

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

1. **This new anthology of poetry, edited by Brian Johnson, is not only a judicious selection of the best poems but also a major work of serious----**.

A) decision
B) edition
C) disturbance
D) enthusiasm
E) scholarship

2. **The richer countries make it possible for drug companies to provide products that are---- in the poorer regions.**

A) exceptional
B) sensible
C) decent
D) affordable
E) patient

3. **The Vikings gave the whole of Europe a hard time, ---- their close neighbours across the Baltic.**

A) especially
B) previously
C) consecutively
D) considerably
E) pitifully

4. **By the 2nd century A.D., peace and order once more ---- in Rome's outlying provinces.**

A) delivered
B) exceeded
C) prevailed
D) restrained
E) resisted

5. **In Roman times the theatre at Miletus was ---- seating 1,500 people.**

A) prepared to
B) capable of
C) made into
D) replaced by
E) released from

6. **They telephoned from the library to say that they had found the book I was looking for, but it ---- to be the wrong edition.**

A) put over
B) showed up
C) made out
D) turned out
E) came up

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

7. By the early 20th century the local ceramic industry of Kütahya ---- more or less to an end, but now the city ---- the focus of a revival of this skilled art.

- A) had come / is
- B) has come / has been
- C) came / was
- D) would have come / would be
- E) was coming / will be

8. To save money, their government ---- back to a 1993 law which ---- the army to recruit part-time conscripts as auxiliary soldiers.

- A) reached / was allowing
- B) had reached / would allow
- C) would reach / had allowed
- D) has reached / allows
- E) is reaching / has allowed

9. ---- office just six weeks ago, the new president ---- no time in implementing his plans to save his war-torn country.

- A) To have taken / lost
- B) Having taken / has lost
- C) To take / would lose
- D) Taking / had lost
- E) To be taking / is losing

10. Tigers ---- from India's national parks due to the activities of criminal gangs that the authorities ---- to prosecute.

- A) would have disappeared / have failed
- B) have disappeared / are failing
- C) are disappearing / fail
- D) disappear / will fail
- E) will disappear / would fail

11. The acropolis ---- and ---- layers of civilization starting with the Bronze Age and going on to Greek and Roman times.

- A) is being excavated / would show
- B) had been excavated / is showing
- C) was being excavated / had shown
- D) should be excavated / would have shown
- E) has been excavated / shows

12. Teaching business ethics ---- students ---- such international environment can be tricky, because there are so many cultural differences.

- A) of / from
- B) to / in
- C) over / at
- D) about / with
- E) towards / for

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

13. The mountain peaks ---- Çamlıhemşin attract mountaineers ---- all over the world.

- A) between / of B) upon / for
C) above / across D) near / beyond
E) around / from

16. Structural unemployment has often been associated with technological unemployment, ----, unemployment resulting from the increased use of labour-saving machines.

- A) So as B) so far
C) that is D) what's more
E) even so

14. ---- the eminent Victorian biologist Thomas Huxley, the great sea fisheries were inexhaustible.

- A) In accord with B) In view of
C) With regard to D) According to
E) In the case of

17. Relations between China and Tibet just may be on the improve, but little has yet been said about it by ---- side.

- A) neither B) either
C) each D) both
E) some

15. She needs a change; she should take a holiday; but she is pretending ---- she can't afford one.

- A) that B) if
C) whereas D) as ever
E) that is

18. A narrative essay is a non-fiction composition ---- the writer explores the subject by telling a story.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

27. ---- a burglary can occur even in a low crime neighbourhood.
- A) As every insurance agency is pleased to point out
 - B) Though the statistical evidence was far from convincing
 - C) Since the necessary precautions have still to be taken
 - D) Unless some very underhand work has been going on
 - E) If better alarm systems come onto the market

28. This grand piano, ----, is worth something in the region of £700.
- A) if it had been given as a wedding present
 - B) which was made by one of the world's most prestigious piano makers
 - C) that the firm was making at least 2,500 of them every year
 - D) but a plain upright one is much cheaper
 - E) so the colour is particularly attractive

