

**YDS**  
**QUESTIONS and ANSWERS**

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# 1. Sentence Completion

2006 – İlkbahar:

1. The laws concerning the breeding of animals for research could turn out to be to the ---- of medical research.

- A) admission      B) detriment      C) exclusion      D) preference      E) cohesion  
A) kabul      B) zararına      C) dışlama      D) tercih      E) uyum

turn out	<i>pv</i>		durdurmak, kapatmak; sonuçlandırmak, çıkarmak, uzaklaştırmak; üretmek
breed	<i>iv</i>	<i>brēd</i>	doğurmak (hayvan için) , yavrulamak; hayvan yetiştirmek; (bred, bred)
Concern	<i>v</i>	<i>kən'sərn</i>	endişelendirmek; ilgilendirmek, ilişkisi olmak; (n): endişe, ilgi, merak

3. In some parts of Western Europe, ---- in France, Denmark and Sweden, cohabitation has become almost as common as marriage.

- A) completely      B) deceptively      C) notably      D) voluntarily      E) relatively  
A) Tamamen      B) aldatıcı      C) özellikle      D) gönüllü      E) nispeten

Cohabitation	<i>n</i>		birlikte yaşamak
--------------	----------	--	------------------

12. ---- little respect the British people may feel for the monarchy, they are still not likely to change to a republic.

- A) As far as      B) Whatever      C) Such a      D) However      E) Just as

Zıtlık

13. All of the world's major national parks are included on the map, ---- are most of the important reserves of lesser status.

- A) as      B) as well      C) such      D) which      E) that

"As are": olduğu gibi, bu şekilde

14. His latest novel is about people who take their work seriously, ---- that's being a mother, a nurse or a soldier.

- A) ~~even so~~      B) ~~as if~~      C) ~~unless~~      D) ~~besides~~      E) whether

**2006 – Sonbahar:**

**14. ---- an organization depends on collaborative arrangements, ---- likely it is to lose control over decisions.**

- A) Not only / but also
- B) Neither / nor
- C) Either / or
- D) When / then

E) The more / the more

The more I know about men the more I like animals. İnsanları ne kadar tanırsam hayvanları o kadar çok seviyorum.

**15. A corporation's formulation of its international strategy will greatly determine ---- it will benefit more from protectionism or from some other means for countering international competition.**

- A) so
- B) as
- C) unless
- D) whether
- E) whereby

**2007 – İlkbahar:**

**6. The British government ---- details of the next stage of its genetically modified cropfield trials, thus ---- off a now familiar cycle of debate and demonstration.**

A) has released / setting

~~B) will release / to set~~

C) would have released / having set

~~D) is releasing / to have set~~

~~E) released / to be set~~

When main clause is in present perfect tense,

- subordinate clause is used in the Present tenses to show another action related in time to the main action.
- subordinate clause is used in the Past tense to show a past action
- subordinate clause is used in the clause with 'will /shall /can /may /must /ought' to express real conditional.

**7. Training schemes in the United Kingdom ---- by the government as unemployment ----.**

A) were encouraged / will have worsened

B) would be encouraged / had been worsened

C) have been encouraged / has worsened

D) had been encouraged / may worsen

E) are encouraged / would have worsened

When main clause is in present perfect tense, subordinate clause is used in the Present tenses to show another action related in time to the main action.

2007 – Sonbahar:

2. Despite its small population and ---- remoteness, Australia occupies a powerful position in global science in general and life science in particular.

- A) ultimate B) sizeable **C) relative** D) extensive E) recurrent

13. The discovery in 2001 of a juvenile dinosaur's spectacularly preserved fossil with feathers does indicate the dinosaur-bird connection, ---- it also casts new light on the mystery of why nature invented feathers in the first place.

- A) whether B) where **C) but** D) so E) whereas

15. Because of the wide variety of ethnicity in the United States, people speak English as ---- their native ---- their adopted tongue.

- A) rather / than **B) either / or** C) more / than D) so much / as E) well / as

"Correlative" bağlaçları aralarında karşılıklı ilişki ya da bağlantı olan aynı cins iki gramer yapısını birbirine bağlar. İlkinde hangi yapı kullanılmışsa ikincisinde de aynı yapı kullanılır; Sözelimi ilkinde sıfat var ise ikincisinde de sıfat; ilkinde zarf gelmişse ikincisinde de zarf, ilkinde fiil var ise ikincisinde de fiil gelmelidir.

- *Either he forgot about the meeting or he deliberately stayed a way. O ya toplantıyı unuttu ya da bilerek gelmedi.*

- *Identify these as either phrases or clauses.*

- *He has so much money!*

- *If he doesn't want to obey the rules, so much the worse for him.*

- *It rained so much that the fields were flooded.*

- *There was so much smoking the room that I could hardly breathe.*

**So + adj/adv + as: ... kadar**

- *Living in the country doesn't cost so much as living in big cities.*

- *You won't get so much as a penny from me as long as I live. Yaşadığım sürrece benden bir kuruş bile alamayacaksın.*

2008 – İlkbahar:

1. The genetic fingerprinting technique, which was developed in the UK and is now used as a - --- of legal identification, determines the pattern of certain parts of the genetic material DNA that is unique to each individual.

- A) benefit B) structure C) sufficiency D) combination **E) means**  
A) fayda B) yapı C) yeterlilik D) kombinasyon E) araçlar

a means of transport: bir ulaşım aracı

a means of communication: bir iletişim aracı

a means of legal identification: yasal kimlik tanıma aracı

2. In existentialism, it is argued that people are responsible for, and the ---- judge of, their actions.

- A) expansive      B) sole    C) previous      D) irresistible    E) prevalent  
A) geniş            B) tek    C) önceki        D) dayanılmaz   E) yaygın

2008 – Sonbahar:

2. By the 14th century, the Holy Roman Empire was little more than a ---- federation of the German princes who elected the Holy Roman emperor.

- A) negotiable      B) current      C) prescriptive    D) loose            E) recurrent

9. Despite the official ban ---- demonstrations, 2008 has seen Egyptians take to the streets ---- massive numbers on several occasions.

- A) about / by      B) for / with      C) ever / at      D) of / through    E) on / in

12. ---- most people who commit suicide are depressed; having depression correctly diagnosed and treated is the most important step towards preventing suicide.

- A) As long as      B) Although      C) Because      D) Even if      E) Unless

13. Algeria is particularly keen to increase its gas exports ---- OPEC production quotas restrict its oil exports.

- A) since      B) so that      C) as if    D) that    E) whereas

2009 – İlkbahar:

11. Gang violence is deplorable and cannot be tolerated, ---- simply “cracking down” on it is not the solution.

- A) so that    B) whereby    C) but    D) when    E) so long as

So that, whereby, when, so long as bağlaçlarından önce virgül gelmez. “Coordinating Conjunction” bağlaçlarından önce mutlaka bir virgül (,) vardır. [ FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So ].

14. In the current financial crisis, Italy is alone among the big European countries in having ---- a bank rescue fund ---- a stated figure for the sum it is ready to make available.

- A) ~~more / than~~    B) neither / nor    C) such / as    D) ~~so / that~~    E) ~~just / as~~

2009 – Sonbahar:

6. Recent excavations in Algeria ---- that Homo erectus ---- there between 500,000 and 750,000 years ago.

- A) have indicated / resided  
B) had indicated / has resided  
C) indicated / would reside  
D) could have indicated / had been residing  
E) indicate / had resided

Kesin tarih aralığı verildiği ve kazıların etkisinin devam ettiğinden doğru yanıt: A

8. Although she ---- properly yet, the recipient of the world’s first face transplant ---- well, according to the first scientific report of the operation.

- A) hadn’t smiled / would have done  
B) didn’t smile / will do  
C) doesn’t smile / may have done  
D) couldn’t have smiled / does

- E) can’t smile / is doing



Zaman uyumundan dolayı A, B, C şıkları elenir. Gülümseme yeteneğinin gelişmemesinden bahsedildiği için doğru yanıt: E

**10. As it had in World War I, Argentina proclaimed neutrality ---- the outbreak of World War II, but in the closing phase it declared war ---- the Axis powers.**

A) over / after B) for / with **C) at / on** D) about / through E) from / above

**12. The private sector in the Gulf states employs mostly expatriate workers, ---- the majority of nationals are employed in the public sector with higher wages and job protection.**

A) so that B) just as **C) while** D) unless E) in case

**13. A series of gas discoveries in recent years in the Western Desert of Egypt means that a range of new export projects must be developed ---- the country is to make full use of its new reserves.**

A) lest B) although C) after D) as if **E) if**

**2010 – İkbahar:**

**1. The body loses large amounts of iron when red blood cells are lost through bleeding, and this causes a ---- of iron.**

**A) deficiency** B) display C) failure D) supplement E) recurrence

A) eksiklik B) görüntü C) arıza D) ilave, tamalayıcı E) nüks etme, tekrar etme

**10. The modern era of Shakespeare scholarship has been marked ---- an enormous amount of investigation ---- the authorship, text, and chronology of his plays.**

A) from / at **B) by / into** C) down / over D) out / of E) in / for

**11. Soil pollution is caused by the presence of toxic compounds, chemicals, salts, radioactive materials, or disease-causing agents ---- enter the soil through industrial waste and pesticides.**

A) when B) whereby C) just as D) while **E) that**

Relative clause, that Doğru şık: E

**12. The search for new sources of energy is a continuing one, ---- the one provided by the fossil fuels will eventually run out.**

**A) since** B) so that C) even if D) unless E) whenever

**13. In the Renaissance period, there was a wide range of classical texts available to humanist scholars, ---- some of these texts had survived only in fragments or were only available in Greek.**

A) so long as B) before C) whether D) in case **E) but**

**14. China's art market is growing bigger all the time, and it is doing ---- at the expense of America and Britain.**

**A) so** B) as well C) as such D) just in case E) almost

2010 – Sonbahar:

7. Though warfare — a characteristic feature of international relations in the Late Bronze Age, the most powerful states of the time in the Mediterranean basin — a balance of power that stabilized trade and diplomacy.

- A) had remained / were creating
- B) remained / created
- C) has remained / would have created
- D) remains / had created
- E) must have remained / have created

8. Although their responses — as obvious as those of animals, plants — the capacity to respond to light, gravity, water, touch, and other stimuli.

- A) may not be / have
- B) have not been / had
- C) were not / have had
- D) had not been / are having
- E) would not be / would have had

Açıklama: “zıtlık -olasılık” ilişkisi. **Buna göre “Although” ile başlayan bu cümlenin yardımcı fiili may veya can’li olması söz konusu.** Cevap: A

9. Homer — the Byzantines was simultaneously a literary model, an instructional textbook, and a guide — personal morality and wisdom.

- A) into / within
- B) through / around
- C) down / before
- D) after / above

E) for / to

Açıklama: guide to , Homer’in Bizanslılar için Cevap: E.

10. From the mid-fifteenth century —, Lisbon began to emerge as a significant market — slavery.

- A) up / about
- B) away / in
- C) out / round
- D) on / of
- E) over / at

As of: \_\_\_ itibarı ile, \_\_\_ den itibarı ile (Geleceğe yöneliktir.) As 2105, ...

From ... on= ... dan itibaren [ geçmişe yönelik, ... den itibaren]

From the mid-fifteenth century on, ... onbeşinci yüzyılın ortasından itibaren, Cevap: D

11. — the causes of alcoholism are various; alcohol use is a major factor.

- A) When
- B) Although
- C) Just as
- D) If
- E) Whether

Zıtlık” tekniğine göre B şıkkı doğru demek mümkün. Cevap: B

12. Much of the immune system’s machinery is geared towards killing or eliminating invading microbes — they have been recognized.

- A) once
- B) although
- C) even if
- D) in case
- E) whereby

“once” “as soon as” ile eş anlamlıdır.

It is geared towards killing or eliminating invading microbes.: istilacı mikropları öldürme veya ortadan kaldırmaya yöneliktir.

Present simple (passive) \_\_\_ Present perfect (passive)

Whereby: by which; because of which: ... yolu ile, ... vasıtası ile. Sıfat cümlecığı olarak kullanılır. Bir ismi niteler. Bir ismin tamamlayıcısı olabilir. "Learning a language is a process whereby new vocabulary and grammar structures are acquired."

In case / In the even (that): ... olursa, ... olursa diye  
Tedbir, tehlike, önlem durumunda bu "if clause" ların önceliğı vardır. Bu bağlaçlar ile simple present, simple past, should, may, might önceliklidir. I will take my umbrella in case it rains. Yağmur yağarsa diye, şemsiye alacağım.

Even If: ... olsa bile (zıtlık)  
Simple past, simple past; cümleleri zıtlık oluştururken "although" anlamındadır.  
Simple past, Subject + would + ...; cümleleri zıtlık oluştururken "even if"  
Even if we had been invited, we couldn't have come.  
Cevap: A.

**13. The structures around the eye protect it — allowing it to move freely in all directions.**

A) since **B) while** C) even though D) because E) whereas

Burada "allowing" kısaltılmış ifadesi ile kullanılabilcek tek bir bağlaç var, "while". Eş anlamlı bağlaçlar since ve as, even though ve whereas, elenir. While, whereas ile eş anlamlıdır ama 'zıtlık' yanında burada olduğu gibi –iken anlamında zaman da bildirir. Cevap: B

**14. The age at which puberty begins seems to be influenced by a child's general health and nutrition — by socioeconomic and hereditary factors.**

A) also B) so long as **C) as well as** D) both E) either

Sorunun sonunda by'lı iki isim grubu var. Bu durumda öznenen sonra kullanılan "also", bir "if" cümlesi olduğu için cümle başında kullanılan "as long as", "or" ile beraber kullanılan "either", doğru cevap olamaz. Both ise boşluk ancak, "by" dan önce olsa doğru olabilirdi. Bu durumda geriye tek şık olarak "besides" veya "in addition to" anlamına da gelen "as well as" kalmaktadır. Cevap: C

**15. The solar calendar the Egyptians developed was — accurate and sophisticated than the Mesopotamian lunar calendar.**

A) the most B) most C) the more **D) more** E) as

Karşılaştırma sıfatlarının "more+sıfat+than" yapısı ile yapıldığını herkes bilir. Cevap: D

**2011 – İlkbahar:**

**5. European Union foreign ministers have urged the Serb authorities to ---- the two fugitives by the end of March.**

A) set out B) tidy up C) step down D) take off **E) turn over**

turn over: devretmek, transfer etmek; takla atmak, çevirmek, vermek

**12- Highlights of the Great Wisconsin Cheese Festival include cheesecake contests and cheese-carving, --- sculptors transform 18 kg blocks of cheddar cheese into objects of beauty.**

A) from that B) how C) what **D) in which** E) whatever

Whatever: ne olursa olsun

What kullanılarak oluşturulan cümlecikler relative clause'larda biraz değişiktir. What aslında nitelenen ismi de kapsar ve the thing which veya the things which diye telafuz edilir. What clause'larda hem özne hem de nesne olarak tercih edilebilir. Relative pronoun: *He did what he promised.* "O ne yaptı?" sorusunun yanıtıdır.

From that:

"That" önündeki ismi niteleyen bir "adjective clause" yapısında bağlaç olarak kullanılır. Öncesinde virgül kullanılmaz, "that" atılırsa sonrasında gelen cümlede özne ya da nesne eksik kalır.

**13- --- other areas of policy analysis, foreign policy analysis also starts with a number of central questions about the nature of what is to be studied.**

A) In place of B) By means of C) As opposed to D) Instead of **E) As in**

In place of: ...nın yerine

by means of: vasıtasıyla, yardımıyla

As opposed to: ...nın aksine

Instead of: ...nın yerine

as in: ...da olduğu gibi

also: birde, ayrıca, üstelik

Also, üstelik, bird ek bilgi verdiği için "...nın yerine", "zıttına", "yardımıyla, vasıtasıyla" bağlaçları elenir. Benzerlik bağlacı "as in" Doğru şık: E

**2012 – İlkbahar:**

**13. The social sciences are a range of disciplines within the arts and humanities --- principal concerns are the study of various aspects of society.**

A) ~~what~~ **B) whose** C) that D) ~~how~~ E) ~~when~~

Bir isimden sonra boşluk verilmişse, aranacak ilk seçenek sıfat cümlecığı olmalıdır. Cümle: "Relative clause". Yan cümle, Nasıl?, Ne zaman? ve Ne? sorularının yanıtı olmadığı için A, D, E şıkları elenir.

Relative clause:

- That: tanımlayıcı (defining) sıfat cümleciklerinde who, whom yerine kullanılır.
  - Which: replaces for things. Canlı olmayan varlıklar ya da insan dışındaki canlılar niteleneceği zaman relative clause, "which" ya da "that" kullanılır.
  - Who: replaces person in subject to ask which person does an action or which person is a certain way.
  - Whom: replaces person in object. Whom" is an object pronoun like "him," "her" and "us." We use "whom" to ask which person receives an action.
  - Whose: Özneleri farklı olan iki cümlede tanımlanan isimli cümle tanımlayan cümlede sahiplik içeriyorsa, hem insanlar hem de nesnelere için whose kullanılır. Nesnelere için nadiren "of which" de kullanılır.
- *The woman that was sitting in front of me at the movie was wearing a big hat.*  
- *He was an archeologist, who lived in the nineteenth century.*  
- *Water is a chemical compound that consists of oxygen and hydrogen.*  
- *The house where we live is quite convenient.*  
*The house in which we live is quite convenient.*  
*The house which we live in is quite convenient.*

- The man whose car was stolen called the police.
- I know a girl whose brother is a movie star.

**2012 – Sonbahar:**

**7. New York City ---- the first US ban on large-size sodas and other sugary drinks ---- in restaurants.**

- A) ~~is approving / having been sold~~
- B) ~~approved / to be sold~~
- C) ~~was approving / having sold~~
- D) ~~approves / to have been sold~~
- E) **has approved / being sold**

**14. One of the challenging decisions that hospitals are to make when purchasing a technology-based system is ---- they want to focus more on the doctor ---- the patient.**

- A) neither / nor
- B) **whether / or**
- C) rather / than
- D) as well / as
- E) both / and

**2013 – İlkbahar:**

**4. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.**

- A) extracting
- B) fulfilling
- C) unifying
- D) ensuring
- E) **fostering**

foster	v	'fôstər	teşvik etmek, beslemek
fulfill	v	fu'fil	yerine getirmek, karşılamak, yapmak

**9. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.**

- A) To have established / could need
- B) **Having established / needs**
- C) Establishing / had needed
- D) Established / needed
- E) Being established / will need

**Adverbial Participle Phrase Table:**

Clauses	Action time	Reduction form
Active	The same time	V <sub>ing</sub> / Being
	The different times	having + V <sub>3</sub>
Passive	The same time	(being) + V <sub>3</sub>
	The different times	(having been) + V <sub>3</sub>
Perfect Progressive: having been V <sub>ing</sub>		

Cümle aktif, farklı zaman söz konusu doğru yanıt: B



## 2. Paragraph Completion

Numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

2006 – İkbahar: 16-20.

The term “emotional intelligence” was probably first used in an unpublished dissertation in 1986. In 1990 it (16) ---- into the field of scientific psychology, defined as “the ability to monitor (17) ---- and others’ feelings, to (18) ---- among them and to use this information to guide one’s thinking and action.” The concept developed (19) ---- a growing emphasis on research into the (20) ---- of emotion and thought.

Dissertation	n	ˌdisərˈtæʃən	tez, bilimsel inceleme
Discredit	v	disˈkredit	gözden düşürmek, kötülemek
Discriminate	v	disˈkriməˌnæt	ayrımcılık yapmak /uçramak, ayırt etmek, fark gözetmek

16.

- A) was being introduced
- B) had been introduced
- C) would be introduced
- D) has been introduced

E) was introduced

17.

A) one’s own

B) one another’s

C) oneself

D) the self

E) each other’s

18. A) identify B) distribute C) justify D) discredit E) discriminate

Identify: teşhis etmek, kimliğini belirlemek, sınıflandırmak; (n) kimlik

Distribute: dağıtmak; bölüştürmek; paylaşım (deliver, handout)

Justify: doğrulamak

Discredit: gözden düşürmek, kötülemek

Discriminate: ayırt etmek, fark gözetmek; ayrımcılık yapmak /uçramak

19. A) off B) against C) without D) out of E) under

20. A) alternation B) participation C) interaction D) obstruction E) complication

**2006 – Sonbahar: 16. – 20.**

All hay fever sufferers will be aware of the pollen “rain” that (16) ---- them in the spring and summer. Pollen grains – the tiny male reproductive bodies of flowering plants – have an almost (17) ---- outer shell (exine) that can survive in certain sediments for tens of thousands of years. In pollen analysis the exines are extracted from the soil, studied under a microscope, and identified (18) ---- the distinctive exine shape and surface ornamentation of different families and genera of plants. (19) ---- quantified, these identifications are then plotted as curves on a pollen diagram. Fluctuations in the curve (20) ---- each plant category may then be studied for signs of climatic fluctuation, or forest clearance and croplanting by humans.

16. A) should afflict B) can afflict C) had afflicted D) would afflict E) afflicted  
17. A) intense B) approachable C) indestructible D) abundant E) unsteady  
18. A) according to B) ahead of C) with a view to D) on behalf of E) in place of  
19. A) Before B) Whenever C) While D) Until E) Once  
20. A) across B) on C) for D) about E) at

**2007 – İlkbahar: 16. – 20.**

Music educators give us many good reasons for playing. It is said to feed our intelligence and (16) ---- our self-esteem. It removes us from the anxieties of daily life, placing us in the curious world of self-expression, (17) ---- the linear passage of time seems to vanish. Of course, the roots of British musicianship go far deeper than a list of healthy lifestyle tips. Britain’s history has shaped a great diversity of musical traditions, many of which (18) ---- flourish. The patchwork of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic nations, the myths of a rural idyll created (19) ---- rapid urbanization, the close relationship with America and the immigration from the West Indies, south Asia and Africa – all (20) ---- to the wealth of music literature and recordings.

anxiety	<i>N</i>	<i>aNG'zī-itē</i>	<i>endişe</i>
curious	<i>Adj</i>	<i>'kyoorēəs</i>	<i>meraklı, ilginç</i>

16. A) raise B) appreciate C) afflict D) represent E) provoke  
17. A) wherever B) which C) where D) how E) whom  
18. A) then B) still C) thus D) almost E) too  
19. A) of B) in C) at D) with E) by  
20. A) have contributed B) would contribute C) had contributed D) will contribute E) to have contributed

18. soruda etkisinin hala devam ettiği “present perfect Tense” söz konusu cümleyi niteleyen yapıda “pek çoğunun hala gelişmeye” devam ettiğini belirtmektedir. Doğru yanıt: B



**2007 – İlkbahar: 21. – 25.**

Education is both a consumption and an investment good. The (21) ---- of knowledge by reading a book can give pleasure and benefits to an individual equivalent to consuming an ice-cream or seeing a film at the cinema. But education can also help advance in a chosen career (22) ---- success is achieved in specific examinations. If a financial gain is thereby achieved, then the time spent in the educational process (23) ---- seen as an *investment*. By investing in yourself you hope that your enhanced skills add to your potential earning power in the labour market; your qualifications should help you to compete that much better against those (24) ---- qualified for a particular job. As far as an employer is concerned, your educational qualification is a means (25) ---- filtering where there is keen competition for a post.

21. A) contribution B) exclusion C) obscurity D) acquisition E) continuation  
22. A) even so B) since C) if D) as if E) unless  
23. A) might have been B) would be C) was D) had been E) can be  
24. A) as much B) less C) least D) the same E) fewer  
25. A) of B) by C) over D) with E) through

**2007 – Sonbahar: 16. – 20.**

To determine a person's diet history, the doctor asks what foods (16) ---- in the previous 24 hours and what types of food are usually eaten. The person may be asked to keep a food diary, in which he lists everything he eats for three days. (17) ---- the physical examination, the doctor observes the person's general appearance and behaviour (18) ---- the distribution of body fat and the functioning of body organs. (19) ---- the doctor suspects severe malnutrition, he orders a complete blood cell count and blood and urine tests to measure levels of vitamins, minerals, and waste products such as urea. Skin tests may also be ordered to (20) ---- certain types of immunity.

16. A) were being eaten B) had been eaten C) will have been eaten D) were eaten E) are eaten  
17. A) Out of B) At C) By D) Over E) During  
18. A) as well as B) but also C) so as D) just as E) so that  
19. A) While B) Even though C) If D) Whether E) Even if  
20. A) curtail B) realize C) emphasize D) assess E) assume

**2007 – Sonbahar: 21. – 25.**

Bill Clinton's main legacy for race relations in the United States is that he helped to sustain and accelerate the desegregation of the higher circles of American life. On the psychological plane, he gently pushed the white American public to accept something that (21) ---- many whites today is (22) - --- more in question than one would like to believe: that blacks really can be equal or (23) ---- superior to whites in performing the most crucial and difficult tasks demanded by our society. George W. Bush contributed to this process when he (24) ---- Colin Powell as Secretary of State. Through his appointment of blacks and genuine friendships with them, Clinton has deepened this (25) ---- in American life.

21. A) under B) on C) with D) besides E) for  
22. A) decently B) still C) even so D) doubtfully E) excessively  
23. A) also B) more C) even D) only E) as  
24. A) appoints B) had appointed C) has appointed D) appointed E) would appoint  
25. A) tendency B) allocation C) exclusion D) admission E) intuitio

**2008 – İlkbahar: 16. – 20.**

However hazy their grasp of astronomy may be, most adults hold several beliefs with some certainty. They believe, for example, that the Earth is round and that it revolves around another, larger round body (the Sun), (16) ---- a smaller round body (the Moon) revolves around it. They also believe (17) -- -- certain familiar phenomena, such as the day-night cycle and the seasons, depend on the movements and relative positions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon. But how do adults come to form such beliefs? The facts of astronomy are hardly evident in everyday experience; if anything, the reverse (18) ---- to be true. Children experience an apparently flat earth from which they see the Sun move (19) ---- the sky, and they learn things that seem incompatible with the notion that people could somehow live on the surface of a large ball. Is the development of adult-level understanding, therefore, simply a matter of suppressing childish beliefs and gradually (20) ---- the views of modern adult society?

Grasp	V	Grasp	kavramak (bir nesneyi); anlamak (bir konuyu)
certainty	N	'sərtntē	kesinlik, katiyet
Hazy	Adj	'hāzē	puslu, dumanlı, sisli, bulanık
evident	Adj	'evədənt	açık, ortada, aşikar

16. A) after                      B) as if                      C) where                      D) while                      E) if  
 17. A) in that                      B) as                      C) those                      D) since                      E) that  
 18. A) must have been argued                      B) could be argued                      C) will be argued  
       D) might have been argued                      E) would have been argued  
 19. A) along                      B) about                      C) among                      D) across                      E) aboard  
 20. A) accepting                      B) eliminating                      C) recovering                      D) maintaining                      E) overloading

**2008 – İlkbahar: 21. – 25.**

The Pergamum of Eumenes II is remembered (21) ---- for its library. Said to have held more than 200,000 volumes, the library was a symbol of Pergamum's social and cultural status. Eumenes was a passionate book collector, and his library came to challenge the world's greatest one in Alexandria (700,000 books). Afraid that the Pergamum library (22) ---- famous scholars away from Alexandria, the Egyptians cut off the supply of papyrus from the Nile. Never one to refuse a challenge, Eumenes set his scientists to work and they (23) ---- *pergamēn* (Latin for parchment), a writing surface made from animal hides rather than pressed papyrus reeds. (24) ---- the end, however, it was the Egyptians who had the last laugh. (25) ---- the library at Alexandria was damaged by fire, Mark Antony pillaged the one at Pergamum for books to give to his beloved Cleopatra.

21. A) with a view B) as well as C) most of all D) enough E) just in case  
 22. A) ~~attracted~~ B) would attract C) ~~might have attracted~~ D) will attract E) may attract  
 23. A) came up with B) stepped over C) stood against D) ran over E) carried on with  
 24. A) Off B) In C) By D) Through E) To  
 25. A) Even though B) Until C) In case D) Even if E) When

**2008 – Sonbahar: 16. – 20.**

Nearly fifteen years after South Africa's democratic overthrow of apartheid, the country is facing growing (16) ---- over the rise of "economic apartheid" and the way it (17) ---- millions of South Africans in the same, if not a worsening economic position than they endured prior to 1994. (18) ---- South African government statistics, the average black household has become 15% poorer over the last fourteen years, while an average white household has seen its wealth grow (19) ---- some 19%. There has been a 20% decrease in the income of the poorest 50% of South Africans, and black South Africans have lost (20) ---- two million jobs over the same period.

16. A) interest      B) demand      C) encouragement      D) criticism      E) threat  
17. A) is leaving      B) had left      C) would have left      D) left      E) was leaving  
18. A) Because of      B) According to      C) Instead of      D) In addition to      E) Contrary to  
19. A) through      B) for      C) in      D) with      E) by  
20. A) yet      B) mostly      C) hardly      D) nearly      E) also

**2008 – Sonbahar: 21. – 25.**

The gondola has been a part of Venice since the 11<sup>th</sup> century. (21) ---- its slim shape and flat underside, the boat is perfectly adapted to manoeuvring in Venice's narrow, shallow canals. The front of the boat has a (22) ---- leftward curve to prevent it from going around in circles, as the *gondolier*, or operator of the boat, uses the oar only on the right side. In 1562, it (23) ---- that all gondolas should be black to stop people from making an (24) ---- show of their wealth. Today, gondola rides are expensive, and are (25) ---- taken only by tourists.

21. A) About      B) With      C) Through      D) From      E) Along  
22. A) slight      B) habitual      C) relevant      D) cheerful      E) favourable  
23. A) has been decided      B) decided      C) was decided      D) would have decided      E) had decided  
24. A) ostentatious      B) affluent      C) adjacent      D) omnipresent      E) inescapable  
25. A) possibly      B) obviously      C) seldom      D) usually      E) definitely

**2009 – İlkbahar: 16. – 20.**

Eritrea was part of the first Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum (16) ---- its decline in the 8th century. It came under the control of the Ottoman Empire in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and (17) ---- of the Egyptians. The Italians (18) ---- the coastal areas in 1885, and the Treaty of Ucciali, signed on 2nd May 1889, gave Italy (19) ---- over part of Eritrea. The Italians ruled the colony until World War II. It was made an Ethiopian province in 1962, but a civil war (20) ---- against the Ethiopian government led by rebel groups who opposed the union and wanted independence for Eritrea.

16. A) through      B) over      C) until      D) with      E) in  
17. A) subsequently      B) widely      C) unanimously      D) earnestly      E) extensively  
18. A) capture      B) will capture      C) have captured      D) captured      E) are capturing  
19. A) institution      B) sovereignty      C) treatment      D) opposition      E) prominence  
20. A) broke out      B) took off      C) set out      D) kept on      E) went forward

**2009 – İlkbahar: 21-25.**

The portrait, as it is known today, was born in the Renaissance. In fact, portraits (21) ---- before the Renaissance, of course: (22) ---- think of the Pharaohs with their colossal statues, or the busts of the Roman emperors, (23) ---- those figures seemed very (24) ----. Renaissance artists, by contrast, sought to create not just a likeness of their subjects, but also (25) ---- of their spirit.

21. A) exist B) would exist C) have existed D) would have existed E) had existed

Doğru yanıt E şıkkıdır. Tarihi sıralamada before + noun, Past tense göstergesidir.

22. A) Just B) Already C) Always D) Usually E) Previously

Önceki cümle Past Perfect Tense olduğundan just yapısı uygundur.

23. A) whenever B) when C) but D) while E) so far as

So that, whereby, when, whenever, while, so long as bağlaçlarından önce virgül gelmez. "Coordinating Conjunction" bağlaçlarından önce mutlaka bir virgül (,) vardır. [ FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So ].

24. A) principal B) prospective C) enthusiastic D) recent E) remote

A) asıl, temel B) prospektif C) coşkulu D) son E) Uzak

Principal, adj: başlıca, temel

Prospective, adj: muhtemel, olası

Enthusiastic, adj: istekli, hevesli, razı (ardent, willing, eager, zealous)

Recent, adj: son, yeni

Remote, n: uzak, ırak; ıssız, ücra

Boşluktan önceki cümle "but" zıtlık bağlacı ile başlamakta, ayrıca boşluk öncesi "very" bulunmaktadır. The adverb "very" is used with adjectives, with participles used as adjectives, and with adverbs. Anlam olarak uygun olan very remote: çok uzak

25. A) many B) anything C) something D) any E) few

Many + plural nouns, Few + countable

Any and anything is used in negative and question. Hem sayılan hem sayılmayan isimler ile kullanılır. "Any" is used in a positive sentence when the real sense is negative. We do not usually use the indefinite article a/an with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say a something of: (Sayılmayan isimlerle belirsiz article (a / an) kullanılmaz. İngilizce'de "bir bilgi" veya "bir müzik" diyemeyiz fakat bir "parça" .... olarak kullanabiliriz.)

a piece of news. (Bir parça haber.)

a bottle of water. (Bir şişe su.)

a grain of rice. (Bir tane pirinç)

something of their spirit: onun ruhundan biraz

something of news: biraz haber

**2009 – Sonbahar: 16-20.**

Ever since Lord Curzon, a member of Britain's World War I cabinet, (16)---- that the Allies "had floated to victory on a sea of oil," major industrialized powers have sought oil security. For instance, an imperialist surge by Japan to secure oil supplies in East Asia resulted (17)---- the fateful attack on Pearl Harbour. The desire to control Middle East oil pushed the Soviet Union into Afghanistan, and led to Saddam Hussein's (18)---- of Kuwait. And in his 1980 State of the Union speech, US President Jimmy Carter made clear America's own oil-security policy (19)---- he described what would become known as the Carter Doctrine: "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the (20)---- interests of the United States of America."

16. A) declares B) declared C) has declared D) would have declared E) would declare

Zaman uyumu: declared, had floated

17. A) in B) within C) on D) below E) of

result from: ... den kaynaklanmak, result in: olarak sonuçlanmak, result of + noun: ... nın sonucunda, as a result of: sonucunda

Doğru yanıt: A

18. A) purchase B) exclusion C) invasion D) negotiation E) illusion

19. A) in case B) although C) even if D) when E) so far as

20. A) tedious B) irrelevant C) redundant D) vague E) vital

**2009 – Sonbahar: 21. – 25.**

Saturn and its 47 diverse moons have been (21)---- the close watch of the Cassini probe since 2004. The probe's main (22)---- in its planned 74 orbits is to gather detailed images of the second largest planet in our solar system, its icy moons and spectacular rings, (23)---- span (24)---- 272,000 kilometres. So far, the probe (25)---- some of the best images we have of Saturn, and provided astronomers with a wealth of new data.

21. A) under B) in C) with D) through E) over

22. A) stage B) objection C) assumption D) controversy E) aim

23. A) whatever B) where C) who D) which E) whereas

24. A) completely B) almost C) largely D) adversely E) slightly

25. A) is capturing B) captures C) has captured D) had captured E) will capture

**2010 – İlkbahar: 21. – 25.**

(21)---- there are dozens of indigenous languages spoken throughout South America, this is, with the (22)---- of Portuguese-speaking Brazil, a Spanishspeaking continent. However, the Spanish one hears in South America does not always conform (23)---- what one has learned in the classroom or heard on a cassette, and even competent Spanish-speakers find it takes a bit of getting used to. (24)---- the odd differences in pronunciation, words from native languages as well as various European languages (25)---- the different dialects of South American Spanish, giving them each their own unique character.

21. A) If B) Although C) When D) Whereas E) Just as

22. A) exception B) contribution C) involvement D) partition E) convention

23. A) up B) at C) by D) in E) to

24. A) In case of B) So far as C) In addition to D) By means of E) In accordance with

25. A) would infiltrate B) had infiltrated C) infiltrated D) have infiltrated E) were infiltrating

D şıkkı doğru, çünkü etkisi hala devam ediyor.

**2010 – Sonbahar: 16. – 20.**

We must not (16) — the element of pleasure and enjoyment which comes from the reading of literature. This is surely itself one of the great benefits which (17) — from being an educated person. But, over and above that, let us recognize (18) — certain other fundamental skills and capacities are developed (19) — the reading of literature, which are important to us all as educated people, (20) — in our private pleasures or our personal philosophies, but also in the day-to-day exercise of our responsibilities.

16. A) subside      B) assert      C) interpret      D) witness      E) underestimate  
17. A) had come      B) comes      C) would have come      D) came      E) was coming  
18. A) so that      B) in case      C) just as      D) that      E) although  
19. A) at      B) in      C) through      D) over      E) to  
20. A) not only      B) either      C) both      D) more      E) as well as

**2010 – Sonbahar: 21. – 25.**

(21) — all the political ideologies of the early nine-teenth century, nationalism is the most difficult to grasp. Its (22) — are elusive. What, exactly, counted as a nation? Who demanded a nation, and what did their demand mean? In the early nineteenth century, nationalism was usually aligned with liberalism. (23) — the century progressed, (24) —, it became increasingly clear that nationalism (25) — to fit any doctrine.

