

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

1. **Most scientists agree that the human history of North America began when the early ---- of modern Native Americans made their way across a land bridge that once connected north-eastern Asia to North America.**
A) inhabitants
B) ancestors
C) colleagues
D) counterparts
E) descendants
2. **In 1996, two teams of archaeologists found what appear to be the remains of very ---- musical instruments at Neanderthal sites.**
A) sensitive
B) reluctant
C) relentless
D) simple
E) confident
3. **Losing a loved one is always painful, but for most people time ---- heals the wounds.**
A) densely
B) excessively
C) eventually
D) casually
E) cautiously
4. **A lack of skills or of higher education are issues that ---- many South Africans from making a decent living.**
A) prevent
B) promote
C) complain
D) offer
E) help
5. **There are digest magazines that gather articles and even books from a variety of sources and condense them for us so that we can easily ---- new developments.**
A) get along with
B) look up to
C) keep up with
D) make away with
E) take over from
6. **You've got a long journey ahead of you so you ought to ---- early in the morning.**
A) turn up
B) go by
C) make out
D) break through
E) set out
7. **Although alcohol consumption *per capita* ---- a peak in the United States during the first three decades of the 19th century, now it ---- down in all age groups.**
A) reached / is going
B) has reached / goes
C) will reach / will go
D) was reaching / went
E) would reach / has gone

8. **Imagine what your life would be like if you ---- one morning and everything you ---- had been forgotten!**
A) wake up / have ever learned
B) woke up / had ever learned
C) had woken up / ever learned
D) will wake up / ever learn
E) have woken up / will ever learn
9. **For a long time now, Asia's emerging economies ---- the world's most dynamic, with GDP ---- at an annual rate of 7.5%.**
A) were / to have grown
B) would have been / having grown
C) have been / growing
D) would be / to be growing
E) are / to grow
10. **Imhotep, god of medicine, ---- as a mythological figure in the minds of many scholars until the end of the 19th century, when it ---- that he was a real historical personage.**
A) existed / was established
B) has existed / has been established
C) had existed / was being established
D) will exist / will have been established
E) exists / had been established
11. **People who ---- it hard to give up smoking often ---- outside assistance.**
A) are finding / are sought
B) had found / are seeking
C) could have found / will seek
D) find / seek
E) would have found / had been sought
12. **We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty constant regardless ---- the physical conditions in the world ---- us.**
A) to / through
B) with / for
C) about / inside
D) on / over
E) of / around
13. **Compared with the United States after 9/11, India has reacted ---- the Mumbai attacks ---- restraint.**
A) over / from
B) for / in
C) by / to
D) to / with
E) at / over
14. **---- everyone appears to dislike a person who is known as a "gossip," it is an exceedingly unusual individual who doesn't enjoy a bit of gossip.**
A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) Whenever
E) Once

15. ---- influencing how we think, digital technology is altering how we feel and how we behave.

- A) Despite
B) Besides
C) Whereas
D) As if
E) Owing to

16. ---- scientists can tell, our prehistoric ancestors lived in relatively small groups where they knew everyone else in the group.

- A) Despite the fact that
B) Apart from
C) As far as
D) As much as
E) Unlike

17. One type of family is the single-parent family, in ---- children live with an unmarried, divorced or widowed mother or father.

- A) which
B) that
C) them
D) where
E) whom

18. ---- being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions.

- A) Instead of
B) In addition to
C) Because of
D) In opposition to
E) In case of

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

It might be argued that the internal problems of some nations are so great that they can (19) ---- exercise any influence on the wider world. With all their internal troubles and failures, what part can they (20) ---- in international endeavours for the (21) ---- of peace? The dangers now are greater than ever. A racist war in southern Africa; another far more devastating conflict in the Middle East; continued unrest in the Far East. (22)----, which is even worse, there is growing tension (23)---- the world between the rich and the poor; and this could give rise to fresh conflicts.

19.

- A) briefly
B) easily
C) widely
D) intensely
E) hardly

20.

- A) define
B) use
C) play
D) claim
E) proceed

21.

- A) tolerance
B) agreement
C) emergence
D) establishment
E) representation

22.