29. The distinctive decoration of scrolls, birds and flowers on this Chinese vase indicates ----.
- A) why it had been comparatively rare
 - B) whether or not it was actually Canton porcelain
 - C) that it was made especially for the European market
 - D) but apparently it is not of the very best quality
 - E) since the style is still popular today

30. Though demand greater than supply pushes up profits in a business, ----.
- A) it produces misery in a welfare state
 - B) the employees also responded well
 - C) they were offered a poor quality of service
 - D) this determines the amount of profit
 - E) the issue of mutual esteem and respect should be overlooked

31. If you require any more information or help, ---.
- A) you will receive more details in a separate statement
 - B) please contact us at our website
 - C) a transaction statement has also been enclosed
 - D) major government bond yields have continued to decrease
 - E) corporate earnings are expected to remain healthy

32. While oil prices rose towards record levels, ---.
- A) domestic economic news seems relatively positive
 - B) most British companies would have been unaffected
 - C) consumer spending in Britain reached an all-time low
 - D) inflation indicators are being closely watched
 - E) markets would remain as strong as ever

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

33. ---- unless the costs are drastically reduced.

- A) The Olympic Committee did not approve of such extravagant schemes
- B) London plans an inexpensive system for the 2012 Olympics
- C) Paris and Madrid were both eager to host the Olympics
- D) The continents of South America and Africa have never held the Olympic Games
- E) Poorer cities will never be able to serve as hosts in the Olympics

34. Because of the ever-increasing cost of election campaigns, ----.

- A) both sides would have been regarded with suspicion
- B) idealism alone was to be regretted
- C) perhaps I am being too pessimistic about our chances
- D) the backing of the rich and the generous is indeed desirable
- E) no published figures are completely reliable

35. As computer systems grow even more complex ----.

- A) this could have been a boon for information technology (IT) services firms
- B) they have to be managed by information technology (IT) consultancies
- C) they were still focussing primarily on performance and new features
- D) they will have tackled some of the most complex problems imaginable
- E) the automatic destruction of computer viruses is another one

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

36. By the second birthday, most children have overcome their battle with gravity and balance, and are able to move about and handle objects fairly efficiently.

- A) Çocukların çoğu iki yaşa kadar yerçekimi ve dengeyle olan savaşlarını kazanmış olurlar ve etrafta hareket edip nesnelere oldukça becerikli bir şekilde elle idare edebilirler.
- B) İki yaşındaki çocukların çoğu yerçekimi ve dengeyle ilgili savaşlarını kazanırlar ve oldukça etkin bir şekilde etrafta dolaşarak gördükleri nesnelere dokunurlar.
- C) Etrafta hareket edip nesnelere oldukça becerikli bir şekilde elleriyle idare edebilen iki yaşındaki çocukların çoğu yerçekimi ve dengeyle ilgili mücadelelerini kazanmışlardır.
- D) İki yaşına gelen çocukların bazıları yerçekimi ve dengeyle ilgili sorunlarını çözerler ve etrafta dolaşırken nesnelere becerikli elleriyle dokunurlar.
- E) İki yaş çocuklarının çoğu yerçekimi ve dengeyle ilgili savaşlarını kazandıktan sonra etrafta dolaşarak gördükleri nesnelere becerikli elleriyle idare edebilirler.

37. China's oil consumption per person is still only one-fifteenth of that in America, but it is inevitable that China's energy demands will grow in step with its income.