21. A) By      B) About      C) From      D) For      E) Of  
22. A) credentials      B) comments      C) premises      D) subsidies      E) amendments  
A) kimlikler      B) yorumlar      C) öncüller      D) para yardımları      E) düzeltmeler  
23. A) As      B) Because      C) Even if      D) If      E) Whether  
24. A) furthermore      B) however      C) moreover      D) therefore      E) so  
25. A) defined      B) has been defined      C) is defined      D) could be defined      E) defines

25. sorunun yanıtında A,B, C, E şıkları tense uyumundan elenir. Doğruyanıt: D

**2011 – İlkbahar: 15. – 19.**

A generation ago, few parents would have thought that teaching their baby to read was a possibility. But over the past decade or so, many parents have become convinced that they (15) ---- their children for a life-time of success by tutoring them (16) ---- infancy in reading, math, computer skills, and the like. Books and articles offering advice on such matters as teaching babies to read, and even getting them to pass entrance exams for exclusive pre-schools have proliferated. Do parents who follow all this advice (17) ---- a smarter child? (18) ---- some educators think so, many are doubtful. For example, there is no evidence that a child who learns to read unusually early goes on to experience more success than children who learn to read at a (19) ---- normal age.

15. **A) were to prepare**      **B) used to prepare**      **C) had prepared**      **D) should be preparing**      **E) would have prepared**  
16. **A) between**      **B) to**      **C) from**      **D) along with**      **E) onto**  
17. **A) get along with**      **B) stand up to**      **C) get through**      **D) stand against**      **E) end up with**  
18. **A) Although**      **B) Now that**      **C) Whenever**      **D) Whenever**      **E) Provided that**  
19. **A) such**      **B) more**      **C) least**      **D) as much**      **E) few**

end up: sonuçlanmak, sona ermek; eventually, (reach, do, decide)

**2011 – ilkbahar: 20. - 24.**

Mercantilism has been advocated (20) ---- some eminent politicians and economists, including Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. In the 1840s, Friedrich List developed a theory of “productive power” which stressed that the ability to produce is (21) ---- important than the result of producing. In other words, the prosperity of a state (22) ---- not primarily on its store of wealth, but on the extent to which it has developed its “powers of production”. A nation capable of developing its power to manufacture, (23) ---- it makes use of its system of production, thus (24) ---- quite in the same spirit as the landed proprietor who, by the sacrifice of some material wealth, allows some of his children to learn a production trade.

20. A) by                      B) from                      C) through                      D) in                      E) with  
21. A) most                      B) as                      C) the more                      D) more                      E) the most  
22. A) carries                      B) depends                      C) shows                      D) decides                      E) agrees  
23. A) which                      B) that                      C) what                      D) how                      E) if  
24. A) had acted                      B) acts                      C) used to act                      D) were to act                      E) shall act

**2011 – Sonbahar: 15. - 19.**

Many architects saw a building as a total work of art. They argued that the architect should design everything in a building, and this (15)---- not just fittings but also furniture. (16)----, many modern architects made striking furniture designs for use in their buildings, and these items also became (17)- --- widely used. Mies’s metal-and-leather Barcelona Chair, (18)---- made for the German Pavilion at the Barcelona Exposition and then widely copied, is the most famous example. Gerrit Rietveld’s Red-Blue Chair, a structure of planes and lines like a three-dimensional Mondrian painting, symbolizes De Stijl (19)---- many people.

15. A) has been included                      B) must be included                      C) was included                      D) had been included                      E) included  
16. A) On the other hand                      B) However                      C) Otherwise                      D) As a result                      E) Even so  
17. A) just                      B) more                      C) as                      D) most                      E) such  
18. A) commonly                      B) readily                      C) originally                      D) positively                      E) equally  
19) between                      B) by                      C) in                      D) over                      E) for

**2011 – Sonbahar: 20. - 24.**

Jean Piaget’s training included heavy doses of both biology and philosophy. From philosophy came (20)---- of the content of his work. Piaget’s goal (21)---- his career was to use the study of children to answer basic philosophical questions about the nature and origins of knowledge. His research (22)---- shows a consistent focus on what have long been central topics in philosophy: the child’s understanding of space, time, and causality, of number and quantity, of classes and relations, of invariance and change. Undoubtedly, one reason Piaget’s studies (23)---- so much attention up till now is that they identify such basic and important forms of knowledge. Another reason is Piaget’s surprising, and controversial, claim that these basic forms of knowledge often take a long time to (24)- ---.

20. A) few                      B) that                      C) many                      D) much                      E) several  
21. A) against                      B) at                      C) throughout                      D) besides                      E) over  
22. A) thus                      B) quite                      C) rather                      D) although                      E) instead  
23. A) will attract                      B) have attracted                      C) were attracting                      D) had attracted                      E) are attracting  
24. A) claim                      B) succeed                      C) ensure                      D) predict                      E) develop

**2012 – İikbahar: 15. - 19.**

Not long ago, Thomas Cook was examining the strange and mysterious crop circles that had been cut into his farm in Lincolnshire, England. His first thoughts were that they had been created (15)---- aliens. (16)---- trying to explore the origin of these unusual shapes, he made a discovery that was much more down-to-earth. He discovered a pile of Roman Empire coins in a buried earthenware pot dating to 270 AD. He did not find (17)---- evidence of a UFO, but he did find an amazing archaeological site. In accordance with English antiquities law, the coins (18)---- to the British Museum. They were studied and catalogued in the archives and given what is now (19)---- referred to as a full “treasure trove inquest” by the museum.

15. A) of                      B) in                      C) by                      D) over                      E) during  
16. A) Until                      B) Whenever                      C) Once                      D) Since                      E) While  
17. A) so                      B) any                      C) that                      D) little                      E) no  
18. A) are handed over                      B) would have been handed over                      C) were handed over                      D) could be handed over                      E) had been handed over  
19. A) commonly                      B) relentlessly                      C) dramatically                      D) endlessly                      E) deliberately

**2012 – İikbahar: 20. - 24.**

Teacher involvement in play has been a controversial subject for many years. A longstanding tradition (20)---- early childhood education dictates that teachers should not interfere in children’s play. This tradition (21)---- the psychoanalytic view that play’s main function is to enable children to work out their inner conflicts. (22)---- this view, the teacher’s role was to set the stage for play and to observe children. The teachers could then (23)---- monitor their play for clues about their emotional adjustment. However, teachers were cautioned never to interfere with children’s play (24)---- such interference might disrupt play, inhibit children from revealing their true feelings and reduce play’s therapeutic benefits.

20. A) by                      B) to                      C) at                      D) in                      E) for  
21. A) had originated from                      B) would originate from                      C) originates from                      D) is to originate from                      E) can originate from  
22. A) As opposed to                      B) In spite of                      C) similar to                      D) In place of                      E) According to  
23. A) notably                      B) forcefully                      C) abruptly                      D) closely                      E) generously  
24. A) as                      B) provided that                      C) but                      D) after                      E) even if

**2012 – Sonbahar: 15. - 19.**

Dogs are thought to be easier to train than cats, but this may be because they evolved to hunt in packs, cooperate with other dogs and be obedient (15)---- a leader. Their memory requires constant reinforcement, (16)---- they quickly forget. Nonetheless, they are often (17)---- simply by giving them the attention they need. On the contrary, cats evolved to hunt solo and are much more devious. In some cases, they (18)---- but do not have the dog’s desire to please. There is some evidence that cats remember specific events longer than dogs do, but (19)---- their excellent memory for people and spaces, both species are able to build complex mental maps of their surroundings and find their way home.

15. A) to                      B) by                      C) with                      D) about                      E) over  
16. A) so                      B) but                      C) instead                      D) otherwise                      E) hence  
17. A) substituted                      B) perplexed                      C) rewarded                      D) concealed                      E) implemented  
18. A) used to be trained                      B) can be trained                      C) might have been trained                      D) must be trained                      E) should have been trained  
19. A) in comparison                      B) with instead of                      C) despite                      D) rather than                      E) thanks to

to be obedient to sth/sb



**2012 – Sonbahar: 20. - 24.**

Across Africa, experts estimate that more than 30% of malaria and tuberculosis medicines are fake. So over 700,000 people die every year (20)---- taking those counterfeit drugs. It is a menace that (21)---- urgently, and it is why an initiative by a Ghana-based network is indispensable (22)---- the health of millions of Africans. But do not mention it to the Ghana Food & Drugs Board. They are (23)---- not interested. They did not even bother to answer why they are not involved in the new anti-counterfeit campaign, (24)---- this network has committed itself to tackling the issue of fake medicines by empowering consumers to get involved in authenticating pharmaceutical products before use.

20. A) regardless of B) in place of C) in terms of D) as a result of E) in spite of  
21. A) was to be defeated B) may be defeated C) would be defeated D) can be defeated E) has to be defeated  
22. A) towards B) for C) into D) with E) upon  
23. A) plainly B) accidentally C) favourably D) delightfully E) moderately  
24. A) as if B) when C) even though D) so that E) because

**2013 – İlkbahar: 22. - 26.**

No single country owns Antarctica. (22)----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed (23)----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not (24)---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, “No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.” (25)--- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that (26)---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

22. A) Instead B) For example C) At least D) In short E) Similarly  
23. A) were to sign B) had to sign C) must sign D) may sign E) used to sign  
Boşluk öncesi sonrası simple tense olduklarından A, B ve E şıkları elenir. İlgili cümlede zorunluluk söz konusu olduğundan “must” olmalıdır. Doğru şık: C  
24. A) jeopardize B) withdraw C) underestimate D) recognize E) deteriorate  
25) A) By B) From C) About D) Along E) Without  
Boşluk sonrasında Ving var. İndirgeme, preposition + Ving, tense olabilir. Şıklarda preposition + Ving.  
By + Ving  
26) A) as B) while C) if D) until E) before



### 3. Cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifade

Verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

2006 – ilkbahar:

26. There is a general agreement among car manufacturing companies that, ----, hydrogen is likely to be the fuel of choice.

- A) if sulphur emissions had been checked
- B) when oil runs out
- C) as it could have been stored as a gas
- D) as if no mechanical energy was required
- E) unless there were giant fuel cells

Cümlenin zaman yapısı, geniş zaman, şıklardan sadece B geniş zaman olarak verilmiş. "That" zamiri "hydrogen" i referans göstermektedir. Öte yandan anlam uyumuna bakılmalıdır.

27. He has focused on moving the complexity of computing from the desktop to the network, ----.

- A) where it can be managed more easily
- B) if computers could communicate more easily with one another
- C) that his improvements actually caught the eye of the Pentagon
- D) though it became the most widely used operating system of its day
- E) which would have been the greatest challenge of his career

Virgülden sonra that gelmez o yüzden C şıkkı elenir... Zaman "present perfect tense" ve rapor söz konusu olduğundan "can be managed" anlamı olmaktadır. Doğru şık A dir.

30. The stereotype of woman as the more "emotional" sex is the one ----.

- A) that still persists today
- B) as emotions are so unpredictable
- C) but it had been encouraged by the Stoics
- D) until overruled by 20th century psychology
- E) which a more sophisticated mode of thinking will have denied

Rapor ya da bir iddiada bulunmak söz konusu olduğundan ve C, D, E şıklarında zaman uyumu olmadığından, doğru şık A dir.

31. ---- who will become schizophrenic.

- A) There seems to be a genetic predisposition
- B) A cure is nowhere in sight
- C) Neither doctors nor scientists can accurately predict
- D) They confuse the real and the imaginary
- E) Treatment of the disorder is improving

"who" adjective clause olarak kişiyi tanımlar. Eğer noun clause ise fiilden sonra "who" gelir. A, D, E şıkları elenir. Noun clause yapısı söz konusu olduğundan doğru şık C dir.

32. In general, when credit demand is low, ----.

- A) it is not sensible to take out loans during deflation
- B) following the wrong guideline could have been catastrophic
- C) interest rates measure the cost of credit, not the price of money
- D) interest rates are correspondingly low
- E) precautionary savings were rising at this time

"When" yapısındaki cümlede bir iddia ileri sürülmektedir. Terazinin dengesini sağlayan cümle söz konusu olduğundan doğru yanıt D şıkkıdır.

33. ---- since it has been described as among the most terrifying works of history ever penned.

- A) The story focuses on Hitler's end in his underground bunker
- B) I want to get hold of this new account of World War II
- C) The story is well told by one of Germany's renowned historians
- D) I've read all I want to read about World War II
- E) In particular the bombing of Dresden is objectively presented

Sebeup – neden ilişkisinden dolayı doğru yanıt: B

2006 – Sonbahar:

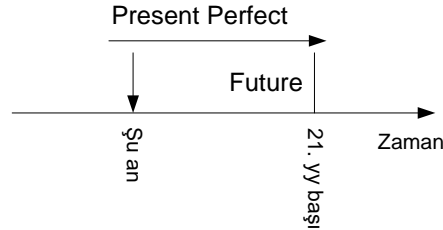
29. ---- but cannot be proved and is difficult to assess.

- A) The influence of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language on the development of the language has been widely assumed
- B) Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language played a role in propagating a standard spelling among the less literate
- C) Samuel Johnson was an enthusiastic reader of classical and English literature from his earliest years
- D) It took Samuel Johnson eight or nine years to complete work on his Dictionary of the English Language
- E) With his Dictionary of the English Language, Samuel Johnson provided a powerful but conservative model of language usage

"but" yapısından önce virgül görülmüyor. "but" ile başlayan yapıda özne yok. O halde özne "but" yapısından önceki cümlede olmalı ve fiilden sonra "but" gelmelidir.

30. Before the 21st century has run its course, ----.

- A) the powers of computers have expanded vastly due to advanced research
- B) countless technologies not envisioned yet will be available to us
- C) a great deal of scientific effort is being made to find solutions to complex problems
- D) most people in developed countries enjoy a state of true health throughout their lives
- E) our knowledge of the world around us has improved to a great extent



**31. Smallpox was once a dreaded human disease, ----.**

- A) while genetic engineering can be used in several ways to make vaccines
- B) although today DNA technology is helping medical researchers develop vaccines
- C) even if artificial-mutant vaccines may cause fewer side effects than natural mutants
- D) but it was eradicated worldwide in the 1970s by widespread vaccination
- E) since there has been no effective drug treatment for many viral diseases

Bir zamanlar çiçek hastalığı korkunç bir insan hastalığıydı, 1970 yılında yaygın olarak kullanılan aşı ile dünya çapında kökü kurutuldu. (D)

**32. Neanderthals were a recent evolutionary human relative ----.**

- A) who lived in Europe and became extinct 30,000- 40,000 years ago
- B) as researchers studying human origins debated this question for decades
- C) which are muscular and robust, with a brain similar to ours in size
- D) while the relationship between humans and Neanderthals may best be described as sister species
- E) despite the fact that they had hands as nimble as those of present-day humans, with a thumb and fingers

**2007 – İlkbahar:**

**27. Because children enjoy the process of play, ----.**

- A) various other options had been taken into consideration
- B) they are not primarily focused on achieving a product or achieving a goal
- C) group demands begin to grow steadily
- D) many alternative approaches also had to be tested
- E) the acquisition of social skills is a positive asset

"Children" zamir referansı "they" dir. "Tense" yapısına bakıldığında bir fikir ya da iddia ileri sürüldüğü görülmektedir. Zaman uyumu göz önüne alındığında A, E şıkları elenir. Doğru yanıt B şıkkıdır.

**30. ---- that the reasons for introducing the new-design dollar bills were the persistent reports of high quality counterfeits circulating in the Middle East.**

- F) Following a US Secret Service probe, the US Federal Reserve has wondered
- G) Enormous quantities of dollar bills are held in reserve in the US and overseas
- H) All of them are old allegations made by the US Federal Reserve
- I) The US government's currency policy has been sharply criticised
- J) It has been claimed, but never confirmed by the US Federal Reserve,

Persistent	<i>sebat, ısrar, sürekli</i>
Counterfeit	<i>sahtesini yapmak, taklidini yapmak; sahte, taklit</i>

**31. The United Nations officially recognized the greenhouse effect in 1995, ----.**

- A) when its International Panel on Climate noted that human activity had a discernible influence on global temperatures
- B) as the economies of developing nations will grow over the next few decades
- C) if developing nations were exempted from the Kyoto Agreement
- D) since the US government announced that it would not participate in Kyoto Agreement
- E) that the participating nations must make large and costly changes in their energy systems

**35. ----, they operate as effective carriers and may pass it on to other birds which are more susceptible.**

- A) Though many migratory birds are immune to the effects of the avian flu virus
- B) Since many residents of outlying villages have refused to carry out the culling of their chickens to prevent the spread of avian flu
- C) Despite the fact that the avian flu virus is spread, primarily, by migratory birds
- D) As symptoms of bird flu in humans are similar to those of common flu
- E) If the spread of the avian flu virus through populations of wild birds remains unchecked

**2007 – Sonbahar:**

**28. ---- what makes Hong Kong so exhilarating.**

- A) It's hard to explain
  - B) Many travellers are curious
  - C) One soon becomes aware
  - D) It has been debated
  - E) We have been much impressed
- Noun Clause söz konusudur. A şıkkında "neyi" sorusunun yanıtıdır.

**30. ---- because he had led the country into four wars which he had lost, and brought economic ruin to his people.**

- A) Serbia experienced widespread corruption under Milosevic, who ruled the country as a dictator,
- B) Many Serbians felt humiliated by the atrocities committed in Bosnia by the Milosevic government
- C) Milosevic's rule in Serbia literally meant political tyranny, which led to pro-democracy protests in the country,
- D) Milosevic, the ex-president of Serbia, was protested nationwide and then removed from power
- E) Today Serbia's writers constantly remind their people of the shameful past of their country under Milosevic

**31. Many of the larger companies in Somalia have issued shares, ----.**

- A) if the lack of a government in the country poses a wide range of problems
- B) since the local telecom offers the best and cheapest phone service in Africa
- C) although there is no stock exchange or financial authority of any sort in the country
- D) but business leaders have taken steps to increase the country's foreign-trade capacity
- E) even if foreign aid might have benefits as well as drawbacks

**32. Traditionally, textbooks on British government and politics have focused on institutions and behaviour ----.**

- A) ~~whether it is appropriate to describe the British Constitution as *uncodified* rather than *unwritten*~~
- B) ~~in case political institutions and issues are inseparable and need to be discussed together~~
- C) ~~just as a brief analysis of the leading types of government found in the modern world was left out~~
- D) ~~because one had to explore in detail the impact of Thatcherism upon British politics~~
- E) while ignoring the controversies and issues which are the fundamentals of politics

**2008 – İlkbahar:**

**35. Germany is similar in many ways to France, Italy and the UK ----.**

- A) unless it attaches primary importance to both multilateral and bilateral diplomacy
- B) as though the EU were essentially in control of environmental policies
- C) where the foreign policy process in Germany had to agree to a compromise in recent years
- D) although this had led to arguments concerning the proper role of the German Foreign Ministry in shaping and implementing policy
- E) in that it is one of just a few European states which attempt to maintain worldwide representation

**2008 – Sonbahar:**

**30. ---- that they influenced cultures across the Mediterranean.**

- A) Phoenician textiles commanded a high price everywhere their merchants went
- B) The Phoenicians may have played an important role in introducing urban life into the Greek world
- C) Phoenician cities oriented themselves towards the sea
- D) The Phoenicians became famous as merchants and seafarers
- E) The widespread colonial and mercantile efforts of the Phoenicians meant

Noun clause verb + that

**2009 – İlkbahar:**

**27. ----, but it no longer sponsors terrorism.**

- A) North Korea had long wanted to reach an agreement with the US
- B) North Korea had, until recently, no intention of giving up nuclear weapons
- C) The North Koreans and the Japanese have had talks on a variety of issues
- D) Two decades ago, two North Korean agents blew up a South Korean airliner
- E) North Korea's regime may be brutal in all sorts of ways

**28. Because Brazil's exports include a wide variety of valuable raw materials, ----.**

- A) the unpredictable exchange rates had damaged the country's economy a lot
- B) the government introduced a number of austerity measures to reduce inflation
- C) the country has had huge earnings in foreign currency over the past few years
- D) the country's economy cannot satisfy domestic demand without higher inflation
- E) most economists agree that a weaker currency will mean higher inflation

**29. ---- where bones that span six million years of human evolution have been dug up over the last 25 years.**

- A) New archaeological evidence helps us to understand the evolution of primitive humans
- B) Various fossils have recently been found in an Ethiopian valley
- C) The history of human evolution can best be traced through the study of fossils
- D) The new discoveries in Ethiopia significantly expand our knowledge of primitive humans
- E) In Ethiopia, a wide range of fossils, including teeth, skull, jaw and hand bones, have been discovered

**34. Some types of breast cancer grow very slowly and spread to other parts of the body ----.**

- A) as an infected breast usually appears red and swollen  
 B) so long as they can be detected  
 C) only after they become very large  
 D) so that the diseased breast may be removed  
 E) because recently two separate genes for breast cancer have been identified

**35. The prevalence of schizophrenia worldwide appears to be slightly less than 1 per cent ----.**

- A) ~~if schizophrenia is a relatively serious mental disorder~~  
 B) ~~since it is regarded as a major public health problem throughout the world~~  
 C) ~~because schizophrenia and other delusional disorders share certain features~~  
 D) although areas of higher or lower prevalence have been identified  
 E) ~~unless people with schizophrenia occupy one fourth of all hospital beds~~

**2009 – Sonbahar:**

**30. Although there were plenty of sceptics when Mauritius tried a decade ago to become an offshore financial centre, ----.**

Sceptic	<i>n</i>	' <i>skeptik</i>	<i>kuşku, şüphe</i>
Plenty	<i>n</i>	' <i>plentē</i>	<i>bolluk, bereket, çokluk</i>
Attain	<i>v</i>	<i>ə'tān - e te yın</i>	<i>elde etmek, erişmek (gain, obtain)</i>

- A) it has partly attained its goal, since it now hosts 19 national and international banks  
 B) it has built a textile industry that has made the country relatively prosperous  
 C) last month it brought in a new labour law, making it easier to hire and fire  
 D) it imports most of its food and energy as rising world prices are pushing up inflation  
 E) much of the economy remains concentrated in the hands of a few local magnates

**31. In his opinion, poetry is essentially an effort to elude facts, ----.**

- A) ~~since he had been regarded as a promising young poet~~  
 B) whereas prose is essentially a means of unearthing and exhibiting them  
 C) ~~but his poems have been published in respectable literary journals~~  
 D) because many critics share the view ~~that poets should be concerned with politics~~  
 E) if many ~~prose writers~~ enjoy writing about social and cultural issues

**32. Missions to the Moon's previously unvisited mountains and polar regions will aid the search for water, ----.**

- A) since the first crewed mission will be planned for the far side of the Moon  
 B) whereby test landings are scheduled to begin in 2010  
 C) which is vital to any future lunar base to be set up by NASA  
 D) even if the mission aims to land astronauts on the surface of the Moon by 2015  
 E) even though dense clouds of interstellar dust conceal the heart of our galaxy  
 “, which” yapısı uygun olduğundan doğru yanıt: C; diğer şıklar ,... olarak kullanılmaz.



**2010 – İlkbahar:**

**28. ---- that either depend on those hormones or are inhibited by them.**

- A) Hormone therapies raise or lower levels of certain hormones to limit the growth of cancers
- B) In the opinion of most physicians, surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy play definite roles in treating tumours
- C) Unfortunately, some tumours, such as those in the stomach, pancreas, or kidney, respond only partially to radiation therapy
- D) Progress in cancer therapy has come with better combinations of drugs, altered dosages, and better coordination with radiation therapy
- E) Almost everyone who receives chemotherapy or radiation therapy experiences certain side effects, such as nausea or vomiting,

**32. In the late 1920s, many politicians were cautiously optimistic ----.**

- A) if the Nazis tried to eliminate the influences of American popular culture, which they regarded as an example of cultural degeneracy
  - B) in case the Nazis, like other authoritarian governments, had used mass media as an efficient means of indoctrination and control
  - C) that the economic troubles and political turmoil, which had been brought about by World War I, could easily be overcome
  - D) just as one powerful influence on the artists and intellectuals of the time was neither social nor political, but scientific
  - E) so that artists might continue to focus on subjective experiences, multiplicities of meaning, and personal expression
- Doğru şık: C

**33. ----, the Vietnam War, which relied on a disproportionate number of black soldiers, magnified racial inequality in the United States.**

- A) When President Johnson began the strategic bombing of North Vietnam
- B) As Martin Luther King, Jr., pointed out in the 1960s
- C) Although the South Vietnamese government resisted efforts at reform
- D) Even if the peace talks in Paris between the United States and North Vietnam failed
- E) Since the 1954 Geneva Accords divided Vietnam into North and South

**2010 – Sonbahar:**

**27. According to Marx's theory of history, when the French Revolution overthrew the old order, ushering in bourgeois political power and industrial capitalism, ---.**

- A) the stage of feudal or aristocratic property relations ended
- B) world history had passed through three major stages, each characterized by conflict between social groups
- C) the revolutionary character of capitalism would undermine the bourgeois economic order
- D) recurring economic crises would bring capitalism to collapse
- E) each individual best understood his or her own interests and was therefore left free

**33. —, infectious disease continued to kill half of all Europeans before they reached the age of twenty.**

- A) Although famines became less common and less widespread in Europe in the eighteenth century
- B) Unless the total number of ~~urban dwellers across Europe~~ as a whole did not change markedly between 1600 and 1800
- C) Because improved sanitation, ~~together with a better diet~~, may have played some role in the rise of Europe's population in the 1820s
- D) Since Naples went from a population of 300.000 in 1600 to nearly half a million by the late eighteenth century
- E) Just as many of the million or ~~so men and women employed in the textile trade in northern France~~ in the seventeenth century lived in cities

**34. In his famous work Novum Organum, Francis Bacon emphasized that natural science could not advance —.**

- A) ~~so that~~ this could mean gaining knowledge of nature through the senses
- B) ~~whether~~ the knowledge of ancient authorities was the best guide to truth
- C) if knowledge was best gained through cooperation among researchers
- D) unless it cast off the inherited errors of the past

E) ~~whereby~~ he left a deep mark on the development of modern science

If ile başlayan cümle olumlu yapı istemektedir, oysa cümle "could not" ile olumsuz, doğru yanıt D şıkkıdır.

**2011 – İlkbahar:**

**29. ---- before calm can resume and a stable new order can emerge.**

- A) The country has a long way to go
- B) Mobile phones continue to spread news
- C) Liberal voters wish to win an electoral victory
- D) The latest unrest may die down
- E) No one can be sure of a new order

Birşeylerin olabilmesinden önce birşeyin olması gerekmektedir. Doğru yanıt: A

**31. Some politicians were asked to describe the emotions their own demise would arouse and what would happen after they died, ----.**

A) therefore all groups gave highly favourable opinions on the measures that were taken by the government

B) while others were given the rather less difficult task of answering questions about their TV viewing habits

C) when the study showed a politician can be a charismatic leader advocating home security measures

D) whereas a politician usually faced an uphill battle to win the approval of voters in an impending election

E) even if you could imagine an unscrupulous politician having a quiet word in the ear of an intelligence officer

2011 – Sonbahar:

28. ----, but it is easy to see proof of major market failures there as well.

- A) It is possible for trade policy to ignore national welfare altogether
- B) Domestic market failure calls for domestic policy changes based on cost-benefit analysis
- C) Most deviations from free trade result in market failure
- D) We need to realize that economic theory does not provide a dogmatic defence of free trade

E) The evidence that markets perform poorly is a little less obvious in advanced countries

Öncelikle Ana cümlede ki it ve there'in karşılığı aranır. "in advanced countries" ; Sonra zıtlık aranır. Doğru yanıt: E

29. Although young children are certainly sensitive to other people's facial expressions, ----.

A) they find it difficult to learn that something is bad for them

B) their brains are not capable of fully understanding the emotions that cause them

C) it is still not a good idea to send them to school at a very early age

D) they generally want things that they cannot have

E) it is hard for them to deal with being separated from their caregivers

A şıkkında "they find it ..." it tekil oysa cümledeki "other people's facial expressions" ifadesi çoğuldur.

30. The language game is similar to other games in that it is structured by rules ----.

A) upon which certain notions have not yet been defined clearly by linguists

B) which provide a picture of a world without laws

C) so that individuals are initiated into their own society and culture by their parents

D) which speakers learn simply by belonging to a particular speech community

E) and these are completely irrelevant to the actual users of the language

Relative clause'un bağlacı her zaman isimden sonra gelir. Bu soruda nesneyi tanımlayan bir sıfat cümlecığı söz konusudur. Doğru yanıt: D

2012 – İlkbahar:

29. Although plays were being written as early as 300 BC, ----.

A) the Greek audience's view of the stage was framed by the landscape and sky

B) Roman theatres included large amphitheatres for the audience which could be built into hills

C) the action of the play took place on a raised stage or pulpitum

D) the first permanent theatres where they could be staged properly were not built until much later

E) the function and proportion of theatrical elements changed significantly

30. A 10% increase in the cost of hospital services would cause poorer households to cut back their hospital care by 4.7%, ----.

A) in spite of the fact that many developing nations subsidize medical care by about 5%

B) thus the difference between poor and wealthy households is even larger

C) whereas the wealthy would have to do the same by only 2.9%

D) because the higher price of medical care would not affect the wealthy at all

E) but the same pattern occurs in the demand for medical services in poorer households

32. Enthusiasts in some countries had been building small rockets and thinking about space travel for many years, ----.

A) which went on to launch the first astronauts on the Redstone rocket in 1961

B) therefore most of this work involved building large rockets for actual space travel

C) whereas a Russian teacher worked out many of the principles of rocket science 50 years ago

D) but it was a team of scientists and engineers in Germany that finally made the dream a reality

E) even though they had been fascinated by the idea of space travel since their childhood

**33. ----, London has decided to transform its poorest neighbourhood into a display of what the Olympic Games can mean beyond medals.**

- A) Since the athletes are competing to win gold, silver and bronze medals
  - B) Because many people question the value of hosting the Olympic Games
  - C) Whenever the idea of hosting the Olympic Games emerges
  - D) Though the political support would be dependent on being chosen to host the Olympic Games
  - E) If hosting international events is considered to be a valuable experience
- Zaman uyumu Present perfect tense ile Geniş zaman uyumludur.

**2012 – Sonbahar:**

**25. ----, while in sailing ships the wind has been an essential source of power for even longer.**

- A) Windmills have been used for at least 3,000 years, mainly for grinding grain or pumping water
- B) ~~In Germany, scientists have~~ constructed a new wind turbine that generates a great amount of electricity
- C) Wind power has come to fall into disuse with the ~~advent of cheap fossil-fuelled engines~~
- D) There is now a reappraisal of wind energy ~~because of the dramatic increases in crude oil prices~~
- E) Lately, ~~there has been~~ widespread interest in using wind energy for remote dwellings

**30. ----, why don't we all have serious trouble with our body image?**

- A) Provided that a deficit plays the leading role in the development of anorexia
- B) If various biological and environmental factors come together to create a problem in the body
- C) Given that each of us is extensively exposed to images of presumably perfect bodies
- D) When our body image and functioning go hand in hand in a healthy manner
- E) Now that a sportswoman can become overly concerned with her deformed body shape

**31. You can still make it your own and increase your chances of achieving it ----.**

- A) even if your goal has stemmed from an external motivation
- B) in case forming a new habit requires choosing between the pleasant and familiar
- C) once you have found the reason for giving up an unsatisfying job
- D) unless you look for an activity that will help you tackle challenges more enthusiastically
- E) after you stop trying to make an important change in your lifestyle

**33. Statements made in the media can plant distortions in the minds of millions, ----.**

- A) ~~while the news often has an implicit bias that may portray opinions in misleading ways~~
- B) although people attribute some misconceptions to a predetermined campaign of certain authorities
- C) ~~instead they are most likely the result of common types of reasoning errors~~
- D) but learning to recognize commonly used fallacies will help you separate fact from fiction
- E) ~~and TV shows should be supplied with both educational and entertaining characteristics~~

**34. Colours, sounds and smells are always present in the material world but are meaningless to us ----.**

- A) although separate analyses of art and mind lead to a misunderstanding of each
- B) yet the things we cannot perceive with our five senses are called 'abstract notions'
- C) so we have specific knowledge of the brain as reflected by neurological principles
- D) whether we are just beginning to understand these natural processes
- E) unless they first activate our senses and are then represented as cognitive events

2013 – İlkbahar:

30. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt

B) there are some economic problems associated with it

C) ~~more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent~~

D) ~~the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase~~

E) ~~incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels~~

36. ----, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies

B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites

C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy

D) As smart phones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated

E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure



## 4. Translation

### Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

Aynı ağırlıkta bir elma ve patates karşılaştırıldığında; patates, kan şekeri üzerinde belirgin bir şekilde daha fazla etkilidir ki bu, onun daha şişmanlatıcı olduğunun düşünülmesi gerektiğini gösterir.

When an apple and a potato of the same weight are compared, the potato will have a significantly greater effect on blood sugar, which shows that it should be considered more fattening.

2009 – İlkbahar:

**41. Ekonomik kalkınma gibi, siyasi barışıklık, Afganistan için çözümün gerçekten bir parçası olmak zorundadır.**

- A) Political reconciliation, just like economic development, must indeed be regarded as a final settlement in Afghanistan.
- B) Not only economic development but also political reconciliation has really to be the ultimate settlement in Afghanistan.
- C) It is essential that, in addition to economic development, political reconciliation must in fact be considered for a lasting solution in Afghanistan.
- D) As part of a lasting solution in Afghanistan, political reconciliation as well as economic development must indeed be taken into consideration.
- E) Like economic development, political reconciliation does indeed need to be part of the solution for Afghanistan.

**42. Zimbabve'den, insanların açlıktan ölmeye başladıklarına ilişkin yürek parçalayıcı haberler sızmaktadır.**

- A) Heart-rending news has been filtering out from Zimbabwe that the people are starting to die of starvation.
- B) One gets heart-rending news out of Zimbabwe that the people there are dying of starvation.
- C) The news out of Zimbabwe that people are about to die of starvation is heart-rending.
- D) The heart-rending news that has been leaked out of Zimbabwe is that people have been dying of starvation.
- E) The news that the people in Zimbabwe have been dying of starvation is extremely heartrending.

**44. Shakespeare, her ne kadar tüm yaratıcılık enerjisini öncelikle sahneye odaklamış olsa da, kendisinin zamanda çağının en önde gelen lirik şairi idi.**

- A) Even if ~~Shakespeare's creative energy~~ was primarily focused on the stage, he was indeed the most admired lyric poet of the period.
- B) For Shakespeare, the stage was the focus of ~~his creative energy~~, but he was also a leading lyric poet of his time.
- C) It was on the stage that Shakespeare mainly focused ~~his creative energy~~, even though he was regarded as the most eminent lyric poet of the period.
- D) Shakespeare was the most respected lyric poet of his age, although ~~his creative energy~~ was mainly focused on the stage.
- E) Although Shakespeare focused all his creative energy primarily on the stage, he was as well the foremost lyric poet of his age.

**45. Son yıllarda, tarihçiler, üst sınıflar ve onların siyasi çatışmalarına ilişkin öykülere daha az, ancak alt sınıf insanların yaşamlarını biçimlendiren iktisadi ve toplumsal güçlere daha çok vurgu yapmışlardır.**

- A) In recent years, historians have emphasized more the economic and social forces that have an impact on the lives of lower-class people, but less the stories ~~about upper-class political confrontations.~~
- B) Stories about the upper classes and their political differences have not received much emphasis from historians in recent years, while more emphasis has been put on the economic and social developments that have affected the lives of lower-class people.
- C) The economic and social factors that shape the lives of lower-class people have often been emphasized by historians in recent years, since stories about the upper classes and their political quarrels no longer receive any attention.
- D) In recent years, historians have placed less emphasis on stories about the upper classes and their political conflicts, but more on the economic and social forces that shape the lives of lowerclass people.
- E) In recent years, historians' emphasis on the economic and social developments that have shaped the lives of lower-class people rather than on the stories of upper-class political conflicts has received much attention.

**2010 – İlkbahar:**

**41. On üç bin yıl kadar önce, buzullar yavaş yavaş çekilirken, Akdeniz'in doğu ucunda, bataklıklar, otlaklar ve evcil hayvanlardan oluşan yeni bir ekolojik alan ortaya çıkmıştır.**

About thirteen thousand years ago, when glaciers slowly receded, a new ecological area of marshes, grasslands and domestic animals emerged at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

**45. Tüm zamanların en büyük düşünürlerinden biri kabul edilen Einstein, yirminci yüzyılın başlarında, bizzat geleneksel fiziğin temellerini sorgulamaya başlamıştır.**

Recognized as one of the greatest intellects of all time, Einstein began to question the very foundations of traditional physics early in the twentieth century.



