accepted the fact that landscape archaeology contributes a lot to our understanding of a site.
- E) Historically, not until the invention of the airplane did the idea of aerial photography become practical.

50. John: What do you know about Bertolt Brecht?

Friend: As I remember, he was a modern German dramatist.

John: _____

Friend: As far as I know, he also encouraged audiences to develop an active and critical attitude to a play's subject.

- A) In my opinion, as a genre, comedy has undergone many changes since classical antiquity.
- B) Moreover, drama is distinct from literature in that it is a performing art.
- C) The drama that contains elements of tragedy and comedy is called tragicomedy.
- D) Right. More than that, he was one of the most influential figures in the 20th-century theatre.
- E) On the other hand, theatre history can be traced back to the ancient Greek festivals for Dionysus.

51. George: This summer, I spent my holiday in Spain. I was particularly impressed by Madrid.

Mark: I am sure you were. While there, you must have found time enough to visit the Prado Museum.

George: _____

Mark: Originally, all these paintings, especially the major works of Velásquez and Goya, were in the royal collection.

- A) Of course, certainly, because it houses the world's greatest collection of Spanish paintings from the 12th to the 19th centuries.
- B) Actually, the origins of the city date back to A.D. 852, when the Moors built a fortress near the Manzanares river.
- C) In fact, it was under the Habsburgs that the city acquired some of its most notable landmarks, including its splendid palaces.
- D) Let me tell you that the museum was designed in 1719 by the royal architect Juan de Villanueva.
- E) In Spanish culture, the 18th century was an era of French influence, following the Bourbon accession to the Spanish throne.

52. - 56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

52. (I) Christine Lagarde, France's first female minister for finance and the economy, says it is time for French people to "roll up their sleeves" and stop thinking about holidays. (II) The former international lawyer, impressed by the work ethic she witnessed during her time in the US, wants to instill the same spirit in her countrymen and women. (III) The French government's plans to reorganize the retail industry have brought fears that greater competition will threaten livelihoods. (IV) Her approach is calm and rational, bearing little resemblance to the harsher style of the French president, Nicolas Sarkozy. (V) Yet Christine Lagarde shares the president's convictions when it comes to the French people and the world of work.

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

53. (I) The mountain kingdom of Bhutan has decided to build its national policies on improving its gross national product. (II) The "Easterlin Paradox", which states that a nation's happiness actually declines in relation to its economic growth, was once thought to be limited to rich Western countries. (III) However, researchers have recently shown that it also applies to developing countries. (IV) For example, even as China experienced extraordinary economic growth between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of Chinese who described themselves as very happy fell from 28 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 2000. (V) Experts attribute this phenomenon to the fact that people's desires and expectations change along with their material fortunes.

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

54. (I) Britain's character has been shaped by its geographical position as an island. (II) Never successfully invaded since 1066, its people have developed their own distinctive traditions. (III) Founded by the Romans in the first century A.D. as an administrative centre and trading port, London is the capital of the country. (IV) This is also reflected in the country's historical heritage of castles, cathedrals and stately homes. (V) Indeed, although today a member of the European Union, Britain continues to maintain its nonconformity.

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

55. (I) "Each day is a journey, and the journey itself is home", the poet Matsuo Basho wrote more than 300 years ago in the first entry of his masterpiece *Narrow Road to a Far Province*. (II) Today, Basho is the first writer that many Japanese read seriously, and many people admire his poetry. (III) Thousands of people make pilgrimages to his birthplace and burial shrine, and travel parts of Basho's Trail. (IV) After three centuries, his *Narrow Road* still speaks to readers around the world. (V) After his master died, Basho spent most of his life in Kyoto.

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

56. (I) France, Russia and the United States are the world's biggest exporters of small arms. (II) Last year they produced 75% of all small arms sold in the world. (III) But several other countries, such as Egypt and Israel, are also emerging as major producers and traders. (IV) Especially in the Middle East, the problem of arms smuggling is widespread. (V) For instance, in 2006 Israel exported \$175 million worth of small arms.

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

57. - 60. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1786 Sir William Jones, a British judge serving in India, made a discovery that transformed knowledge about prehistory and began the formal study of historical linguistics. Turning his spare time towards the study of Sanskrit, the ancient language from which the predominant languages of the South Asian subcontinent derive, Jones discovered that Sanskrit shares features of grammar and vocabulary with Latin and ancient Greek to an extent inexplicable by sheer coincidence. His interest further aroused, he then examined the early Germanic language called "Gothic", the ancient Celtic languages of Europe, and Old Persian, and found that they, too, exhibited marked similarities to Sanskrit. He concluded that all these languages must have evolved from a common but now-extinct linguistic source. In the early nineteenth century, both this ancient language and the later languages that derived from it, were labelled "Indo-European," reflecting their wide distribution from India and Ireland.