- A) Çin'in kişi başına geliri arttıkça petrol tüketimi kaçınılmaz bir şekilde artmasına rağmen hala Amerika'dakinin on beşte biridir.
- B) Çin'in kişi başına petrol tüketimi halen Amerika'dakinin on beşte biridir fakat Çin'in enerji talebinin geliriyle orantılı olarak artması kaçınılmazdır.
- C) Çin'in kaçınılmaz bir şekilde artan geliriyle uyumlu olarak artan kişi başına petrol tüketimi, yine de Amerika'daki tüketimi on beşte biri kadardır.
- D) Çin'in artan geliriyle birlikte kişi başına enerji tüketimi artsa da, Amerika'daki kişi başına petrol tüketiminin on beşte biri oranında olması kaçınılmazdır.
- E) Çin'in kaçınılmaz bir şekilde artmakta olan kişi başına geliri nedeniyle, halen Amerika'nın on beşte biri oranında olan petrol tüketimi artacaktır.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

38. Because the Strait of Malacca provides a shortcut between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, hundreds of ships, intent on saving time, pass through it every day.

- A) Malakka Boğazı, Pasifik ve Hint Okyanusları arasında kestirme bir yol sağladığı için, yüzlerce gemi zaman kazanmak amacıyla her gün oradan geçer.
- B) Her gün yüzlerce gemi, zaman kazanmak için, Pasifik ve Hint Okyanusları arasındaki en kısa yol olan Malakka Boğazı'ndan geçer.
- C) Pasifik ve Hint Okyanuslarından her gün geçen yüzlerce gemi, yolu kısaltıp zaman kazanmak amacıyla Malakka Boğazı'ndan geçer.
- D) Pasifik ve Hint Okyanusları arasındaki Malakka Boğazı, kestirme bir yol olduğu için, her gün yüzlerce gemiye zaman kazandırır.
- E) Malakka Boğazı, her gün yüzlerce geminin zaman kazanmak amacıyla geçtiği, Pasifik ve Hint Okyanusları arasındaki en kısa yoldur.

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

39. İnsanlar göç ettiklerinde ev sahibi kültür ve diğer göç eden kültür gruplarıyla yakın ilişkiden kaçınmanın neredeyse imkansız olduğunu anlarlar.

- A) The people who migrate usually find it nearly impossible not to mix with members of the host culture or with other immigrant culture groups.
- B) Those who migrate soon realize how hard it is not to make close contact with members of the host culture and indeed with other immigrant groups.
- C) When people migrate, they find it almost impossible to avoid close contact with members of the host culture and with other immigrant cultural groups.
- D) When people migrate, they are unavoidably forced into close contact with members of the host culture as with other immigrant culture groups.
- E) If people migrate, it is almost inevitable that they should find themselves in close contact with members of the host culture as well as with other immigrant cultural groups.

40. Televizyonun yetişkinler üzerindeki etkisi net olmasa da, çocukların davranış oluşumunda önemli bir rol oynadığı kesindir.

- A) The impact of television on adults is unclear, but it certainly plays a minor role in character formation in children.
- B) The impact of television on adults is not clear-cut, but it clearly plays an important role in behaviour formation in children.
- C) Clearly, television plays an important role in the development of children but has no impact at all on adults.
- D) Although the impact of television on adults is not clear-cut, it is certain that television plays an important part in behaviour formation in children.
- E) Adults are little affected by television, but it certainly plays a vital role in character development in children.

41. Halk hikayeleri yazılı bir şekilde korunmaya alınmadan önce, aynı ilgiye sahip bir grup insan bir araya geldiği zaman tekrar anlatılan basit hikayelerdi.

- A) Until they were preserved in written form, folktales were just stories told whenever a group with similar interests came together.
- B) Before folktales were preserved in written form, they were simple stories retold when a group of people with the same interests gathered.
- C) Long after folktales had been written down, stories were still told when groups of people of similar interests gathered together.
- D) The telling of stories when groups of people with shared interests came together continued even after folktales had been written down.
- E) Stories were still being told to groups of people, with shared interests who came together to hear them though some folktales had already been written down.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

42. – 46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi I bulunuz.

42. In most of the world, AIDS tends to affect fairly discrete groups, usually prostitutes, homosexuals and drug addicts. ----. But if AIDS is not contained among the groups that harbour it, it can spread rapidly into the general population, as it has in Africa. There, it affects every section of the population sophisticated, peasant and professional.