2012 – İlkbahar:

76. **Beş Kuzey ülkesi**; kadınların iş gücüne, erkeklerin de ailelerine katılımını destekleyen politikalar yoluyla hem işte hem de evde daha iyi bir iş bölümüne **sahip olmayı mümkün kılmıştır.**

- A) Five Nordic countries have made it possible to have a better division of labour both at work and at home through policies that encourage the participation of women in the labour force and men in their families.
- B) ~~Five Nordic countries had a better division of labour of women at home and men at work by amendments of different laws to encourage the participation of both men and women in the labour force.~~
- C) ~~All women and men in five Nordic countries demanded~~ new laws that encourage radical changes in their roles within their families, and the governments have made this possible.
- D) ~~Five Nordic countries have changed the roles of women and men in society by developing policies to encourage them to participate in the labour force.~~
- E) Through policies, ~~five Nordic countries have a better division of labour~~ at work and at home provided that all family members participate in the labour force.

2013 – İlkbahar:

41. **Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.**

- A) ~~Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed~~ the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.
- B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans ~~were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.~~
- C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.
- D) ~~The olive tree and human knowledge~~ of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.
- E) ~~Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia~~ proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

**İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

**2012 – İlkbahar:**

**71. The real measure of the level of justice in any society is how it treats its minorities, who are generally its most vulnerable citizens.**

- A) Adaletle ilgili kilit nokta, toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşlarından olan azınlıklara genellikle nasıl davranıldığıdır.
- B) Herhangi bir toplumda adalet düzeyinin gerçek ölçüsü, o toplumun genellikle en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davrandığıdır.
- C) Toplumun en korunmasız vatandaşları olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, herhangi bir toplumun adalet düzeyinin genellikle gerçek ölçüsüdür.
- D) En korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara nasıl davranıldığı, söz konusu toplumun adalet düzeyinin kilit noktasıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun adalet düzeyi, genellikle o toplumda en korunmasız vatandaşlar olan azınlıklara davranış şekliyle ölçülebilir.

**2013 – İlkbahar:**

**38. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.**

- A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.
- B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.
- C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.
- D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.
- E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

## 5. Paragraph Completion

**Parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**

**2006 – İlkbahar:**

**48. Well into the 1860s the American West remained divided from the East by the harsh nature of the country's interior. ----. Their aim was to build a railroad across the formidable mountainous lands of the Sierra Nevada. They were ridiculed on all sides, but the ambitious enterprise eventually succeeded.**

- A) Their high-flying goal comes with similarly steep challenges
- B) Top engineers had agreed that the Sierra Nevada could not be crossed by road or rail
- C) Naturally, politicians were not in favour of uniting East and West
- D) Then four merchants began raising money to fund a seemingly impossible project
- E) The high peaks of the Sierra Nevada were acknowledged as being impassable

**49. In the annals of computing, nothing has caused as much disappointment as putting ideas on paper. ----. However, with the coming of the inkjet printer it was soon possible to print really highquality images.**

- A) For decades, printing computer files was a thankless task for users seeking to reproduce precisely what they saw on their screens
- B) To start with, thermal inkjets were no match for the costlier laser printers that had just been introduced
- C) For all its originality the idea behind the inkjet is far from new
- D) The first inkjet printers were slow, messy machines, but they gradually got better and better
- E) Designers of printers grew more ambitious and they started to want colour, speed and low costs

**50. Most Western industrialized nations have an individualistic orientation, which values independence and self-assertiveness. ----. They stress the interdependence of people within the community.**

- A) There is no internal evidence to suggest this
- B) Individuals in collectivist Asian cultures are even less likely to commit such errors
- C) In contrast, many non-Western cultures have a more collectivist orientation
- D) This is why Americans tend to use psychological traits to describe themselves
- E) Actually, situational factors also play quite an important role

**51. How common are other civilizations in the universe? This question has fascinated humanity for centuries, but so far no definitive answer has been found. ----. Chief among these is the confirmation, after a long wait and several false starts, that planets exist outside our solar system.**

- A) Most surprising of all is the speed with which life was established on this planet
- B) A number of recent developments have brought the question once again to the fore
- C) So far, astronomers have found no Earth-like planets, but we can be fairly confident that they will do so
- D) In spite of all this activity, researchers have made no positive detections of extraterrestrial signals
- E) The lack of success to date cannot be used to infer that Earth is the only planet with life

2006 – Sonbahar:

46. Many professions, such as law, rely almost exclusively on the written and oral word. Although engineers also must write and speak well, this alone is insufficient to convey complex engineering information. For this, graphical or visual communication is required. ---- In addition, it can provide readers with insight they can obtain through no other means.

A) On the contrary, ~~tables~~ are useful for presenting technical information.

B) As a matter of fact, ~~graphs~~ are prepared from tabulated data.

C) A well-prepared graph can accurately communicate a great deal of information in just a few seconds.

D) However, a wide variety of ~~graphs~~ are available to help visualize data.

E) Nevertheless, ~~graphs~~ should have a descriptive title.

50. The human body changes in many noticeable ways with age. Perhaps the first sign of aging occurs when the eye cannot focus easily on close objects. Often by age 40 or so, many people find it difficult to read without using glasses. ---- People tend to lose some ability to hear the highest pitched tones. Therefore, older people may find that violin music no longer sounds as exciting as it did when they were young.

A) Hearing loss may be caused by a mechanical problem in the ear canal or middle ear that blocks the conduction of sound.

B) Some hearing tests can detect disorders in the auditory processing areas of the brain.

C) Neural hearing loss may be caused by brain tumours that also damage nearby nerves and the brain stem.

D) People who can't hear well enough may need hearing aids that keep the volume of sound at a suitable level.

E) Hearing also changes with age.

2007 – İlkbahar:

46. In recent years, the amount of aid for developing countries has increased, and the price of many drugs has fallen. So why does one third of the world's population still lack access to proper healthcare? ----. Many charge high tariffs on life-saving medicines and equipment, sometimes even taxing products that are donated for free.

A) If these tariffs were lowered, it would dramatically increase access to pharmaceuticals

B) ~~Thus~~, even in places where tariffs are waived, other barriers remain

C) To a large extent, the fault lies with the poor countries themselves

D) ~~Naturally~~, it is the right of any nation to raise income as it sees fit

E) These regulatory constraints are imposed on a wide variety of medical equipment as well as drugs

Boşluktan önce soru cümmleri mevcuttur. Soru tipi "so why: peki neden" Neden? Doğru yanıt: C

**47. No description of embarrassment would be complete without considering the blush. For many of us, it is the hallmark display of embarrassment. ----. Although the physiology of the blush is not fully understood, we are getting nearer to a better understanding of it.**

- A) ~~Their results showed~~ that blushing begins with a sharp increase of blood flow, which is then followed by a slower rise in facial temperature
- B) ~~Although smiling occurs during embarrassment,~~ it has a different appearance from that of amusement
- C) ~~On the other hand,~~ in embarrassment, the lips turn up but without the accompanying action of the crinkling of the eyes
- D) Actually, however, blushing does not necessarily accompany embarrassment, and facial reddening can occur during other physical and emotional states as well
- E) ~~Generally speaking, heart rate and blood pressure~~ tend to rise and fall in many emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness

**50. ----. Traditionally, one of the most important tools used to study cell structures has been the microscope. In fact, cells were not described until 1665, when Robert Hooke examined the cell walls of dead cork cells using a microscope he had made. Hooke used the term "cell" because the tissue reminded him of the small rooms that monks lived in during that period.**

- A) ~~A light microscope~~ can be used to view stained or living cells, but at relatively low resolution
- B) Early biologists thought that the cell ~~consisted of a homogeneous jelly,~~ which they called protoplasm
- C) ~~Lenses in the electron microscopes~~ are actually magnets that bend the beam of electrons
- D) Because cells are so small, scientists have had to be extremely clever in devising methods for studying them
- E) Most of the methods used to prepare and stain cells for ~~observation also kill them in the process~~

**51. ----. What he really seeks, however, are the most meaningful ones, and these vary from one context to another. His words may be grandiose or humble, fanciful or matter of fact, romantic or realistic, archaic or modern, technical or everyday, monosyllabic or polysyllabic.**

- A) ~~It is not unusual for a poet also to be a musician~~
- B) ~~A poet creates new experiences~~ for the reader in which the reader can participate
- C) A frequent misconception of poetic language is that the poet seeks always the most beautiful or noble-sounding words
- D) ~~In the poem "Winter" Shakespeare is attempting to communicate~~ the quality of winter life around a sixteenth century English country house
- E) ~~Language has many levels and varieties,~~ and poets may choose from them all

2007 – Sonbahar:

**47. Venezuela's president Hugo Chávez is using his country's oil wealth to create a sphere of influence in Latin America. He has given his open support to Cuba and funded leftist politicians in Bolivia and Ecuador. ----. Chávez's growing influence, however, means that a collapse in Venezuela could take much of the continent down with it.**

- A) He maintains that the Venezuelan economy should not mainly depend on oil revenues but that more efforts must be made to upgrade the other sectors of the national economy
- B) He is well aware of the fact that, since 2003, stocks in developing economies have averaged gains of 30% annually
- C) Moreover, by buying bonds from Argentina, he has helped stocks there jump tenfold since 2001, thus greatly contributing to the improvement of the country's economy
- D) He knows that with the Mexican, Asian, and Russian market crashes of the 1990s long forgotten, developing-country stocks in the world keep jumping to all-time highs
- E) He believes that political turmoil elsewhere could be just as devastating for the Venezuelan economy, which is currently doing very well

**48. Laying undersea cable systems is a monumental process. After surveying landing sites, studying seabed geology, and assessing risks, engineers plot a route. ----. For months, these ships lower the cables thousands of feet to the seabed. In congested spots, engineers use robots to dig trenches for the cable that protect it from wayward anchors and fishing nets. Then crews pull the cable ends above the water and connect them to land-based stations.**

- A) One of the new Pacific systems is part of a massive \$1.5 billion global network connecting 60 countries
- B) Traditional cross-ocean systems are loops made up of two cables, usually many miles apart
- C) Operators building new cable systems are mindful of the threat of earthquakes and do what they can to avoid it
- D) Then gigantic spools of cable and other gear are loaded on cable-laying vessels
- E) While there are ten major undersea cables linking the US directly with Europe, there are only five cables connecting the US with Asia

**50. The biggest problems affecting the IMF, the World Bank, and other instruments of globalization concern governance. At both the IMF and the World Bank, voting rights are allocated not according to population but according to economic power, and the various countries' representatives are typically finance ministers or members of central banks, not officials with broader outlooks and concerns. ----. Therefore, the voices of those most affected by globalization are barely audible in discussions about what policies these international bodies should follow.**

- A) It is within these same small, elite circles that most of the debate about reforming the international economic architecture occurs
- B) IMF policies have always had a lasting impact on the economies of developing countries
- C) Yet well-managed globalization has enormous potential for improving the lives of people in poor countries
- D) Traditionally, the World Bank has been reluctant to lend money unless the IMF certifies that the country in question has a solid macro-economic framework
- E) If we continue with globalization as it has been managed in the past, the future will not be bright

**51. Although the European Parliament (EP) can't initiate legislation, it has been granted increased powers under successive European Union (EU) treaties. ----. Germany has recently proposed strengthening the EP's hand in budgetary matters. Moreover, corporations and citizens' groups have been quick to recognize the parliament's increased powers, especially in environmental and consumer protection, and are dispatching more and more lobbyists to it.**

- A) In 1997, France successfully petitioned the ~~European Court of Justice~~ to block efforts by the Parliament to meet eleven rather than twelve times annually in Strasbourg
- B) In 1952, ~~Strasbourg was designated the meeting place~~ of the EP's forerunner, known as the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community
- C) On the other hand, the EP holds at least twelve of its sessions in Strasbourg and the rest in Brussels, which is the headquarters of the EU
- D) Last year, the ~~US mission to the EU was enlarged~~, and the American monitoring of the EP's activities has since increased noticeably
- E) Thus, it can now approve, amend, or veto eighty per cent of the economic and social regulations generated by the European Commission

**2008 – İlkbahar:**

**47. ----. For instance, Alpine scenery predominates in the Tatra Mountains to the south, while the north is dominated by lakes. Mountain lovers can make use of the well-developed infrastructure of hostels and shelters, such as those found in the Tatras. The countless lakes of Warmia and Mazuria, collectively known as the Land of a Thousand Lakes, are a haven for water-sports enthusiasts.**

- A) Since 1989, many new luxury hotels have been built in Poland and the majority of them belong to international hotel chains
- B) Poland's borders have changed continually with the course of history
- C) Bordering the Baltic Sea, Poland is one of the largest countries in Central Europe, with a population of around 39 million
- D) Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is located at the centre of Poland, on the banks of the Vistula River
- E) Although situated on the plains of Central Europe, Poland has an extremely varied landscape

Yazının devamında bir bölgenin arazi yapısı anlatılmaktadır. Doğru şık: E

**2008 – Sonbahar:**

**46. Logistics as a business concept began to gain ground in the 1950s, particularly in the US. This was because, as businesses expanded and reached out both to far-flung markets and sources of materials, the need for expert logisticians became imperative. Logisticians applied their own ingenuity to create companies that aimed to deliver the right item in the right quantity at the right time in the right place for the right price. ----. Indeed, with increasing globalization and ever longer and more complex supply chains, logistics companies have become ever more sophisticated and adaptable.**

- A) The US has led the way in the development of efficient logistical systems
- B) No region in the world requires efficient logistics more urgently than Africa does
- C) Logistics is considered one of the most important aspects of military campaigns
- D) The problems of the logistics industry have not been clearly identified yet
- E) These aims have not changed, but the world has

47. The year 1960 seemed golden and full of promise. Despite nearly constant international tension, everyday life in Europe and North America seemed to be improving. Economies recovered, many standards of living rose, and new forms of culture flourished. The economic horizon looked bright. ----. Western Europeans could no longer be so certain of their prosperity or of their leaders' ability to provide the sort of life they took for granted.

- A) Legal changes would not have occurred without ~~women's movements of the time~~  
B) These changes marked a ~~new culture of mass consumption~~ boosted by marketing, advertising, and credit payment  
C) However, by 1990, most of the familiar landscape had been dramatically transformed  
D) ~~The civil rights movement in the US~~ had enormous significance for the twentieth century  
E) The most serious outbreak of ~~student unrest in Europe~~ came in Paris in the spring of 1968

48. St. Petersburg is not just a city of names and movements. It is also a city of bridges, with more of them than any other city in the whole world. With its 101 islands, it is also worthy of the title "city of islands." Not only that, but it has enough canals to compete with Venice, Amsterdam, and Stockholm. ----. As Dostoevsky's hero puts it, "It is the most abstract and fantastic city on earth."

- A) But most of all St. Petersburg is a city of culture, of literature and poetry in particular  
B) ~~There are a total of 539 bridges, including 315 in the city centre~~  
C) ~~The sports facilities and activities in it cannot go unnoticed~~  
D) The people of St. Petersburg are offered ~~various educational opportunities~~  
E) A considerable number of painters and sculptors have lived there, too

A ve E şıkkı arasındaki fark paragrafın tense yapısında bulunmaktadır. Doğru yanıt: A

2009 – İlkbahar:

49. Little is known about the life of women in the Middle Ages, but without doubt it was hard. -- --. It also spread two very different ideas about women. So, on the one hand, women were regarded as pure and holy, while, on the other, they could not be trusted and were a moral danger to men. Such religious teaching led men both to worship and also to look down on women.

- A) It is unlikely that ~~love played much of a part~~ in most marriages  
B) Marriage was always the single most important event ~~in the lives of medieval men and women~~  
C) ~~This was because by marriage~~ a family could improve its wealth and social position  
D) The Church taught that women were always to obey their husbands  
E) Once married, a woman had to accept her husband as her master

Bu sorunun yanıtında konut bütümlüğü açısından A, B, C şıkları elenir. D ve E şıklarında belirleyici olan "women" ve "woman" arasındaki çoğul ve tekil yapının paragraph ile uyumudur. Doğru yanıt: D



47. At the start of the twentieth century, Britain was still the greatest world power. By the middle of the century, although still one of the “Big Three”, Britain was clearly weaker than both the United States and the Soviet Union. ----. Its power had ended as quickly as Spain’s had done in the seventeenth century. One reason for this sudden decline of Britain was the cost and effort of two world wars.

- A) Indeed, by the end of the 1970s, Britain was no longer even among the richest European powers  
B) In electronics and technology, Britain is still a world competitor  
C) No one doubts that Britain is living in an age of uncertainty  
D) But the most important reason was the basic weaknesses in Britain’s industrial power  
E) The discovery of oil in the North Sea has given Britain a great deal of economic advantage  
Konu bütünlüğü açısından B, D, E şıkları doğru olamaz. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede 17. Yüzyılda İspanya’nın düştüğü durumu belirtmede A şikkının doğru olduğu görülmektedir.

51. Our knowledge of the Celts in Britain is slight. As with previous groups of settlers, we do not even know for certain whether the Celts invaded Britain or came peacefully as a result of the lively trade with Europe from about 750 B.C. onwards. At first, most of Celtic Britain seems to have developed in a generally similar way. ----. Consequently, this fall led to serious economic and political differences between the Celts of southeast Britain and those of the northwest.

Slight	adj	Slight	hafif, küçük, belirli belirsiz
--------	-----	--------	--------------------------------

- A) The Celts were joined by ~~new arrivals from the European mainland~~  
B) The Celtic tribes continued the same kind of agriculture as ~~the Bronze Age people before them~~  
C) The Celts knew how to work with iron and could make a variety of ~~weapons~~  
D) But from about 500 B.C., trade contact with Europe declined  
E) During the Celtic period, ~~women~~ may have played an important role in political life

#### 2009 – Sonbahar:

49. For decades, China has been content to let the invisible hand of the market work its magic on the country’s economy. But there’s one area where the government wants to reassert state control: healthcare. ---- Today, nearly 40 per cent of the population can’t afford to see a doctor. The average hospital stay for a Chinese citizen costs nearly as much as an individual’s annual per capita income in the country. Healthcare grievances have been at the heart of thousands of organized protests countrywide in recent years.

- A) Some hospitals have had to hire security personnel to protect medical staff from angry mobs.  
B) By comparison, Japanese pay just 15 per cent of their medical spending out of pocket.  
C) So the government has recently developed a strategy to provide affordable medical insurance to 90 per cent of its population by 2010.  
D) In fact, the free market reforms in China were first initiated in the late 1970s and early 1980s.  
E) The Chinese government has already met many of its economic goals and is now beginning to address scientific and technological development.

**50. The African Union is well aware that, although Africa has enormous agricultural potential, it still remains a major food importer. The majority of Africans live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood; but the performance of the agricultural sector has been dismal. In addition to internal and structural problems that each African country faces, external setbacks such as climate change and global economic instability have made the conditions worse for growth and development in all sectors, including agriculture. ----**

- A) ~~The vision of the African Union is to achieve an integrated, prosperous, well-governed, and peaceful United States of Africa.~~
- B) These are some of the most serious issues that the African Union is determined to address as efficiently as possible.
- C) Africa seeks to promote existing and agreed upon shared values across the continent at individual, national, regional, and international levels.
- D) ~~All the African countries wish to eliminate ongoing conflicts and prevent the occurrence of new ones in order to achieve development and integration.~~
- E) ~~Some of the values cherished and upheld by each African nation are good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, accountability, and transparency.~~

**2010 – İlkbahar:**

**46. One of the causes of World War II was the failure to create lasting, binding standards for peace and security in Europe in particular and in the world at large. Diplomats spent the 1920s, trying to restore such standards. Some put their faith in the legal and moral authority of the League of Nations. ---- Throughout the decade, a number of leading European statesmen tried to reach a set of agreements that would stabilize the peace and prevent rearmament.**

- A) ~~Despite the good faith of many statesmen involved, none of these agreements carried any real weight.~~
- B) ~~Economic conditions~~ in Europe were another important cause of renewed conflict.
- C) Others saw disarmament as the most promising means of guaranteeing peace.
- D) ~~Politicians feared international relations would be undermined by the growing imbalance of power in Europe.~~
- E) ~~Moreover, the economic depression of the 1930s contributed in several ways to the coming of the war.~~

**49. Nineteenth-century liberals had confidence in science. Not only did science deliver technological and material progress, but it also confirmed liberals' faith in the power of human reason to uncover and command the laws of nature. ---- Evolutionary theory, psychology and social sciences all introduced visions of humanity that were sharply at odds with conventional liberal wisdom. At the same time, artists and intellectuals mounted their own revolt against nineteenth-century conventions. **Morals, manners, institutions, and traditions: all established values and assumptions were under question.****

- A) ~~Geologists have always challenged the Biblical account of creation.~~
- B) ~~These upheavals~~ in the world of ideas unsettled older conceptions of individuality.
- C) Towards the end of the century, however, scientific developments defied these expectations.
- D) ~~The scientists of the time held the view that the world had been formed over millions of years.~~
- E) ~~The implications of Darwin's writings went far beyond the domain of the evolutionary sciences.~~

A ve E örneği anlatım olamaz, parçada genel anlatım söz konusudur. B şıkta ayaklanmadan bahsediliyor, olamaz. Doğru şık: C

2010 – Sonbahar:

**47. Gregor Mendel was not the first plant breeder. At the time he began his work, hybrid plants and animals had been known for a long time. Mendel's genius lay in his ability to recognize a pattern in the way the parental traits reappear in the offspring of hybrids. —**

- A) It is true that Mendel was a clergyman who bred pea plants in his monastery garden at Brno, Czech Republic.
- B) Therefore, at that time biology was largely a descriptive science, and biologists had little interest in experimental studies.
- C) So it is clear that Mendel's "hereditary factors" are essentially what we call "genes" today, which is one of the major subjects of modern biology.
- D) In fact, geneticists study not only the transmission of genes, but also the expression of genetic information.

E) No one before him had categorized and counted the offspring and analyzed these regular patterns over several generations.

**50. The economic depression of the 1930s forced many writers to re-examine the style and purpose of their work. Among threats of economic devastation, totalitarianism, and war, literature became increasingly politicized. Authors were largely interested in the depiction of injustice and cruelty and felt obliged to point the way to a better society. —**

- A) ~~In his great poem~~ The Waste Land the Anglo- American poet T.S. Eliot presented a philosophy that was close to despair.
- B) ~~In his novel~~ The Sun Also Rises, Hemingway gave the public a powerful description of the so-called "lost generation".

C) Moreover, they no longer directed their work to fellow intellectuals alone, but to ordinary men and women as well.

D) Furthermore, ~~Virginia Woolf's essays and novels~~ offered an eloquent and severe critique of Britain's institutions and universities.

E) ~~As for Bertolt Brecht, he rebelled~~ against high culture and bourgeois values, but he also protested against the pretentious elitism of his contemporaries.

**51. The development of genetic engineering has stemmed from the discovery of DNA in the 1950s. By the 1990s, several laboratories in the West were engaged in the most ambitious medical research ever attempted: the mapping of the human genome, that is, the entire architecture of chromosomes and genes contained in basic human DNA. — For instance, infertile couples could now conceive through out-of-body medical procedures.**

- A) As a new form of knowledge in an age of global interconnection, genetic engineering has forced many nations to make changes in their laws and regulations concerning medical practices.
- B) In Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere, political chaos, imbalances of trade, and the practices of some pharmaceutical companies have often resulted in shortages of medicine.
- C) As AIDS became a global health crisis in the 1980s, international organizations recognized the need for an early, swift, and comprehensive response to future outbreaks of disease.

D) Through this process and alongside it, genetic engineers developed methods to alter the biology of living things, including humans.

E) Moreover, genetically engineered human growth hormone is required by some children to overcome growth deficiencies.

2011 – İlkbahar:

**67. The environment, whether it is natural or artificial, is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product. However, as soon as tourism activity takes place, the environment is inevitably changed or modified, either to facilitate tourism or through the tourism production process. ---- Such considerations are treated with much greater respect than they were during the first two-thirds of the last century. Relatively little research has been undertaken within a standardized framework to analyse tourism's impact on the environment.**

- A) Therefore, the Great Wall of China, and the Taj Mahal have been preserved in such a way that tourism cannot do any harm to them.
- B) Environmental preservation and improvement programmes are now an integral part of many development strategies.
- C) So, it may be questionable as to whether it is wise to spare large amounts of funds on tourism.
- D) Tourism is responsible for high levels of air and noise pollution through the transportation networks and leisure activities.
- E) The problems associated with littering present significant danger to wildlife as well as being unsightly and expensive to clear.

**68. ---- We can hardly avoid commercial advertising designed to influence us. Interestingly, most people consider that they are less likely to be influenced than others by advertisements. This has been called 'the third person effect". For example, if we see an ordinary product being advertised by using attractive models in an unusual setting, we suppose that we (and those like us) are wiser than others to the tricks of the advertising industry. In reality, we are just as susceptible.**

- A) Advertising can easily change the market conditions.
- B) We cannot keep away from the influences of our friends.
- C) People are not oblivious to the persuasion attempts of advertising.
- D) Education programmes help young people avoid such tricky commercials.
- E) It is generally accepted that people like attractive products.

Avoid	v	ə'void	önmek, kaçınmak, iptal etmek, imtina etmek
Susceptible	adj	sə'septəbəl	vulnerable to; kolay etkilenen, hassas
Wiser	n	wīzər	bilge
Oblivious	adj	ə'blivēəs	habersiz, ilgisiz, unutkan
Persuasion	n	pər'swāZHən	ikna, inandırma, kanı, inanç

2011 – Sonbahar:

**67. Efforts to identify a single personality profile of the “helpful person” have not been very successful. Rather, it appears that particular personality traits and abilities dispose people to help in specific types of situations. For instance, a study revealed that adults with a high need for approval were more likely to donate money to charity than those individuals who were low in need for social approval, but only when other people were watching them. ----**

- A) ~~In contrast, empathy~~ means feelings of sympathy and caring for others, in particular, sharing vicariously or indirectly in the suffering of others.
- B) As expected, the people ~~in the high-empathy condition~~ experienced significantly greater empathy, as reflected in self-ratings of sympathetic and compassionate feelings.

C) Presumably, this shows that people high in a need for approval are motivated by a desire to win praise from others and so act in a helpful manner only when their good deeds are likely to be noticed.

- D) Further insights into personality and helpfulness come from studies of individuals who regularly donate their services for the sake of being more helpful.
- E) Finally, ~~women~~ are more likely than men to be the primary caregivers for the family, thus making them appear to be more helpful and empathetic.

**68. Lance Armstrong had already made one huge comeback: Diagnosed with testicular cancer in 1996, he was given less than a 50% chance of survival. Not only did he make it through, but he got back on his bike, picked up his cycling career and proceeded to win seven Tour de France titles in a row, from 1999 to 2005. ---- But what Armstrong did need was the support of his Astana teammates forced to choose between the veteran Armstrong and a young rival, Spanish star Alberto Contador.**

- A) ~~He needed to stop both smoking~~ and drinking if he wanted to get back to his days of glory.
- B) An ugly duel emerged and matters got worse after an opponent went ahead of Armstrong in the Alps and went on to win the race.
- C) ~~Europe is the centre of a wide range of sports such as tennis,~~ volleyball and basketball and competition is fierce there.
- D) ~~Cycling, however, is more commonly practised as a hobby rather than a professional sport~~ throughout the world.

E) In Europe, claims of drug use had followed the American and he was out to prove that he didn't need drugs for these series of successes.

“Armstrong Fransa'daki turda başarı kazandıktan sonra” beklenen cümlelerin yanıtı boşluktan sonraki cümlede, “ seçim yapma gereği duyulmuş”, Nedeni ilaç ile ilgili olmalı, doğru yanıt: E

**70. Countries engage in international trade because they benefit from doing so. ---- Thus, trade plays a vital role in achieving such an essential task since it frees each country's residents from having to consume goods in the same combination in which the domestic economy can produce them. If the US specialized its production but did not engage in international trade, US residents would have large quantities of wheat and soybeans but no coffee or bananas.**

- A) Any country ~~that attempted~~ to achieve selfsufficiency by producing everything consumed would face a difficult task.
- B) We ~~can easily see~~ the benefits from trade along with productive specialization at the individual level.

C) The gains from trade arise because it allows countries to specialize their production by allocating resources to their most productive uses.

- D) The fact ~~that political boundaries divide the world into~~ nation-states does not alter trade's potential for expanding output.
- E) In ~~market-oriented economies,~~ existing firms make most consumption decisions besides controlling production patterns.

**2012 – İlkbahar:**

**70. Living in a country with the world's highest murder rate, Hondurans have grown grimly accustomed to untimely deaths. ---- A fire in a prison in Comayagua may have been the world's deadliest prison fire ever. Rescue crews said they had no way to save the prisoners, because they could not find the guards with the keys to release the inmates from the overcrowded prison.**

- A) Therefore, ~~the national prison director has admitted~~ the system is failing and needs a lot of investment.
  - B) ~~The cause of the disaster has not been determined~~, but officials suggest it might have been a protesting inmate setting his mattress alight.
  - C) Yet even they were shocked on February 15th to hear reports of a further cruel consequence of the country's high crime rate.
  - D) However, the scale of the tragedy became clear when the Honduran President called it "a day of deep pain".
  - E) Honduran inmates suffered from malnutrition, poor sanitation and insufficient medical care, and they had access to weapons.
- Olayların sıralmasında ilk cümlesi ile ikinci cümlesine arasına gelecek cümle olayın meydana geliş biçimi ile ilgili anlatım gereklidir. Doğru yanıt: C

**2012 – Sonbahar:**

**67. No independent African state has a chance to follow an independent course of economic development.**

**---- This situation will not change unless they have a unified policy working at the continental level. The first step towards a cohesive economy would be a unified monetary zone, with an agreed common parity for all African countries.**

- A) ~~The common defence system in the African Union ensures stability and security throughout the continent.~~
- B) They can begin to ascertain ~~whether in reality they are the richest.~~
- C) The hour of history that brought Africans to ~~this assembly is a revolutionary hour.~~
- D) Many of the countries that have tried this have been almost ruined.
- E) ~~Communities and families trade with and support one another successfully across the boundaries.~~

**68. Home entertainment spending, which includes DVD sales and film rentals, has been falling since hitting a peak in 2004, but it remains an important part of a film's revenue. According to some information services, the death of that market is somewhat overblown. The DVD market peaked much earlier than studios would have liked, but the overall viewing of the video at home continues at the same rate as ever. It is a much more mixed market between DVD, video streaming and rental services. ---- For example, DVD sales of the movie Avatar totalled \$600 million, and another \$57 million was spent on renting the movie.**

- A) A studio will typically take 40% of DVD sales and rentals, and that can generate some healthy sums.
- B) A big name actor can expect an up-front payment, so \$10-\$20 million would not be unusual.
- C) ~~Popping a DVD into the TV set at home is no substitute for seeing a film in a cinema.~~
- D) ~~What makes movies popular in a short time is the cast they have rather than DVDs that are available soon after release.~~
- E) ~~A producer can be thought of as the chief executive of the film who shepherds it from the script page to the premiere.~~

69. In our modern world, celebrities may serve an important social function. In a highly mobile, industrial society, celebrities may be the only friends we have in common with our new neighbours and co-workers. They provide a common interest and topic of conversation between people who otherwise might not have much to say to one another, and they facilitate the types of informal interaction that help people become comfortable in new surroundings. ---

- 
- A) Teenagers in particular seem to be prone to learning how to dress, manage relationships, and be socially successful by tuning into popular culture.
- B) Research published in 2007 reveals that young people even look to celebrities for learning life strategies to help them cope with difficulties.
- C) Hence, keeping up with the lives of actors, politicians and athletes can make a person more socially adept during interactions with strangers.
- D) On the contrary, the intense familiarity with celebrities provided by the media initiates the same gossip mechanisms for in-group members.
- E) Adopting the role of the self-righteous soul who refuses to participate in gossip at work or in other areas of your social life will be self-defeating.

2013 – İlkbahar:

72. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers – those who know the individual well and see them regularly. --- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
- B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
- C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
- D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
- E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

Boşluktan sonraki cümle başka bir ölçümden bahsediyor. O halde boşlukta cümle ölçüm ile ilgili olmalıdır. A, B, E hemen elenir. İlkında bir metotdan bahsediyor. Dışıkı kıyaslama yapıyor. Doğru yanıt: C

74. --- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

Infant	<i>n</i>	<i>'infent</i>	<i>bebek, çocuk</i>
Evidence	<i>n</i>	<i>'evədəns</i>	<i>kanıt, delil (proof)</i>

- A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.
- B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.
- C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.
- D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.
- E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

75. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. --- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

- A) ~~Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.~~
- B) ~~The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.~~
- C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.
- D) ~~The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.~~
- E) ~~Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.~~



## 6. Verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek söz

Verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

2006 – İlkbahar:

**53. You are planning to retire at the end of the month. This means closing your office which means that the secretary will be unemployed. You'd like to know that this secretary has a good job to go to as she has given you good service. So when you run into a friend you say:**

- A) It's not easy to get a good secretary these days. How did you find yours?
- B) I've had my secretary for 10 years now and I'll be sorry to see her go.
- C) She's quite the best secretary I've ever had; so she won't be out-of-work for long.
- D) Some secretaries are too efficient for my liking. They make you feel they're the boss!
- E) I'm job-hunting for my secretary! Do you happen to need a really reliable one?

2007 – İlkbahar:

**54. You hear that a close friend is now in hospital, seriously ill. He's been complaining about aches and pains and general ill-health for weeks, but you haven't taken him seriously as you know him as a very healthy individual. You've been telling him to ignore the signs and symptoms. Now you realize how wrong you have been; to yourself really, you say:**

- A) How could I have been so blind, so foolish?
- B) Well, how was I to know? I'm not a doctor.
- C) I have always shown the right way.
- D) After all, he didn't look at all ill.
- E) I expect he'll recover pretty soon now that he's being properly looked after.

**56. A friend is continually asking a favour of you. You are tired of making up excuses and giving reasons for not complying. You are now working on a new tactic and are refusing on principle and offering no explanation. To a constant, "but why not?", you reply:**

- A) I'm refusing. There's no more to be said.
- B) I've helped you out too many times already.
- C) I've already done a favour and will always be ready to help you again.
- D) Because I don't think that, in the long run, it would be doing you a service.
- E) Well, I suppose I could change my mind.

**57. You go with a friend to attend an evening party made up almost entirely of opera singers – but you don't know this until too late. Opera is an art-form that affords you no pleasure and you say this rather loudly at some point during the evening. It's clear that you've made a blunder! Later, you reproach your friend for not having warned you; you say:**

- A) I've never met anyone connected with the opera before, but I really enjoyed being with this group.
- B) ~~I didn't realize you had so many friends with a connection with the opera.~~
- C) ~~I'm going to go to an opera when next I get a chance.~~
- D) You might have told me who they were! It would have saved me no end of embarrassment.
- E) I'm sorry I offended your friends; ~~but I must say I didn't really like them.~~

**2008 – İlkbahar: 54.**

**You are being interviewed for a highly confidential job. You are told that, should you be employed, you must on no account discuss the nature of the work even with your closest friends. You want to assure the person who is interviewing you that this would present no difficulty. You say:**

- A) People who talk non-stop about their working lives are extremely boring.
- B) Actually, I am not interested in other people's working lives.
- C) I am used to keeping my work and my private life quite separate, so there would be no problem here for me.
- D) That's a pity. A little bit of gossip is always nice! People expect to hear about what you're doing.
- E) I'll do my best to keep quiet, but I can't promise to do so.

Birilerine konu hakkında bir şey söylemeyeceğine garanti vermeniz gerekiyor. Doğru şık: C

**2008 – Sonbahar:**

**54. A colleague has started to spend rather too lavishly and got herself into debt. But this doesn't seem to worry her and she continues to buy very expensive and quite unnecessary things. One day you happen to see her on the point of buying shoes she doesn't need and run across to stop her. You say to her firmly:**

- A) Are you sure you can afford them?
- B) Think it over and come back tomorrow.
- C) Yes. They're quite nice, but there's really nothing special about them.
- D) Let's go and have a coffee somewhere and discuss the problem.

E) No, you don't! You've got to give up this reckless spending!

**55. Your niece has been for an interview for a post. She very much wanted the job on offer, but has been turned down. Learning that this was her first-ever interview, you want to help restore her confidence and give her some practical advice. So, you say:**

- A) The person who is giving the interview should try to put you at your ease.
- B) I'm sorry to hear that you were turned down.

C) Don't worry. This was your first interview. You need some practice in being interviewed! Apply for lots of posts and go to lots of interviews.

- D) Were the questions he asked really all that difficult?
- E) What did you do wrong at this interview? Did you feel you were being treated unfairly?

**57. A friend has been over-working for months and has been losing weight and sleeping badly. You decide to really shock her into taking care of herself on the principle that sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind, and say:**

- A) Get away from it all for a weekend. Go to a nice quiet place in the country.
- B) Why are you driving yourself like this?
- C) There should be more to life than making money!
- D) I suggest you look after yourself well.

E) You're killing yourself by working too much. Besides, you're really neglecting your family!