57. One can conclude from the passage that Gothic

-
- A) originally derived from Latin and had the same grammatical features
 - B) had no relationship whatsoever with Sanskrit and other languages
 - C) was an old language which was spoken throughout Europe, including Ireland
 - D) was the only language in which Sir William Jones took a special interest
 - E) was the language spoken by early Germanic peoples

58. It is pointed out in the passage that Sanskrit ----.

- A) is the only language which is widely spoken among the peoples of South Asia
- B) and other Indo-European languages are closely related with each other
- C) was first studied by Sir William Jones in the eighteenth century
- D) was the most ancient language from which Latin and Greek have evolved
- E) has a grammatical structure which is entirely different from that of Old Persian

59. As one understands from the passage, Sir William Jones ----.

- A) made fundamental changes in the judicial system of eighteenth-century India
- B) was a professional linguist and spent his time in India by the study of Sanskrit
- C) rejected the view that the European Celtic languages derived from a common source
- D) studied Sanskrit only when he was free from his judicial responsibilities
- E) was very interested in the prehistory of India and made several discoveries

60. According to the passage, the beginnings of historical linguistics ----.

- A) were marked by the discovery in the eighteenth century that the languages of the South Asian subcontinent had evolved from Sanskrit
- B) can be dated back to the early nineteenth century when the term "Indo-European" was introduced
- C) are traced back to the work of Sir William Jones in the eighteenth century
- D) have always been controversial, since Sir William Jones's theory about the Indo-European languages was based on a false assumption
- E) were confined only to Jones's study of Sanskrit and did not include his study of the other Indo-European languages

61. - 64. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Stone Age is, in fact, divided into various stages. Dominating the period is the Palaeolithic Age, which most anthropologists would extend down to roughly 11,000 B.C. Within the Stone Age in general, however, scholars also speak of an Upper Palaeolithic Era, beginning around 40,000 B.C. They draw attention to some significant changes in human behaviour around this date, including the appearance of sophisticated cave paintings, and evidence of religious ideas. Humans also began producing the most effective, finely crafted tools such as fishhooks, arrowheads, and sewing needles made from organic materials, such as wood or animal bone. Yet, despite these important developments, the basic patterns of human life changed little during this era. Virtually all human societies before 11,000 B.C. consisted of small bands of hunter-gatherers that moved incessantly in search of food. Because they could not stay in any one location for long, these groups left no continuous archaeological record whereby we might trace the development of their culture. Our knowledge of them is, therefore, very limited.

61. It is stressed in the passage that, during the Upper Palaeolithic Era, ----.

- A) there were no settled human communities but groups of wandering hunter-gatherers
- B) humans practised different forms of art but preferred to specialize in cave painting
- C) hunter-gatherers had plenty of food whereby they were able to feed themselves easily
- D) bands of hunter-gatherers produced different kinds of tools whereby the development of culture can be traced
- E) there appeared new and most developed cultures, which have been brought to light through archaeological excavations

62. According to the passage, the Stone Age ----.

- A) was, according to archaeologists, the most sophisticated and developed period of early human history
- B) and the cultures of the period have been fully revealed by archaeologists
- C) is generally known as the Upper Palaeolithic Era, during which man learned how to produce food
- D) is not one continuous period but consists of different eras
- E) is generally dated to 11,000 B.C. and has always been a serious academic concern among anthropologists

63. It is suggested in the passage that humans ----.

- A) in the Stone Age were very skilled and far advanced in making tools for their farming needs
- B) seem to have first developed their religious ideas during the Upper Palaeolithic Era
- C) in the Upper Palaeolithic Era knew how to defend themselves when they were attacked by hunter-gatherers
- D) in the Palaeolithic Age were skilled not only in hunting but also in different kinds of cloth-making
- E) in the Stone Age had no notion of religion and, therefore, did not know how to worship

64. It is pointed out in the passage that, with the Upper Palaeolithic Era beginning around 40,000 B.C., --.

- A) most human societies worshipped various gods
- B) cave painting became very popular among hunter-gatherers
- C) fully organized human societies began to appear
- D) human beings ceased to be hunter-gatherers
- E) man entered a new period of important developments

65. - 68. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By the end of the twentieth century, East Asia had become a centre of industrial and manufacturing production. Especially China began to establish commercial ties with the West in the 1970s and became the world's leading heavy industrial producer by the year 2000. Its state-owned companies acquired contracts from Western firms to produce products cheaply and in bulk, for sale back to home markets in the United States and Europe. Moreover, the Chinese government established semicapitalist commercial zones around major port cities like Shanghai. These commercial zones were intended to encourage massive foreign investment on terms that left China a favourable balance of trade for its huge volume of cheap exports. Yet, in practice, they enjoyed only mixed success. Problems in farming and a looming energy crisis hampered prosperity and economic growth, but Hong Kong only managed to maintain its traditional economic and cultural ties with the rest of the world. However, in recent years, China has overcome most of these problems and radically upgraded its economic performance.

65. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the extent and complexity of problems in Chinese agriculture
- B) the variety and volume of Western investments in China in the 1970s
- C) Hong Kong's economic prosperity and its impact on social life in the city
- D) China's economic development and performance since the last century
- E) the improvement of China's balance of trade since the 1970s

66. It is claimed in the passage that China's commercial zones ----.

- A) absolutely provided China with a huge volume of foreign investment
- B) were not as successful as had been originally intended
- C) were solely located around Shanghai and Hong Kong
- D) have been the most efficient ones throughout East Asia
- E) were originally intended for state-owned companies

67. It is pointed out in the passage that Western firms

- A) made contracts with Chinese companies because of favourable production conditions in China
- B) made huge investments in commercial zones, but they failed to make any profit
- C) established closer commercial ties with China to benefit from cheap exports
- D) were mainly concentrated in Hong Kong, since it was a major port city
- E) cooperated with China in order to upgrade its economic performance

68. It is stated in the passage that Hong Kong ----.

- A) was the major exporter of cheap products to the United States and Europe
- B) contributed enormously to the emergence of China as an economic power in East Asia
- C) was not affected at all by the decline of prosperity and economic growth in the rest of China
- D) took immediate measures to prevent the looming energy crisis in the area
- E) was a major centre of industrial and manufacturing production in China in the 1970s

69. - 72. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1914, Europe had built a seemingly stable peace. Through the complex negotiations of great power geopolitics, Europe had settled into two systems of alliance: the Allied Powers which consisted of Britain, France and Russia, and the Central Powers that included Germany, Austria, and Italy. Within this balance of power, the nations of Europe challenged one another for economic, military, and imperial advantage. The rivalry for colonies abroad accompanied a fierce arms race at home, where military leaders assumed that superior technology and larger armies would result in a quick victory in a European war. Indeed, in the prevailing atmosphere of international suspicion, such a war seemed likely to many of Europe's political and military leaders. Yet none of them predicted that the war would break out so soon. Nor did many expect that the assassination in June 1914 of the Austrian archduke and his wife would spark off that war, which engulfed all of Europe in just over a month's time.

69. It is suggested in the passage that, when the Austrian archduke and his wife were assassinated in June 1914, ----.

- A) the European balance of power was not affected by this incident, and the European peace was maintained
- B) the British government immediately began negotiations for an alliance with France and Russia
- C) Austria turned to Germany and Italy for an alliance and declared war on Britain and France
- D) most European leaders did not think that this incident would soon lead to a war
- E) many European leaders believed that this was a plot of the Allied Powers against the Central Powers

70. It is pointed out in the passage that, while the European powers were competing with each other for colonization overseas, ----.

- A) their main concern was how to benefit from the geopolitical importance of their colonies
- B) they were also involved in an escalating process of rearmament
- C) they held the view that technological superiority was essential for the exploitation of their colonies
- D) they held various negotiations for the prevention of a possible war that would destroy Europe
- E) it seemed to many politicians that international problems could be solved through negotiations

71. The writer asserts in the passage that the peace in Europe in 1914 ----.

- A) was essentially the achievement of political and military leaders ^
- B) was maintained efficiently by the Allied Powers
- C) mainly depended on superior technology and very strong armies
- D) seemed a lasting one, but it was, in fact, fragile
- E) was not affected at all by the assassination of the Austrian archduke

72. According to the passage, although Europe had achieved a balance of power by 1914, ----.

- A) Germany, Austria and Italy continued their efforts to build very large armies and began to challenge the Allied Powers
- B) European leaders encouraged the development of advanced technologies for a comprehensive victory
- C) this did not prevent the European nations from challenging each other for various advantages
- D) military leaders strongly argued that larger armies were needed in order to protect the colonies overseas
- E) political leaders were extremely suspicious of military leaders and, therefore, did their best to prevent a war

73. - 76. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since 1993, China has invested in more than fifty oil and gas projects in some thirty nations. In particular, China has focused on acquisitions and partnerships in Sudan and Iran. In Sudan alone, China has reportedly spent \$15 billion developing oil fields. In the meantime, China has also begun to use its military to protect its oil investments abroad. Reportedly, troops disguised as oil workers patrol Chinese oil infrastructure in Sudan. Moreover, in recent years, China has strengthened its military presence in the oil-and gas-rich parts of the South China Sea, over which sovereignty is still disputed. Perhaps most significant in the short term is China's relationship with Iran. With Saudi Arabia and Iraq clearly within the American sphere of influence, China has been steadily courting Tehran and aims to become the biggest buyer of Iranian oil. In return for oil, China has supplied Iran not only with conventional weapons but also with technology and materials that can be used for the manufacturing of nuclear weapons.