- A) Otherwise
B) Despite
C) Notwithstanding
D) Nevertheless
E) Moreover

23.

- A) about
B) among
C) throughout
D) beside
E) above

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

24. When we enter a library and glance at the books on the shelves, ----.

- A) the readers are expected to classify the bulk of the books
B) we are at first bewildered by their variety and quantity
C) the first thing we did was to look for the book we needed
D) the shelves are tidied up at the end of every working day by the librarians
E) some libraries offer on-line services while others

25. Although young children readily learn the names of numbers, ----.

- A) it is a long time before they can use them effectively
B) much research has been carried out on the process of learning
C) their parents try to encourage them to solve complex problems
D) it doesn't matter if they enjoy maths or not
E) they can easily learn how to multiply two-digit numbers

26. Since many forms of evidence are in a state of poor preservation, ----.

- A) environmental archaeology is now a well-developed discipline
B) we can reconstruct the earlier forms of the sites
C) the work of archaeologists today is harder than it need have been
D) fossils have survived in many dry caves
E) archaeologists will probably have disregarded them

27. Because analytic philosophy is so different from empirical research, ----.

- A) each field is a rather new area of study for analysts
B) interdisciplinary studies have proven it invaluable
C) social scientists were of the same opinion
D) many new students engaging in it are greatly puzzled by it
E) art appreciation has developed only recently

- 28. Although Dublin is a fairly small city, ----.**
- A) in the 20th century, they established their own identities, and today Dublin is a thriving, modern city, rich in history and proud of its past
 - B) there is also a river running through the middle
 - C) the first harbour in Dublin was established in the early 9th century
 - D) Vikings founded one of their largest settlements outside Scandinavia on the site of the present city
 - E) it is famous for its rich cultural heritage which attracts millions of tourists every year
- 29. When people are faced with terribly long “to do” lists, ----.**
- A) we began to feel hopelessly discouraged
 - B) it might be an unnecessarily exaggerated concern
 - C) they might have been motivated
 - D) it is easy to find reasons to put off doing them
 - E) they don't want to feel it was wasted
- 30. Our voices sound higher and thinner on tape than they do when we hear ourselves speaking---**
- A) but this is actually much closer to the sound that other people hear when we speak
 - B) because a good-quality recording cannot be made easily
 - C) so that there is no loss of quality in the recording
 - D) whether others recognize the quality of our voices or not
 - E) because researchers found that people who experience a level of social anxiety dislike their voices
- 31. Mystery-type novels are popular ----.**
- A) unless you are provided with enough background to the crime and all necessary clues
 - B) because they challenge the reader to solve the crime before the detective does
 - C) so that the reader has a chance to exercise his imagination
 - D) if the mysteries cannot be solved by detectives
 - E) so that their authors are not too harshly criticized
- 32. Austria is linguistically homogeneous, with 98 per cent of the population speaking German, ----.**
- A) so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied
 - B) since people in most German-speaking countries don't have much difficulty understanding each other
 - C) unless the majority of Austrians learn at least one foreign language
 - D) however there are considerable differences in dialect between the various regions of the country
 - E) for the resulting heterogeneity contributes to the cultural diversity in the country
- 33. Japan's efforts to reduce piracy incidents in the area were highly successful ----.**
- A) so several other countries adopted similar tactics
 - B) unless various local security forces had also responded
 - C) though the usual policy of the government will be one of non-interference
 - D) once they choose to rise to the challenge
 - E) when it lacked the desire to assert itself
- 34. Terrorism is not likely to cease in India ----.**
- A) until the security system was in need of reform
 - B) though that is what many would have hoped for
 - C) even though great efforts are being made to end it
 - D) since the shortcomings of the government were even then widely known
 - E) where employers have realized the importance of being considerate
- 35. The concept of Emotional Intelligence has had an enormous impact on the workplace ----.**
- A) which gives you a chance to reconsider your routine
 - B) who matter the most to us
 - C) because people seem reluctant to admit this is a real tension
 - D) as long as we feel contempt and disgust for ourselves
 - E) where employers have realized the importance of being considerate