2009 – İlkbahar:

**52. A young colleague of yours is worried that the proposal for a paper he has submitted to the scientific committee of an international conference may be rejected due to his lack of advanced research experience. As a senior colleague, well aware of his research capacity and seriousness of purpose, you wish to cheer him up and encourage him by saying:**

- A) I told you that your paper needs to be extensively revised. You may be good at research, but ~~your arguments~~ in the paper are extremely controversial.
- B) I know how a scientific committee reaches a decision. ~~Chances are slim for your paper to be accepted as it is hardly based on sound research.~~
- C) Relax. Though you haven't got much experience in research, you are a promising scientist, and I am sure they will take that into consideration.
- D) ~~It is too early for someone like you to be welcomed as a speaker~~ at an international conference. You need to show your seriousness of purpose in your studies.
- E) As far as I am concerned, you should never have submitted your proposal because I know your ~~research for this paper has been very limited.~~

**Deneyimden** sadece C şıkkinda bahsedilmektedir.

**53. As a highly respected economist, you have been invited by a group of businessmen to give a talk on the current global crisis. However, on the very day you are expected to speak, you are taken ill, and, upset about missing such a chance, you call the organizers and say:**

- A) Frankly, I have already decided to cancel the talk that you wished me to give on the current consequences of the global crisis.
- B) Although I am not feeling well today, I would really like to take this opportunity and discuss with you the effects of the economic problems that the world is currently facing.
- C) Let me first express my apologies for cancelling the talk which I am expected to give today on the global impact of the current economic crisis.
- D) This is to inform you that, due to my prolonged poor health, I am not going to make my speech today on the global effects of the economic crisis.

- E) Unfortunately, I am not well at all. I would like to convey my apologies for not being able to share my thoughts with you all on the problems affecting the world today.

**55. As the head of the department, you have recently noticed that a junior staff member is often late for work. So you wish to find out why and send for him. In talking to him politely, you say:**

- A) I have warned you several times, and you still continue to come late. This is a serious offence that can never be tolerated. So be careful.
- B) You know very well that you are always late for work and that this is intolerable. Let me warn you once again, and if you insist on being late, I'll have to take disciplinary action against you.

- C) I am sure you are aware that it has almost become a habit with you not to get to the office on time. I wonder whether there is something that prevents you from being punctual.

- D) I've been informed by some of your colleagues that every day you seem to be late for work. So I sent for you to talk it over and warn you once again.

- E) Every day, you apologize for being late for work. I don't find your excuses very convincing. Unless you show up on time from now on, you'll be fired right away.

**57. At a literary gathering, you are introduced to a famous and popular novelist whose works you have always read with great pleasure. You wish to express your admiration for his writing and say to him:**

- A) I am really very impressed by ~~the popularity you have earned through your novels, some of which I find enjoyable.~~
- B) I know your novels are very popular, but in reading them I sometimes feel that some ~~chapters need to be revised.~~
- C) Because your novels have always been ~~admired by the public,~~ you must be very pleased and feel encouraged for better writing.
- D) It has always been my wish to meet you, since your novels are most ~~admired by the public.~~
- E) I would like to tell you how enormously I have always enjoyed reading your novels, which I believe are great works of literature.

Doğru şık: E

**2009 – Sonbahar:**

**56. You've lent a friend of yours one of the reference books in your own personal library, which you often use for your own research. Although he promised you to return it soon, he hasn't done so, and you need the book urgently. You are upset and say to him:**

- A) Should you need other books for reference, you just let me know, and you needn't worry about returning the book soon, which I have already lent you.
- B) I hope the book I gave you has been most useful for your research; you can give it back to me when you don't need it any longer.
- C) Since you haven't kept your word about the book you borrowed from me, I am really angry; it is an indispensable source for my research, and I need it now.
- D) Since my library has a number of reference books, you can borrow them whenever you need them, and you needn't hurry to return the one I've lent you.
- E) You said you would return the reference book I lent you. It is alright; I am using other sources for my research.

**2010 – İlkbahar: 52.**

**One of the research assistants in your department has written an abstract for a paper, which he wishes to submit at an international conference. He asks you to have a look at it and advise him. You've read the abstract and are impressed by the originality of the topic. You say to him:**

- A) In dealing with this topic, is it your purpose to provoke the conference participants?
- B) As far as I am concerned, the way you present the topic is rather dull and flat.
- C) I wonder why you have decided to choose such a controversial topic for your paper.
- D) I find your topic most unusual, and it will certainly arouse much interest.
- E) The abstract needs to have more clarity although the topic itself is a common one.

**2010 – Sonbahar: 55.**

One of your colleagues has been promoted to associate professor. As you have always been very impressed by the academic quality of his work, you think that he fully deserves the promotion. So you say to him:

- A) My congratulations on your promotion, which I knew you would get as I have always thought that your work is academically perfect.
- B) Given the academic quality of your work, I would refrain from making any comment on your promotion, ~~but~~ I simply express my congratulations.
- C) ~~Even though~~ I would like to congratulate you on your promotion, I must draw your attention to the fact that you must upgrade the academic quality of your work.
- D) I congratulate you on your promotion as associate professor, ~~but~~ I would advise you to work harder to improve the quality of your research.
- E) I am very pleased with your promotion. ~~Yet~~, as far as I am concerned, you ought to be more concerned about the academic quality of your work.

B, C, D, E şıklarında zıtlık bağlaçları. Kutlamada zıtlık bağlaçları nazik bir davranış olamaz. Cevap: A

**2012 – Sonbahar: 65.**

You are looking for a history book in a store, but when you approach the shelves related to history, you see some books on psychology. Realizing that books have been misplaced, you turn to the salesperson and say sarcastically: ----

- A) It'd be better if you placed the history books in the identified shelf.
- B) You might like to know that some of your customers have left psychology books in the history section.
- C) Could you please direct me to the shelves where history books are placed?
- D) The staff should be paid extra, because you seem to have spent lots of time classifying the books.
- E) I've been trying to find books on history for half an hour, but all I can find are books on psychological issues.

Alaycı ifade D şikkında mevcuttur.



## 7. Irrelevant Sentences

### Parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz

#### 2006 – Sonbahar:

62. (I) Seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through Earth. (II) The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology to compare the intensity of earthquakes. (III) They are recorded on instruments called seismographs. (IV) Seismographs record a zigzagtrace that shows the varying amplitude of ground oscillations beneath the instrument. (V) Sensitive seismographs, which greatly magnify these ground movements, can detect strong earthquakes from sources anywhere in the world. Yanıt: II

Paragraf “Present Tense” yapısında, oysa B şıkkı “Past Tense”.

#### 2007 – İlbahar:

61. (I) The road map of South America constantly needs updating. (II) Furthermore, we can expect that it will adversely affect international trade. (III) Hundreds of new bridges, roads and rail lines are turning formerly isolated areas into infrastructure corridors that will accelerate the continent’s economic integration. (IV) This vast undertaking, which has largely escaped media attention, is certain to bring unprecedented economic progress within the continent. (V) But it also poses major risks for some of South America’s most valuable natural areas. Yanıt: II

#### 2008 – İlbahar:

59. (I) An incoming hurricane might at first seem a powerful photographic subject. (II) But how is a photojournalist to make a decent still image when people are hiding, and when there is only howling wind and spraying water? (III) “That’s why hurricane photography generally documents the aftermath,” says an illustrations editor. (IV) But this image was different enough to catch one’s eye. (V) Uprooted trees and building rubble are mainstays of the genre. Yanıt: IV  
D şıkkında cümle geçmiş zamandır.

60. (I) In a rare instance of a vertebrate’s behavior being revealed by its fossil, a new species of dinosaur was found with its head tucked under a forelimb. (II) It represents the earliest known example of a dinosaur displaying the sleeping posture exhibited by modern-day birds. (III) As a result, though it is not known how the dinosaur died, it probably was killed instantly by a thick deposit of volcanic ash or by volcanic gas followed by a covering of ash and mud. (IV) The “tuck-in” pose would have preserved body heat, suggesting that, like birds, at least some dinosaurs were warmblooded. (V) Delighted palaeontologists named this pigeon-sized dinosaur “Mei long”, meaning “soundly sleeping dragon.” Yanıt : III

Bir dinazorun öyküsü anlatılırken nasıl öldüğüne ilişkin yazarın düşüncesinin anlatıldığı “ as a result” ile başlayan cümle gidişatı bozmaktadır.

63. (I) We may not know very much about butterflies, but they are certainly very beautiful. (II) For the first time, British scientists have tracked the movements of butterflies. (III) Two types of flight were found in the 30 butterflies monitored. (IV) One was the straight and fast flight used for travel. (V) The other was a slow and looping route to aid foraging. Yanıt: I

Konu bütünlüğü açısından kelebeğin hareketleri anlatıldığından A şıkkı uyumsuz olduğu görülmektedir.

**2008 – Sonbahar:**

**62. (I)** Earthquakes are the result of forces deep within Earth's interior that continuously affect its surface. **(II)** The energy from these forces is stored in a variety of ways within the rocks. **(III)** Although the Richter Scale has no upper limit, the largest known shocks have had magnitudes in the 8.8 to 8.9 range. **(IV)** When this energy is released suddenly by rupturing movements along faults in the crust of Earth, an earthquake results. **(V)** The area of the fault where the sudden rupture takes place is called the focus of the earthquake, while the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of the earthquake. Yanıt: III

**2010 – İlkbahar:**

**60. (I)** Cervantes's masterpiece, the satirical novel *Don Quixote*, recounts the adventures of a Spanish gentleman, Don Quixote of La Mancha. **(II)** Indeed, Cervantes was fully aware of the developments of the novel as a new literary form. **(III)** In the novel, Don Quixote is fifty years old and has already become unbalanced by his constant reading of chivalric epics. **(IV)** His mind is filled with all kinds of fantastic adventures. **(V)** So, he sets out on a knightly adventure, imagining windmills to be giants, and flocks of sheep to be armies of infidels. Yanıt:II

**61. (I)** Between 1540 and 1660, Europe was racked by a combination of religious wars, political rebellions, and economic crises. **(II)** Hence, confidence in traditional structures of social, religious, and political authority was undermined. **(III)** The result was fear, scepticism, and a search for new, more certain foundations on which to rebuild the social, political, and religious order of Europe. **(IV)** However, for artists and intellectuals, the period proved to be one of the most creative epochs in the history of Europe. **(V)** Like Shakespeare, Rembrandt knew that life's journey is full of perils, but his most mature paintings suggest that these can be mastered with a courageous awareness of one's human shortcomings. Yanıt: V

**2011 – İlkbahar:**

**78. (I)** While there is a general tendency for children to conform to the values and attitudes of other members of the peer group, there are wide variations in the strength of this tendency. **(II)** Girls are more likely to conform to the peer group suggestions than boys, and low status group members are more likely to conform than leaders. **(III)** ~~The child's contact~~ with his peers also expands greatly during the school years. **(IV)** Furthermore, individual personality factors may play a role. **(V)** Dependent and anxious children are more conforming than nondependent, non-anxious peers. Yanıt: III

**80. (I)** We have moved backwards in the last 50 or so years. **(II)** An international collaboration similar to the one that gave birth to Concorde is unthinkable under present day conditions. **(III)** It's not that the technology isn't available or even that a prestigious aircraft wouldn't be financially viable. **(IV)** The story of Concorde's long and challenging journey to full ~~commercial flight certification~~ is one of the most notable developments in aviation history. **(V)** It's more that the will and daring that made Concorde possible aren't part of the scene today, in the way they were in the 1960s. Yanıt: IV

**2011 – Sonbahar:**

**77. (I)** The rulers in Tehran had thought that perception was more significant than the actual security. **(II)** Iran is the 21st century equivalent of 1930's Russia – a puzzle wrapped in a mystery. **(III)** However, the Iranians have not come across with this state coincidentally. **(IV)** Rather, the Iranian government has a deliberate policy aimed at confusing the outside world about its goals. **(V)** Given that intent, it is not surprising that Washington has had such a difficult time formulating a successful Iran policy. Yanıt: I



**2012 – İlkbahar:**

79. (I) Galileo attempted to measure the speed of light by trying to measure the time required for light to travel a known distance between two hilltops. (II) Galileo stationed an assistant on one hilltop, and himself on another, and ordered the assistant to lift the cover from a lamp the instant he saw a flash from Galileo's lamp. (III) When the person's head moved to one side, a different bundle of rays would enter the eye from each point. (IV) The time was so short that he concluded it merely represented human reaction time, and that the speed of light must be extremely high. (V) Galileo measured the time between the flash of his lamp and when he received the light from his assistant's lamp. Yanıt: III

**2012 – Sonbahar:**

78. (I) Perhaps more than any profession, science places a premium on being correct, but mistakes can push scientific understanding forward. (II) Acknowledging mistakes in scientific studies may not often be key to advancement. (III) Historians have unearthed many instances in which an incorrect idea proved far more potent than thousands of others that were widely accepted. (IV) Moreover, errors that touch on deep features of the world can be more valuable in the long run than narrowly correct ideas. (V) Niels Bohr, for example, created a model of the atom that was wrong in nearly every way, but it inspired the quantum-mechanical revolution. Yanıt: II

**2013 – İlkbahar:**

76. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. (II) Not only will herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. (III) If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. (IV) Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. (V) Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken. Yanıt: IV



## 8. Restatement

“Anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz”

2006 - ilkbahar:

64. **I find the way he habitually orders people about quite objectionable.**

- A) If he persists in giving orders in this manner, I will be forced to show my resentment.  
B) If he ordered me about like that, I'd certainly object on every occasion.  
C) I'm always on the offensive when he starts giving orders to everyone.  
D) He persistently orders people around which I find really offensive.  
E) I always get upset when he starts giving orders to the people around him.

B şıkkı olamaz, cümle past tense kurgulanmış. A şıkkı olamaz, cümle future tense kurgulanmış. C şıkkında sürekli savunma durumundan bahsediyor. E şıkkı olamaz, kızgınlıktan bahsediyor. Doğru yanıt: D.

67. **An enduring illusion of the Americans is that every social imperfection can be corrected simply by passing a law.**

- A) Americans can still be deluded into thinking that social problems can be effectively overcome by passing laws.  
B) A continuing misconception of the Americans is that all it takes to rectify a social shortcoming is the passing of a law.  
C) Among the recurring delusions of Americans is the idea that, by passing laws, a remedy can be found for all social grievances.  
D) Americans can easily be tricked into believing that all social wrongs can be righted by the passing of laws.  
E) The erroneous belief that social defects can easily be overcome by the passing of laws still persists among the people of America.

An enduring illusion: kalıcı bir yanılsama

A continuing misconception: devam eden yanlış

68. **Great or notorious leaders seem to have unusual and distinctive capabilities that mark them off from the rest of us.**

- A) Leaders, whether they are remarkable for good or evil, are different from the rest of the world on account of their rare potential.  
B) It is the distinctive quality of uniqueness that marks the great and the notorious leaders alike, and that sets them off from the rest of us.  
C) Leaders, both illustrious and infamous ones, are apparently endowed with rare and remarkable capacities that distinguish them from other people.  
D) Both the eminent and the notorious leaders of the world are set apart from the rest of mankind on account of their rare abilities.  
E) It is on account of their remarkable capabilities that the great and the disreputable leaders alike, are so different from the rest of mankind.

distinctive	adj	dis 'tɪŋktiv	belirgin, kendine özgün, karakteristik, sıra dışı
mark off	pv		sınırlarını çizmek
eminent	adj	'emənənt	seçkin, ünlü, yüksek rütbeli, yüce
illustrious	adj	i 'ləstrəəs	ünlü, meşhur, tanınmış

69. **Of all the decisions a free people must face, the question of war or peace is the most crucial.**

- A) A free people is never confronted by a ~~more momentous choice~~ than that of war or peace.  
B) The choice of war or peace is a ~~critical one~~, but all free people do, on occasion, have to face it.  
C) The issue of war or peace is a ~~vital one~~ but free people sometimes have to come up against it.  
D) When confronted with the choice of war or peace free people realize it is ~~the most momentous~~ of all issues.  
E) The most critical choice that a free people is ever called upon to make concerns the issue of war or peace.

Of all ..... the most: \_\_\_\_\_ olanlardan en \_\_\_\_\_ olanı

confront	v	kən'frənt	karşılaşmak, yüz yüze gelmek; confront about: yüzleştirmek
call upon	pv		başvurmak, istemek, uğramak, önünde söylemek

2006 – Sonbahar:

67. **A recent survey regarding new engineering graduates revealed that these graduates lack communication skills.**

- A) New engineering graduates ~~are not as good at communicating as their predecessors~~, according to the results of a recent survey.  
B) A deficiency in communicative skills ~~was the most common complaint~~ about new engineering graduates, according to a recent survey.  
C) The fact that recent engineering graduates do not have the ability to make themselves understood was made clear by a new survey.  
D) The results of a new survey on engineering graduates ~~suggest~~ that the most recent of these graduates are only average communicators.  
E) Good communication skills ~~were rated in a recent survey~~ as the most sought-after quality in new engineering graduates.

2007 – İlbahar:

67. **Her aquatic undertakings captured the public imagination and brought her unexpected fame.**

- A) Her investigations into life in the oceans earned her the ~~admiration of the general public~~.  
B) Her underwater adventures appealed to the general public and soon ~~she became quite famous~~.  
C) As her understanding of the sea-bed grew she attracted considerable attention and even became famous.  
D) She contributed greatly to our knowledge of aquatic life and ~~deserves her fame~~.  
E) People were enthralled by her undersea missions and, surprisingly, she became famous.

68. **The 1980s brought a surge of new interest in expanding the definition of intelligence.**

- A) Efforts to widen the definition of intelligence are immensely characteristic of the 1980s.  
B) It was during the 1980s that the definition of intelligence attracted some attention.  
C) During the 1980s the desire to broaden the definition of intelligence re-appeared with compelling force.  
D) With the 1980s radical new definitions of intelligence suddenly and unexpectedly came into being.  
E) With the 1980s came the compulsive desire to narrow the definitions of intelligence.

**69. An engineer must attempt to foresee possible misuses of a product by a consumer, and take this into account in his design.**

- A) When designing a product an engineer should consider how a consumer might misuse it, and adjust the design accordingly.
- B) An engineer should never forget that his products will be misused and so he must make them as safe as possible.
- C) In designing a product, an engineer should remember that it will most likely be misused by consumers unless his design prevents this.
- D) An engineer should design products that consumers cannot possibly misuse.
- E) Engineers know that, however well a product has been designed, consumers will always find a way to misuse it.

**2007 – Sonbahar:**

**64. Clinton is said to be charismatic because he seems to embody the virtue of caring when he speaks.**

- A) Because people are very impressed by what Clinton says, they admire him and think that he has a great deal of charisma.
- B) Because, through his speech, Clinton can move people, they believe that charisma is a distinctive quality of his character.
- C) Since in addressing people Clinton appears to be genuinely concerned, it is said that he has charisma.
- D) People are always very concerned when Clinton addresses them, and so they regard him as a very charismatic person.
- E) When Clinton addresses people, he arouses their feelings so much that they admire him for his charismatic personality.

**65. According to de-miners, up to 90 per cent of their time is spent combing areas that ultimately prove to be free of mines.**

- A) De-miners point out that they spend almost all of their time searching thoroughly for mines in areas which, in the end, turn out to be without them.
- B) As de-miners have pointed out, the search for mines in areas which in fact do not have any mines usually takes quite a long time.
- C) As far as de-miners are concerned, a lot of time is needed to undertake a search for mines in areas where it is almost impossible to discover them.
- D) As we learn from de-miners, it takes some time to look for mines in areas in which one discovers that actually there are no mines.
- E) For de-miners, it takes little time to search for mines in areas which in fact do not have them.

**66. Libya is almost all desert with the exception of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which traditionally have had little in common.**

- A) Libya is ~~so covered by desert that it has only~~ the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which are totally different from each other.
- B) If one leaves out Tripoli and Benghazi, cities historically almost completely unlike each other, nearly all of Libya is covered by desert.
- C) Libya's cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which do not share a common tradition, ~~are not affected by the desert~~ which completely covers the country.
- D) Since Libya's cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which have little shared tradition, ~~are situated on the coast~~, the rest of the country is completely covered by desert.
- E) Because Libya is covered by desert, its cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which do not have a common historical heritage, ~~are situated by the sea.~~

**69. Stopping the international obesity epidemic is as tough a problem as any now facing public-health officials.**

- A) Public-health officials are trying hard, as they do with any other problem, to prevent ~~the spread of~~ obesity throughout the world.
- B) Public-health officials ~~are finding it very hard~~ to prevent obesity throughout the world, which is very serious like any other problem that concerns them.
- C) Obesity is so common throughout the world that its prevention is ~~a very difficult problem~~ for health-officials, who are already dealing with other problems.
- D) For public-health officials, the prevention of obesity, which is widespread throughout the world, is an extremely difficult problem like any other they are currently concerned with.
- E) It is not so challenging a task for public-health officials, who are already dealing ~~with many serious problems~~, to prevent obesity in the world.

**2008 – İlkbahar:**

**65. Many people prefer to eat organic food, that is, food unpolluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.**

- A) A growing number of people are ~~interested in~~ organic food, since it is produced free of chemicals and pesticides.
- B) Organic food is ~~thought to be healthier~~ as no chemical fertilizers or pesticides are used in its production.
- C) Obviously, organic food is preferable since it is ~~free of chemical fertilizers and pesticides~~.
- D) The preference for organic food ~~has led to a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides~~.
- E) Organic food, food produced without the aid of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, has many adherents.

**66. Students will usually concentrate harder in the lesson if they know they will be organized into small groups for interactive discussion.**

- A) Once students get used to being split up for interactive discussion, their ability to concentrate generally improves.
- B) On the whole, when students know they are going to be split up into small groups for interactive discussion, they will concentrate better.
- C) One way to improve concentration is to split students up into small groups for interactive discussion.
- D) Interactive discussion is a sure way of encouraging students to increase their powers of concentration.
- E) The best way to stimulate concentration is to organize these students into small groups for interactive discussion.

**67. Get your brother to fix the roof; he's quite the best person to do it.**

- A) Try to persuade your brother to fix the roof: ~~he's good~~ at such things.
- B) ~~As he's good~~ at things like that, why don't you get your brother to fix the roof?
- C) Your brother would mend the roof better than any one else; tell him to do it.
- D) Why don't you get your brother to fix the roof? ~~I'm sure he would.~~
- E) Since your ~~brother is good~~ at roof-fixing, ask him to do it.

**68. Take-off was delayed again and again, so we began to wonder if there was something seriously wrong with the aircraft.**

- A) Unless the problem were serious, they wouldn't have ~~delayed the flight for so long~~.
- B) If there had been no problem with the aircraft, they wouldn't have ~~delayed take-off like that~~.
- C) ~~The flight was postponed indefinitely~~, so we presumed there was engine-trouble.
- D) We began to feel that there might be a real problem with the aircraft as take-off was continually being delayed.
- E) We assumed that, since there was a problem with the aircraft, they were obliged to ~~delay takeoff indefinitely~~.

**69. The pictures of the 18th-century painter, Hogarth, seem modern because of their wit and satire.**

- A) Hogarth gives an authentic picture of 18th century life which appeals to modern times.
- B) It is the detail and worldliness of the drawings of Hogarth that give them a modern touch, though they date from the 18th century.
- C) Though the scenes and the costumes in the drawings are very 18th century, there is still something modern about Hogarth's drawing.
- D) The appeal of Hogarth lies in the dramatic depiction of everyday life in the 18th century.
- E) There is a contemporary feel for the pictures of 18th-century painter, Hogarth, owing to their humour and satirical content.

Bağlaç indirgemesi var.

**2008 – Sonbahar:**

**64. Actually, I try to keep out of her way because, whenever I do run into her, she pesters me for a loan.**

- A) Whatever you do, don't ever give her a loan or you'll find yourself forced to lend her money every time she asks for it.
- B) Even so, it's best to keep out of her way, if you can, as she takes every available opportunity to get money out of you.
- C) As a matter of fact, I avoid her as much as possible since, if we ever do happen to meet, she's sure to work on me to lend her money.
- D) Even so, I prefer not to risk a meeting with her as I know she will do her best to make me lend her the money.
- E) I'd rather not put myself in a position to be forced to lend her money again.

**65. By all accounts, the operation was a success, but the period of recuperation looks like being a long one.**

- A) So long as the operation is carried out successfully, ~~the period of recuperation that follows will be short~~.
- B) ~~Even if the operation is successful~~, it will be along time before he gets back to normal.
- C) Since the operation was only a partial success, we ~~mustn't expect a speedy recovery~~.
- D) ~~The operation was a huge success~~, so he is expected to be back to normal almost at once.
- E) The operation apparently went off well, but quite some time may be required for him to recover fully.

**66. Everyone seems to be on edge these days, but with the elections so near that is hardly surprising.**

- A) The approaching elections seem to have caused a higher than average amount of friction between people.
- B) As elections are drawing near, we can expect such displays of bad-temper.
- C) The approach of the elections is no excuse for such displays of bad-temper.
- D) Nowadays tempers everywhere are frayed, which, I suppose, is only natural, with Election Day so close.
- E) With elections so close it's essential that everyone makes an effort to stay calm.

**67. If the film focuses on terrorism, it is not likely to attract large audiences.**

- A) Films that focus on terrorism are not as popular as they used to be.
- B) If terrorism is central to the film, it probably won't achieve much popularity.
- C) As the film touches on terrorism we can't expect it to be popular.
- D) Unless there is at least a background of terrorism to the film, it won't be a hit.
- E) If you want the film to be a box-office success, choose any subject but terrorism.

**68. People have usually assumed that this mountain village was abandoned because easier living conditions were available elsewhere.**

- A) The prospect of better living conditions in another place must have tempted the inhabitants to desert this mountain village.
- B) Apparently, people abandoned this mountain village, tempted by the prospect of a better way of life elsewhere.
- C) It must have been hard to make a livelihood in this mountain village, so people opted out and went in search of an easier way of life.
- D) The mountain village was presumably abandoned when people realized that easier conditions were on offer elsewhere.
- E) It has generally been presumed that people deserted this mountain village because there was the prospect

**69. Leonardo da Vinci forged close friendships with a wide variety of people, from humble apprentices to the king of France.**

- A) Leonardo da Vinci had some close friends, who mainly included apprentices and also the king of France.
- B) Among the few people Leonardo da Vinci regarded as his friends were some poor apprentices as well as the king of France.
- C) Leonardo da Vinci was very fond of his friends, who in fact consisted of the French king and some poor apprentices.
- D) Leonardo da Vinci had a wide range of close friends, including poor apprentices and also the king of France.
- E) The king of France and a number of apprentices were the only people who made friends with Leonardo da Vinci.



2009 – İkbahar:

**64. In the 19th century, Afghanistan became a battleground in the rivalry between Britain and Russia for control of Central Asia.**

- A) During the 19th century, the invasion of Afghanistan by Britain and Russia led to serious hostilities in Central Asia.
- B) It was in the 19th century that there emerged hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan, since Central Asia was important for them.
- C) In the 19th century, both Britain and Russia got into a fierce conflict with each other in Afghanistan in order to dominate Central Asia.
- D) Throughout the 19th century, the hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan were essentially for the possession of Central Asia.
- E) In the 19th century, Central Asia was so important for Britain and Russia that they first tried to conquer Afghanistan.

“for control of Central Asia.” Parçasına uygunluk C ve D şıklarında olduğundan diğer şıklar elenir. “battleground” karşılığı sadece “a fierce conflict” ve become karşılığı get into olduğundan doğru yanıt: C

**65. Spanish efforts to recover Gibraltar culminated in a referendum in 1967, in which the residents voted overwhelmingly to retain their link with Britain.**

- A) Although Spain’s aim had always been to annex Gibraltar, it was made clear in a referendum in 1967 that the people preferred British rule.
- B) Spain had always tried hard to reclaim Gibraltar from Britain; however, in a referendum held in 1967, the people of Gibraltar decided by a great majority to stay with Britain.
- C) A referendum in 1967 showed that, despite Spain’s attempts to annex Gibraltar, in fact the people favoured Britain.
- D) Spain’s attempts to reconquer Gibraltar failed in 1967 when the people of Gibraltar held a referendum, and showed their loyalty to Britain.
- E) In a referendum in 1967, the people of Gibraltar rejected Spain’s claim of annexation, and voted in favour of Britain.

**66. A drug may affect several functions, even though it’s targeted at only one.**

- A) While a drug may be used for various functions, it becomes effective only if it is taken for a specific function.
- B) Despite various other uses, a drug usually has a function for a special effect.
- C) The functions expected of a drug are various even if it is used for a specific disease.
- D) However effective a drug may be, its functions have to be several.
- E) A drug is taken for a specific purpose, but it may have a range of other effects.

**67. What is certain is that Azerbaijan’s oil-fired economy has been booming in recent years.**

- A) Although Azerbaijan’s economy is largely dependent on oil, in recent years it has entered a period of recession.
- B) There is no doubt that, over the past few years, Azerbaijan’s economy, which thrives entirely on oil, has been growing fast.
- C) Since Azerbaijan’s economic prosperity is related to oil, there has been some minor improvement lately.
- D) It is only in recent years that, because of its oil, Azerbaijan ~~has experienced~~ some economic progress.
- E) Over the past few years, due to an increase in its oil output, Azerbaijan’s economy has become much stronger.

**68. Although Senegal is neither a large nor a strategically-located country, it has nonetheless played a prominent role in African politics since its independence.**

- A) Senegal is a small African country with no strategic importance; however, ever since it gained independence, it has always been in the forefront of African politics.
- B) As a minor but ~~strategically significant country~~, Senegal has been very active in the politics of Africa since its independence.
- C) Once Senegal, which is a major ~~African country with some strategic importance~~, gained its independence, it began to pay much attention to political developments in Africa at large.
- D) Despite the fact that Senegal has had much importance in African politics since its independence, its ~~strategic position has been of no significance~~.
- E) As an African country, Senegal is ~~so small that it has little strategic importance~~, and its involvement in African politics has not been notable ever since it gained independence.

Cevap: A

**69. While the world has been distracted by Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has come closer to the point where it could build an atomic bomb.**

- A) Contrary to Iraq and Afghanistan, both of which have been the object of international attention, Iran has upgraded its capacity to ~~develop more nuclear arms~~.
- B) Both Iraq and Afghanistan continue to preoccupy the world, which has remained indifferent to Iran's attempts to ~~produce new weapons~~.
- C) In ~~developing nuclear arms~~, Iran pays no attention to international reactions, since the world is wholly concerned with issues in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- D) Because the world's attention has been drawn completely to Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has in the meantime made much progress towards the development of an atomic bomb.
- E) It is true that Iran has made some advances in ~~developing nuclear weapons~~, while the circumstances in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to draw international attention.

**2009 – Sonbahar:**

**66. The eighteenth century witnessed the last phase of Baroque music and had two of the greatest composers of all time: Bach and Handel.**

- A) The eighteenth century was noted for its interest in Baroque music, and ~~at the time~~ both Bach and Handel were the most notable representatives of this music.
- B) It was in the eighteenth century that Baroque music became most popular and that Bach and Handel were recognized as ~~the most famous composers of the time~~.
- C) Bach and Handel were so admired ~~in the eighteenth century~~ that they were regarded as the greatest composers of Baroque music.
- D) Baroque music reached its final stage of development in the eighteenth century, which also produced Bach and Handel, regarded as the greatest composers ever.
- E) The development of Baroque music reached its climax in the eighteenth century when, as the greatest Baroque composers, ~~Bach and Handel created the best of their music~~.

**69. With an economic growth over the past decade of nearly 50 per cent, Ireland enjoys a level of prosperity greater than that of Britain.**

- A) ~~Unlike Britain~~, Ireland has much prosperity since it has done its best over the past decade to achieve an economic growth of 50 per cent.
- B) Ireland's prosperity, which is ~~much higher than that of Britain~~, has led to a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the past decade.
- C) ~~Both Britain~~ and Ireland enjoy a high level of prosperity, which has resulted from a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the last ten years.
- D) Ireland's economic growth over the past decade has been just 50 per cent, and this has led the country to a level of prosperity which is ~~comparable to that of Britain~~.
- E) During the past ten years, Ireland achieved almost 50 per cent economic growth, which has enabled it to become more prosperous than Britain.

**2010 – İikbahar:**

**65. No sooner did Israel declare its independence in May 1948 than its five neighbouring states invaded it.**

- A) As soon as Israel declared its independence in May 1948, it was invaded by the five countries bordering it.
- B) The invasion of Israel by its five neighbours had already been decided before its independence ~~was declared~~ in May 1948.
- C) It was in May 1948 that, following its declaration of independence, Israel faced an invasion by its five neighbours.
- D) When Israel declared its independence in May 1948, its five neighbours ~~decided to invade it~~.
- E) Upon Israel's declaration of independence in May 1948, the five states that bordered it ~~jointly invaded it~~.

No sooner ... than: as soon as

**66. The very term “postcolonial” underlines the fact that colonialism’s legacies have endured in former colonies even after independence.**

- A) As can be understood from the term “postcolonial,” ~~the independence of former colonies has been undermined by the continuation of colonial practices~~.
- B) Although former colonies have gained their independence, it is true that, as the term “postcolonial” itself indicates, they still feel the impact of colonialism.
- C) What is meant by the term “postcolonial” is that former colonies, ~~which are now independent, have failed to preserve their colonial institutions~~.
- D) The fact that former colonies, which have all gained their independence, ~~have got rid of their colonial past is indicated by the term “postcolonial.”~~
- E) Since the independence of former colonies has ~~enabled them to be aware of their colonial past~~, this is best defined by the term “postcolonial.”

**69. The persistent fears in connection with such terrorist groups as al Qaeda have to do with the chemical, biological, and also nuclear weapons that they might use.**

- A) The possibility that terrorist groups such as al Qaeda might resort to chemical, biological and even nuclear weapons gives rise to continuing fears.
- B) ~~The use by al Qaeda and other terrorist groups of such weapons as chemical, biological and also nuclear causes a great deal of widespread fear.~~
- C) ~~It is just possible that al Qaeda and other similar terrorist groups might get hold of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and this is the main reason why they are feared.~~
- D) ~~So long as al Qaeda and other terrorist groups have the opportunity to have access to chemical, biological and also nuclear weapons, there can be no end to the prevailing fears.~~
- E) ~~If terrorist groups, including al Qaeda, come to possess chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, this will certainly give rise to much fear.~~

**2010 – Sonbahar:**

**64. In his famous work The Wealth of Nations, the eighteenth-century Scottish economist Adam Smith spelled out, in more technical and historical detail, the different stages of economic development in the past.**

- A) Adam Smith, an economist of the Scottish origin in the eighteenth century, gave, in his well-known work The Wealth of Nations, a technically and historically detailed account of the various phases through which the economy had developed before his time.
  - B) ~~In The Wealth of Nations, a controversial work written by Adam Smith, who was a Scottish economist in the eighteenth century, a full description was given of how the economic progress had taken place in the past.~~
  - C) ~~The Scottish economist Adam Smith's great work The Wealth of Nations, written in the eighteenth century, is essentially a technical and historical description of the economic development and its changing phases in the past.~~
  - D) ~~Adam Smith, who was an eighteenth-century economist born in Scotland, wrote his celebrated work The Wealth of Nations in order to explain, in technical terms, the historical stages of the economic progress.~~
  - E) ~~In his controversial work The Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith, who was an economist born in Scotland in the eighteenth century, described both technical and historical phases that made up the economic progress in the past.~~
- Cevap: A

**69. Unlike his contemporaries, who favoured quiet urban scenes, the sixteenth-century Dutch painter Bruegel exulted in depicting the ordinary life of the peasantry.**

- A) Although it was Bruegel alone among the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century that was primarily interested in the representation of rural scenes, his contemporaries continued to deal in their works with ~~various aspects of urban life.~~
- B) ~~The Dutch painter Bruegel in the sixteenth century mainly focused on the representation of ordinary scenes from rural life, just as his contemporaries were much interested in depicting urban life.~~
- C) ~~The representation of rural scenes from the life of the peasants was the Dutch painter Bruegel's primary interest, but his contemporaries in the sixteenth century took urban life as their main subject.~~
- D) ~~Urban life with its happy scenes was one of the major interests of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century, but Bruegel differed from them to some extent by his depiction of peasants' hard life.~~
- E) Contrary to the painters of his time, who preferred in the first place to represent peaceful scenes from urban life, the Dutch painter Bruegel, who lived in the sixteenth century, took much joy in the depiction of scenes from the simple life of the peasants.

2011 – İlkbahar:

59. A trait nearly all these teenagers share is a desire to be famous.

- A) All teenagers ~~who want to be famous~~ need to display this trait.
- B) The desire to be famous is a trait that is found in ~~some~~ teenagers.
- C) Many of these teenagers share ~~the same famous trait~~.
- D) ~~One thing about~~ most of these teenagers is that they are all famous.
- E) Most of these teenagers have one thing in common: they want to be famous.

60. Anti-nausea drugs are recommended to prevent the vomiting that sometimes accompanies migraines.

- A) A way to stop the vomiting that may occur when you have a migraine is to use antinausea drugs.
- B) ~~Migraines can sometimes be prevented~~ by taking anti-nausea drugs.
- C) ~~Vomiting is a symptom~~ caused by certain migraine prevention drugs.
- D) If you suffer from vomiting during a migraine, ~~stop taking drugs~~.
- E) Anti-nausea drugs can sometimes cause ~~vomiting if you have a migraine~~.