73. It is claimed in the passage that the Chinese oil workers in Sudan ----.

- A) have increased steadily because China has acquired many oil and gas fields in this country
- B) are, in fact, military personnel in disguise, employed to protect the Chinese oil investments in this country
- C) have been employed in over fifty oil and gas projects, for which China has already spent billions of dollars
- D) have been extremely efficient and built the extensive oil infrastructure that this country has
- E) mostly prefer to work for the companies that China has set up in this country for partnership in oil and gas projects

74. One learns from the passage that there are ----.

- A) many Chinese workers already employed in nearly thirty nations
- B) several Chinese companies involved in oil projects in the South China Sea
- C) a number of economic issues that China faces in the South China Sea
- D) many oil fields in Iran that have been developed by China
- E) areas in the South China Sea which are rich in oil and gas

75. One understands from the passage that, just as the United States maintains its dominant position in Saudi Arabia and Iraq, so China ----.

- A) has made efforts to develop its partnership with Iranian oil companies
- B) is resolved to increase its military presence in some thirty countries
- C) has sought to establish closer economic relations with Iran
- D) has decided to invest heavily in Iran's various oil and gas projects
- E) tries hard to persuade Iran to become an ally in the region

76. It is clear from the passage that Iran's nuclear technology ----.

- A) has been aided by China through its logistical support
- B) is not so advanced and efficient as that of China
- C) has been strongly criticized by the United States
- D) has been financed through its oil exports to a number of countries
- E) can develop fully even though China is not willing to cooperate

77. - 80. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term "imperialism" means the process of extending one nation's control over another; it is a process that takes many forms. Historians distinguish between "formal imperialism" and "informal imperialism." Formal imperialism is colonialism, and it was exercised by the Europeans in the past mainly by direct rule: the colonizing nations annexed territories outright and established their own governments to subjugate and administer the peoples of these territories. Sometimes formal imperialism was exercised through indirect rule: the conquering nations reached agreements with native leaders and governed them. There was no single practice of colonial management, and resistance from the natives forced colonial powers to shift strategies frequently. As for "informal imperialism," it refers to a more subtle and less visible exercise of power, in which the stronger nation allows the weaker one to maintain its independence while reducing its sovereignty. For the Europeans in the past, informal imperialism took the form of carving out zones of European sovereignty and privilege, such as treaty ports, within other countries. Essentially it meant using European economic, political, and cultural power to get advantageous treaties or terms of trade. Informal imperialism was not only common, it played an even more fundamental role in shaping global power relations in the 18th and 19th centuries.

77. It is asserted in the passage that, in the past, informal imperialism ----.

- A) enabled the Europeans to conquer the lands of | other peoples and face no resistance
- B) was preferred by the natives who were involved in free trade with the European nations
- C) was far more effective than formal imperialism in the development of power relations in the world
- D) was commonly practised by the Europeans because it allowed them to make use of various strategies
- E) provided the European nations with an economic power which enabled them to rule the rest of the world

78. According to the passage, although the practice of imperialism may be varied, ----.

- A) native peoples in the European colonies were always in favour of formal imperialism
- B) it was formal imperialism in the past which most suited the Europeans for their trade overseas
- C) the European nations followed a common strategy in the past in order to set up colonies in other parts of the world
- D) for historians, it is mainly divided into "formal" and "informal" imperialism
- E) in the 18th and 19th centuries the European nations gave up formal imperialism because of native resistance

79. As one understands from the passage, in informal imperialism, ----.

- A) the colonizing nations sign treaties with native governments to help them solve economic problems
- B) the independence of the weaker nation is respected by the colonizing nation
- C) the sovereignty of the colonized nation is totally disregarded by the colonizing power
- D) the management of the ports in a country is undertaken by economically stronger nations
- E) native governments are granted certain privileges and political powers by stronger nations

80. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) gives an account of the historical reasons why formal imperialism in the past was more widely practised than informal imperialism
- B) is a detailed account of how the Europeans colonized other peoples in the 18th and 19th centuries
- C) is mainly concerned with the process of resistance that colonial peoples put up against the European nations
- D) is a full description of the economic and cultural privileges which, in the past, the Europeans got from native governments
- E) theoretically explains imperialism and refers to the European practice of it in the past

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SOSYAL BİLİMLER

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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