- A) The human and economic cost is huge
- B) By the end of this year 3 million poor people infected with HIV are supposed to be receiving treatment
- C) The world is not winning the war against AIDS
- D) In most societies these people remain rather isolated
- E) India may have more infected people than any other country

43. Fertility rates in Western countries had been trending down for more than a century and so, following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was the baby boom. ----. According to the economists of the University of Southern California, the baby boom resulted from the concurrence of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration and a relatively small number of new job seekers.

- A) Since then, social scientists have been arguing about the causes
- B) Low fertility among western nations will continue into the foreseeable future
- C) In the US only 26 per cent of women born in 1909 had three or more children, compared with 65 per cent of those born in 1933
- D) The combination of circumstances preceding the events of 1945 to 1965 is unlikely to recur in the near future
- E) The fertility rate has remained at around two or; below over the past 30 years

44. During its Classic period (250-950 A.D.), the Maya civilization reached a zenith. ----. Then, between about 750 and 950 A.D., their society was drastically reduced. The Maya abandoned what had been densely populated urban centres. The demise of the Maya civilization remains one of the great anthropological mysteries.

- A) The Maya ultimately depended on the seasonal rains to replenish their water supplies
- B) Scholars have advanced a variety of theories from internal warfare to intrusion
- C) At this peak, around 750 A.D., the population may have topped 13 million
- D) It is significant that the history of the Maya was so closely tied to environmental constraints
- E) Although the Classic Maya civilization disintegrated, the descendants continue to populate the same region today

45. An astonishingly complete skull was unearthed from sandstorm-scoured deposits in northern Chad's Ojurab Desert. ----. It may thus represent the earliest human forebear on record.

- A) The conventional view of paleoanthropologists concerning the origin of man must thus be called in question
- B) It was about the size of a coconut and had a slight snout
- C) There is something about it that is inscrutably familiar
- D) However, fossils of a similar age have also been discovered in Kenya and Ethiopia
- E) Since it dates back nearly seven million years, it caused much excitement among paleoanthropologists

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

46. At the beginning of every term Harvard students enjoy a one-week "shopping" period, during which they can sample as many courses as they like and work out the most appropriate schedule for their semesters. ----. But enthusiasm evaporates quickly once the real work of the semester begins.

- A) As the semester wears on, the number of empty seats increases in number
- B) It's generally agreed that getting a place at Harvard is no easy matter
- C) Apparently, it's much easier to get a "B" grade now than it used to be
- D) It's an invigorating week as people pop in and out of lecture halls and collect programmes
- E) They may listen for 20 minutes or so and then dash away to other classes

47. – 51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın . boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Burcu:

- Do you know anything about Chicago?

Pat:

- Not really. I've spent a couple of weeks there. It's famous for its architecture, and deservedly so.

Burcu:

- ----

Pat:

- Most certainly! There are lots to see there and lots to do. Don't miss the chance.

- A) If I go, it will be for a year; and that's an awful long time!
- B) Yes. I'd heard about that. The city was rebuilt after a fire.
- C) I've the chance of going either to Chicago or to Boston.
- D) I gather the university is quite a way out of town
- E) I've been offered a post there for a year at the university. Should I go?

48. Pam:

- What a ridiculous advertisement this is!

Sue:

- ----

Pam:

- It says: "We've added a million innovations".

Sue:

- Yes; even for an advert, that is pretty far-fetched.

- A) Is it another one for cell-phones?
- B) Tell me later. I'm busy now.
- C) What are they advertising?
- D) Most of them are these days. Continue.
- E) I used to worry about all the paper they waste with it.

49. Brenda:

- I see the British government is still the most monolingual in Europe.

Andrew:

- But Tony Blair's French is quite competent, I believe.

Brenda:

- ----

Andrew:

- That's true. Suppose we don't have much of an incentive to learn a foreign language.