62. There is a growing body of research that shows that optimism could extend your life.

- A) ~~Showing that you are an optimist~~ could be a good thing to do.
- B) More research could show a ~~connection between optimism and longevity~~.
- C) Being optimistic could be a life-saver if you need one.
- D) Extending the human life-span is somewhat optimistic.
- E) Studies reveal that optimists may actually live longer.

2012 – İlkbahar:

62. Not only the general populace, but also those who work in the field of economics find it difficult to understand the differences and the relationships between theory and practice.

- A) The general population, including those working in the field of economics, ~~can understand the theory~~, but cannot grasp the practice of economics.
- B) Understanding the differences and the relationships between theory and practice in economics ~~is challenging for those who do not specialize in economics~~.
- C) Both the general public and the people working in the area of economics fail to fully comprehend how theory and practice differ from and relate to each other.
- D) Ordinary people have difficulty in understanding the theory and practice of economics ~~but the people working in the field can see them clearly~~.
- E) ~~Specialists understand the differences between theory and practice~~ in the field of economics because they can see how they affect the general populace.

**2012 – Sonbahar:**

**61. The major drawbacks for the Indian economy had mainly been due to the lack of electricity, but these problems are now being solved.**

- A) ~~The problems related to the Indian economy have now been solved thanks to the increased supply of electricity.~~
- B) ~~The development of the Indian economy had focused principally on providing electricity, but this is no longer the case.~~
- C) In the past, it was mainly a shortage of electricity that hindered the Indian economy, but this is now being addressed.
- D) ~~Previously, the Indian economy had suffered because of the high cost of electricity, yet this has been solved.~~
- E) ~~There was a need to improve the Indian economy by reducing its dependence on the provision of electricity, a problem not yet solved.~~

**62. In 2005, the European Council adopted a directive aimed at facilitating the obtaining of a scientific visa, which would encourage foreign researchers into Europe.**

- A) ~~Europe opened up to foreign research in 2005 when a new law was introduced to help people get a visa more quickly.~~
- B) ~~2005 was the year that the European Council obtained a number of scientific visas to allow foreign researchers to work in Europe.~~
- C) ~~Foreign researchers who wanted to come to Europe were finally given visas in 2005 by the European Council.~~
- D) ~~The directive that was passed by the European Council in 2005 allowed scientists to work in Europe without getting a visa.~~
- E) The European Council wanted to attract foreign researchers to Europe, and so in 2005, it made it easier for people to get a scientific visa.

**2013 – İlkbahar:**

**68. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree; instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.**

- A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.
- B) ~~The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.~~
- C) ~~Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.~~
- D) ~~Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.~~
- E) ~~Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.~~

**69. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.**

Plummet	v	'pləmit	dimdik düşmek, çakılmak
Paltry	adj	'pôltrē	değersiz, önemsiz, saçma
Extinction	n	ik'stiNG(k)SHən	sönme, yok olma, nesli tükenme

- A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.
- B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.
- C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.
- D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.
- E) The most expensive fish in the world is the Bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

**70. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.**

Disastrous	adj	di'zastɾəs	feci şekilde, korkunç
Disease	n	dī'zēz	hastalık, maraz (illness, ailment)
Peculiarly			alışılmıŷın dıŷında
Progressively	adv	prə'gresivlē	giderek, git gide artarak, aşamalı olarak, düzenli bir şekilde
stripped of	pv		elinden almak, mahrum bırakmak
Cruel	adj	'krōōel	zalim, acımasız, gaddar
reason	v	'rēzən	muhakeme etmek; (n): muhakeme, neden; gerekçe
emotion	n	i'mōSHən	duygu, his, heyecan

- A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.
- B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.
- C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.
- D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever – Huntington's.
- E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

**71. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.**

<b>Subsequently</b>	<b>adv</b>	<b>'səbsəkʷəntīē</b>	<b>sonradan, sonra, arkadan, daha sonra</b>
---------------------	------------	----------------------	---

- A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.
- B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.
- C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.
- D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.

E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.
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## 9. Diyalogues

**Karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**2006 - İlkbahar:**

72. Reg : **Have you put your house up for sale yet?**

Dave : **Oh, yes. And I've had several offers. The estate agent is urging me to accept the last one.**

Reg : ----

Dave : **I've noticed that. Mine actually wanted me to accept the initial offer, and that was really low.**

A) That's typical. They like to get the sale over as soon as possible.

B) Why is that?

C) And why is that? Are they really offering a very good price?

D) It's not a buyer's market at the moment.

E) Don't let him push you into a sale.

73. Matthew : **I've been looking at this map of the world's oil.**

George : **Yes. I took a look at that, too. What surprised you most?**

Matthew : ----

George : **Yes. I hadn't realized that either.**

A) I don't think anything did.

B) I don't know. But production costs for North Sea Oil are going up.

C) The newly discovered oil reserves in West Africa could have proved useful.

D) Nothing really.

E) The fact that central and South America come second, after the Middle East, for oil reserves.

**2006 – Sonbahar:**

72. Carol : **People appreciate the extraordinary beauty of butterflies, but their colours and shapes might also be functional, mightn't they?**

Paul : **I've really no idea. In what way?**

Carol : ----

Paul : **Really? That's interesting.**

A) ~~This specific chapter~~ is on the evolution of patterns on the wings of butterflies.

B) For instance, the markings that resemble eyes on butterflies may help them startle predators and then escape from them.

C) ~~This has to do with genetics.~~ One should try to learn more about it.

D) ~~This book gives~~ examples of all of this and more.

E) Some dark forms of swallowtail butterflies mimic unrelated inedible species. ~~Is that what you are referring to?~~

74. Meghan: **Did you know that the government will reduce the amount of taxes you have to pay this year if your baby is born on or before December 31st?**

Anna : **Well, mine's due on December 27th.**

Meghan : ----

Anna : **Me too. I could really use a bit of extra money for the baby's things.**

A) Well, I hope it's not born after the deadline.

B) Oh no, ~~you might miss the deadline~~ if it's overdue!

C) ~~How nice to have a baby born~~ around the New Year.

D) What does your daughter think ~~about having a new little brother or sister?~~

E) Well, that's all right, then.

75. James : **Are you planning to attend any of the plays at the Shakespeare festival this year?**

Allie : ----

James : **One critic, Harold Bloom, says that it's because he teaches us more about ourselves than any other writer.**

Allie : **That could be the reason.**

A) I'd like to, but I'm not sure I'll have time. Why do you ask?

B) No, but did you know that he wasn't really respected by the public during his own lifetime? It was only a hundred years later that he was taken seriously.

C) I'm planning to see all of them. In fact, I've already bought a season ticket.

D) Do you know, Shakespeare's really not my favourite thing.

E) Yes, of course. I wonder what it is that makes his plays so popular, year after year.

2007 – İlkbahar: 70.

74. Brian : **What is to be learned from the collapse of the viaduct when the tornado hit it?**

Harry : **Perhaps we should simply admit that we can't as yet build major structures capable of resisting tornadoes.**

Brian : ----

Harry : **I suppose it is. But I believe it's better to be safe than sorry.**

A) After all, it was an unusually violent tornado.

B) Are you sure that we can't?

C) Aren't you overlooking the fact that the anchor-bolt systems had started to corrode?

D) Perhaps we can develop ways of doing so.

E) Isn't that being rather defeatist?

75. Gail : **Pat and Nigel seem set on selling their house here and starting a new life in France.**

Rachel : **Yes, I know. It seems to be quite the fashion now to make a new start.**

Gail : ----

Rachel : **I'm not sure that it does. In fact, I sometimes wonder about making a new start myself.**

A) ~~Have you ever thought~~ of making a fresh start?

B) ~~I couldn't possibly dig up~~ my roots and start again.

C) I imagine that very many people come to regret the move!

D) True. But it must take a lot of courage.

E) ~~I couldn't do it myself~~ but I sometimes envy those who do.

**2007 – Sonbahar: 70.**

John : **Have you seen the recent report released by the American Rivers Administration?**

Allen : **No, not yet. What's your opinion?**

John : ----

Allen : **So it becomes increasingly urgent for the authorities to put into effect far more efficient measures to improve their condition. Don't you think?**

- A) I am sure you know that the American Rivers Administration ~~analyzes and studies the condition~~ of the major rivers in the country.
- B) Most comprehensively prepared. It is very upsetting to know how endangered most of the nation's rivers are.
- C) Indeed, ~~as you have just suggested~~, dams and canals can be harmful to fish and wildlife populations.
- D) ~~As I recall from previous reports~~, coal mining operations fill streams with coal and dirt.
- E) It has always been admitted that the use of rivers as a water supply for domestic and industrial needs causes much depletion.

**2007 – Sonbahar: 72.**

Frank : **To learn a little bit about how to cope with physical allergies, I've done some reading.**

Celia : **Tell me in simple terms what you have learned.**

Frank : ----

Celia : **Sounds very sensible, doesn't it?**

- A) Surely you are aware that photosensitivity, which is an allergy, may also result from concurrent use of certain drugs or substances applied to the skin.
- B) ~~My suggestion~~ is that people who are very sensitive to sunlight should use sunscreens and minimize sun exposure.
- C) ~~As far as I am concerned~~, itching, asthma, or nasal stuffiness are among the most common symptoms of physical allergy.
- D) The common point everyone agrees on is that the best way to deal with any physical allergy is to prevent it by avoiding whatever tends to cause it.
- E) As everybody knows, a physical allergy is a condition in which allergic symptoms develop in response to a physical stimulus.

**2008 – Sonbahar: 71.**

Clare : **What's the matter with you? You're not your usual self!**

Kate : **I know I'm not. This report I'm doing is getting me down.**

Clare : ----

Kate : **No; thank goodness. But the deadline is near.**

- A) So that's the trouble. Is there still much left to be done?
- B) ~~The trouble with you~~ is that you're a perfectionist.
- C) ~~When~~ are you expected to hand it in?
- D) ~~Would you like me to go over it for you?~~
- E) But it was nearly finished last week, ~~wasn't it?~~

**2008 – Sonbahar: 72.**

Fred : **Have you read this article on the economies of the Middle Eastern countries?**

Mike : **No, not yet. Anything interesting in it?**

Fred : ----

Mike : **That's to be expected. After all, Iran is the second-largest producer of oil in OPEC.**

A) Well, Iran's nuclear aims seem to have increased international tension.

B) To my surprise, 50% of Iran's revenue comes from its oil exports.

C) Clearly, the global economy is suffering heavily from the current US economic crisis.

D) Just one point: every day, the world spends around \$5.5 billion at current price levels on crude oil purchases.

E) It seems that China, India, and Japan have become the primary markets for the Middle East's oil and gas.

**2009 – İlkbahar: 71.**

Judy : What do you know about John Stuart Mill?

Tom : As far as I can recall, he was the most committed and influential defender of personal liberty in Victorian Britain in the 19th century.

Judy : - ----

Tom : Indeed, he was. He wrote many essays on women's political rights.

A) Agreed. In his On Liberty, he defended individual freedom in the face of the state and "the tyranny of the majority."

B) I know his On Liberty became one of the defining texts of Western liberalism.

C) He strongly argued that human freedom was essential to social progress.

D) Yet, for me, more importantly, he was a dedicated supporter of suffrage for women.

E) Historically, the Reform Bill of 1867 in Britain marked the high point of British liberalism.

Boşluktan sonraki cümlede kadınların politik hakları konusunda yazılan yazılardan bahsedilmektedir. D şıkkında kadınların oy kullanma hakkını desteklemesinden bahsedilmektedir. Yet, for me: ancak benim için ile cümlenin başlamasına da dikkat edilmelidir.

**2009 – İlkbahar: 73.**

Liz: I am puzzled about why declining birth rates in the West have been accompanied by growing populations of older adults.

Susan: You are right. Actually, it is a very complicated issue, and there is a wide range of reasons for it.

Liz: ----

Susan: I don't know where to start. I think one obvious reason is improved standards of health care.

A) Thank you so much. I'll take your advice and do some research on the subject.

B) Exactly. You can perhaps outline some of them for me.

C) I believe a new type of demographic crisis different from this confronts Western governments.

D) One can definitely see that globalization has a serious impact on the world's population.

E) Especially Asia's population as a whole has increased nearly four times over since 1900.

**2009 – İlkbahar: 75.**

Isabel : **Here is an interesting article on Byzantine learning. Have you seen it?**

Fred : **Let me have a look. No, I haven't, but it does seem interesting.**

Isabel : ----

Fred : **Well, we know from history that, in education, Byzantine schools based their instruction on classical Greek literature.**

- A) In fact, Byzantine achievements in art and architecture have always been admired.
- B) Evidently, Byzantine scholars were very interested in the politics of ancient Greece.
- C) As it has been argued by most historians, religion dominated Byzantine life.
- D) One can point out that inventiveness was highly prized in Byzantine culture.
- E) It gives a full account of the Byzantine interest in classical Greek literature.

**2009 – Sonbahar: 74.**

Malcolm: **I believe a great deal of research needs to be made of Martin Luther King and his ideas.**

Jacob: **I fully agree with you, since he was the preeminent figure in the civil rights movements started by blacks in the United States during the 1960s.**

Malcolm: ----

Jacob: **On the contrary. Fundamentally, he aspired to a fully integrated nation of all the Americans.**

- A) ~~Before King, various civil rights groups in America had started to organize boycotts and demonstrations to condemn racial discrimination against blacks in all walks of life.~~
- B) Unfortunately, his inspiring career as a defender of civil rights in America was ~~tragically ended by assassination in 1968.~~
- C) In fact, ~~civil rights laws passed under President Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1960s did bring American blacks some measure of equality with regard to voting rights.~~
- D) Yes, of course. Yet, he's been accused of seeking complete independence from white society.
- E) As you know, the civil rights movements of the 1960s in America clearly showed the chasm between the egalitarian promises of American democracy and the real inequalities at the core of American social and political life.

**2011 – İlkbahar: 56.**

**Sue** : The latest scientific findings suggest that a huge comet hit North America about 13,000 years ago.

**Paul** : Isn't that around the time when mammoths became extinct?

**Sue** : ----

**Paul** : Sounds like a good explanation to me.

- A) That's right. North America was full of mammoths at that time.
- B) Yes, that probably explains why they no longer exist. The impact must have killed them all.
- C) Yes, so all the mammoths had to leave their natural habitat and move to South America.
- D) No, I think they died out much later than what people think.
- E) Exactly, so it seems that they have finally come up with a reasonable theory.

He impact must have killed them all. Cümlesi B şıkkının doğru olduğunu gösteriyor.

**2011 – İlkbahar: 57.**

**Jack :** I never knew you were an urban explorer. Is that what you were doing at the weekend?

**Sam :** Yes, I've been doing it for about a year now.

**Jack :** ----

**Sam :** I just love the thrill of exploring, especially in the abandoned tunnels under the streets.

- A) It sounds like a thrilling experience. Is it scary?
- B) How long have you been exploring such places?
- C) Is it just something to do at the weekend?
- D) In your opinion, which is the best city to go urban exploring?
- E) So you explore old forgotten places in our cities. Why do you do it?

Verilen yanıtla B, C, D şıkları eşlendirildiğinde doğru olmayakları görülmektedir. A şıkkındaki, Is it scary? Sorusunun yanıtı olduğundan doğru yanıt: E şıkkıdır.

**2012 – Sonbahar: 57.**

**Lecturer:** As the division of labour has become more specialized, it is no longer possible for skills to be passed down within the family.

**Student:** What could be the consequences of such a thing in modern life?

**Lecturer:** For one thing, it has increased the importance of education in all societies to a great extent.

**Student:** ----

**Lecturer:** Absolutely!

- A) Then, you're implying that this should signal the end of centuries of adopting parents' professions.
- B) That explains why some social norms had to be internalized in society along with a number of other rules.
- C) In line with that, individualism gained popularity over collectivism, and self-centrism was promoted by the edia.
- D) But, we should be dealing with the equality of opportunity that the current educational system provides.
- E) As a matter of fact, the distinction between the educated and uneducated is far greater than was thought.

"Lecturer: Absolutely!" denmesi açıklamaya ayrıca verilmiş olan katkıyı takdir etmeye yöneliktir. A şıkkında "Then,..." ile başlayan cümle bir önceki açıklamaya katkı verileceğini belirtmektedir.

## 10. Paragraph

“Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız”

2006 - İkbahar: 76. – 80.

Engineering is akin to writing or painting in that it is a creative endeavor that begins in the mind's eye and proceeds into new frontiers of thought and action, where it does not so much find as make new things. Just as the poet starts with a blank sheet of paper and the artist with a blank canvas, so the engineer today begins with a blank computer screen. Until the outlines of a design are set down, however tentatively, there can be no appeal to science or to critical analysis to judge or test the design. Scientific, rhetorical or aesthetic principles may be called on to inspire, refine and finish a design, but creative things do not come of applying the principles alone (78). Without the sketch of a thing or a diagram of a process, scientific facts and laws are of little use to engineers. Science may be the theater, but engineering is the action on the stage.

76. The writer's main aim in this passage is to ----.

- A) show how many different types of creativity there are
- B) stress the creative and constructive aspects of an engineer's work
- C) compare and contrast the way poets and painters work
- D) show that literary creativity is superior to the painter's creativity
- E) establish the fact that it is the engineers' scientific knowledge that makes him creative

77. We understand from the passage that, for the engineer, scientific laws ----.

- A) only have a role to play after a design has taken some sort of form
- B) are only relevant in details concerning safety
- C) are a constant factor all through the creative process of design
- D) play an important role only when it comes to finalizing certain details
- E) are rarely applicable at any stage in his projects

78. The point is made in the passage that aesthetic principles ----.

- A) have no place in an engineer's design
- B) are central to the very best works of art
- C) and creativity are two very different things
- D) cannot be taught or learnt
- E) can infuse life into an ill-conceived poem

79. It can be inferred from the passage that, once a poet has achieved the basic core of his poem, ----.

- A) the creative process is complete
- B) he tends to lose interest in it
- C) he should wait a while before transcribing it onto a blank sheet of paper
- D) aesthetic principles may help him to intensify and complete it

*“Scientific, rhetorical or aesthetic principles may be called on to inspire, refine and finish a design,”*

- E) he must start to examine it for flaws and then remove them

**80. According to the writer of the passage, each act of creativity ----.**

- A) necessitates the crossing of frontiers and entry into unknown regions  
B) is dependent upon a storehouse of closely related knowledge  
C) arises almost equally out of thought and inspiration and knowledge  
D) has some bearing on other acts of creativity  
E) in one sphere of endeavour has its counterpart in another

Outline	v	'out.lɪn	özetlemek, ana hatlarıyla belirtmek; (n): ana hat, taslak, özet
Endeavor	v	en'devər	çalışmak, gayret etmek, çaba sarf etmek; (n): çaba, gayret, uğraş
Proceed	v	prə'sēd	devam etmek, ilerlemek
Frontier	n	frən'ti(ə)r	sınır, hudut
Canvas	n	'kanvəs	tuval, kanaviçe, çadır bezi
tentatively	adv		deneme olarak
Appeal	v	ə'pēl	müracaat etmek, rica etmek; (n) başvuru, rica, çekicilik, cazibe
rhetorical	adj	rə'tōrikəl	hitabet, söz bilime ait
aesthetic	adj	es'thetik	estetik
Refine	v	ri'fin	arıtmak; inceltmek
Sketch	v	skech	tarif etmek
set down	pv		indirmek, koymak, belirlemek



**2006 - İlkbahar: 81. – 85.**

Just as every teenager thinks he is brighter than his parents, every decade considers itself superior to the one that came before. Over the past few months, we of the 2000 decade have made it quite clear that we are morally heads above those who lived in the 1990s. We've done it first by establishing a reigning cliché for that period. Just as the 1960s are known for student unrest, the 1980s for Reagan, Thatcher and the Yuppies, the 1990s will henceforth be known as the second Gilded Age. They will be known as the age when the real problems in the world were ignored while the illusions of the dotcom types were celebrated. It was the age of effortless abundance, cell phones on every ear, stock markets that only went up and Mercedes sport utility vehicles. Never before had business leaders enjoyed so much prestige, and never before had capitalism had fewer mortal enemies. Bill Gates couldn't be on enough business-magazine covers; tycoons like him felt free to assume the role of global sages, writing books with such weighty titles as "The Road Ahead."

superior	Adj	sə'pi(ə)rēər	daha üstün
establish	V	i'stablish	kurmak, doğruluğunu kanıtlamak, kabul ettirmek (found, set up)
reign	V	rān	saltanat sürmek, hüküm sürmek, egemen olmak
henceforth	Adv	'hens,fōrth	bundan böyle, bundan sonra
illusion	N	i'lōozhən	hayal, hülya, kuruntu
celebrate	V	selə,brāt	kutlamak, anmak
abundance	N	ə'bəndəns	bolluk, bereket, zenginlik, bol
mortal	Adj	'mōrtl	ölümlü, fani
tycoon	N	tī'kōon	zengin işadami, kodoman
sage	N	sāj	bilge, akıllı, ağırbaşı, ada çayı
gilded age			yaldızlı çağ
the road ahead			önümüzdeki yol

**2006 – İlkbahar: 86. – 90.**

BBC4, a comparatively new TV channel, has a character of its own. From the start it aimed to be "a place to think", and it was always designed as something "that the commercial market would never do", says Roly Keating, its controller and formerly head of arts at the BBC (88). Its first week's schedule indeed verged on a parody of non-commercial TV, with township opera from South Africa and a performance by a Senegalese singer in a London church hall (90). A top-rated show will typically draw some 50,000 viewers – almost negligible in television terms (86). Yet that narrow appeal makes BBC4 a model of what a publicly financed broadcaster ought to do (86). It has roamed into territory where its ratings-driven sister channel (87), BBC1, seldom dares to tread. Despite a tiny 35m budget, it boasts an intelligent prime-time talk show and a world news programme so internationally minded that its London provenance is barely visible. BBC4 may wear its gravity a little too heavily at times, but it supplies a variety and thoughtfulness unavailable on prime time BBC1. The more the other BBC channels chase the ratings, and the more that BBC4 refuses to be dictated to by them, the more the channel looks like a model for what BBC television could look like.

**86. It is clear from the passage that, since BBC4 is publicly financed, it ----.**

- A) has to give viewers the kind of programmes they want  
 B) has a large budget with which to work  
 C) is under no pressure to attract large numbers of viewers  
 D) is under an obligation to offer a great variety of programme  
 E) is often severely criticized for the subjectivity of its news programmes

**87. In the passage, BBC1 is described as being "ratings-driven"; this means ----.**

- A) it is obliged to put on popular programmes  
 B) its appeal is a very narrow one  
 C) it sees BBC4 as its greatest rival  
 D) it feels very secure and can take risks  
 E) it never experiments or tries out a new type of programme

**88. Before he took over the running of BBC4, Roly Keating ----.**

- A) was involved in commercial TV enterprises  
 B) was criticized because his programmes were too intellectual and too serious  
 C) was a severe critic of the BBC1 channel  
 D) had taken a firm stand against the trend to let ratings dictate programming  
 E) was arts director at the BBC

**89. According to the passage, the programmes BBC4 has to offer ----.**

- A) rarely come up to expectations  
 B) are varied, unusual and thought-provoking  
 C) are mostly news programmes and Londonorientated  
 D) are attracting very large numbers of viewers  
 E) constitute a close rival for BBC1 as regards ratings

**90. It is clear that the writer of the passage ----.**

- A) feels BBC4 has not lived up to its aim to be "a place to think"  
 B) regards BBC4's budget of £35m as excessive  
 C) would like to see the BBC1 channel closed down  
 D) is very impressed by the performance of the BBC4 channel  
 E) was full of admiration for BBC4's choice of programme for the first week

comparatively	Adv	kəm'parətivlē	nispeten, orantılı olarak, epeyce
verge	V	verj	sınırında olmak, eşiğinde olmak; (n): kenar, sınır, eşik
roam	V	rōm	dolaşmak, amaçsız gezinmek, gezinmek
provenance	N	'prävənəns	kaynak, köken, menşe
barely	adv	'be(ə)rlē	zar zor, güçlülükle (hardly, scarcely); kısıt kıtına
chase	V	chās	kovalamak, takip etmek, peşinde olmak
dare	V	de(ə)r	cesaret etmek, kalkışmak, riske girmek, meydan okumak
tread	V	tred	yürümek, basmak, dans figürü yapmak

**2006 – İlkbahar: 91. – 95.**

The natives of the Lewis Island know wind – sometimes too well. Every winter the Atlantic gales come blasting across the northern tip of Scotland’s Outer Hebrides. The wind hardly slows down even after striking land; in the island’s marshy interior, gusts regularly exceed 160kph. Everyone stays indoors but the sheep. Tourists arrive in summer, lured by mild temperatures and unspoiled countryside; even so, there’s rarely a calm day. “The weather here is changeable”, says Nigel Scott, spokesman for the local government. “But the wind is constant”. The brutal climate could finally be Lewis’s salvation. The place has been growing poorer and more desolate for generations, as young people seek sunnier prospects elsewhere. But now the energy industry has discovered the storm-swept island. The multinationals AMEC and British Energy are talking about plans to erect some 300 outside wind turbines across a few thousand hectares of moorland. If the 500 million-pound project goes through, the array will be Europe’s largest wind farm, capable of churning out roughly 1 per cent of Britain’s total electrical needs – and generating some badly needed jobs and cash for the people of Lewis.

**2006 – İlkbahar: 96. – 100.**

In this century, the wealth and success of nations will depend like never before on the ability to produce and use knowledge. Universities have long been instrumental in generating knowledge and ideas. But in an increasingly globalized world, and in the face of rapid scientific change (97), they will need to think about a set of new challenges (98) and how best to prepare their students for the coming decades(96). Universities will need to teach a new kind of literacy, in which global awareness will play an important role. They also need to deal with the dilemmas posed by the accelerating pace of change brought on by scientific and technological advances. We are on the brink of once-in-human-history progress in combating disease through the application of modern science. Doctors will have at their disposal blood tests that will tell you with substantial predictive power how long you will live and from what diseases you are likely to suffer. The Internet and the application of information technology may well represent the most profound change in the way knowledge is disseminated since the printing press. We are close to understanding the first second of the history of the cosmos.

**96. According to the passage, universities are under an obligation to ensure that their students ----.**

- A) have the chance to work alongside foreign students
- B) are equipped to deal with the changing conditions of the coming decades
- C) are introduced to international perspectives in every area of study
- D) are taught not specific facts as much as broad ways of thinking
- E) all have a good grounding in science and technology

**97. One point that is given considerable emphasis in the passage is ----.**

- A) the need of all students to get acquainted with foreign cultures and global issues
- B) that the universities have a commitment to the pursuit of truth for its own sake
- C) that the universities are in a position to further greater global integration
- D) the incredible speed with which knowledge is increasing
- E) that universities must stick to the values that have made them successful in the past

**98. It is clear from the passage that science and the application of science ----.**

- A) will not help to further global awareness
- B) is largely confined within the universities
- C) has grown so complex that it is beyond the understanding of all but a very few
- D) cannot go on advancing at this rate

E) is opening up startling new possibilities

*"In this century, the wealth and success of nations will depend like never before on the ability to produce and use knowledge"*

**99. The writer of the passage seems convinced that the current rapid developments in science and technology ----.**

- A) will be accompanied by new problems
- B) cannot go on much longer
- C) will bring more harm than good
- D) are largely concentrated in the field of medicine
- E) are beyond the grasp of most people in most countries

**100. The phrase, "once-in-human-history progress" is saying ----.**

- A) we cannot expect or, indeed, hope for such progress ever to happen again
- B) this is only the first of many spurts of progress
- C) this is the first instance of a widespread application of science
- D) there has never been such progress ever before and there may not be again
- E) this is the highest possible peak of progress

pace	v	'pā, sē	adımlamak, hızını ayarlamak; (n): adım, hız, yürüyüş
combat	v	/kambet/	çarpışmak, dövüşmek, mücadele etmek, savaş açmak
disease	n	di'zēz	hastalık, maraz (illness, ailment)
disposal	adj	dis'pōzəl	yok etme, ortadan kaldırma, satış, kullanım
substantial	adj	səb'stanchəl	çok önemli, önemli ölçüde
profound	adj	prō-,prə'found	tam, eksiksiz, derin; bilgili; etkileyici
disseminate	v	di'semə.nāt	yaymak (bilgi, fikir vb) , dağıtmak
pose	v	pōz	ortaya çıkarmak, pozvermek
equip	v	i'kwip	donatmak, (equipment: donanım,teçhizat)
incredible	adj	in'kredəbəl	inanılmaz (unbelievable)
confine	v	kānfeyın	hapsetmek, sınırlamak, tutmak

**2006 – Sonbahar: 76. – 80.**

Unlike the older forms of occultism, such as magic and astrology, organized occultism (79) is a modern phenomenon. Few of the various organized occult movements have existed for more than 150 years; some were formed as a belated countermovement to the Enlightenment, when people began to follow rational schools of thought (77). Today's occult views are based on the idea that there are events within nature, as well as within one's spiritual life, which seem mysterious and cannot be explained by science (78). Examples include extrasensory perceptions such as telepathy and telekinesis, and haunted places or people. Believers maintain that these phenomena stem from unknown powers that can often be accessed only by some people with special abilities (76).

**76. We understand from the passage that adherents of occultism claim that certain people ----.**

- A) have extraordinary talents that allow them to have contact with the unknown
- B) practise magic and explain events by means of astrological signs
- C) were the pioneers of the anti-Enlightenment movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
- D) can tell us what places are haunted and why
- E) can teach others what extrasensory perceptions are

**77. According to the passage, some of the organized occult movements in the past came into being ---.**

- A) as a result of various magical and astrological practices
- B) since people in the past were seriously concerned about their extrasensory perceptions
- C) because the public was not satisfied with scientific explanations of events in nature
- D) due to the assumption that many phenomena in nature were related to man's spiritual life
- E) in reaction to the rational thinking style that characterized the Enlightenment

**78. As we learn from the passage, occult practices in our time ----.**

- A) are particularly widespread among people who follow rational schools of thought
- B) have mostly focused on the mysteries of telepathy and telekinesis
- C) essentially stem from the occult movements of the past
- D) are concerned with phenomena which are thought to be scientifically inexplicable
- E) seem to benefit from science in explaining natural phenomena

**79. It is implied in the passage that magic and astrology ----.**

- A) have failed as occult practices in explaining extrasensory perceptions
- B) are forms of occultism which can be traced back into the past
- C) lost their significance with the rise of rationalism during the Enlightenment
- D) did not exist as occult practices prior to the Enlightenment
- E) have always been used in order to communicate with unknown powers

**80. It is obvious from the passage that occultism ----.**

- A) contributes enormously to a more comprehensive understanding of nature
- B) has gained far more popularity in modern times than in the past
- C) is an unscientific practice that doesn't rely on rationality
- D) can fully explain the spiritual side of humanity
- E) derives a great deal from magic and astrology

**2006 – Sonbahar: 81. – 85.**

The assumption that a person's attitudes determine his or her behaviour is deeply ingrained in Western thinking, and in many instances the assumption holds. However, research has shown that the relationship between attitudes and behaviour is complex. A classic study conducted during the 1930s was the first to question the link. A white professor travelled across the US with a young Chinese couple. At that time, there was quite strong prejudice against Asians, and there were no laws against racial discrimination. The three travellers stopped at over 200 hotels, motels and restaurants, and were served at all the restaurants and all but one of the hotels and motels without problem. Later, a letter was sent to all of the establishments visited, asking them whether or not they would accept a Chinese couple as guests. Of the 128 replies received, 92 per cent said they would not. In other words, these proprietors expressed attitudes that were much more prejudiced than their behaviour.

**81. One understands from the passage that the link between attitudes and behaviour ----.**

- A) had already been established before the 1930s
- B) has always been a major topic of psychological research
- C) has aroused a great deal of controversy in the US
- D) is an area which has been neglected and, indeed, deserves fresh study
- E) is not so definite as has been generally assumed

**82. As one concludes from the passage, racial discrimination ----.**

- A) is the way whereby the relationship between attitudes and behaviour can best be assessed
- B) has always been a major issue in the US and cannot be eradicated
- C) was a problem of the 1930s in the US, but has now disappeared altogether
- D) in the US and the rest of the world can be fought most effectively through legislation
- E) was not practised by a great majority of the proprietors visited by the professor and his Chinese companions

**83. It is pointed out in the passage that, during their travels, the professor and the Chinese couple ----.**

- A) ~~were often harassed by the proprietors~~
- B) were doing research to find out whether ~~a person's behaviour affects~~ his or her attitudes
- C) encountered discriminatory behaviour only on one occasion
- D) ~~were not upset at all by the proprietors' racist attitudes~~
- E) ~~were extremely surprised by the proprietors' prejudice against them~~

**84. The point has been made in the passage that the American people ----.**

- A) have always been remarkably hospitable to Asians visiting America
- B) in the 1930s really did dislike Asians
- C) have waged war against racial discrimination since the 1930s
- D) and the Asians have always discriminated against each other
- E) always do their best to provide comfort for their guests, no matter what their racial background

**85. It is clear from the passage that the replies the professor received from the proprietors to whom he sent letters ----.**

- A) revealed a strong attitude of racial discrimination against the Chinese
- B) could not be regarded as an indication of prevalent racism in the US
- C) were not concerned with the interrelationship between one's attitudes and behaviour
- D) were confined only to a very small part of the US
- E) clearly showed why one's attitudes determine one's behaviour

assumption	<i>n</i>	<i>ə'səm(p)SHən</i>	<i>farz etme, takınma, üstüne alınma</i>
prejudice	<i>v</i>	<i>'prejədəs</i>	<i>zarara uğramak; (n): önyargı (bias); peşin hüküm , zarar</i>
discrimination	<i>n</i>	<i>dis.krimə'nāSHən</i>	<i>ayrımcılık, ayırt etme</i>
proprietor	<i>n</i>	<i>p(r)ə'prīətər</i>	<i>mal sahibi, mülk sahibi</i>
ingrain	<i>v</i>		<i>kökletmek</i>
conduct	<i>v</i>	<i>kindakt</i>	<i>idare etmek, yönetmek, yönlendirmek; iletmek, geçirmek; (n): davranış (behaviour); hareket; yönetim, idare, gidiş</i>
arouse	<i>v</i>	<i>ə'rouz</i>	<i>uyandırmak, canlandırmak, harekete geçirmek</i>
controversy	<i>n</i>	<i>'käntrə,vərsē</i>	<i>tartışma, ihtilaf, anlaşmazlık, çekişme</i>
deserve	<i>v</i>	<i>də'zərv</i>	<i>hak etmek, layık olmak</i>
fight	<i>iv</i>	<i>Fīt</i>	<i>dövüşmek, savaşmak, mücadele etmek; (fought, fought)</i>
eradicate	<i>v</i>	<i>i'radī,kāt</i>	<i>yok etmek, kökünü kazımak</i>
assess	<i>v</i>	<i>ə'ses</i>	<i>değerlendirmek (evaluate)</i>
harass	<i>v</i>	<i>'harəs</i>	<i>saldırmak, taciz etmek</i>

#### 2006 – Sonbahar: 86. – 90.

When you stay as a guest in someone's house, you give up your anonymity. This becomes quite a challenge if you are the kind of person who cherishes independence. However, when you and your host are on the same wavelength, you can have a trip more special than money can buy. Some years ago when I went to Auckland, New Zealand, for the first time, my hosts were a couple, about my age, whom I had met while travelling in Europe. They had a full programme lined up for me. They drove me around and showed me their favourite hot springs and also the beach where a popular TV series had once been filmed. At mealtimes, they introduced me to their favourite restaurants, where I sampled cheeses from south New Zealand that don't get exported, and fruits grown locally. Normally such a tight schedule would make me nervous, but I found myself happily relinquishing control to my hosts, who truly understood the pleasures of their native country and enjoyed sharing them. I couldn't have encountered this New Zealand on my own.

cherish	<i>v</i>	<i>'CheriSH</i>	<i>beslemek, yaşatmak, bağına basmak, değer vermek</i>
line up	<i>pv</i>		<i>sıralanmak, sıraya girmek, düzenlemek</i>
mealtime	<i>n</i>	<i>'mēl,tīm</i>	<i>yemek zamanı</i>
tight	<i>adj</i>	<i>Tīt</i>	<i>sıkı, dar, sızdırmaz, başa baş</i>
relinquish	<i>v</i>	<i>ri'liNGkwiSH</i>	<i>vaz geçmek, bırakmak, feragat etmek</i>

**2006 – Sonbahar: 91. – 95.**

In Finland now, everything is all right. Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions any European country has seen, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Finns feel very content. Their small country of a population of 5 million is the first in the World Economic Forum's list of the world's most competitive countries, and the second in its business-competitiveness index. It is also the first in the OECD's world ranking of educational performance and has the second-highest share of research-and-development spending in the European Union. Moreover, the country is reversing its demographic decline and, hence, its fertility rate is one of the highest in Europe. Perhaps best of all the Finns are facing globalization without paranoia. There is one of the few European countries to have succeeded in businesses in which international prices are falling because of global competition and technological change. In most of Europe public opinion and even business élites seem gloomily resigned to being overwhelmed by India and China. Finland suggests that this fate is not inevitable.