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

36. **The trait that makes human language different from animal language is the complexity of sentence structures that we employ.**
- A) Hayvan diliyle insan dili birbirinden farklıdır çünkü insanlar karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanırlar.
B) insanların kullandığı karmaşık dil yapıları, insan dilini hayvanlarınkinden farklı kılar.
C) insan dilini hayvan dilinden farklı kılan özellik, kullandığımız cümle yapılarının karmaşıklığıdır.
D) insan dili hayvan dilinden karmaşık cümle yapılarıyla ayrılır.
E) Karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanılması nedeniyle insan ve hayvan dilleri birbirinden farklıdır.
37. **The Egyptian technique of pressing together vertical and horizontal wet strips of fibre from the core of the papyrus plant is similar to the bonding of the cellulose in modern paper making, but was otherwise very different.**
- A) Enine ve boyuna döşenen ıslak papirüs özüliflerinin sıkıştırılmasına dayanan Mısır kağıt yapımı tekniği, modern kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzeyen bir tekniktir, ancak pek çok açıdan farklılıklar bulunmaktadır.
B) Papirüs bitkisi özünden çıkartılan ıslak lif şeritlerini yatay ve düşey biçimde döşedikten sonra bir araya getirerek sıkıştırılan Mısır tekniği, modern kağıt yapımı sürecinde selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer özellikler gösterse de, temelde oldukça farklı bir yöntemdir.
C) Her ne kadar çok farklı gibi görünse de, papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen ıslak lifler şeritleri halinde enine ve boyuna döşedikten sonra sıkıştırarak kağıt yapmayı sağlayan Mısır tekniği, günümüz selüloz liflerini sıkıştırma yoluyla kağıt yapma yöntemine benzer özellikler gösterir.
D) Modern kağıt yapımındaki selüloz sıkıştırma yöntemi ile Mısırlıların papirüs özünden çıkarttıkları ıslak lifleri çapraz biçimde sıkıştırıp kağıt yapma yöntemi bazı önemli farklılıklar saymazsak, temelde benzerlik gösterir.
E) Mısırlıların papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen, enine ve boyuna yerleştirilmiş ıslak lif şeritlerini birlikte sıkıştırma tekniği, günümüz kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer, ancak bu teknik başka açılardan çok farklıydı.

38. **The first known system of writing was not a re-expression of spoken language, but had a pictorial basis, creating two-dimensional analogues of three-dimensional things in the world.**

- A) Temelinde resmin bulunduğu, bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilde söylenenleri yeniden ifade etmek yerine, etrafımızdaki üç boyutlu nesnelere iki boyutla ifade eden bir sistemdi.
B) Temel olarak resimden türeyen bildiğimiz ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilin bir yansıması değil, iki boyutlu çizimlerin dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeyleri temsil ettiği bir yazı sistemiydi.
C) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşma dilini ifade etmekten çok, yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu şeyleri iki boyutta temsil etmeye dayanan ve resimlerden ibaret bir yazı sistemiydi.
D) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşulan dilin yeniden ifade edilişi değildi; dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeylerin iki boyutlu benzerlerini yaratarak, özünde resme dayanıyordu.
E) İlk yazı sisteminin, konuşma dilinin yerine geçen bir sistem olmadığı, ancak yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu nesnelere iki boyutta resimle yaratarak ifade eden bir sistem olduğu bilinmektedir.

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

39. **Genel olarak, okur-yazarlık oranlarındaki artış düzeylerine rağmen, kadınlar hâlâ okuma yazma bilmeyen dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık üçte ikisini temsil etmektedirler.**
- A) Despite the fact that the levels of literacy rates have increased in general, two-thirds of women still represent the illiterate population of the world.
B) In spite of the increased levels of literacy around the world in general, women still account for two-thirds of the world's illiterate people.
C) No matter what the general levels of increase in literacy rates are, it is still the women who represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.
D) However increased the levels of literacy rates may be, women, whose number still makes up nearly two-thirds of the world's population, represent the illiterate portion.
E) Despite levels of increase in literacy rates, generally, women still represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.