- A) Really? I wasn't aware of, the fact.
- B) I guess so. Is he putting pressure on his ministers to learn French?
- C) I don't know about that. Anyhow, translators need jobs.
- D) So I hear. What about his German?
- E) Yes it is; but he's the exception, you know.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

50. Jane:
- **Are you looking at the criminal statistics?**
Rosemary:
- **Yes, I am. They're horrifying! Over 39,000 recorded street crimes in London alone over the year.**
Jane:
- ----
Rosemary:
- **No. In well over half the cases it was cell phones, they were after.**
A) Have you ever been attacked?
B) Actually, that doesn't surprise one.
C) Mostly bag-snatching, I suppose?
D) Men are careless about where they carry their wallets.
E) If the streets are crowded, it's easy enough.

51. Janet:
- **How's your brother? Has he fully recovered from his accident?**
Helen:
- **Yes. He's very resilient. I got a postcard from him the other day, from New York.**
Janet:
- ----
Helen:
- **Oh, he's an opera fan. And there was a production he just couldn't miss.**
A) What's he doing there?
B) Does he often write to you?
C) How long does he plan to stay?
D) Are you going to join him there?
E) How nice of him to write!

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

52. (I) According to one of the earliest beliefs, a person with unusual behaviour was possessed by evil spirits. (II) Efforts were made to exorcise these demons by such techniques as prayer, magic and the use of primitive medicines derived from herbs. (III) In the Western world, the first progress in understanding mental disorders was made by Hippocrates, who rejected demonology. (IV) If these interventions were unsuccessful, more extreme measures were taken to ensure that the body would be an unpleasant dwelling place for the evil spirit. (V) Starving, burning, and causing the person to bleed severely, were frequent forms of intervention.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) Psychotherapy refers to the treatment of mental disorders by psychological means (II) As a result, despite differences in techniques, most methods of psychotherapy have certain basic features in common. (III) The term embraces a variety of techniques, all of which are intended to help emotionally disturbed individuals modify their behavior, thoughts and notions. (IV) Some psychotherapists believe that modification of behavior is dependent on the individual's understanding of his or her unconscious motives and conflicts. (V) Others focus on changing habitual patterns of thinking and behavior rather than on unconscious conflicts.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

54. (I) Air photography has been responsible for a large number of archaeological discoveries. (II) The first major archaeological applications of this technique occurred at the start of the last century with photographs of the Roman town of Ostia taken from a balloon. (III) Recently, there has been considerable activity in the air over former Soviet areas showing that these areas were once as densely occupied as some of the best-known parts of Britain and western Europe. (IV) In 1913, Sir Henry Welcome took vertical pictures of his excavations in the Sudan by means of a box kite. (V) World War I gave the technique a great impetus when archaeologists in England discovered the clarity that air photographs could provide in their plan view of prehistoric monuments.

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

56. (I) The brain has three tasks to carry out when contemplating a chessboard. (II) It is a game that has strong adherents, but it is not for everyone. (III) It must comprehend the rules, as each piece moves according to its own powers and restraints. (IV) Then it must analyze potential moves, which involves envisioning different configurations on the board. (V) Lastly, it must decide which move is most advantageous.

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

55. (I) Glassy materials are relative latecomers in the history of technology. (II) The earliest was faience and might be called a "pre-glass". (III) It was made by coating a core material of powdered quartz with a vitreous alkaline glaze. (IV) Originating in predynastic Egypt, it was much used in dynastic times for simple beads and pendants. (V) Moreover, the Romans' output of glass was not matched until the Industrial Revolution.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

57. – 60. soruların aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To some people, branding is about the art of lying successfully and creating value out of nothing. A good brand inspires trust, but the relationship between the brand and the reality of the product offered is frequently elastic. Branding is therefore an art and the people who do it best are in great demand. In many business segments entry is easy as barriers are low and there is scarcely any means of differentiating your product from that of the competitor. Branding is all there is left to make a difference. Mobile phone companies are a classic lease, in which one company can copy the competitor's contracts. Each company offers virtually the same handsets. Apart from network coverage, brand is everything. Another classic example is airlines. Anyone can charter the same Boeing 737 and run an airline as long as it can secure slots. The difference is finally down to service and marketing.