**91. We learn from the passage that, in addition to Finland's recent economic success, ----.**

- A) it is also a popular tourist destination
- B) it is resigned to being overwhelmed by India
- C) it also ranks very high in education
- D) it remains in a deep recession
- E) its businesses are not globally competitive

**92. It is clear from the passage that Finland's previously weak economy ----.**

- A) was caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union
- B) had no effect on the country's standing in the World Economic Forum
- C) caused the country to spend more on research and development
- D) improved dramatically fifteen years ago
- E) became stronger after it began to reverse its demographic decline

**93. We understand from the passage that Finland's population ----.**

- A) resents outside interference in its economy
- B) is becoming one of the highest in Europe
- C) is an extremely competitive one when it comes to internal trade
- D) is now increasing due to a higher birth rate
- E) is not well-educated by European standards

**94. We see from the passage that Finland's economy ----.**

- A) is by far the strongest in the world
- B) remains unaffected by technological change
- C) is still undergoing the effects of the fall of the Soviet Union
- D) has had a direct effect on its fertility rate
- E) hasn't always been stable

**95. According to the passage, one indicator of Finland's economic success is its ----.**

- A) experience with recession
- B) high ranking within the World Economic Forum
- C) paranoia regarding globalization
- D) small population
- E) public opinion regarding China



Recession	<i>n</i>	<i>ri'seSHən</i>	<i>gerileme, durgunluk, azalma</i>
Content	<i>v</i>	<i>'kän,tent</i>	<i>memnun etmek, hoşnut etmek, tatmin etmek; (n): içerik, kapsam, olumlu oy miktarı, memnuniyet</i>
Competitive	<i>n</i>	<i>kəm'petətiv</i>	<i>yarışmacı, rekabet</i>
Additionally	<i>adv</i>	<i>ə'diSHənl-ē</i>	<i>ayrıca, bunun yanı sıra, buna ilaveten (furthermore, moreover)</i>
Reverse	<i>adj</i>	<i>ri'vərs</i>	<i>ters, zıt, aksi, geri</i>
Fertility	<i>n</i>	<i>fər'tilitē</i>	<i>doğurganlık</i>
Gloomy	<i>adj</i>	<i>'glōomē</i>	<i>loş, az ışıklı; karanlık, üzüntülü, mahzun</i>
Overwhelm	<i>v</i>	<i>övr'(h)welm</i>	<i>yenmek, ezmek, boğmak</i>
<b>confine to</b>	<b><i>Pv</i></b>		<b><i>sınırlamak, bir yere mahkum etmek; hapse atmak (imprison)</i></b>
Merge	<i>V</i>	<i>mərj</i>	<i>birleşmek, bir araya gelmek</i>
Overlook	<i>V</i>	<i>'övrloo̅k</i>	<i>göz ardı etmek, görmezden gelmek (ignore); --- e bakmak</i>
Frustration	<i>N</i>	<i>frə'strāSHən</i>	<i>hüsran, düş kırıklığı</i>

**2006 – Sonbahar: 96. – 100.**

Until the giant American energy company Enron collapsed, and its director Kenneth Lay was imprisoned, his life had been a model of the American dream of rising from rags to riches on the strength of merit and hard work. His beginnings were socially and financially very modest. He was born in Tyrone, Missouri, in 1942, as the son of a preacher who was also a part-time salesman. He helped his father make ends meet by cutting grass and delivering papers. His start in the energy industry seemed similarly modest. After obtaining a doctoral degree in economics from the University of Houston, he got his start in the booming Texan oil industry. In 1985 he merged Houston Natural Gas with InterNorth of Nebraska in order to form Enron. As Enron became stronger, Mr Lay turned increasingly to politics and was one of the biggest donors to the Bush-Cheney campaign. After Mr Bush entered the White House, Mr Lay had hopes of a seat in the cabinet, perhaps as energy secretary or even at the Treasury. However, for reasons that remain unclear, Mr Bush overlooked him, so his professional life ended in frustration.

**96. According to the passage, after Mr Bush was elected president of the US, Kenneth Lay ----.**

- A) turned increasingly to politics
- B) became involved in the Texan oil industry
- C) was not offered a cabinet seat
- D) obtained a doctoral degree from the University of Houston
- E) dissolved Enron, the company he had created

**97. It is clear from the passage that the giant American energy company Enron was founded through ----.**

- A) Kenneth Lay's increasing interest in politics
- B) Kenneth Lay's dream of rising from rags to riches
- C) the fact that Kenneth Lay had been imprisoned
- D) Kenneth Lay's modest beginnings as the son of a preacher and part-time salesman
- E) the merging of two companies: Houston Natural Gas and InterNorth

**98. We understand from the passage that, when Kenneth Lay was a child, he ----.**

- A) ~~worked as a part-time salesman together with his father~~
- B) wanted to become a preacher like his father
- C) moved with his family from Tyrone, Missouri, to Houston, Texas
- D) contributed to his family's income by working at part-time jobs
- E) dreamed of becoming an oil tycoon

**99. We can infer from the passage that Kenneth Lay expected Mr Bush to offer him a high position in his administration because Mr Lay ----.**

- A) had contributed a very large amount of money to Mr Bush's presidential campaign
- B) was an important player in the Texan oil industry
- C) was frustrated with his political life
- D) had obtained a high level of education, and was therefore quite knowledgeable
- E) had become very rich through his hard work

**100. We see from the passage that Kenneth Lay's imprisonment was ----.**

- A) the result of his involvement in the Bush-Cheney campaign
- B) a miscarriage of justice
- C) due to a crime he had committed while studying at the University of Houston
- D) carried out despite the fact that he was a good friend of President Bush
- E) implemented at around the same time that Enron, the company he had founded, collapsed

**2007 – İlkbahar: 76. – 80.**

There seems no question but that the clock dial, which has existed in its present form since the seventeenth century and in earlier forms since ancient times, is on its way out. More and more common are the digital clocks that mark off the hours, minutes, and seconds in ever-changing numbers. This certainly appears to be an advance in technology (78). You will no longer have to interpret the meaning of "the big hand on the eleven and the little hand on the five." Your digital clock will tell you at once that it is 4:55. And yet there will be a loss in the conversion of dial to digital, and no one seems to be worrying about it. Actually, when something turns, it can turn in just one of two ways, clockwise or counter-clockwise, and we all know which is which. Clockwise is the normal turning direction of the hands of a clock, and counter-clockwise is the opposite of that. Since we all stare at clocks (dial clocks, that is), we have no trouble following directions or descriptions that include those words. But if dial clocks disappear (76), so will the meaning of those words for anyone who has never stared at anything but digitals.

**76. The author maintains that, when dial clocks go out of use and only digitals are used, ----.**

- A) the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" will cease to carry any meaning
- B) people will continue to use the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" on a regular basis
- C) it will be quite confusing for everyone to tell the time right away
- D) most people will wonder about the meanings of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- E) it will certainly be a major technological change unprecedented in the past

**77. It is pointed out in the passage that the use of the clock dial ----.**

- A) is no longer practical since one is often confused about the meaning of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- B) was most popular in the seventeenth century but has since lost its importance
- C) is still widely used despite the technological progress in the manufacture of digital clocks
- D) has improved enormously since the seventeenth century due to advances in technology
- E) has a very long history though at present it is becoming less and less popular

**78. In the passage, the author admits that digital clocks, compared with dial clocks, ----.**

- A) have a number of drawbacks which make their use rather restricted
- B) can, in the long run, be replaced by technologically new and more efficient clocks
- C) are technologically more advanced and tell time very precisely
- D) do not seem to have much efficiency and easily break down
- E) have ceased to be in widespread use due to some inexplicable technological shortcomings

**79. The author asserts that people ----.**

- A) ~~are not aware of the fact that in antiquity~~ time was completely disregarded
- B) do not seem to be concerned about "the loss" that the replacement of dial clocks by digitals will cause
- C) ~~can also define their position accurately by using digital clocks~~
- D) ~~today have a growing interest in dial clocks~~ and value them very much
- E) ~~have already stopped using the words~~ "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" to indicate directions

**80. As has been pointed out in the passage, the word "clockwise" ----.**

- A) first came into use in the seventeenth century
- B) is used only in conjunction with the word "counter-clockwise"
- C) can also be used with reference to a digital clock
- D) signifies the direction in which the hands of a dial clock move
- E) has no meaning unless it is used with reference to a dial clock

Stare	V	ste(ə)r	dik dik bakmak, boşluğa bakmak
mark off	Pv		sınırlarını çizmek
Interpret	V	in'tərprīt	yorumlamak, değerlendirmek

**2007 – İlkbahar: 81. – 85.**

When Mozambique and South Africa ended their internal conflicts in the early 1990s, they enacted widescale amnesties, and in both countries the rule of law quickly improved. In each of them, political leaders opted to move past the violence and injustices of the past and to focus on the tasks of social and political reconstruction. As part of that reconstruction, each country became a multiparty democracy in which the accountability of leaders and other key norms of the rule of law could finally take root. The restoration of public security, meanwhile, allowed the provision of basic services. And though their criminal-justice systems remained woefully underfunded, both were finally able to start providing citizens with basic protections. While the legal, social and political improvements in South Africa between 1994 and 2004 were impressive, in poorer Mozambique, the improvement was smaller but still marked.

Enact	V	en'akt	sahnelemek; yasa çıkarmak
Amnesty	N	'amnistē	af
Improve	V	im'prōov	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
Opt	V	äpt	yeğlemek, karar kılmak, tercih etmek
Injustice	N	in'jəstis	eşitsizlik, adaletsizlik (inequality, unfairness)
Meanwhile	Adv	'mēn,(h)wīl	bu arada, aklıma gelmişken
Provision	N	provision	temin, tedvir; hüküm, koşul
Remain	V	ri'mān	kalmak; (n): kalıntı
Woeful	Adj	'wōfəl	dertli, kederli, acıklı, üzücü
Impressive	Adj	im'presiv	etkileyici, büyüleyici

**2007 – İlkbahar: 86. – 90.**

No human dream is more universal than the longing for a paradise on earth, a place free of the ravages of time and disease, where the best in nature flourishes while the worst is forbidden to enter. By definition, such magical lands can't be near at hand; they must be remote and inaccessible – destinations to be reached by pilgrimage or a heroic journey (87). Ancient Tibetan Buddhist texts spoke of just such a kingdom, where wise kings, blessed with long life spans, await the day when they will take power over the world, ushering in a golden age of peace and justice. This mythical kingdom was called “Shambala,” and its location was believed to be a valley in northern India. Said to be enclosed by a double ring of snow-capped mountains, this fabled valley of Shambala resembled a “mandala,” which is Buddhism’s circular symbol of the unity of all creation. Known only to a few European enthusiasts of Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the myth of Shambala was popularized in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the famous Russian mystic, Madame Blavatsky, who claimed she received telepathic messages from the mystic valley.

**86. It is clear from the passage that the myth of Shambala ----.**

- A) was originally introduced by those Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century who were interested in Buddhism and carried out extensive studies in India
- B) began to be so popular in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that, with Madame Blavatsky, it turned into a mystical kind of religion
- C) had obviously been very popular throughout Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries before it was discovered by the Europeans
- D) had originally been an Indian myth and was later adopted by Tibetan Buddhists into their own culture
- E) came to be known widely in Europe only in the last century, thanks to Madame Blavatsky

**87. The author claims that a great many people ----.**

- A) yearn for a distant land of absolute health, happiness and goodness
- B) ~~imagine India as a land of plenty~~, where people lead a most prosperous and peaceful life
- C) ~~go on long pilgrimages to very remote places such as Tibet~~, where the most popular religion is Buddhism
- D) have a mystical view of life which enables them to cope with the ravages of time and disease
- E) have a strong desire to make a pilgrimage to the mythical valley of Shambala in order to recover from their sorrows and sufferings

**88. According to the passage, ancient Tibetan Buddhists ----.**

- A) preferred to live in places which were very remote and not easily accessible for common people
- B) had a very strong longing for a world in which Buddhist values and ideas were shared by all human beings
- C) were most gifted writers who idealized life on earth and, in their writings, encouraged people to strive for peace and justice
- D) often made long pilgrimages and journeys to the valley of Shambala in India in order to have a mystical experience
- E) believed that a time would come when, under the rule of wise kings, peace and justice would prevail in the world

**89. As one understands from the passage, the Russian mystic Madame Blavatsky ----.**

- A) was clearly one of the few Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century who were seriously concerned with studies related to Asia
- B) developed her telepathic skill through her study of Buddhism and also by making innumerable journeys to the valley of Shambala
- C) constantly dreamed of a paradise on earth and made great efforts to make peace and justice dominant in the world
- D) helped to spread interest in the mythical kingdom of Shambala
- E) believed that a study of Tibetan Buddhist texts was indispensable for the acquisition and exercise of telepathic skills

**90. One learns from the passage that, for Buddhism, ----.**

- A) ~~the wise kings of the valley of Shambala value peace and justice more than any other thing~~
- B) ~~man can never enjoy absolute peace and justice in the world owing to his wickedness~~
- C) ~~the valley of Shambala is a sacred place for pilgrimage and worship~~
- D) ~~a paradise on earth can only be established in the distant future~~
- E) everything created in the universe was part of one whole, which was represented by the symbol of mandala

Long	V	<i>lōNG</i>	<i>özlemek, arzu etmek; (adj): uzun</i>
Bless	V	<i>bles</i>	<i>kutsamak, kutsal saymak, şükretmek</i>
Usher	V	<i>'əSHər</i>	<i>getirmek, götürmek, yer göstermek; mübaşir, teşrifatçı, yer gösterici</i>
Resemble	V	<i>ri'zembəl</i>	<i>benzemek</i>
Creation	N	<i>krē'āSHən</i>	<i>yaradılış, oluşum, eser</i>
Enthusiast	N	<i>en'THōozē,ast</i>	<i>meraklı, hayran, istekli, ateşli taraftar</i>
Sacred	Adj	<i>'sākrīd</i>	<i>kutsal</i>

**2007 – İlkbahar: 91. – 95.**

The late Chinese Prime Minister, Chou-En Lai, upon being asked whether the French Revolution had been a good thing in world history, was reported to have said: "It is still too early to tell." Watching the Western media analyze the recent emergence of China as a major investor in Africa and likely to become a new factor to rival the historical Euro-American ascendancy in African politics, one is even more justified in saying that it is "too soon to tell" what the outcome of the Chinese love affair in Africa will be. Besides China, India is also increasingly mentioned as a new source of large-scale investments in Africa. For the moment, the emergence of the Asian superpowers, themselves once in the sphere of British imperialism, as investors and trading partners in Africa, seems to offer an opportunity of shaking the "marginalisation" into which most African countries have fallen since the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989.

**91. It is clear from the passage that, with the growing economic involvement of China and India in Africa, ----.**

- A) the British economic and political interests in the region can only be maintained through more investments by Britain
- B) the Western superpowers have apparently lost their political influence in the region
- C) this continent has clearly been gaining in importance
- D) the Euro-American collaboration in the region will inevitably come to an end
- E) regional governments have begun to introduce radical measures for the improvement of the economy

**92. According to the passage, it is China, more than India, that ----.**

- A) has historically resisted British imperialism in order to safeguard its own interests in Africa
- B) is in the fore front in Africa as a leading investor and trading partner
- C) was extremely pleased with the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989
- D) has attached much importance to the views of the Western media
- E) has been most influenced in its ideology by the French Revolution

**93. The author points out that, historically, Africa ----.**

- A) has always been on good terms with China, especially since the time of Chou-En Lai
- B) has always played a central role in world politics and economic rivalry
- C) was completely colonized by Britain but, later, came under the Soviet political influence
- D) has always been subject to the European and American political hegemony
- E) has suffered a great deal from British economic exploitation and political hegemony

**94. One understands from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) is not yet sure of the possible consequences of China's economic and political ascendancy in Africa
- B) is much impressed by the widespread political improvement in Africa that has been ushered in by China
- C) displays a hostile attitude towards the Euro-American ascendancy in Africa today
- D) is particularly interested in Chou-En Lai's ideas and policies with regard to Africa
- E) is very biased in his assessment of the Chinese and Indian policies concerning the future of Africa

**95. It is indicated in the passage that, although China and India have become economically and politically most powerful in Asia, ----.**

- A) they have failed to make an impact on African politics
- B) their influence throughout the world is confined to Africa
- C) they were themselves, in fact, colonized and exploited by Britain in the past
- D) they have still to upgrade themselves in order to be able to contribute to the improvement of life in most African countries
- E) their rivalry in Africa has undermined their struggle against the Euro-American alliance

Affair	N	ə'fe(ə)r	olay, mesele, sorun
Ascendancy	N	ə'sendənsē	üstünlük, hüküm sürme, egemenlik, itibar
Outcome	N	'out,kəm	sonuç
Offer	V	'ofər	teklif etmek; (imkan, fırsat vb) sağlamak, sunmak, önermek; (n): öneri, teklif

**2007 – İlkbahar: 96. – 100.**

Editors have two primary functions which sometimes overlap: finding/selecting manuscripts, then polishing them for publication. Acquisitions editors perform the first chore. The approach they adopt depends on several factors. The idea for a college text, for example, usually originates inside the publishing house (97); the acquisition editor's job is then to choose a suitable author to produce the manuscript. In a trade book division, on the other hand, the acquisitions editor may be more passive, carefully reading manuscripts and queries that are mailed in, then recommending the best of these for development as a book. In the former case, the acquisitions editor may be knowledgeable in a given area (economics, perhaps, or one of the sciences) while the second type might be more of a generalist. Copyeditors, who whip the manuscript into shape for the press, must possess a superb background in English (100) and bring to their work high standards of accuracy and thoroughness along with a remarkable attention to detail.

Whip	V	(h)wɪp	kamçı; kamçılama
Thoroughness	N		titizlik, mükemmellik

**96. According to the passage, editors have two primary functions ----.**

- A) one of which is to write publicity announcements about the books which will be published
- B) the most crucial of them to prepare manuscripts for publication
- C) which occasionally merge into each other
- D) both of which are related to the selection of books to be published
- E) which few publishers can fulfil

**97. We learn from the passage that a college text ----.**

- A) usually has its starting point in a lecturer's notes
- B) is always assigned to an author by copyeditors
- C) can only be edited by the original author
- D) is harder to edit than a trade book
- E) often has its origin in an editor's office

**98. It is clear from the passage that, the queries and manuscripts sent to an editor's office ----.**

- A) are meticulously examined with a view to making books
- B) are rarely of any interest to the editorial staff
- C) will almost always result in a publication
- D) seldom receive the attention they deserve
- E) are of vital importance in the search for a suitable writer for a given text

**99. We understand from the passage that an acquisitions editor, working on college texts, will probably ----.**

- A) have far better skills and qualifications than copyeditors
- B) have started his career in one of the branches of the media
- C) have taken courses in marketing and advertising
- D) aim to go on to promote sales
- E) have a specialized knowledge of one or more fields

**100. It is obvious from the passage that the work of a copyeditor ----.**

- A) is one of the easier ones in the publishing business
- B) hardly differs from that of the acquisitions editor
- C) has been constantly underrated
- D) requires an excellent grasp of the English language and the ability to give precise expression
- E) combines specialized knowledge with communication skills and the ability to summarize essential points

**2007 – Sonbahar: 76. – 80.**

Today, the Berlin Crisis of 1961, in which the Soviet Union demanded that Western powers cut their ties with Berlin, may be the most forgotten crisis in the annals of the Cold War. Even most Berliners who lived through the event remember little about it. Yet this crisis over Berlin brought America and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers of the post-World War II period, close to war. In fact, since the very end of World War II, Berlin had been the centrepiece of a struggle between these two superpowers. It was here that World War II ended in 1945 when, following the occupation and defeat of Nazi Germany by the allied armies (77) of the United States, Britain, and France from the west, and the Soviet Union from the east, the city had been captured and divided into the separate zones of East and West Berlin. Soon afterwards Germany had itself split into East and West, and the border between the two had become the dividing line (the so-called “iron curtain”) between Sovietcontrolled Eastern Europe and free, capitalist Western Europe. Thus, situated behind this iron curtain and stuck a hundred miles inside Eastern territory, West Berlin was claimed, protected and supplied by the Western powers. In 1948, Stalin imposed a blockade, cutting West Berlin off from its Western suppliers. The United States responded with an airlift, keeping the zone alive for more than 300 days before Allied access was restored.

77. It is clear from the passage that the fall of Berlin in 1945 to the Allies and the Soviet Union ----.

- A) resulted from the establishment of the so-called “iron curtain” between East and West Germany
- B) was one of a series of political crises, the most serious of which was the one in 1961
- C) followed the division of Germany into East and West
- D) clearly represented the final defeat and collapse of Nazi Germany
- E) completely undermined Nazi Germany’s political and military ambitions to conquer Europe



**2007 – Sonbahar: 81. – 85.**

Narva is a quiet northeastern Estonian town bathed in sea breezes. Though small, with a population of just over 72,000, it occupies a large place in Russian history (82). It was here in 1700 that, by attacking the Swedes, who were then in control of much of the Baltic coast, Russia launched its final campaign in a centuries-long quest to become a European power. The battle ended in defeat for the Russians, but the war did not; by 1721 Russia had conquered the Baltic territories as far southwest as Riga, the capital of present-day Latvia, and had built a new capital, Saint Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland (83). Later in that century, Russia, through a partition agreement with Austria and Prussia, gained control of the rest of the Baltics, and would retain them until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 (84).

**82. As can be understood from the passage, the writer ----.**

- A) points out that Narva is an attractive and wellknown centre for tourism in Estonia
- B) describes the hardships which the Baltic countries endured under the Russians in the eighteenth century
- C) stresses how the Russian expansion in the Baltics in the 1720s was prevented by Austria and Prussia
- D) draws a contrast between the present-day romantic appearance of Narva and its historic significance
- E) compares Riga with Narva and concludes that the Latvian capital is historically more important

**83. As one learns from the passage, it was before 1721 that ----.**

- A) the Russians re-captured Riga from the Swedes and made it the capital of Latvia
- B) Russia reached an agreement with Austria and Prussia for the partition of the whole Baltic region
- C) Russia became a major European power which completely dominated the Baltics
- D) the Swedes and the Russians agreed on their respective control of the Baltic territories
- E) the city of Saint Petersburg was founded by the Russians on the Gulf of Finland

**84. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.**

- A) Russian possession of the Baltic territories lasted until the late twentieth century
- B) Prussian control of the Baltic territories lasted throughout the eighteenth century and after
- C) no European power in the eighteenth century was concerned about the Russian invasion of the Baltics
- D) the Swedes and the Russians were constantly at war with each other for the possession of the Baltics
- E) the Russian conquest of the Baltic territories has always been a controversial issue in Russian history

**2007 – Sonbahar: 86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Set in 1941 in Leningrad, Helen Dunmore's novel The Siege opens with deceptively gentle scenes of Chekhovian melancholy. After the death of her mother, 23-year-old Anna Levin, the protagonist, gives up her artistic studies to look after her 5-year-old brother and her politically suspect father Abraham, who, as a writer, has fallen out of favour with Stalin's cultural police. So she jumps at the chance to make a drawing of the retired actress Marina Petrovna, with whom Anna's father might once have had a romantic relationship. But Anna's worries about art and romance are soon swept away as the Germans besiege her native city. At this point, Dunmore's novel transforms abruptly as well, shifting from a romantic narrative into a study of survival under most extreme hardships. Anna's abundant artistic creativity is put to use providing food and fuel for her helpless family, and her drawing skills are called on to sketch a neighbour's starved baby so that the grieving mother might remember her lost child. Indeed, the novel presents a striking contrast between the gentle display of human emotions and the rude dictates of survival under the most inhuman circumstances.

**2007 – Sonbahar: 91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Following World War II, European countries largely gave up their colonial possessions and, by the 1950s and 1960s, had already begun to receive growing numbers of immigrants from their former colonies. In many instances, these included the descendants of the slaves in the colonies, who had been forced to work. In this respect, Britain is a case in point. Though in small numbers, Africans and Indians had come to Britain long before the tens of thousands who came as colonial immigrants in the 1960s and thereafter. The first Africans who came to Britain were probably soldiers during the Roman possession of that country in antiquity. In modern times, especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, African and Indian princes and scholars visited Britain. Others coming to Britain were in service positions; for instance, in the eighteenth century, black African and Indian young men were fashionable as servants in the homes of the wealthy. Africans and Indians also came to Britain as sailors and traders, and port towns, such as London, Glasgow, Bristol, Cardiff and Liverpool, developed small black populations in the early nineteenth century, some of which persisted into the twentieth century. Relations between these populations and the native white population were varied, historians citing instances both of hostility and solidarity.

**91. It is pointed out in the passage that the black communities living in some British port towns in the early years of the nineteenth century ----.**

- A) were not always treated in a friendly way by the white population
- B) consisted solely of sailors who came mainly from Britain's colonies in Africa
- C) were completely constituted by merchants who were involved in overseas trade with India
- D) were made up of travellers from Africa and India, who visited Britain for various reasons
- E) were essentially formed by colonial immigrants from Africa as well as India

**92. As one finds out from the passage, it would be wrong to maintain that ----.**

- A) many of the immigrants to Britain came from India and the other colonies
- B) Africans arrived in Britain for the first time in the twentieth century
- C) European colonial rule in Africa ended in the post-World War II period
- D) Britain was occupied and ruled by the Romans
- E) the domestic staff of the wealthy in Britain often included Africans and Indians

**93. It is stressed in the passage that Britain ----.**

- A) was the only colonial power in Europe that objected to the practice of slavery
- B) was faced soon after World War II with an enormous influx of immigrants
- C) had already possessed a large community of Africans under Roman rule
- D) began to receive huge numbers of colonial immigrants from the 1960s onwards
- E) always welcomed large numbers of immigrants from its colonies in Africa and elsewhere

**94. As stated in the passage, many of the immigrants that arrived in Europe after World War II ----.**

- A) were actually fleeing from the slave labour invariably practised in the colonies
- B) constituted small minorities that became the target of white native hatred
- C) were the relatives of the former colonial slaves
- D) were interested in service positions and, hence, were mostly employed as servants
- E) were in fact the descendants of the slaves especially in India

**95. It is pointed out in the passage that, in the past, ----.**

- A) Africans and Indians preferred Britain to other European countries for settlement and employment
- B) Britain possessed the largest and most densely populated colonies throughout the world
- C) the European countries rivalled Britain both in trade and in the colonization of Africa
- D) the European colonial powers, including Britain, refused to accept immigrants from their colonies
- E) among the early colonial visitors to Britain were students and members of the native nobility from Africa and India

Possession	<i>n</i>	<i>pə'zeSHən</i>	<i>eşya, malmülk, mülk edinme</i>
Instance	<i>n</i>	<i>'instəns</i>	<i>Örnek</i>
Respect	<i>n</i>	<i>ri'spekt</i>	<i>saygı, hürmet</i>
Persist	<i>v</i>	<i>pər'sist</i>	<i>ısrar etmek, sürüp gitmek</i>
Hostility	<i>n</i>	<i>hə'stilitē</i>	<i>düşmanlık, kin</i>
Solidarity	<i>n</i>	<i>,sälə'de(ə)ritē</i>	<i>dayanışma, birlik, beraberlik</i>
Vary	<i>v</i>	<i>'ve(ə)rē</i>	<i>değiştirmek, değişmek</i>
Cite	<i>v</i>	<i>sīt</i>	<i>örnekleme, adından bahsetmek, değinmek (refer to, mention)</i>

**2007 – Sonbahar: 96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

A couple of months ago NASA asked the scientific community what kinds of research it should conduct when it returns humans to the moon. In doing so, NASA wanted prioritized research objectives for the robotic orbiters and landers that will be used primarily for reconnaissance purposes prior to later explorations by astronauts of the lunar surface. Recommendations made by scientists varied greatly, but they can be summarized. The top priority that scientists have recommended is the development of programmes for lunar data analysis. Next is the exploration of the moon's southpole, which is called "the Aitken basin," an impact scar mostly on the moon's back side. Then comes an instrument network for probing the interior of the moon and this is followed by rock sample returns, scientifically selected landing sites, and analysis of any icy polar deposits.

(İndirgeme: relative clause. Tense: simple past tense, passive. Coordinating Conjunction: but. Adverb: greatly)

Conduct	<i>v</i>	<i>kindakt</i>	<i>idare etmek, yönetmek, yönlendirmek; iletmek, geçirmek; (n): davranış (behaviour); hareket; yönetim, idare, gidiş</i>
Lunar	<i>adj</i>	<i>'lōonər</i>	<i>aya ait</i>
Interior	<i>adj</i>	<i>in'ti(ə)rēər</i>	<i>iç, içteki</i>
Priority	<i>n</i>	<i>prī'ōrētē</i>	<i>öncelik</i>
Reconnaissance	<i>n</i>	<i>ri'känəsəns</i>	<i>keşif (discovery, exploration), araştırma (search, searching, research)</i>

**96. From the research recommendations summarized in the passage, it becomes clear that ----**

- A) there is still a lot that has to be learned about the moon
- B) scientists are extensively familiar with the structure of the moon
- C) the exploration of the lunar surface is not so urgent as understanding the inner structure of the moon
- D) the scientific community does not regard NASA's objectives about the moon as feasible
- E) NASA is determined to make the moon a new base for space exploration

**99. According to the passage, one of the recommendations made by the scientific community concerns ----.**

- F) the scientific specification of the locations where robots or astronauts can land
- G) the problems related to the working of the robots orbiting the moon or landing on the surface
- H) the analysis of the rock samples that will be taken from the Aitken basin
- I) the tasks that will be performed by the astronauts when they explore the moon's south pole
- J) the question of how NASA can benefit from the results obtained from lunar explorations

**2008 – İlkbahar: 76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In many primitive communities there is a taboo on mentioning a man's name except in certain special circumstances (79), because his name is believed to contain within it something of himself, which would be lost and wasted if his name were uttered without first taking special precautions. This belief about words is widespread. Among the more primitive and the uneducated, it is universal. A remarkably matter-of-fact practical application of it occurs even in the present day in the Tibetan prayer-wheel. If, thinks the Tibetan peasant, a prayer uttered once does some good, then the same prayer uttered many times will do more good. Therefore, since he assumes that the efficacy lies in the prayer as an entity in itself, he writes it round the rim of a wheel, and then frugally employs the water of a mountain stream to turn it all day long, instead of wastefully employing his own lungs and lips to say it again and again.

**76. In this passage, the author points out that ----.**

- A) most societies in the world today are still very primitive
- B) in primitive societies, words are often felt to embody the idea they express
- C) the unsophisticated are no less intelligent than the sophisticated
- D) Tibetan peasants should not be regarded as primitive
- E) the Tibetan peasant does not really believe that the prayer-wheel can do any good

**77. As we understand from the passage, an underlying belief behind the Tibetan prayer-wheel is that ----.**

- A) for a prayer to be answered, it must be repeated many times
- B) man can achieve nothing without the help of stronger powers
- C) man is powerless against the forces of evil
- D) human effort can achieve almost anything
- E) the forces of nature must never be opposed

**78. The author uses the example of the Tibetan prayer-wheel to ----.**

- A) show that all religions are fundamentally alike
- B) demonstrate how unrealistic primitive peoples are
- C) illustrate just how powerful words are felt to be in primitive societies
- D) show how inventive primitive peoples are
- E) show how unique the natives of Tibet are

**79. It is clear from the passage that, among primitive societies, it is generally believed that a man's name ----.**

- A) ~~should be constantly repeated~~
- B) ~~has a wholesome effect upon his life~~
- C) will bring ~~calamity~~ to those who use it
- D) should only be spoken under appropriate circumstances
- E) is of little importance as it is ~~so rarely used~~

**80. We can conclude from the passage that the Tibetan peasant ----.**

- A) is not tolerant of the religious beliefs of others
- B) bears no resemblance to other primitive peasants
- C) never calls any member of his family by name
- D) is not deeply religious and does not treat his religion seriously
- E) – though primitive – has a very practical attitude towards life

Mention	v	'menCHən	anmak, bahsetmek, söz etmek
Circumstance	n	'sərkəm, stans	durum, koşul, şart, detay, ayrıntı
Utter	v	'ətər	söylemek, dile getirmek; (adj): kesin, tamam, büsbütün
Precaution	n	pri'kôSHən	önlem, ihtiyat, tedbir
Peasant	adj	pezənt	Köylü
Assume	v	ə'soom	farz etmek, sanmak (conclude); üstlenmek, üzerine almak (take on) (sorumluluk, vebal vb); muhtemelen, galiba, herhalde (presumably, presume, imagine)
Efficacy	n	'efikəsē	etki, tesir, yarar
Frugally	adv		sade, basit, tutumlu bir şekilde
Lung	n	lang	Akciğer
Lip	n	lip	dudak, ağız

**2008 – İlkbahar: 86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Questions of education are frequently discussed as if they bore no relation to the social system in which and for which the education is carried on. This is one of the most common reasons for the unsatisfactoriness of the answers. It is only within a particular social system that a system of education has any meaning. If education today seems to deteriorate, if it seems to become more and more chaotic and meaningless, it is primarily because we have no settled and satisfactory arrangement of society, and because we have both vague and diverse opinions about the kind of society we want (87). Education is a subject which cannot be discussed in a void: our questions raise other questions, social, economic, financial, and political. And the bearings are on more ultimate problems even than these: to know what we want in education, we must know what we want in general, we must derive our theory of education from our philosophy of life (89).

**86. The main point made in the passage is that education, ----.**

- A) should be isolated from financial issues
- B) is becoming more and more meaningless
- C) will improve when the political and economic situation improves
- D) must be related to the social and political background in which it occurs
- E) will naturally evolve in accordance with the process of history

**87. According to the writer, the present-day unsatisfactory and ineffectual state of education -- --.**

- A) can be regarded as a passing phase, and no action need be taken
- B) is a result of the disordered state of society and the fact that society does not know what it wants
- C) offers no real cause for concern
- D) has provoked a great deal of useful discussion about how it relates to the social system
- E) is receiving a great deal of much-needed attention

88. The point is made in the passage that each and every system of education ----.

- A) needs to be tailor-made to fit the specific social system for which it is designed  
 B) ~~will inevitably have shortcomings or faults~~  
 C) ~~should be constantly updated~~  
 D) ~~should be designed on the basis of educational theory, not on the opinions of society at large~~  
 E) ~~has a great deal in common with every other system of education~~

89. In this passage, the author aims to make us think about not only what we want from education, but also about ----.

- A) how harmful is the effect it is having on society  
 B) how far we are prepared to support it  
 C) to what extent we have ourselves benefited from it  
 D) whether it really is deteriorating at a great speed  
 E) what we want from life

90. The attitude of the author towards education is ----.

- A) negative and disinterested  
 B) angry and pessimistic  
 C) critical and constructive  
 D) encouraging and hopeful  
 E) scornful and destructive

relation	<i>n</i>	<i>ri'lāSHən</i>	<i>ilişki</i>
bore	<i>v</i>	<i>bôr</i>	<i>canı sıkılmak, sıkılmak, delmek, delik açmak; (n): sıkıntı, çap</i>
carry on	<i>pv</i>		<i>sürdürmek, devam ettirmek, peşini bırakmamak</i>
deteriorate	<i>v</i>	<i>di'ti(ə)rēə,rāt</i>	<i>kötüleşmek, kötüye gitmek (aggravate, worsen)</i>
meaningless	<i>adj</i>	<i>'mēniNGlis</i>	<i>anlamsız, boş, içeriksiz</i>
satisfactoriness	<i>n</i>		<i>yeterlilik, tatminkarlılık</i>
satisfactory	<i>adj</i>	<i>,satis'fakt(ə)rē</i>	<i>tatmin edici, memnuniyet verici</i>
arrangement	<i>n</i>	<i>ə'rānjmənt</i>	<i>düzenleme, tanzim</i>
vague	<i>adj</i>	<i>vāg</i>	<i>belirsiz, üstü kapalı; net hatırlanamayan şey (X vivid)</i>
void	<i>adj</i>	<i>void</i>	<i>hükümsüz, geçersiz</i>
bear	<i>iv</i>	<i>be(ə)r</i>	<i>taşımak, çekmek, katlanmak; (bore, borne); (n): ayı, kaba adam</i>
ultimately	<i>adv</i>	<i>'əltəmitlē</i>	<i>eninde sonunda, en sonunda, (finally; in the end)</i>
derive	<i>v</i>	<i>di'rīv</i>	<i>elde etmek, türemek</i>

**2008 – İlkbahar: 91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The distinction between “journalism” and “literature” is quite futile, unless we are drawing such a violent contrast as that between Gibbon’s *History* and today’s paper; and such a contrast itself is too violent to have meaning. You cannot, that is, draw any useful distinction between journalism and literature merely on a scale of literary values (91), as a difference between the well-written and the supremely wellwritten: a second-rate novel is not journalism, but it certainly is not literature. The term “journalism” has deteriorated, so let us try to recall it to its more permanent sense. To my thinking, the most accurate as well as most comprehensive definition of the term is to be obtained through considering the type of mind (92), concerned with writing what all would concede to be the best journalism (94). There’s a type of mind, and I have a very close sympathy with it, which can only turn to writing, or only produce its best writing, under the pressure of an immediate occasion; and it is this type of mind which I propose to treat as the journalist’s. The underlying causes may differ: the cause may be an ardent preoccupation with affairs of the day, or it may be (as with myself) laziness requiring an immediate stimulus, or a habit formed by early necessity of earning small sums quickly. It is not so much that the journalist works on different material from that of other writers, as that he works from a different, no less and often more honourable, motive.