40. **Bizim tek seçeneğimiz iyi eğitilmiş insanlarımızı, en üst düzey yeteneklerimizi ve bilgiyi yeni hizmet ve ürünlere dönüştürme becerimizi mümkün olan en iyi şekilde kullanmaktır.**

- A) Our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
- B) The only option left appears to be to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
- C) The best option would be to let our well-educated people develop even further our top-class facilities and create even more innovative services and products.
- D) As our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people and our top-class facilities, we should concentrate on developing innovative services and products.
- E) Ideally, we should have opted to use our well-educated people to make all our facilities top-class ones and create still more innovative services and products.

41. **İnternet bankacılığının güvenlik özelliklerinde gerçekleştirilen son zamanlardaki gelişmelerle, müşteriler evlerinden ya da ofislerinden internet aracılığı ile banka işlemlerini yapabilmektedirler.**

- A) Security features of the advanced Internet banking services give customers an opportunity to bank through the Internet either at home or at the office.
- B) With recent improvements that have been made in the security features of Internet banking, customers can bank over the Internet from their homes or offices.
- C) It is due to the advanced security features of the Internet banking services that customers use the Internet to bank from their homes or offices.
- D) Internet banking services now have more advanced security features which help customers bank through the Internet at home or at the office.
- E) Owing to security improvements in Internet banking services, which have recently been made, customers enjoy home or office banking through the Internet.

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

42. **Technical changes may influence employment in several ways. They may bring about a permanent reduction of the number of workers in certain occupations and increases in others. ----. The first of these is illustrated in the changes that have occurred in the number of workers in agriculture. The result of the development of mass production tools, on the other hand, has been a reduction of the labour needs of the industries using these tools.**

- A) They may also produce temporary or permanent displacement of workers
- B) They may also require sharp increases in clerical occupations
- C) Another result may be a higher degree of flexibility in the skills
- D) It is also possible for workers to depend upon a regular cash income
- E) There may be a decrease in the production of goods as well

43. **Probably everyone who makes an anthology finds that at some stage it begins to take its own shape, and that the final form was not foreseen. ----. He has then to consider the favourites of the public. Moreover friends may direct him to pieces he has missed.**

- A) Indeed, people often outgrow their favourite pieces
- B) No one has the same favourite poems
- C) His own favourites are his first choice
- D) Of course, some poems seem to be everybody's favourites
- E) There are only a handful of poems I would call favourites

44. **Here we are in this complicated world. We did not make it; but we find ourselves in it. We have to do our best to survive in it. ----. And we would like to improve those parts of it over which we have any control or influence.**

- A) We also hope to enjoy being alive in it with our fellows
- B) This, of course, is just another philosophical view
- C) We need to understand the world better
- D) Perhaps that would be to act in a rather selfish way
- E) In the first place, a better understanding of ourselves is essential

45. The Renaissance, as both a period and a concept, continues to generate lively debate about its origins and influence on European culture and thought. ----. Any new evaluation of the historical significance of the Renaissance requires attention to these kinds of primary evidence.

- A) As the Renaissance slowly spread across Western Europe, each nation made its own distinctive contribution to the era
- B) Recent research has emphasized the need to look again at original texts, documents, and artefacts
- C) A glance at the history of the preceding centuries shows that after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, there was no possibility of any intellectual revival
- D) The great achievements of the Renaissance were the discovery of the world and the discovery of man
- E) The Italian Renaissance had placed human beings once more in the centre of life's stage and infused thought and art with humanistic values

46. If politics is defined broadly as competition for power over people and things, then it is clear that all societies have some sort of political system. ----. It may initially seem that some small-scale societies have no politicians or political organizations at all, but they are present though on a very small scale.

- A) Nevertheless, political roles are usually temporary and short term
- B) In the early 20th century, anthropologists developed several useful systems for classifying societies
- C) Large-scale societies have many different continuing political offices
- D) All societies impose some degree of control on their citizens
- E) However, there can be a vast difference in what political organizations look like and how they function in different kinds of societies

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

47. Susan: Hi, John! How are things going with you and your family?

John: Not very well. I've just lost my job and now all the financial responsibility is on my wife. We have bills that are due and I feel terrible about it.

Susan: I'm sorry to hear that, but surely your son is old enough to work.

John: Actually, he has a good job, but he says he doesn't get paid well and it is hard for him to help out.