57. The main point made in the passage is that----

- A) mobile phone companies are more enterprising than others
- B) charter airlines are not to be trusted
- C) branding is often more important than the product itself
- D) service and marketing are given far too much importance in business
- E) businesses need not be honest about the quality of their products

58. It is pointed out in the passage that some people regard----

- A) mobile phone companies as possessing identical network coverage
- B) charter airlines as failing miserably in the provision of services
- C) branding as just another production expense
- D) branding as an ingenious way of hiding the truth about a product
- E) the relationship between the brand and the product as rigid

59. We understand from the passage that what counts most in business ----.

- A) is very often the brand name, products generally being indistinguishable
- B) is the spirit of the people responsible for marketing the brands
- C) is a company's competitive spirit to outdo its rivals
- D) is short-term profitability
- E) is not customer-confidence but business expansion

60. It is emphasized in the passage that those involved in the successful design and promotion of brands ----.

- A) frequently confine their activities to very few businesses
- B) are not aware of the fact that they are misleading the public
- C) usually undergo a long period of rigorous professional training
- D) are very highly valued in the business world
- E) are clearly indifferent to the requirements of service and marketing

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

61. – 64. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In an agreement made outside the courts in Basle, Switzerland, Nigerian state representatives, Swiss federal officers and executives from a dozen European banks have agreed on the return of around 1.1 billion euros of the late dictator Sani Abacha's investments, to Nigeria. The conclusion of what has been one of the world's largest investigations into money laundering comes as a huge relief to regulators and bankers in Switzerland, the UK, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Jersey, the destinations that provided safe havens for Abacha's stolen millions. In exposing just how easily Abacha was able to make deposits of tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in European banks that pride themselves on watchfulness and integrity, the Nigerian investigators highlighted major failings in both the legislative and executive competencies of the European banking community. Reform has already taken place. Undoubtedly more will follow, but the sorry tale of how Europe's banks aided the dictator's outrageous years of theft cannot be forgotten.

61. It is clear from the passage that the decision taken at Basle-----.

- A) concerned the recovery, by Nigeria, of the huge amount of money appropriated by Abacha
- B) involved a complete restructuring , of banking throughout Europe
- C) was not welcomed by the Nigerians themselves
- D) finally brought the practice of money-laundering to an end
- E) sent shock waves through the banking community in Europe and caused the closedown of several banks

62. According to the passage, banks in Switzerland and Britain, among other countries, ----.

- A) had clearly always been very strongly opposed to money-laundering
- B) allowed Abacha to deposit extremely large amounts of money without, apparently, asking any questions
- C) had invested widely in Abacha's Nigeria
- D) were particularly, anxious to settle the Abacha case as quickly as possible
- E) introduced a series of radical reforms all of a similar nature, at the request of their governments

63. We understand from the passage that the banks involved in the Abacha money scandal - ---.

- A) rejected offhand the demands of the Nigerian government
- B) resisted the reforms the court suggested
- C) did not take the matter at all seriously
- D) will be remembered for illegal dealings for many years to come
- E) were unwilling to change their banking practices

64. It is understood from the passage that the Abacha case-----.

- A) has revealed several significant shortcomings in the European banking system
- B) was first investigated and legally settled in Nigeria
- C) has given rise to much friction among the European countries involved
- D) was the most scandalous court-case, of the year in Basle
- E) was opened at the suggestion of a dozen European banks

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz

65. – 68. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

With their magnificent architecture and sophisticated knowledge of astronomy, and mathematics, the Maya boasted one of the great cultures of the ancient world. Although they had not discovered the wheel and were without metal tools, the Maya constructed massive pyramids, temples and monuments of stone both in large cities and in smaller ceremonial centers throughout the lowlands of the Yucatan Peninsula, which covers parts of what are now southern Mexico and Guatemala and essentially all of Belize. From celestial observatories, they tracked the progress, for example, of Venus and developed, a calendar based on a solar year of 365 days. They created their own system of mathematics, using a base number of 20 with a concept of zero. And they developed a hieroglyphic scheme for writing, one that used hundreds of elaborate signs.