**91. In this passage, the writer asserts that ----.**

- A) ~~literature is far more valuable than journalism~~
- B) the difference between literature and journalism bears little relation to literary qualities
- C) ~~he has all the qualities of a journalist~~
- D) ~~the best stimulus for a journalist is the need for money~~
- E) one must be ardently concerned with the events of each day if one wants to be a journalist

**92. The writer prefers to define journalism ----.**

- A) through a close study of violently contrasting examples
- B) ~~while disregarding literary qualities~~
- C) by looking at the type of mind that produces good journalism
- D) after first drawing up a scale of literary values
- E) in a way that will help journalism to recover ~~the respect it formerly enjoyed~~

**93. It is clear from the passage that the writer ----.**

- A) ~~regards journalism as second-rate literature~~
- B) ~~is very critical of the motives of the journalist~~
- C) ~~thinks one can best come to an understanding of journalism by contrasting it with literature~~
- D) ~~is far more interested in literature than in journalism~~
- E) feels great respect for good journalism

**94. The point is made in the passage that the journalist does his best writing when ----.**

- A) events in his own life have stimulated him
- B) there is no pressure upon him
- C) he is closely involved in the affairs of the time
- D) under an obligation to do so
- E) he can choose his own material

**95. According to the passage, what characterizes the work of the journalist is ----.**

- A) not the thing he writes about but why he writes about it
- B) the non-literary style of the writing
- C) the every-day nature of the material he chooses
- D) the desire to stimulate people to action
- E) his obsession for accuracy

distinction	n	dis'tingshən	ayırım, fark, ayırma
futile	adj	fyōōtl	beyhude, nafile, boş yere
violent	adj	'vī(ə)lənt	şiddetli, şiddet içerikli
merely	adv	'ōnlē	yalnızca, sadece ( only, solely , just, purely, exclusively)
supremely	adv		fevkalade, mükemmel biçimde
deteriorate	v	di'ti(ə)rēə,rāt	kötüleşmek, kötüye gitmek (aggravate, worsen)
permanent	adj	'permənənt	kalıcı,sürekli, daimi
comprehensive	adj	kämpri'hensiv	kapsamlı, detaylı, anlayışlı
concede	v	kən'sēd	kabullenmek, ödün vermek
occasion	n	ə'kāzhən	fırsat, durum, hal; özel olay, önemli gün
ardent	adj	'ārdnt	İstekli, ateşli, coşkun, gayretli,
laziness	n	Lāzēnis	tembellik, miskinlik
necessity	n	nə'sesətē	zorunluluk, gereklilik, ihtiyaç
habit	n	'habit	huy, kafa yapısı, alışkanlık,

**2008 – Sonbahar: 76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The major sciences of the Hellenistic Age were astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, and physics. The most renowned of the early Hellenistic astronomers was Aristarchus of Samos (310-230 B.C.), sometimes called the “Hellenistic Copernicus.” His primary accomplishment was his deduction that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun. This view was not accepted by his successors because it conflicted with the teachings of Aristotle and also with the Greek conviction that humanity, and therefore the Earth, must be at the centre of the universe. Later, in the second century A.D., Aristarchus’s fame was overshadowed by that of Ptolemy of Alexandria. Although Ptolemy made few original discoveries, he systematized the works of others. His principal writing, *The Almagest*, based on the view that all heavenly bodies revolve around the Earth, was handed down to medieval Europe as the classic summary of ancient astronomy.

**76. According to the passage, it was Ptolemy of Alexandria who ----.**

- A) adequately summarized in his *Almagest* Aristarchus’s ideas on astronomy
- B) ~~was greatly inspired by Aristarchus’s heliocentric view of the universe~~
- C) fundamentally shaped the European understanding of astronomy for the Middle Ages
- D) ~~first studied and explained in *The Almagest* the movements of all the planets~~
- E) ~~contributed extensively to the development of astronomy as a science~~

**77. One gathers from the passage that, in the Hellenistic Age, ----.**

- A) Aristotle’s writings and the works of other philosophers were edited and published
- B) astronomy was the science which received the most attention
- C) all astronomers held the same views about the Sun and the planets
- D) astronomy was just one of several sciences to be studied seriously
- E) it was commonly accepted that Aristarchus’s ideas had mainly derived from Aristotle



**78. It is clear from the passage that, with his view of the universe, Aristarchus ----.**

- A) opened the way for the study of astronomy as a science
- B) was only repeating the traditional Greek idea
- C) did not differ from other Hellenistic astronomers
- D) had much influence on his contemporaries
- E) made an unprecedented breakthrough in Astronomy

**79. It is pointed out in the passage that the Greeks ----.**

- A) regarded the Earth as the centre of the universe
- B) were extremely influenced by Aristarchus's ideas
- C) were not fully familiar with the teachings of Aristotle
- D) completely ruled out whatever Ptolemy said about the universe
- E) knew how the planets revolved around the Sun

**80. One understands from the passage that Aristarchus's reputation as an astronomer ----.**

- A) can be attributed to Copernicus's study of his work
- B) never lost its significance in the Middle Ages
- C) began to grow only after the second century A.D.
- D) became widespread through Ptolemy's famous work *The Almagest*
- E) has been acknowledged as correct by modern astronomers

**2008 – Sonbahar: 81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The most significant political change in Eastern Europe during the late 1980s was the collapse of communism in East Germany and the unification of East and West Germany. Although long considered the most prosperous of the Soviet satellite countries, East Germany suffered from severe economic stagnation and environmental degradation. Waves of East Germans registered their discontent with worsening conditions by massive illegal emigration to the West. This exodus together with evidence of widespread official corruption led to the resignation of East Germany's long-time, hard-line premier, Erich Honecker. His successor, Egon Krenz, promised reforms, but he was nevertheless faced with continuing protests and continuing mass emigration. In the end, on 4 November 1989, the government, in a move that acknowledged its powerlessness to hold its citizens captive, opened its border with Czechoslovakia. This move effectively freed East Germans to travel to the West. In a matter of days, the Berlin Wall, which had been the embodiment of the Cold War, the Iron Curtain, and the division of East from West, was demolished by groups of ordinary citizens. Jubilant crowds from both sides walked through the gaping holes that now permitted men, women, and children to take the few steps that symbolized the return to freedom and a chance for national unity.

**2008 – Sonbahar: 86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The causes of World War II were rooted in the peace settlement at Versailles in 1919-1920. The peace had created as many problems as it had solved. The senior Allied heads of state yielded to demands that involved annexing German territory and creating new states out of the eastern European empires. In doing so, the peacemakers created fresh bitterness and conflict. The Versailles treaty and its champions, such as US President Woodrow Wilson, proclaimed the principle of self-determination for the peoples of eastern and southern Europe. Yet the new states created by the treaty crossed ethnic boundaries, involved political compromises, and frustrated many of the expectations they had raised. The unsteady new boundaries would be redrawn by force in the 1930s. The Allied powers also kept up the naval blockade against Germany after the end of World War I. This forced the new German government to accept harsh terms that deprived Germany of its political power in Europe. The blockade and its consequences created grievances that made the German people feel angry and completely humiliated.

**86. It is argued in the passage that the Versailles treaty, signed after World War I, ----.**

- A) ~~went into effect soon after the Allied naval blockade against Germany had been lifted~~
- B) ~~did not take into consideration Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination~~
- C) ~~enabled Germany to regain its territories in eastern Europe and become militarily strong again~~
- D) was a total failure, since it ultimately led to World War II
- E) ~~was accepted with great jubilation by the German government and people~~

**87. As pointed out in the passage, the new states in eastern Europe, created in accordance with the Versailles treaty, ----.**

- A) became the source of many problems in Europe and caused much disillusionment
- B) were protected by the Allied powers against a possible German invasion
- C) formed an alliance in order to resist Germany's territorial demands
- D) maintained their independence until the start of World War II
- E) did their best to be on good terms with Germany and so pursued a pro-German policy

**88. According to the passage, in the face of the Allied naval blockade, ----.**

- A) Germany openly refused to reach any political compromise with the Allied powers
- B) the German government gave up its demands for the annexation of the east European countries
- C) the newly-created east European countries soon began to disregard each other's boundaries
- D) the German people strongly opposed Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination
- E) Germany had no other choice but to agree to the severe conditions dictated by the Allies

**89. It is clear from the passage that, contrary to Allied expectations, ----.**

- A) the Germans were able to overcome the grievances caused by the naval blockade
- B) the peace deal made at Versailles brought about new hostilities and conflicts
- C) Germany's political power in Europe became further strengthened by the Versailles treaty
- D) President Wilson was worried about the political future of the new states in eastern Europe
- E) Germany and the new east European states soon realized they had much in common and established good relationships

**90. Clearly, the passage ----.**

- A) is a comprehensive assessment of the impact that the Allied naval blockade of Germany had on the Versailles treaty
- B) is a detailed account of how Germany prepared itself economically and politically for World War II
- C) focuses directly on the problems that faced the new east European states created after World War I
- D) is a detailed study of the European importance and consequences of Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination
- E) summarizes the developments in Europe in the aftermath of the Versailles treaty

**2008 – Sonbahar: 91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The French Revolution transformed the political and diplomatic landscape of Europe suddenly and dramatically. The transformation of industry came more gradually. By the 1830s or 1840s, however, writers and social thinkers in Europe were increasingly aware of unexpected and extraordinary changes in their economic world. They began to speak of an “industrial revolution,” one that seemed to parallel the revolution in politics. The term has stayed with us. The Industrial Revolution spanned the hundred years after 1780. It represented the first breakthrough from an agricultural and overwhelmingly rural economy to one characterized by large-scale manufacturing, more capital-intensive enterprises, and urbanization. It involved new sources of energy and power, faster transportation, mechanization, higher productivity, and new ways of organizing human labour. It triggered social changes with revolutionary consequences for the West and its relationship with the world. Of all these changes, perhaps the most important one was to be seen in energy. Over the space of two or three generations, a society and an economy that had traditionally drawn on water, wind, and wood for most of its energy needs came to depend on steam engines and coal. In other words, the Industrial Revolution brought the beginnings of “the fossil fuel age.”

**91. As one understands from the passage, the term “the Industrial Revolution” ----.**

- A) was only used during the first half of the nineteenth century and has since been replaced by new terms, such as “the fossil fuel age”
- B) was invented after the Industrial Revolution was completed
- C) always signified the process of urbanization in Europe, which was closely linked with the migration of rural people to major cities
- D) was first invented by a group of European social thinkers who recognized that huge changes were occurring in the economic world
- E) essentially referred to the use of steam power in industry, but has today lost its original meaning completely

**92. As pointed out in the passage, compared with the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution ----.**

- A) was so sudden and unexpected that there emerged a desperate need for new sources of energy and more workers
- B) had no impact at all on the social changes which took place in Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries
- C) had so much influence on European politics in the nineteenth century that governments had to revise their development plans
- D) was primarily concerned with social welfare and forced many countries in Europe to introduce new benefits for workers
- E) was a process of industrial, economic, and social transformation in Europe, which covered a hundred years beginning with the late eighteenth century

**93. One learns from the passage that, with the Industrial Revolution, ----.**

- A) a great deal of improvement was made in transportation so that goods could be carried in large quantities all over the world
- B) the usual energy resources, such as wind, water, and wood, began to be used far more efficiently in order to meet growing energy needs
- C) the traditional rural economy was replaced by a capital-based economy of mass production and labour
- D) economic affairs came to dominate politics and diplomatic relations in Europe so much that governments adopted policies for more cooperation with each other
- E) agriculture in Europe was fully modernized and, consequently, much higher productivity was achieved

**94. It is clear from the passage that coal-fired steam power ----.**

- A) had not been used as a primary source of energy before the Industrial Revolution
- B) was only used as a source of energy for industry in the 1830s and 1840s
- C) quickly lost its importance for industry after the advantages of fossil fuels became apparent
- D) was not regarded as a feasible source of energy during the Industrial Revolution
- E) played a minimal role in the transport of goods during the Industrial Revolution

**95. As can be seen clearly, the passage ----.**

- A) explains how the Industrial Revolution transformed the landscape of European politics and relations
- B) gives a detailed account of the ways in which the French Revolution differs from the Industrial Revolution
- C) extensively outlines the role which various sources of energy equally played in the Industrial Revolution
- A) mainly deals with the meaning and the economic and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution
- D) discusses in depth the political and economic causes of both the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution
- E) discusses in depth the political and economic causes of both the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution

**96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Renaissance originated in Italy for several reasons. The most fundamental reason was that Italy in the later Middle Ages was the most advanced urban society in all of Europe. Unlike aristocrats north of the Alps, Italian aristocrats customarily lived in urban centres rather than in rural castles and consequently became fully involved in urban public affairs. Moreover, since the Italian aristocracy built its palaces in the cities, the aristocratic class was less sharply set off from the class of rich merchants than in other European countries. Hence, whereas in France or Germany most aristocrats lived on the income from their lands while rich town dwellers, called bourgeois in French, gained their living from trade, in Italy so many town-dwelling aristocrats engaged in banking or mercantile enterprises, and so many rich mercantile families imitated the manners of the aristocracy that, by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the aristocracy and upper bourgeoisie were becoming virtually indistinguishable.

For instance, the noted Florentine family of the Medici, which had emerged as a family of physicians (as the name suggests), made its fortune in banking and commerce, and rose into the aristocracy in the fifteenth century. Obviously, social mobility as such brought about a great demand for education in the skills of reading and counting necessary to become a successful merchant, but the richest and most prominent families sought above all to find teachers who would impart to their sons the knowledge and skills necessary in politics and public life.

customarily	adv	,kəstə'me(ə)rəlē	alışıldığı gibi, geleneklere göre
affair	n	ə'fe(ə)r	olay, mesele, sorun
income	n	'in,kəm	gelir, kazanç, bütçe
dweller	n	/tɪvelɪr/	oturan, sakin
imitate	v	'imi,tāt	taklit etmek, benzemek
virtually	adv	'vərCHə(wə)lē	hemen hemen, neredeyse (practically, nearly, almost)
indistinguishable	adj	'indis'tiNGgwiSHəbəl	ayirt edilemez, farksız, benzer
note	v	Nōt	not etmek, belirlemek; (n): not, dikkat
prominent	adj	'prāmənənt	önemli, belirgin, önde gelen

**2009 – İlkbahar: 76. – 80.**

The 16th century in England is generally known as the Tudor period, which historically lasted from 1485 to 1603. Among the famous Tudor sovereigns were Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I. In fact, the early years of the Tudor period were marked by significant changes in trade and in the arts of war. Henry VII made commercial treaties with European countries. Economically, England, which had always been a sheep-raising country, was by now manufacturing and exporting significant amounts of cloth. As lands were enclosed to permit grazing on a larger scale, people were driven off the land to the cities, and London grew into a metropolitan market with sophisticated commercial institutions. These changes had an impact on the traditional feudal social order, which also began to decline; also, due to the introduction of cannons and firearms, the feudal system of warfare became obsolete. Yet, it would be a mistake to imagine these changes as sudden and dramatic. In fact, it was a slow and long process whereby England was transformed into a modern state.

**76. According to the passage, it was during the Tudor period that ----.**

- A) England's overseas trade was adversely affected by ongoing wars in Europe
- B) feudalism in England was further strengthened
- C) England's exports to European countries were significantly in decline
- D) sheep-raising was introduced into England, which had large areas of grazing
- E) London was transformed into a major trade Centre

**77. It is pointed out in the passage that the changes that took place in Tudor England ----.**

- A) were fundamentally inspired by the social and economic developments already ~~being witnessed in Europe~~
- B) had far-reaching effects on social and economic life
- C) were mainly confined to social life and ~~improved the efficiency of the feudal social order~~
- D) initially resulted from a ~~revision of the traditional arts~~ of war that had depended on the use of cannons and firearms
- E) greatly reduced all the political and legal powers that English sovereigns ~~had traditionally enjoyed and used~~

**78. One understands from the passage that the Tudor dynasty in England ----.**

- A) was best represented by Henry VIII, who followed ~~a policy of friendship with other countries~~
- B) introduced a number of military reforms in order to ~~build the strongest army in Europe~~
- C) focused its main attention on the improvement of ~~agriculture in the country~~
- D) was represented by powerful sovereigns, who played ~~a leading role in European politics~~
- E) came to power in the late fifteenth century and ruled the country over a century

**79. It is clear from the passage that, due to developments in cloth-making in Tudor England, ----.**

- A) most farming lands were turned into grazing fields for the sheep
- B) English merchants began to look for new markets in order to export more goods
- C) rural people gave up farming and migrated to London in search of employment
- D) the economic prosperity of the people increased enormously
- E) many cities, including London, competed with each other for economic prosperity

**80. On the basis of the passage, one can state that, during the Tudor period, England ----.**

- A) earned large amounts of revenue from its exports
- B) took little interest in the affairs of continental Europe
- C) experienced a long process of social and economic transformation
- D) emerged as a major sheep-raising country in Europe
- E) remained totally indifferent to the economic and political changes in Europe

last	v	Last	sürmek, devam etmek, dayanmak, yetmek; son, önceki, sonunda
mark	v	Märk	işaretleme, damgasını vurma, not verme, mimleme, dikkate alma
sophisticate	adj	'säfisti, kāt	sofistike, çok yönlü, karmaşık, girift
impact	v	/empekt/	etkileme; çarpma; sıkıştırma, pekiştirme; (n): darbe, etki
cannon	v	kanən	topa tutma, bombardıman etme
obsolete	adj	'äbsə 'lēt	modası geçmiş, eskide kalmış

### 2009 – İlkbahar:

In the last third of the 19th century, new technologies transformed the face of manufacturing in Europe, leading to new levels of economic growth and complex realignments among industry, labour and national governments. Like Europe's first industrial revolution, which began in the late 18th century and centred on coal, steam and iron, this "second" industrial revolution relied on innovation in three key areas: steel, electricity, and chemicals. For instance, steel, which was harder, stronger and more malleable than iron, had long been used as a construction material. But until the mid-nineteenth century, producing steel cheaply and in large quantities was impossible. That changed between the 1850s and 1870s, as new and different processes for refining and mass-producing alloy steel revolutionized the metallurgical industry. Although iron did not disappear overnight, it was soon eclipsed by soaring steel production. So, steel began to be used for various purposes. In Britain, for example, shipbuilders made a quick and profitable switch to steel construction, and thus kept their lead in the industry. Germany and the US, however, dominated the rest of the steel industry. By 1901, Germany was producing almost half as much steel as Britain and was able to build a massive national and industrial infrastructure.

realignment	N	'rēə 'līnment	saflaşma
revolution	N	'revə 'lōoSHən	devrim, ihtilal, köklü değişiklik
malleable	Adj	malyəbəl	yumuşak, uysal, dövülebilir
alloy	N	Elōy	alaşım, karışım
eclipse	V	i'klips	tutulmasına neden olmak, gölgede bırakma, ışığını kesme. (n): tutulma, düşüş, geçici başarısızlık, geçici karanlığa bürünme
soar	V	Sôr	uçma, yükselmek, süzülme
profitable	Adj	'präfītəbəl	karlı, kazançlı

**2009 – İlkbahar: 86-90.**

In 1764, there was a serious quarrel over taxation between the British government and its colonies in America. The British government continued to think of the colonists as British subjects. In 1700, there had been only 200.000 colonists, but by 1770 this number rose to 2.5 million. Obviously, such large numbers needed to be dealt with carefully. Some American colonists decided that it was not lawful for the British government to tax them without their agreement. Political opinion in Britain was divided. Some felt that the tax was fair because the money would be used to pay for the defence of the American colonies against French attack. But several important politicians agreed with the colonists that there should be “no taxation without representation”. Hence, in 1773, at the port of Boston, a group of colonists threw a shipload of tea into the sea rather than pay tax on it. The event became known as “the Boston Tea Party”. The British government responded by closing the port. But the colonists then decided to prevent British goods from entering America until the port was opened again. The colonists’ action was regarded as a rebellion, and the British government decided to defeat it by force. Thus, the American War of Independence got underway. The war lasted from 1775 until 1783. The British government had no respect for the colonists’ fighting ability. The result was a disastrous defeat for the British forces. At the end of the war, Britain lost all the American colonies except Canada.

quarrel	V	'kwôrəl	kavga etmek, küsmek
obviously	Adv	'äbvêäslē	belli ki, dođal olarak
representation	N	,repri,zen'täSHən	gösterim
defeat	V	di'fēt	yenmek, bozguna uğratmak (beat)
respect	N	ri'spekt	saygı, hürmet
disastrous	Adj	di'zastərəs	feci şekilde, korkunç

**2009 – İlkbahar: 91-95.**

The Mississippi is one of the world’s great continental rivers, like the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa, or the Volga in Europe. Its waters are gathered from two-thirds of the US and, together with the Missouri, which is its chief western branch, the Mississippi flows some 6.400 kilometres from its northern sources in the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, which makes it one of the world’s longest waterways. The Mississippi has been called the “father of waters”. Through all its lower course, it wanders along, appearing lazy and harmless. But people who know the river are not deceived by its benign appearance, for they have had many bitter struggles with its floods. They have had to learn that nothing is to be gained by fighting against the rages of the mighty stream. To control it, Americans have had to accept some of the river’s own terms and to undertake the patient work of conserving and rebuilding soil, grasslands and forests, far back where the waters begin to gather.

course	N	kôrs	gidişat, ilerleme; akış yönü; öğrenim, kurs; inthecourse of: esnasında
wander	V	'wändər	dolaşmak, gezinmek, kıvrıla kıvrıla gitmek, kaybolup gitmek
deceive	V	di'sēv	kandırmak, kafaya almak (take in)
benign	adj	bi'nīn	iyi huylu, sevecen, iyi kalpli, yararlı
rage	V	Rāj	sinirden kudurmak, şiddetli esmek; (n): öfke, hiddet, kudurma; hırs, tutku;
mighty	adj	'mītē	güçlü, muazzam, kuvvetli
stream	N	strēm	akarsu, dere, sel, nehir; akım, debi; (v): akıp gitmek, sürmek, dalgalanmak
conserve	V	/kansör/	korumak, muhafaza etmek

**2009 – İlkbahar: 96-100.**

The Copernican revolution began over 500 years ago with the realization that the Earth was not the centre of the universe, but we still await its grand finale: the anticipated discovery of life elsewhere. Where else might we find life? The vast scale of the universe makes it virtually certain that there are other Earthlike settings. In our own solar system, Mars's distance from the Sun makes it sufficiently Earth-like; so, especially with increasing evidence for occasional liquid water, many are looking there for the first signs of extraterrestrial life. Recently, however, a new contender has emerged, and surprisingly it is from the cold outer solar system: it is Jupiter's moon Europa. As one of the four satellites of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610, Europa is now believed to have water in a liquid state, even though it is so far from the Sun. Thus, the possibility of liquid water on Europa has opened the door to speculation about life on this satellite of Jupiter.

revolution	<i>N</i>	<i>ˌrevəˈlooʃHən</i>	<i>devrim, ihtifal, köklü deęişiklik</i>
realization	<i>N</i>	<i>ˌrē(ə)ləˈzāʃHən</i>	<i>gerçekleme, gerçekleştirme; anlama, kavrama</i>
anticipate	<i>V</i>	<i>anˈtisəˌpāt</i>	<i>sezmek, tahmin etmek, söylemeden yapmak</i>
occasional	<i>Adj</i>	<i>əˈkāZHənəl</i>	<i>arasıra, nadiren (infrequent)</i>
extraterrestrial	<i>Adj</i>	<i>ˌekstrətəˈrestrēəl</i>	<i>dünya dışı</i>
contender	<i>N</i>	<i>kənˈtendər</i>	<i>yarışmacı, rakip, iddiacı, mücadele eden kimse</i>

**2009 – Sonbahar: 76. – 80.**

A key feature of globalization has been the transformation of the world economy, highlighted by the rapid integration of markets since 1970. In a series of historic changes, the international agreements that had regulated the movement of people, goods, and money since World War II were overturned. To begin with, the postwar economic arrangements sealed by various treaties steadily eroded in the late 1960s, as Western industrial nations faced a double burden of inflation and economic stagnation. A crucial shift in monetary policy occurred in 1971, when the United States abandoned the postwar gold standard and allowed the dollar to range freely. As a result, formal regulations on currencies, international banking, and lending among states faded away. They were replaced with an informal network of arrangements managed autonomously by large private lenders, their political friends in leading Western states, and independent financial agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (79). The economists and administrators who dominated these new networks steered away from the interventionist policies that had shaped postwar planning and recovery. Instead, they relied on a broad range of market-driven models termed “neoliberalism.”

**78. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that the United States' decision in 1971 to give up the postwar gold standard ----.**

- A) greatly undermined the process of globalization in the following decades and has since led the world economy into a serious crisis
- B) has been the primary cause of the chronic inflation and economic stagnation faced by the rest of the world
- C) was essentially inspired by new economic models based on free-market policies and neoliberal practices
- D) was extremely important, since it overturned international currency and banking regulations
- E) was the natural outcome of the wide range of economic arrangements made in the postwar period in the West



**80. It is suggested in the passage that neoliberalism ----.**

- A) signifies the economic policies that have been practised by the West since World War II
- B) is a term that refers to widely different models of the market economy
- C) has always been disregarded by World Bank economists and administrators
- D) is primarily concerned with the free movement of people and goods in the world
- E) has been more dominant in the United States than in any of the other industrial nations

**76. It is indicated in the passage that the economic performance in the postwar period ----.**

- A) totally eliminated the economic stagnation experienced by Western industrial nations
- B) primarily depended on policies formulated by the International Monetary Fund
- C) was mainly based on policies that allowed state intervention
- D) was so good that leading industrial states remained indifferent to neoliberalism
- E) had a positive impact on the development of international banking

**77. As clearly stressed in the passage, the world economy ----.**

- A) underwent a process of radical change after 1970, with markets quickly intergrating
- B) has never recovered from the adverse effects of inflation since World War II
- C) is now fully managed only by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
- D) was affected by globalization for only a relatively short period after 1970
- E) is constantly manipulated by the United States and other leading Western countries

**79. As can be understood from the passage, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank ----.**

- A) have always been regarded with suspicion by industrialized Western nations
- B) develop policies that give priority to state intervention in the management of the economy
- C) have always introduced new formal regulations for currencies and international banking
- D) recruit only those economists who strongly support interventionist economic policies
- E) are financial bodies that are free from any intervention by an outside authority

highlight	V	'hī, līt	vurgulamak; (n): parlak nokta, ilginç olay
overturn	V	'ōvərtərn	devirmek, tepe üstü getirmek, alt üst etmek, alabora olmak
seal	V	sēl	mühürlemek, belirlemek; fok avlamak
steadily	adv	stedelē	sabit bir şekilde, istikrarla (constantly)
erode	V	i'rōd	yıpratmak, aşınmak
burden	N	'bərdn	yük, külfet, sorumluluk
stagnation	N	stag, nāchən	durgunluk, tembellik, cansızlık
fade away	pv		unutulup gitmek, gözden kaybolmak
informal	adj	in'fōrməl	resmi olmayan, formaliteye uygun olmayan
lender	N	'ləndər	ödünç veren, borç veren
dominate	V	'dāmə, nāt	baskın olmak, hakim olmak, idaresi altına almak
steer	V	Sir	yönlendirmek
intervention	N	'intər'venchən	müdahale, arada olma; interventionist: karışan kimse, müdahale eden kimse
rely on	pv		güvenmek, itaat etmek, bel bağlamak
inspire	V	in'spīr	esinlenmek, ilham vermek

**2009 – Sonbahar: 81. – 85.**

During the latter part of 1980, Iraq invaded Iran and hoped to seize its southern oil fields (82). Iran counterattacked. The result was a murderous eightyyear conflict marked by the use of chemical weapons and human waves of young Iranian radicals fighting the Soviet-armed Iraqis. The war ended with Iran's defeat, but not the collapse of its theocratic regime. In the short term, their long defence of Iranian nationalism left the mullahs more entrenched at home, while abroad they used their oil revenues to back grass-roots radicalism in Lebanon and militants elsewhere who engaged in anti-Western terrorism. Over the years, the strongest threats to the Iranian regime ultimately have come from within, from a new generation of young students and workers who have discovered that their prospects for prosperity and democratic rights have not changed much since the days of the shah.

**82. It is clear from the passage that Iraq's invasion of Iran ----.**

- A) led to a war, which, in the end, settled the issue of the southern oil fields
- B) was sheer aggression, motivated by an economic purpose
- C) significantly weakened the authority of the Iranian mullahs
- D) was strongly opposed by the Soviet government of the time
- E) provoked Iranian students and workers into antiregime demonstrations

C, D, E şıkları hemen elenir. Tümünde cümleler ters anlamda verilmiş. "Iraq invaded Iran and hoped to seize its southern oil fields" cümlesinde işgalin amacının ekonomik olduğu görülmektedir. Doğru yanıt (B) şıkkıdır.

invade	v	in'vād	işgal etmek, istila etmek (attack, occupy)
seize	v	sēz	zapt etmek, ele geçirmek, yakalamak; el koymak
counterattack	v	'kountərə.tak	karşı saldırıda bulunmak, kontratak yapmak
murderous	adj	'mərderəs	öldürücü
conflict	n	/kanflit/	çatışma, savaş; anlaşamama, tartışma
defeat	v	di'fēt	yenmek, bozguna uğratmak (beat)
entrench	v	en'trenCH	sağlama almak, siper kazmak, yerleştirmek
engage	v	en'gāj	meşgul olmak
ultimately	adv	'əltəmitlē	eninde sonunda, en sonunda, (finally; in the end)
prospect	v	'präs.pekt	maden aramak; umut etmek; (n): umut, başarı şansı; görüntü
prosperity	n	prā'speritē	refah, bolluk
collapse	v	kə'laps	çökmek; bayılmak

**2009 – Sonbahar: 86. – 90.**

Until the late thirteenth century, European maritime commerce had been divided between a Mediterranean and a North Atlantic world. Starting around 1270, however, Italian merchants began to sail through the Strait of Gibraltar and on to the woolproducing regions of England and the Netherlands. This was the essential first step in the extension of Mediterranean commerce and colonization into the Atlantic Ocean. The second step was the discovery by Genoese sailors, during the fourteenth century, of the Atlantic island chains known as the Canaries and the Azores. Efforts to colonize the Canary Islands and to convert and enslave their inhabitants began almost immediately. But an effective conquest of the Canary Islands did not begin until the fifteenth century, when it was undertaken by Portugal and completed by Spain. The Canaries, in turn, became the base from which further Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa proceeded. They were also the “jumping-off point” from which Christopher Columbus would sail westward across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of reaching Asia.

**86. It is clear from the passage that the European discovery and conquest of the Canary Islands in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ----.**

- A) actually had no commercial and maritime significance, but became the major cause of rivalry between Portugal and Spain
- B) strategically paved the way for further explorations along coastal West Africa and cross the Atlantic Ocean
- C) could have been prevented if the natives had been politically united to resist conversion and colonization
- D) caused so much excitement across Europe that especially Italian merchants were keen to use the islands as their commercial base
- E) had an adverse impact on the Netherlands’ maritime trade with England and other countries in northern Europe

conquest	<i>n</i>	<i>'kän, kwest</i>	<i>fetih, zapt, fethedilen topraklar</i>
inhabitant	<i>n</i>	<i>in'habitnt</i>	<i>oturan, sakin, yerli</i>
proceed	<i>v</i>	<i>prə'sēd</i>	<i>devam etmek, ilerlemek</i>

**2009 – Sonbahar: 91. – 95..**

Like nearly all the peoples of the ancient world, the Romans (92) took slavery for granted. Nothing in Rome's earlier experience had prepared it (93), however, for the huge increase in slave numbers that resulted from its western and eastern conquests. In 146 B.C., fifty-five thousand Carthaginians were enslaved after the destruction of their city; not long before, one hundred and fifty thousand Greek prisoners of war had met the same fate. By the end of the second century B.C., there were a million slaves in Italy alone, making Roman Italy one of the most slave-based economies known to history. The majority of these slaves worked as agricultural labourers on the vast estates of the Roman aristocracy (91). Some of these estates were the result of earlier Roman conquests within Italy itself. But others were constructed by aristocrats buying up the land holdings of thousands of small farmers who found themselves unable to compete with the great estate-owners in producing grain for the market.

**91. It is pointed out in the passage that, in ancient Rome, ----.**

- A) aristocrats always had the right to determine grain prices for the market
- B) most aristocrats preferred small farmers to slaves as labourers on their farms
- C) the production of grain was solely the responsibility of large numbers of small farmers
- D) it was aristocrats that owned huge amounts of farming lands
- E) aristocrats were so hostile to small farmers that they drove them off their lands

**92. It is suggested in the passage that, in their view of slavery, the Romans ----.**

- A) attached a great deal of importance to the military value of slaves
- B) had largely been inspired by the Greeks and some eastern peoples
- C) were not so sophisticated as the other peoples of the ancient world
- D) began to follow a different policy only after they had enslaved the Carthaginians
- E) did not differ much from other ancient peoples

**93. It is implied in the passage that the early Romans ----.**

- A) had no notion of slavery and knew nothing about it
- B) were not interested in farming and, therefore, imported their grain
- C) were so opposed to aristocrats that they protected small farmers against them
- D) had one political goal: to conquer all the other peoples east and west
- E) had always been on friendly terms with all the peoples of the ancient world

grant	v	grant	vermek, bahşetmek; (v): hibe, imtiyaz
slave	v	slāv	köle gibi çalışmak, eşek gibi çalışmak, didinmek
conquest	n	'kän,kwest	fetih, zapt, fethedilen topraklar
destruction	n	di'strəkSHən	imha, tahribat
fatal	adj	'fātī	ölümcül (yara vb), öldürücü, ciddi
fate	n	fāt	kader, kısmet, alın yazısı, akıbet
estate	n	i'stāt	arazi, mülk, emlak
grain	v	grān	öğütmek; (n): tahıl, tane, granül, damar

**2009 – Sonbahar: 96. – 100.**

The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia (Holy Wisdom) in İstanbul, constructed by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century. Evidently, its structural design was something altogether new in the history of architecture (96). The central feature of the design was the application of the dome principle to a building of square shape. The church was designed in the form of a cross, with a magnificent dome over its central square. The main problem for the architects was how to fit the circumference of the dome to the square area it was supposed to cover. The solution was to have four great arches spring from pillars at the four corners of the square. The rim of the dome was then made to rest on the keystones of the arches, with the curved triangular spaces between the arches filled with masonry. The result was an architectural framework of marvellous strength, which at the same time made possible a style of imposing grandeur and delicacy. The dome itself has a diametre of 107 feet and rises to a height of nearly 180 feet from the floor. So many windows are placed around its rim that the dome appears to have no support at all but to be suspended in midair.

**96. As emphasized in the passage, the design of the church of Saint Sophia in İstanbul ensured that ----.**

- A) it would serve as a model for the design of new churches in the future
- B) Emperor Justinian was greatly pleased by its structure and grandeur
- C) the rim of the dome had to have many windows to let sunlight in
- D) the weight of the dome had to be reduced by four great pillars
- E) architecturally its structure was unique and entirely unprecedented

holy	adj	'hōlē	kutsal, mübarek, tanrısal
wisdom	n	'wizdəm	akıl, bilgelik
evidently	adv	evə'dentlē	açık ve şüphe götürmez bir şekilde, delillere dayanarak (obviously)
magnificent	adj	mag'nifəsənt	muhteşem, olağan üstü güzel, görkemli, şahane
circumference	n	sər'kəmf(ə)rəns	çevre, çember, daire çevresi
pillar	n	'pilər	sütun, direk, dikme, payanda, destek
rim	n	rim	jant, çerçeve, kasnak
rest on	pv		dikmek, güvenmek, bel bağlamak
masonry	n	'māsənrē	duvarcılık, masonluk
marvelous	adj	'mārv(ə)ləs	harika, olağanüstü
strength	n	streNG(k)TH	güç, dayanıklılık, kuvvet
impose	v	im'pōz	zorla kabul ettirmek, uygulamaya koymak( vergi), yük olmak
grandeur	n	'gran.dyōor	ihtişam, büyüklük, görkem, azamet
delicacy	n	'delikəsē	incelik, hassaslık, duyarlık

**2010 – İlkbahar: Mycenaean civilization:**

Our knowledge of the Mycenaean civilization in Greece is based primarily upon what archaeologists have been able to discover. Fortunately, they have located and studied the ruins of a number of important Mycenaean sites both in Greece and in Troy, the site of Homer's "Ilium" in Turkey. The material available to archaeologists is very limited, due to the ravages of time, weather, fire, and theft. The materials that have survived include objects such as jewelry, pottery, metal utensils, and various kinds of weapons. In addition, archaeologists have found a large number of clay tablets, inscribed with a language called "Linear B," which they can read. It now becomes clear that the Mycenaean civilization in full bloom far surpassed in complexity and wealth many of the Greek civilizations that followed it. The Mycenaeans were an aggressive people who loved fighting, hunting, and athletic contests. Their land was mountainous and their soil rocky and dry. Therefore, they took to the sea and became fearsome raiders of other communities. In this way they acquired extraordinary wealth.