Susan: _____

- A) Your son will always remember how you helped save and redirect him during this difficult time.
- B) You should withdraw your financial support from him.
- C) Parents are sometimes fearful of the unknown and different.
- D) But all the family members should work together in hard times.
- E) So your expenses are piling up. Tell your wife to cut down on her expenditures.

48. Patricia: I'm a bit worried about going abroad to work.

Matthew: Why? Isn't that something you have always wanted to do?

Patricia: _____

Matthew: Don't worry so much about that. You'll get used to new customs and traditions in no time.

- A) In fact, I'm worried that I may not be able to stay in touch with my friends here.
- B) Not really, because it was my manager's idea to send me.
- C) Yes, and I'm worried that I may not be able to live on so little money.
- D) No, because I have already read a lot about the customs and traditions of the people there.
- E) Actually it is. But I'm worried that it will be difficult for me to adapt to the culture there.

49. **Sally: Do you know much about Hogarth?**
Delia: Not really. But I admire his pictures. They depict life in 18 -century London so vividly.

Sally: _____

Delia: I certainly would.

- A) I'm asking because there's an exhibition of his work at the Tate Gallery. Would you like to go?
- B) They say he's satiric. Is it possible for a painter to be satiric?
- C) Apparently some of his pictures form groups and tell a story.
- D) Let's go to see it together, shall we?
- E) Perhaps we could go to an exhibition of his work.

50. **Mary: In our etymology class, the teacher explained that the English word *lady* derived from an Old English word, *hlāfdige*, which once meant "the woman who kneads dough." She said that it later became "the chief female of the household," and hence, the one least likely to deal with such chores.**

Mike: Oh, really? I didn't know that! What is "etymology" by the way?

Mary: It is the study of the origin and history of words in a language.

John: _____

Mary: That's exactly right.

- A) I'm surprised you don't enjoy this class.
- B) Now I can understand how radically the social position of women has changed.
- C) So, words may undergo changes both in form and meaning through time.
- D) Bread is no longer made at home today, is it?
- E) This course wouldn't suit me!

51. **Mrs. Simpson: Researchers point out that preschool education has long-term effects over a child's cognitive development.**

Elizabeth: _____

Mrs. Simpson: That's right. This way they can develop problem solving and comprehension skills.

Elizabeth: I can understand now why most primary school teachers find it easier to teach such children.

- A) So, you mean that a child learns to share his toys with other children.
- B) Then, quality preschool programs stimulate and nurture young minds.
- C) In other words, such a child can easily adapt to new social environments.
- D) That means preschool education teaches a child how to be obedient and how to keep silent at school.
- E) That's why children after preschool education get better at outdoor games.

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

52. (I) Since the mid-1990s, China has seen unprecedented economic development and expansion. (II) Huge tracts of China are actually unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation. (III) The dramatic acceleration in the pace of social development has also been exceptional. (IV) But there has been a high price to pay for all of this. (V) In particular, the environment has suffered; it has become degraded and polluted.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) Painting portraits can be one of the most dependable and profitable ways for an artist to make a living. (II) Portrait artists, however, have to accept that their best works may never be seen by the general public. (III) Most artists find it helpful to get to know a person before embarking on a portrait of them. (IV) Instead, they will hang in private homes to be viewed only by family members and their friends. (V) Portraits of official people make up the one big exception.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

54. (I) Calls on humanitarian aid have been on the increase for many years. (II) When there is a disaster, natural or otherwise, help is always required. (III) Help, however, is not always readily available. (IV) But it needs to be. (V) For a delay can mean the difference between life and death.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