65. With all their achievements, as described in the passage, it is rather surprising that the Maya ----.

- A) were indifferent to all kinds of artistic activities
- B) were not interested in the lands that neighbored on theirs
- C) failed to develop their system of mathematics further
- D) had no knowledge of any planet other than Venus
- E) had no concept of the uses of a wheel

66. It is pointed out in the passage that Maya writing ----.

- A) was used extensively to decorate the temples
- B) was chiefly to be found on stone monuments
- C) consisted of a very large number of intricate hieroglyphs
- D) was not as complicated as the writings of other civilizations
- E) requires a great deal of expertise if it is to be deciphered

67. It is obvious from the passage that the Maya people ----.

- A) were in close contact with other civilizations
- B) were unable to produce a satisfactory system of dating
- C) confined their activities to a very small part of their domains
- D) were comparatively knowledgeable in astronomical matters
- E) had to travel to large cities to worship their gods in the temples there

68. We can conclude from the passage that the construction of impressive works of architecture ----.

- A) was a distinctive feature of the Maya civilization
- B) was limited to urban Maya settlements
- C) was rarely achieved by the Maya
- D) was confined to Maya religious buildings
- E) in the Maya lands is being questioned in many quarters

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz

69. – 74. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Almost 50 years ago, the scientist and novelist Charles Percy Snow delivered a lecture at the University of Cambridge in which he described a problematic situation that he termed "the two cultures". According to C. P. Snow, as he came to be most commonly known, it was the circumstances of his involvement in both the physics and the writing communities, mostly in Britain, that gave him an unusually diverse perspective on intellectual life at mid-century. Although he noted that members of the two groups that he moved among had similar social origins, possessed comparable intelligence and earned about the same amount of money, they barely communicated with each other. Snow observed that their intellectual, moral and psychological climates had so little in common that they may as well have come from different parts of the world. He feared that the intellectual life of the whole of western society was increasingly being split into two polar groups characterized by "physical scientists" and "literary intellectuals".

69. According to the passage, C.P. Snow, in a lecture at Cambridge, ----.

- A) presented a comprehensive survey of scientific and literary studies
- B) dwelt upon the social origins of physical scientists and literary intellectuals
- C) emphasized that scientists and literature people had, as regards their interests, almost nothing in common
- D) stressed the different psychological climates that produced scientists and literature people
- E) impressed his audience with the diversity of his interests

70. It is clear from the passage that C.P. Snow's position was such that it ----.

- A) allowed him to bridge the gap between Western society and the rest of the world
- B) gave him the chance to meet people from all walks of life
- C) provided him with a deep understanding of western society
- D) made him very much aware of a wide range of 20th century problems
- E) enabled him to be involved with both scientists and literature people

71. According to the passage, C.P. Snow ----.

- A) was better known as a scientist than as a novelist
- B) regarded the gap between the scientific and literary worlds as a serious problem
- C) was particularly interested in the backgrounds of the people he wrote about
- D) reflected the moral and psychological problems of his age in his novels
- E) was a popular personality and was often asked to deliver lectures

72. It is clear from the passage that the two polar groups described ----.

- A) emerged for the first time in the mid-20th century
- B) despised and hated each other
- C) consisted of people from different parts of the world
- D) were indicative of the situation at Cambridge University
- E) were in many ways alike, but they still couldn't communicate

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As for the lifestyle in the Netherlands, the Dutch have a deserved reputation for being easygoing. But as with any country, there are some surprises for newcomers to get used to. For instance, the amount of bureaucracy strikes them as remarkable when they first move to the Netherlands. Want to light a small fire in your garden? You'll need permission from the local government. Fancy painting your house? Better check with the government first. A major problem is the tightening up of immigration laws on a large scale. The problem is that the Netherlands is a small country that is facing a lot of immigration, so they are making it tougher and tougher. But, actually, racism is foreign to the Dutch culture. They are very accepting; they take you as you are.

73. We understand from the passage that the Dutch people ----.

- A) frequently discriminate against foreigners
- B) wish to keep foreigners out of the country
- C) constantly complain about the inefficiency of local governments
- D) represent a number of contrasting features
- E) resent having to live in such a small county

74. It is clear from the passage that, in the Netherlands, ----.

- A) certain ordinary activities are subject to regulation
- B) a large proportion of the people are racists
- C) immigrants invariably have a very tough time to start with
- D) local governments have very little authority
- E) bureaucracy plays a very small role in daily life

75. We understand from the passage that newcomers to the Netherlands ----.

- A) feel obliged to conform to the Dutch way of life
- B) are never absorbed into the community
- C) usually feel themselves at home from the beginning
- D) soon adapt themselves to the Dutch culture
- E) may be surprised at the many and various regulations

76. It is obvious from the passage that immigration----.

- A) has increased the amount of racism in the Netherlands
- B) into the Netherlands upsets no one
- C) is a very serious concern for the Dutch
- D) laws in the Netherlands have been relaxed in recent years
- E) into the Netherlands has taken a downward turn

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Patent laws do little or nothing to help poor countries dig their way out of poverty, and could even make matters worse. That's the controversial conclusion of an independent commission on intellectual property rights appointed by the British government. Its report, launched recently in Geneva, contains 50 radical recommendations to help make these rights work to the advantage of poor countries. Britain's Department for International Development has already promised to look hard at the suggestions, but it's unclear whether the rest of the international community will listen. The World Trade Organization has persuaded most countries to sign an intellectual property rights (IPR) agreement that obliges them to impose Western style laws on everything from patents to copyrights by 2006. But the new report argues that these laws only benefit rich countries with strong traditions of invention, and do little to aid the transfer of technology to poor countries. The report argues that poor countries should be given a lot more flexibility so as to customize those laws, and up to a decade longer to do so. At present, many poor countries don't have intellectual property laws at all. That means local inventors can't get protection for their ideas, but it also means people can buy cheap versions of medicine or software that have been patented elsewhere. Since poor countries often have little to patent in the first place, the benefits of having no laws can outweigh the disadvantages.

77. According to the passage, the findings of a special commission set up to examine the proposed new patent laws-----.

- A) have been widely accepted by the international community
- B) suggest that poor countries will not benefit from them
- C) have been submitted to the World Trade Organization for approval
- D) recommend that they be introduced over a very long period of time
- E) has aroused much controversy with the British government

78. We understand from the passage that the absence of patent laws in a number of poor countries-----.

- A) has angered the rest of the international community
- B) is bound to end by the year 2006
- C) is of no importance and should be ignored
- D) has caused the drain of their scientific potential
- E) is to the disadvantage of native inventors

79. According to the passage, it is not yet certain that the recommendations made by the British government appointed commission-----.

- A) actually aim to benefit poor countries
- B) will be ratified by the World Trade Organization
- C) will be finally rejected by the international community
- D) will gain the approval of a majority of countries
- E) will aid the transfer of technology to poor countries

80. One point made in the passage is that it is to the advantage of poor countries-----.

- A) not to have patent laws
- B) to sign the intellectual property rights agreement
- C) to accept western style laws regarding patents
- D) to encourage the work of local inventors
- E) to combat their poverty by accepting cheap goods from abroad

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

CEVAP ANAHTARI

ÜDS SOSYAL - (ARALIK) 2005

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

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