55. (I) Some philosophers argue that the only real world is the world of the mind and the physical world is an illusion. (II) The converse idea is that the mind is ultimately a function of the brain. (III) The brain has physical properties that are in a constant state of flux. (IV) A frequent criticism of the latter position is that it robs humanity of its lofty, idealistic spirit. (V) One basic problem the mind-body dualists have is trying to figure out how the mind is connected to the body and *vice versa*.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) For most of the world, "Slumdog Millionaire" is this year's winning film. (II) But in India, where it was filmed, it is viewed in a very different light. (III) There it is being harshly criticized for the way it presents Mumbai's urban poor. (IV) The director of the film was determined to catch some of the spirit of Mumbai in his film because he found it such an exhilarating place to live. (V) Moreover, the use of "dog" in the title is a further cause for offence.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Of the wealth of geographical and cartographical data remaining from the Eastern world and the Greeks, the Romans were interested only in those elements that best suited their essentially practical needs. They virtually abandoned the studies of cosmography and mathematical geography, preferring to devote maximum effort to land surveys carried out by specialized military corps of land surveyors. From their topographical surveys and on-the-spot reconnaissance of places and cities, they formulated their *itineraria scripta*, publications similar in many respects to our tourist guides, and their *itineraria picta*, a kind of road map on which they stressed only those topographical features of use to travellers.

57. From the information in the passage, we learn that ----.

- A) the scarcity of earlier information led the Romans to concentrate on all aspects of geography
- B) It was the Romans who first introduced cartography
- C) in pre-Roman times there was considerable interest in cartography,
- D) the Romans were inspired by the topographical surveys of the Greeks
- E) the Romans ignored the cultural achievements of earlier times

58. According to the passage, the Romans ----.

- A) were great travellers and loved to explore unknown places
- B) greatly admired the work of mathematicians in the East
- C) produced extremely detailed maps of large parts of the country
- D) were only interested in the topography of the country from a military point of view
- E) were essentially practical people and not interested in theoretical concepts

59. It is clear from the passage that, in Roman times, _____

- A) the findings of land surveyors were carefully recorded
- B) the only scholarly works were *itineraria scripta* and *itineraria picta*
- C) people travelled as little as possible as it could be very dangerous to do so
- D) the way of life was essentially a very selfish one
- E) there was no sense of community or of shared aims

60. The main idea that we get from the passage is that ----.

- A) the detailed land surveys made in Roman times were largely for the benefit of the armies
- B) Greece and the East made far greater contributions to civilization than ever the Romans did
- C) though the Romans made little use of the achievements of Greece and the East, their own contributions to the world were great
- D) the actual investigation of places and cities is far more valuable than any amount of theoretical supposition
- E) the contribution of the Romans to the progress of history has been greatly under-rated

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The greatest feat of civil engineering since Roman times was the French achievement between 1666 and 1681 of the Languedoc canal to link the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It was conceived of by King Francis I and discussed by him with Leonardo da Vinci. It was first surveyed in 1539. As a result of the civil and religious disorders in France, however, nothing happened until 1661 when Pierre Riquet worked out a scheme for supplying enough water to the summit of the canal. Jean Colbert secured the interest of the young King Louis XIV, and in 1666 the work started. The whole canal was 150 miles long with 102 locks, a tunnel, and 3 aqueducts. It evoked world admiration, and was the prototype of all future European grand canal designs even though its usefulness to France was quickly nullified by the rapidly increasing size of ocean-going ships.

61. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the construction of the canal was first started by Leonardo da Vinci
- B) the Languedoc canal was, for more than a century, no more than a project
- C) the earliest proposal for the Languedoc canal dates back to at least Roman times
- D) King Francis I was opposed to Leonardo da Vinci's plans for the Languedoc canal
- E) by the time the canal was finished, there was nothing very remarkable about it

62. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) the upkeep of the canal would be expensive
- B) the Languedoc canal would not make those who build it rich
- C) as ocean-going ships increased in size, the usefulness of the Languedoc canal declined
- D) the site of the Languedoc canal was ill-chosen
- E) many supported the building of the canal as there was such a great need for it

63. According to the passage, once the Languedoc canal was finished ----.

- A) the scope of civil engineering was re-assessed
- B) better systems of construction were put forward
- C) problems connected with the locks began to emerge
- D) plans to build canals in other parts of the world were soon changed
- E) the whole world was filled with admiration for it

64. The passage makes it obvious that ----.

- A) Louis XIV himself contributed usefully to the design of the canal
- B) it would not have been possible to have constructed the Languedoc canal in the time of Leonardo da Vinci
- C) the building of the Languedoc canal posed a great many challenges
- D) the design of the Languedoc canal was not as original as has often been suggested
- E) it was the interest that Leonardo da Vinci showed in the project that made possible the construction of the Languedoc canal

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pottery was one of man's first artefacts. It is the presence of pottery, rather than of the polished stone, that marks the passage from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic Ages, when agricultural peoples settled both in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East. It is commonly believed that the earliest pottery receptacles copied those of other materials, such as gourds or baskets. From the fingerprints on them, it is possible to deduce that they were made principally by women. Originally, any decoration was indented; that is, patterns were pressed into the soft clay, and it remained so for a long period until new situations, at different times in different parts of the world, produced painted decoration. As a widespread form of culture, permanently bearing in its shapes and decoration the character of individual periods and peoples, the finding of pottery has been of supreme importance to the archaeologist.

65. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) pottery production gave rise to agricultural development in the Middle East
- B) pottery production achieved technical perfection in the Mesolithic age
- C) the pottery of the Mesolithic Age is indistinguishable from that of the Neolithic Age
- D) pottery can be used to trace development in early human civilizations
- E) the Neolithic Ages in the Mediterranean area are largely characterized by the use of polished

66. According to the passage, it was during the Neolithic Age that ----.

- A) agricultural peoples began to settle in the Middle East and along the Mediterranean
- B) coloured stones were frequently collected and polished
- C) people first recognized the need for containers and began to make baskets and use gourds to carry water
- D) painted decoration of pottery gave way to decoration by indentation
- E) pottery making spread from the Middle East to other parts of the world

67. It is made clear in the passage that early examples of pottery ----.

- A) were probably intended for holding water and other liquids
- B) were almost invariably made by men
- C) served no practical purpose at all
- D) were made in known shapes like those of baskets
- E) tell us nothing at all about the people who made them

68. As is pointed out in the passage, pottery is of great importance to archaeologists largely because ----.

- A) it has considerable artistic beauty
- B) the fingerprints of the makers are preserved in them
- C) it preserves the character of individual periods
- D) it is more durable than other artefacts
- E) it is the very first artefact ever to be made by man

69. - 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Charlie Chaplin, who was born in Britain but spent most of his life in the United States, is one of the pivotal figures in film history. He is especially remembered for his work in the silent movies. Chaplin knew that a successful scene was not simply about the starring actor, but about everything else. The only way to achieve that unity was to get personally involved in every stage of the film; from starring in his films to producing, directing, editing them, and even to composing the music for them. It was not uncommon for him to decide half-way through a film that an actor wasn't suitable for a certain role, and start over with someone new. This constant attention to detail ran many features overtime and over-budget, but the public reaction assured him and the studios that what he was doing worked. Chaplin typically improvised his story in front of the camera with only a basic framework of a script. But on consideration, his art turned out to be firmly rooted, and could be seen, for example, to draw much of its strength from his successful fusion of English and American cultures and traditions.

69. As is pointed out in the passage the success of Chaplin's films was largely due to ----.

- A) his own remarkable acting abilities
- B) the control he exercised on every aspect of a film
- C) the detailed scripts prepared for each film
- D) the professional skills of the studios that made them
- E) the fact that Chaplin liked to improvise new scenes in front of the cameras

70. The passage makes it quite clear that Charlie Chaplin ----.

- A) began his career as an actor but soon turned to directing films instead
- B) much preferred America and American culture to Britain and British culture
- C) is a major figure in the history of film-making
- D) was eager to please those he worked with
- E) appealed more to American audiences than to British ones

71. It is clear from the passage that the film studios

- A) were taken in by Chaplin's charm and let him have his own way all the time
- B) played a leading role in the making of Chaplin's films
- C) liked to work with Chaplin because he never interfered with what they were doing
- D) had to work on a very tight budget
- E) were content to work with Chaplin as they felt success was guaranteed

72. The passage as a whole explains ----.

- A) why Charlie Chaplin was so successful in the film industry
- B) the background factors contributing to Charlie Chaplin's success
- C) how Charlie Chaplin contributed to the development of the film industry
- D) the differences between the film industry then and now
- E) what goes into the making of a star

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important influence on the style of English furniture was that of the Chippendale family. Chippendale furniture is the creation of Thomas Chippendale, a London-based cabinet-maker. His *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*, a folio of furniture designs, was published in 1754 and had a wide circulation. Chippendale himself never marked his creations, making it harder today for collectors to locate original pieces. One of the best ways to find original Chippendale furniture is to look for uneven joints and tool marks, as the furniture was made entirely by hand and does not have the perfect angles of a mass-produced product. Though an article of furniture made in Chippendale's manner may bear his name, it is by no means an indication that it was actually made in his workshop. The 18th century was a time when artisans were beginning to exploit various styles, leading to widespread adoption of his name in revivals of his style, so much so that dealers spoke of "Chinese Chippendale", "Gothic Chippendale", and even "Irish Chippendale". Many of these later designs that attach his name bear little relationship to his original concepts.

73. It is clear from the passage that all genuine Chippendale furniture ----.

- A) is catalogued in the *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*
- B) has a special Chippendale mark on it
- C) has been bought up by collectors
- D) was made by hand, and this is especially apparent in the joints
- E) has been reproduced by mass-production techniques

74. According to the passage, the Chippendale style of furniture was widely copied ----.

- A) but only the Irish Chippendale gained much popularity
- B) but many of the later designs that carry his name bear little resemblance to the original Chippendale
- C) especially by London-based cabinet makers
- D) but the copies can easily be distinguished from the original pieces
- E) but only by second-rate cabinet makers

75. It is pointed out in the passage that the Chippendale family ----.

- A) exerted an enormous influence on the style of English furniture
- B) worked as cabinet makers for very many generations
- C) influenced furniture and design for over a century
- D) was more interested in furniture design than in the making of it
- E) made a name for themselves with the publication of a folio of furniture designs

76. In this passage, ----.

- A) the role of the Chippendale family in shaping 18th-century taste is discussed
- B) the Chippendale style of furniture is described in detail
- C) we learn something about genuine Chippendale furniture and copies of it
- D) the change in furniture styles from the mid-18th century to the present day is outlined
- E) advantages of hand-made furniture over mass-produced furniture are discussed

77. - 80. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although most cities seem to form by accident, for thousands of years some of them have been designed. Whether for defence, beauty, or practicality, urban designers have imposed their ideas of what a city should be about. But ideas are subject to changing needs and fashions. Centuries ago, a moat or a castellated wall would have been essential. Now, greenery is in vogue. While existing cities look for ways of becoming more environmentally friendly, a number of new ones are planned that intend to be totally green. One of these is Masdar. Masdar's advertising states that "one day, all cities will be built like this." This is not the case. For one thing, Masdar is experimental and a work in progress. What emerges will not necessarily translate well elsewhere. Each green city is unique, and getting it to work depends on its location and economy.

77. One point emphasized in this passage by the writer is that ----.

- A) cities that look attractive are not always well designed
- B) each green city must be individually designed
- C) a primary consideration throughout the ages has been to design cities that can withstand attack
- D) an established city cannot easily or economically, be modernized
- E) all our cities must be turned into green cities

78. According to the passage, cities, until recently

- A) have usually come into being quite naturally and of their own accord
- B) have only undergone carefully-designed change when large parts have been destroyed
- C) have boasted beautiful buildings, but poor infrastructure
- D) grew very slowly, if at all
- E) were built to house workers, and their comfort was scarcely taken into consideration

79. It is pointed out in the passage that fashion ----.

- A) and necessity have fought for the control of urban development
- B) has often had a role to play in urban development
- C) may have encouraged the building of beautiful cities, but not of practical ones
- D) will soon dictate that all cities will be built in the style of Masdar
- E) is always changing so the style of Masdar will inevitably give way to other styles

80. It is clear from the passage that the city of Masdar ----.

- A) follows a design suitable to all locations
- B) will be the prototype of all green cities
- C) will be constructed strictly in accordance with the design
- D) has been designed and is being built to be a green city
- E) will not turn out to be totally environmentally friendly

ÜNİVERSİTELERARASI KURUL YABANCI DİL SINAVI (ÜDS)

22 MART 2009

İNGİLİZCE

SOSYAL BİLİMLERİ TESTİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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