**2010 – İlkbahar: 76. – 80.**

The heroic myths and epics of a society teach its members the appropriate attitudes, behaviour, and values of that culture. These myths are of particular interest and value to us. Not only are they exciting adventure stories, but in these myths we see ourselves, drawn larger and grander than we are, yet with our human weaknesses as well as our strengths. As for heroes, they are the models of human behaviour for their society. They earn lasting fame by performing great deeds that help their community, and they inspire others to emulate them. Heroes are forced by circumstance to make critical choices where they must balance one set of values against competing values. They achieve heroic stature in part from their accomplishments and in part because they emerge from their trials as more sensitive and thoughtful human beings. Yet heroes are not the same throughout the world. They come from cultures where individuals may earn fame in a variety of ways. This permits them to express their individuality. However, in spite of their extraordinary abilities, no hero is perfect. Yet their human weaknesses are often as instructive as their heroic qualities. Their imperfections allow ordinary people to identify with them and to like them, since everyone has similar psychological needs and conflicts.

**76. It is suggested in the passage that the trials that heroes undergo ----.**

- A) are usually the outcome of conflicting values in society and can therefore be most painful
- B) make up the contents of those myths and epics which have survived to our time
- C) can be described in a variety of ways, although they are mainly related to their needs
- D) have a positive impact on their character whereby they attain a high moral status
- E) enable a society to become aware of its weaknesses and find ways to get rid of them

**77. As stressed in the passage, heroic myths and epics ----.**

- A) can be understood from various angles since they are the products of different cultures
- B) represent different attitudes that heroes adopt during the course of their adventures
- C) illustrate various sets of values that are always contrary to each other
- D) essentially show why heroes' moral imperfections become the cause of their downfall
- E) are morally useful because one learns from them how to conduct oneself properly

**78. One understands from the passage that myths ----.**

- A) are not as instructive as epics, which in fact describe heroes that, from a moral point of view, are absolutely perfect
- B) appeal to very few people because they are mere fictions that contain nothing but only adventures
- C) are a kind of mirror through which are reflected not only our virtues but also our shortcomings
- D) are so concerned with human weaknesses that even ordinary people do not identify themselves with mythical heroes
- E) represent only universal values and attitudes, as they do not belong to a specific society or culture

**79. It is pointed out in the passage that a hero's fame ----.**

- A) derives from his achievements that are for the good of his people
- B) does not last long, since he is easily overcome by his weaknesses
- C) is recognized throughout the world because of his extraordinary abilities
- D) encourages ordinary people to identify themselves with him
- E) depends on his ability to accomplish the Impossible

**80. As asserted in the passage, we can learn ----.**

- A) from myths why and how heroes perform great deeds
- B) both from heroes' imperfections and from their heroic qualities
- C) from heroes' adventures that there are various ways to understand our weaknesses
- D) the history of a community through a close study of its heroic past
- E) from epics whether every hero earns lasting fame in the same way

Emulate	V	'emyə,lāt	taklit etmek (imitate, copy)
Last	V	Last	sürmek, devam etmek, dayanmak, yetmek; son, önceki, sonunda
Circumstance	N	'sərkəm,stans	durum, koşul, şart, detay, ayrıntı
achieve	V	ə'CHēv - eaçiv	başarmak, yerine getirmek (accomplish )
fame	N	Fām	şöhret, ün
stature	N	staCHər	boy-pos; önem; kişilik
trial	N	'trī(ə)l	deneme; test; yargılama, duruşma
instructive	Adj	in'strəktiv	öğretici, eğitici
imperfection	N	ˌimpər'fekSHən	kusur, eksiklik
interest	V	'int(ə)rist	ilgilendirmek; (n): faiz, menfaat, çıkar; yarar
draw	Iv	Drō	resim çizmek; perde çekmek, kenara almak; sonuç çıkarmak (draw a conclusion); bir maçın berabere bitmesi; (drew, drawn)
deed	V	Dēd	senetle devretmek; (n):tapu, belge, iş, eylem, cesaretli davranış

**2010 – İkbahar: 86. – 90.**

The loss of global biodiversity is occurring at an alarming rate (88). Since the 1970s, the area of tropical forests destroyed worldwide exceeds the land mass of the European Union. Animal and plant species are disappearing. Overfishing has depleted stocks around the world (89). Poor farming practices have depleted soils while allowing the invasion of harmful species. Destruction of wetlands has left low-lying areas extremely vulnerable to storms and natural disasters. Especially in Europe, ecosystems have suffered more human-induced damage than those on any other continent (87). Only about 3 per cent of Europe's forests can be classified as undisturbed by humans (86), and the continent has lost more than half of its wetlands. The spread of urbanization and the over-exploitation of resources is having an enormous impact on biodiversity.

**86. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that a very small percentage of the forests in Europe ----.**

- A) seem to have been over-exploited and, therefore, ecologically damaged
- B) have been reserved for animal and plant species
- C) have been used for urbanization and exploited
- D) can be considered to be ecologically suitable for biodiversity
- E) have remained untouched by human exploitation

**87. According to the passage, compared with other continents, Europe ----.**

- A) is far more advanced in the improvement of its farming practices
- B) owns a far greater area of wetlands and forests with a wide range of animal species
- C) is the only continent to have had its ecosystems most extensively damaged
- D) has suffered so much loss in its biodiversity that its variety of plant species has declined a great deal
- E) has been able to sustain the diversity of its animal species despite the spread of urbanization

**88. As clearly stressed in the passage, the biodiversity in the world ----.**

- A) has been completely immune from any kind of human-induced damage
- B) can only be sustained through the preservation of forests as well as wetlands
- C) can be preserved intact only if poor farming practices can be prevented globally
- D) is declining so fast that its effects can be observed in various ways
- E) can best be observed in tropical forests, which also contain large areas of wetlands

**89. It is claimed in the passage that the depletion of global fish stocks ----.**

- A) has mainly resulted from the loss of wetlands on all the continents
- B) has an adverse impact on the world's biodiversity
- C) has caused much damage to Europe's ecosystems in particular
- D) is far more alarming in the tropical regions than in any other part of the world
- E) cannot be prevented unless overfishing is forbidden worldwide

**90. It is clear that the passage ----.**

- A) is primarily concerned with the over-exploitation of resources in the world and its damaging effects on global biodiversity
- B) is a detailed discussion of the range of measures that need to be taken in order to sustain the current state of global biodiversity
- C) describes in detail how, due to the spread of urbanization, the area of the forests in Europe has been reduced enormously
- D) is a full account of the major causes of soil depletion and puts forward a number of suggestions for prevention
- E) essentially focuses on the causes as well as the consequences of the loss of biodiversity in thin the
- A) world in general and in Europe in particular



exceed	V	ik'sēd	<i>haddini aşmak, aşırıya gitmek, sınırı geçmek</i>
vulnerable	Adj	'vəln(ə)rəbəl	<i>yatkın, meyilli, eğilimli (inclined to, prone to, susceptible to, disposed to, apt to); savunmasız, kolay incinir, hassas</i>
exploitation	N	ik'splōdāSHən	<i>istismar, kötüye kullanma, sömürme</i>

## 2010 – İlkbahar: Karl Marx:

The father of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818- 1883) was barely known in the early nineteenth century. His reputation rose later, after 1848, when a wave of revolutions and violent confrontation seemed to confirm his distinctive theory of history and make earlier socialists' emphasis on peaceful reorganization of industrial society seem naive. As a child, he grew up in Trier, in the western section of Germany, in a region and a family keenly interested in the political debates and movements of the revolutionary era. His family was Jewish, but his father had converted to Protestantism in order to be able to work as a lawyer. Marx studied law briefly at the University of Berlin before turning instead to philosophy and particularly to the ideas of Hegel. With the so-called Young Hegelian, a group of rebellious students who hated the narrow thinking of a deeply conservative Prussian university system, Marx appropriated Hegel's concepts for his radical politics. His radicalism made it impossible for him to get a post in the university. He became a journalist and, from 1842 to 1843, edited the Rheinische Zeitung (Rhine Land Gazette). The paper's criticism of legal privilege and political repression put it on a collision course with the Prussian government, which closed it down and sent Marx into exile – first in Paris, then Brussels, and eventually London.

barely	adv	'be(ə)rlē	<i>zar zor, güçlkle (hardly, scarcely); kıtı kıtına</i>
reputation	n	ˌrepyə'tāSHən	<i>saygınlık, ün, itibar</i>
revolution	n	ˌrevə'lōōSHən	<i>devrim, ihtilal, köklü değişiklik</i>
violent	adj	'vī(ə)lənt	<i>şiddetli, şiddet içerikli</i>
confrontation	n	känfrən'tāSHən	<i>yüzleşirme, yüzleşme, karşılaşma</i>
distinctive	adj	dis'tiNGktiv	<i>belirgin, kendine özgün, karakteristik</i>
naïve	adj	nī'ēv	<i>trusty; toy, saf insan</i>
briefly	adv	'brēflē	<i>kısa ve öz biçimde, özet olarak</i>
conservative	n	kən'sərvətiv	<i>muhafazakâr</i>
appropriate	v	ə'prōprē-it	<i>kendine mal etmek, ayırmak (ödenek), tahsis etmek; (adj): uygun, biçilmiş kaftan, yerinde, özgü</i>
privilege	n	'priv(ə)lij	<i>ayrıcalık, imtiyaz, dokunmazlık</i>
repression	n	ri'preSHən	<i>psikolojik baskı, zorla önleme, zaptetme</i>

**2010 – İlkbahar: 96. – 100.**

Oil has provided humanity with many benefits, including affordable energy to reduce our workloads and improve our mobility (97). Because oil is such an important and visible part of our daily lives, and because it is exceptionally open to political manipulations, it often receives an enormous amount of attention. This is especially true whenever its price increases sharply, and experts immediately get to work to diagnose the cause and consequences of the price increase. In fact, the future of oil is not that much different from its past: undoubtedly, oil production and consumption will become cleaner and more efficient, but prices will continue to be volatile, and the oil industry will continue to be blamed for conflicts, corruption, and pollution. And for all the current talk about the end of the oil age, it will remain a vital source of energy as it is now, nearly a century after the first warnings about soaring consumption and limited resources (96).

**96. According to the passage, warnings were first given almost a century ago that ----.**

- A) there would be a sharp decline in oil consumption throughout the world as ~~alternative energy resources~~ became available
- B) there could be serious disruptions of global oil supply in the future owing to political manipulations and conflicts
- C) the consequences of soaring prices for oil would be extremely unbearable unless new economic measures were put into effect
- D) oil would cease to be a vital source of energy in the near future because of the growing rate of pollution
- E) oil consumption would continue to increase enormously and that the resources for oil were not infinite

**97. As suggested in the passage, oil ----.**

- A) was so manipulated politically a century ago that its production was often disrupted
- B) has unfortunately lost its economic value due to the fact that the oil age has come to an end
- C) has been the major cause of political instability in the world for nearly a century
- D) has always been a major source of affordable energy and had a positive impact on our lives
- E) is produced currently in enormous amounts in order to meet the soaring global demand for cleaner energy

**98. In the passage, ----.**

- A) the writer makes a ~~strong defence of the oil industry~~ and does not consider it to be responsible for any wrongdoing
- B) the main emphasis has been put on the indispensable uses of oil for man's comfort and prosperity
- C) there is much ~~concern~~ expressed about the consequences of current oil consumption in the world
- D) some hope is expressed about the improvement and ~~increasing efficiency of global energy resources~~
- E) much attention has been given to the importance of experts' work in diagnosing ~~the cause of increasing oil prices~~

**99. As can be understood from the passage, the writer does not believe that, ----.**

- A) in view of limited energy resources, the amount of oil consumed yearly will have to be restricted
- B) despite volatile oil prices, there will be a noticeable increase in current oil production
- C) contrary to ongoing discussions today, the age of oil has drawn to a close
- D) similar to other industries, the oil industry is to be blamed for political manipulations in the world
- E) ~~like other sources of energy~~, oil can be regarded as a major cause of environmental pollution

**100. It is stressed in the passage that the production of oil ----.**

- A) is no longer important since much cleaner energy resources are available today  
 B) must be absolutely free from any kind of political manipulation  
 C) has changed very little in amount and price over a century  
 D) has been adversely affected by currently volatile prices  
 E) will certainly be carried out in a cleaner and more efficient manner in the future

affordable	adj	ə'fɔrdəbəl	satın alınabilir, para getirilebilir
improve	v	im'pru:v	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
exceptional	adj	ik'sepSHənəl	sıra dışı, olağanüstü
especially	adv	i'speSHələ	özellikle
diagnose	v	ˌdiæg'nɔs	teşhis etmek, tanımlamak, hakkında bilgi vermek
consumption	n	kən'səm(p)SHən	tüketim
volatile	adj	'vələtl	uçucu
soar	v	sôr	uçmak, yükselmek, süzûlmek
indispensable	Adj	ˌindi'spensəbəl	vazgeçilmez, gerekli, zorunlu, öncelikli

**2010 – Sonbahar: Archimede**

In antiquity, prior to the third century B.C., physics had been a branch of philosophy. It was made a separate, experimental science by Archimedes of Syracuse, who lived between 287 and 212 B.C. He not only discovered the law of floating objects, or specific gravity, but also formulated with scientific exactness the principles of the lever, the pulley, and the screw. Among his memorable inventions were the compound pulley and the screw propeller for ships. Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity, in fact he preferred to devote himself to pure scientific research. Tradition relates that he discovered “Archimedes’ principle,” that is, specific gravity, while pondering possible theories in his bath; when he reached his stunning insight, he dashed out naked into the street crying “Eureka!” (“I have found it!”).

**2010 – Sonbahar: The Romans**

The Romans were descended from a cluster of peoples who had crossed the Alps into Italy during the second millenium B.C. and spoke a variety of Indo-European dialects. Recent archaeological research has pushed the origins of the city of Rome back to at least the tenth century B.C., several centuries earlier than the traditional date 753 B.C., which the Romans themselves considered their city’s foundation year. Rome’s strategic location along the Tiber River brought it many different advantages. Trading ships could navigate the Tiber as far as Rome, but no further; the city could thus serve as a port without being threatened by attack from the sea. Rome’s famous hills increased the defensibility of the site. In other words, as a city, Rome was situated at a junction across the Tiber, making it a major land and river crossroads.

descend	v	di'send	alçalmak, inmek; hücum etmek, soyundan gelmek
cluster	n	'kləstər	küme, salkım
situate	v	situeyt	konuslandırmak, yerleşmek, yerleştirmek(locate)

**2010 – Sonbahar: Air pollutants:**

When air pollution, including acid rain, is combined with other environmental stresses, such as low winter temperatures, prolonged droughts, insects, and bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases, it can cause plants to decline and die. More than half of the red spruce trees in the mountains of the northern United States have died since the mid-1970s. Other tree species, such as sugar maples, for example, are also dying. Many still-living trees are exhibiting symptoms of forest decline, characterized by a gradual deterioration and often eventual death. The general symptoms of forest decline are reduced vigour and growth, but some plants exhibit specific symptoms, such as yellowing of needles in conifers. Air pollutants may or may not be the primary stress that results in forest decline, but the presence of air pollution lowers plant resistance to other stress factors. When one or more stresses weaken a tree, then an additional stress may be enough to cause death.

prolong	v	prə' lōNG	uzatmak
drought	n	drout	kuraklık
vigour	n	vigər	yaşama gücü, enerji, kuvvet
exhibit	v	ig' zibit	sergilemek

**2010 – Sonbahar: 91. – 95.**

Government planners and social scientists from many countries are developing a number of strategies to help us adapt to global warming. For example, what should people living in coastal areas do? They can move inland away from the dangers of storm surges, although this solution has high economic costs. An alternative plan, which is also extremely expensive, is to build dikes to protect coastal land. The Dutch, who have been doing this sort of thing for several hundred years, have offered their technical expertise to several developing nations threatened by a rise in sea level. We also have to adapt to shifting agricultural zones. Many temperate countries are in the process of evaluating semitropical crops to determine the best ones to substitute for traditional crops if or when the climate warms. Drought-resistant species of trees are being developed by large lumber companies now, because the trees planted today will be harvested many decades later when global warming may already get much worse.

**95. It is suggested in the passage that, in several decades, —.**

- A) government planners and social scientists will see their planning efforts rewarded
- B) most developing countries can experience a severe decline in their agricultural production
- C) most coastal areas may be flooded unless they are protected by dikes
- D) the effects of global warming may be much more adverse
- E) lumber companies may go out of business due to the heavy costs incurred by the planting of trees

“Much more” karşılığı “much worse” olarak bulunduğu için bu şıkkı iddialı ifadeden. Cevap: D

adapt	v	ə' dapt	bir şeye uyarlamak, uydurmak (adjust)
surge	n	sərj	dalgalanma, kabarma, taşma
dike	n	dīk	hendek, siper, kanal, duvar, lezbiyen
sort	v	sōrt	sınıflamak, sıralamak; (n): sınıf, tip, cins
expertise	n	ekspər'tēz	uzmanlık
threaten	v	THretn	tehdit etmek
evaluate	v	i' valyōō, āt	değerlendirmek (assess)
crop	n	krāp	ürün, mahsul, ekin
drought	n	drout	kuraklık
worse	adj	wərs	kötü, daha kötü, beter

**2010 – Sonbahar: 96. – 100.**

In England, transportation had improved a great deal during the years before 1830, but moving heavy materials, particularly coal, remained a problem. It is therefore significant that the first modern railway, built in 1825 for the transportation of coal, ran from the Durham coal field of Stockton to Darlington near the coast. Coal had traditionally been transported short distances via tramways, or tracks along which horses pulled coal carts. The Stockton-to-Darlington railway was a logical extension of a tramway, (which was) designed to answer the transportation needs arising from constantly expanding industrialization (97). The man primarily responsible for the design of the first steam railway was George Stephenson, a self-educated engineer who had not learned to read until he was seventeen (96). The locomotives on the Stockton-Darlington line travelled at fifteen miles an hour, the fastest rate at which machines had yet moved goods overland. Soon they would move people as well, transforming transportation in the process.

**96. It is emphasized in the passage that George Stephenson, who designed the first steam railway, —.**

- A) developed new techniques in order to increase the speed of locomotives
- B) was one of the partners who owned the Durham coal field of Stockton
- C) had been previously involved in the solution of various other problems concerning transportation
- D) had already distinguished himself by his achievements as an engineer
- E) had not received formal education to become an Engineer

Cevap: E

**97. It is pointed out in the passage that the primary aim in the construction of the Stockton-Darlington railway was to —.**

- A) give George Stephenson an opportunity to demonstrate his engineering skills
- B) enable people to travel more comfortably and cheaply
- C) transport more goods overland so that the costs could be much lower
- D) make the transportation of coal more efficient for the industry
- E) get rid of the use of horses in the transportation of heavy materials

**98. According to the passage, much improve (3)-ment —.**

- A) was needed for an efficient use of tramways in the transportation of all sorts of goods
- B) had been achieved in transportation by 1830 in England (3)
- C) was not expected in the transportation of coal when the first railway was built in 1825
- D) was needed in the construction of railways for the development of England
- E) had been made before Stephenson in the design of locomotives

Bu sorudaki "much improvement" ifadesinin karşılığı ilk cümlede "improved a great deal" olarak var. Demek ki oradaki bilgiden yardım alacağız. Burada 1830'lardan önce demiryolu taşımacılığı konusunda İngiltere'de çok önemli gelişmelerin kaydedilmiş olduğu söyleniyor. Buna göre B şıkkı doğru olmaktadır.

Cevap: B

**99. Attention is drawn in the passage to the fact that, in the early decades of the nineteenth century, —.**

- A) England made great advances in the design and manufacture of machines
- B) the production of coal in England was technically much improved
- C) Darlington developed into a major port for England's export of coal
- D) England was in a continuous process of industrial growth
- E) engineering was not yet a profession that was popular in England

Bu soruda 19.yy'ın başlarında yani 1830'larda İngilterede olan bir şey soruluyor. Altı çizili cümlelerdeki bilgiler akılda tutularak şıkları okursak, D seçeneğindeki bilginin parçada altı çizili 3 numaralı cümledeki ile aynı olduğu anlaşılır. Her iki cümlede de hızlı ve sürekli bir sanayileşmeden söz ediliyor. Cevap: D

**100. It is clear from the passage that the steam railway —.**

- A) had been in use in England before Stephenson introduced new techniques
- B) remained a local facility and played no role in the industrialization of England
- C) was a solution to meet the transportation needs of England's industry
- D) was invented in the first place for travel between Stockton and Darlington
- E) had little impact on the transformation of transportation in nineteenth-century England

3 ve 4 numaralı cümlelerdeki bilgilerden yararlanılarak yapılabilen bir soru. Aslında parçayı okumadan bile C şıkkının doğru olduğu anlaşılıyor. Nerede olursa olsun demiryolu taşımacılık amacıyla yapılır. Cevap: C

improve	V	im'prōov	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
deal	V	dēl	uğraşmak, ilgilenmek; anlaşma, pazarlık
significant	Adj	sig'nifikənt	önemli, kaydedeğer; manalı, anlamlı
arise	V	ə'riz - errayz,	doğmak, ayağa kalkmak, yükselmek
primarily	Adv	prī'me(ə)rələ	öncelikle, başlangıç olarak; esasen

**2011 – İlkbahar: 43. – 46.**

In 1993, Frances Rauscher and her team published a scientific paper that changed the world. She had taken a number of students and randomly divided them into three groups. One group listened to Mozarts Sonafa for Two Pianos in D Major, the second group heard a standard relaxation tape, and the third sat in silence. Everyone then completed a standard test of spatial intelligence. Those who had listened to Mozart scored far higher than those in the other two groups. Journalists reported the findings, with some exaggerating the results, declaring just a few minutes of Mozart led to a substantial, long-term increase in intelligence. The idea spread, some reporting that even babies became brighter after listening to Mozart. But when other scientists tried to replicate Rauschers results, they concluded that the effect, if it existed, was much smaller than was first thought. For instance, Glenn Schellenberg had children learn keyboard skills, have voice training, take drama classes or, as a control, do nothing. Clear IQ improvements were observed in children who were taught keyboard skills or given voice lessons (43), whereas those given drama lessons were no different from the control group. It seems that the focused attention and memorization required in certain tasks, not just listening to Mozart, helps childrens self-discipline and thinking.

**43- In the passage, in view of the results of Glenn Schellenberg's experiment, if children get taught keyboard skills and voice skills ----.**

- A) they are likely to perform better in their drama lessons at school
- B) they may experience an improvement in their intelligence
- C) their self-discipline and thinking will suffer greatly
- D) their need for musical training and practice will be met
- E) they will require more focused attention and memorization

**44- As explained in the passage, listening to Mozart ----.**

- A) was a favourite activity of journalists in order to overcome their work stress
- B) and sitting in silence equally contributed to a substantial increase in intelligence
- C) was as effective as the relaxation tape in the test of spatial intelligence
- D) made babies so bright that mothers began to play Mozart music to their children
- E) appeared to improve intelligence but this finding was not supported by other research

**45- As stated in the passage, some journalists' reports of the findings of Rauscher and her team's experiment ----.**

- A) indicated the journalists' love for Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major
- B) were inaccurate as the study was not conducted on babies
- C) were exaggerated so much so that journalists thought they were the most intelligent
- D) were accurate in revealing the true purpose of the experiment
- E) were influenced by the view that listening to Mozart helped journalists perform better

**46- It can be understood from the passage that in 1993 Frances Rauscher and her team ----.**

- A) changed the world of music with a scientific paper, the findings of which are still accepted by most academics
- B) used Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major in their experiment to prove Mozart was a unique composer
- C) managed to produce a standard relaxation tape for the use of the general public to increase their spatial intelligence
- D) worked with journalists who were interested in promoting Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major
- E) published a paper that stimulated an unprecedented interest in the use of music for intelligence enhancement

spatial	<i>n</i>	'spāSHəl	uzaysal, mekansal
exaggerate	<i>v</i>	ig'zajə,rāt	abartmak, büyütmek, şişirmek
substantial	<i>adj</i>	səb'stanCHəl	çok önemli, önemli ölçüde
replicate	<i>v</i>	'replik,āt	kopyalamak, aynını yapmak, tekrar etmek
conclude	<i>v</i>	kən'klōod	sonuçlandırmak, bitirmek, sonuç çıkarmak(assume)
attention	<i>n</i>	ə'tenCHən	dikkat! ilgi, özen

**2011 – İlkbahar: 50. – 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Women seem to be particularly vulnerable to depression during their reproductive years: Rates of the disorder are highest in females between the ages of 25 and 45. New data indicate that the incidence of depression in females rises after giving birth. In 2007 Patricia Dietz reported that 10.4% of 4,398 mothers had been depressed in the nine months following childbirth compared with 8.7% in the nine months before pregnancy and 6.9% during pregnancy. More than half of the women with post natal depression had also been depressed during or before pregnancy suggesting that a previous occurrence of depression (53) may be the biggest risk factor for acquiring the illness postpartum depression. But the hormonal changes that occur in new mother's body are also thought to contribute to postpartum depression. During pregnancy, a woman experiences a surge in blood levels of oestrogen and progesterone. Then, in the first 48 hours after childbirth, the amount of these two hormones falls suddenly, almost back to normal levels. This chemical instability could contribute to depression. Of course, hormonal flux does not fully explain postpartum depression. After all, this biochemical fluctuation occurs in all new mothers and yet only a relatively small proportion of them become depressed.

**51- It is understood from the passage that one of the causes of postpartum depression could be ----.**

- A) the hormonal changes that are similar to those in the absence of pregnancy
- B) the sudden decrease in the amount of oestrogen and progesterone following childbirth
- C) the chemical stability in the blood levels during the first 48 hours after childbirth
- D) a biochemical fluctuation taking place before pregnancy begins
- E) that some mothers are not psychologically ready to care for a baby

**52- According to the study by Patricia Dietz, ----.**

- A) ~~the level of depression among women was particularly high in 2007~~
- B) ~~the incidence of depression in females rises just before giving birth~~
- C) ~~the highest level of depression is seen during pregnancy~~
- D) ~~the majority of the women had all suffered from depression~~
- E) women are depressed most in the nine months following childbirth

**53- As pointed out in the passage, besides biological factors, another factor suggested for the emergence of postpartum depression is ----.**

- A) chemical instability after pregnancy
- B) a surge and flux in blood levels
- C) a previous experience of depression
- D) a 50-fold drop of oestrogen and progesterone
- E) hormonal changes in the mother's body

**54- It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) postpartum depression is seen in women who give birth to more than one child
- B) the most important factor in explaining postpartum depression is the vulnerability of women when pregnant
- C) Patricia Dietz has failed to determine the causes of depression despite her extensive studies
- D) pregnant women appear to be more vulnerable to depression than men whose wives are pregnant
- E) factors other than chemical instability can also be responsible for postpartum depression among women in their reproductive years



vulnerable	adj	'vəln(ə)rəbəl	yatkın, meyilli, eğilimli (inclined to, prone to, susceptible to, disposed to, apt to); savunmasız, kolay incinir, hassas
incidence	n	insidəns	meydana gelme oranı, oluş sıklığı, rastlantı, etki alanı
disorder	v	dis'ördər	kariştirmek, düzenini bozmak; (n): düzensizlik, kargaşa
natal	adj	'nātl	doğum
postpartum	adj	pōst'pärtəm	following childbirth or the birth of young.
pregnancy	n	'pregnənsē	gebelik, hamilelik, anlam içirme
fluctuation	n	fləkCHōō'āSHən	dalgalanma, oynama, deęişip durma

**2011 – Sonbahar: 35. - 38. soruları aşığıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Americans tend to think that varieties of English are more determined by region than by any other factor, such as age, ethnicity, gender and social class. The linguist Henry Smith, for instance, maintained that each region of American English is highly distinctive. Scholars who have investigated the matter have been influenced by the theory of dialect geography formulated in the 19th century by European dialectologists. As a result (36), investigations have presumed the idea of long-settled and stable regions – an idea appropriate for Europe but less suitable to the more recent and fluid settlement patterns of the US. Even so, American English dialects are conventionally treated under four headings (35): North, Coastal South, Midland, and West. The Northern dialect stretches from New England to New York and was shaped by migration from the 17th century colonial settlements. The Coastal Southern dialect centres on the Atlantic port cities of the states of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, formed in a time of plantation and ranch agriculture. The Midland dialect is spoken between North and South Midlands according to some dialectologists while others emphasize its affiliation with its neighbours and describe it as Lower North and Upper South. Finally, the Western dialect is used in the area that covers California and the Pacific Northwest.

**35. As it is clearly stated in the passage, there is an assumption that ----.**

- A) ~~the Midland dialect cannot be classified~~
- B) the four-way division of American English is made according to occupational considerations
- C) ~~social factors such as ethnicity hardly ever contribute to the classification of dialects~~
- D) Americans classify dialects according to regional factors
- E) ~~the Coastal Southern dialect is affiliated with Upper South and Lower North~~

**36. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) believes that dialectology as a science has not fully developed despite scholarly efforts
- B) believes in the advantages of the theory of dialect geography originally developed for Europe
- C) has doubts about the applicability of the European view of dialects for the US
- D) offers the settlement histories as the best explanation for the emergence of dialects
- E) strongly believes in the idea that American English can best be classified in terms of regions

**37. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) the popular ideas of most Americans on the subject of dialects are not shared by mainstream linguists
- B) linguists who have carried out research on American dialects have been educated in Europe
- C) factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, and social class seldom play a role in dialectal differences
- D) geography has little bearing on dialect boundaries because of migration
- E) Henry Smith thinks that the relatively new and mobile settlement patterns in the US are a great influence on dialects

**38. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) scholars have a unified theory of dialect geography
- B) European settlement patterns do not share the same history as those in the US  
*“As a result, investigations have presumed the idea of long-settled and stable regions – an idea appropriate for Europe but less suitable to the more recent and fluid settlement patterns of the US.”*
- C) there is a need to compare the various regions in the US in terms of dialect differences
- D) the critics who assert that social factors are equally valid are mistaken
- E) ~~the Western dialect is no longer in use in its Native California~~  
*“Finally, the Western dialect is used in the area that covers California and the Pacific Northwest.”*

Distinctive	adj	dis 'tiNGktiv	belirgin, kendine özgün, karakteristik, sıra dışı
Presume	v	pri' zōom	varsaymak, tahmin etmek
Appropriate	v	ə 'prōprē-it	ödenek ayırmak, tahsis etmek; (adj): uygun, biçilmiş kaftan, yerinde, özgü
Stretch	v	streCH	uzamak, uzanmak; germek
Ranch	n	ranCH	Çiftlik
Affiliation	n	ə ,filē 'āSHen	evlat edinme, üyelik, yakın ilişki

**2011 – Sonbahar: 39. - 42. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

To succeed in school, children must master three skills – reading, writing and arithmetic – but not all students readily grasp these basic skills. Among English-speaking children, an estimated 2 to 15% have trouble with reading or spelling, broadly classified as dyslexia. From 1 to 7% struggle to do math, a disability known as dyscalculia. Statistics vary but dyslexia appears to be more common among English speakers than among speakers of highly phonetic languages such as Turkish and Italian. It is believed that at least one child in most elementary school classes in the US suffers from dyslexia. Both dyslexia and dyscalculia defy easy explanation. Neither disorder is the result of faulty eyesight or hearing (40), both of which can also delay language acquisition but are easily corrected. Instead, children with dyslexia and dyscalculia have working sensory organs, apparently normal sensory and motor development and, sometimes, above-average intelligence. After more than 15 years of research, investigators now believe these conditions frequently involve so-called partial functional deficits of these senses: In affected children, the eyes and ears accurately register sights and sounds, letters, numbers and spoken syllables, but that information is misinterpreted as it is processed in the brain.

**39. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the disorder dyslexia ----.**

- A) ~~is easily observed in phonetic languages like Turkish and Italian~~  
Statistics vary but dyslexia appears to be more common among English speakers than among speakers of highly phonetic languages such as Turkish and Italian.
- B) ~~occurs in people who have dyscalculia~~  
Among English-speaking children, an estimated 2 to 15% have trouble with reading or spelling, broadly classified as dyslexia. From 1 to 7% struggle to do math, a disability known as dyscalculia.
- C) ~~is unheard of in the history of US education~~  
It is believed that at least one child in most elementary school classes in the US suffers from dyslexia.
- D) could have something to do with the type of language children are acquiring
- E) ~~has not been documented for highly phonetic languages~~  
Statistics vary but dyslexia appears to be more common among English speakers than among speakers of highly phonetic languages such as Turkish and Italian.

**40. According to the passage, physical disabilities ----.**

- A) seem to play no role in the emergence of dyslexia and dyscalculia
- B) are the main causes for children's inability to read and calculate
- C) are contributing factors responsible for dyslexia and dyscalculia
- D) can delay language acquisition in an estimated 2 to 15% of children
- E) are observed in at least one child in elementary school classes in the US

**41. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) children with dyslexia and dyscalculia may have difficulty in speaking their native language
- B) children with dyslexia and dyscalculia do not have normal sensory and motor development
- C) researchers often tend to confuse dyslexia with dyscalculia
- D) people with dyslexia and dyscalculia are often below average intelligence
- E) partial functional deficits could be to blame for dyslexia and dyscalculia

**42. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- ~~A) dyslexia and dyscalculia are the least important issues in the US~~  
It is believed that at least one child in most elementary school classes in the US suffers from dyslexia.
- B) reading, writing and arithmetic are areas crucial to academic success  
To succeed in school, children must master three skills – reading, writing and arithmetic
- ~~C) if it were not for dyslexia and dyscalculia, American education would be free of problems~~
- ~~D) dyslexia and dyscalculia are the learning disabilities most easily solved by educationalists~~  
Both dyslexia and dyscalculia defy easy explanation.
- ~~E) dyscalculia appears to be more widespread than dyslexia in elementary school classes~~  
Among English-speaking children, an estimated 2 to 15% have trouble with reading or spelling, broadly classified as dyslexia. From 1 to 7% struggle to do math, a disability known as dyscalculia.

master	v	<i>mastər</i>	<i>bir şeyi detaylarıyla bilmek, hakim olmak, (govern); (n): usta, efendi, sahip</i>
readily	adv	<i>'redl-ē</i>	<i>easily: kolayca, seve seve; isteyerek, gönülden</i>
grasp	v	<i>Grasp</i>	<i>kavramak (bir nesneyi); anlamak (bir konuyu)</i>
disorder	v	<i>dis'ōrder</i>	<i>kariştirmek, düzenini bozmak; (n): düzensizlik, kargaşa</i>
disability	n	<i>disə'bilitē</i>	<i>sakatlık, yetersizlik</i>
defy	v	<i>di'fi</i>	<i>meydan okumak, karşı gelmek, küçümsemek</i>
eyesight	n	<i>'i,sit</i>	<i>görme yeteneği</i>
acquisition	n	<i>akwə'ziSHən</i>	<i>iktisap, kazanım, devralma</i>
apparently	adv	<i>ə'parentlē</i>	<i>görünüşe göre, anlaşılan, görünürde</i>
deficit	n	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>hesap açığı; eksik; dezavantaj</i>
misinterpret	v	<i>misin'tərprət</i>	<i>yanlış yorumlamak, yanlış anlamak</i>
process	v	<i>'prəsəs</i>	<i>işlemek (bir malzemeyi); yönlendirmek; (n): süreç, işlem; ameliye</i>
confuse	v	<i>kən'fyooz</i>	<i>kariştirmek, şaşırarak</i>

**2011 – Sonbahar: 43. - 46.**

The First World War could be called the War of the Ottoman Succession. It was, in part, a struggle between Austria and Russia for domination in the areas in the Balkans once ruled by the Ottoman Empire. Its first shots were fired in the former Ottoman city of Sarajevo. Throughout the summer and autumn of 1914, as the European powers were locked in battle, the Ottoman government hesitated. Finally, at the end of October, against the wishes of his colleagues, Enver Pasha decided to attack Russian targets with the new warships in the Black Sea. His decision led to war across Europe, the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the end of stability in the Middle East. Initially, the alliance between the Ottoman Empire and the Central Powers worked well. In the first half of the 20th century, Germany was not the source of horror that it later became. Britain, France and Russia were the enemies to be feared and resented. By comparison, Germany appeared friendly. The Ottoman government calculated that its alliance with the Central Powers would restore the glory of the empire, help it recover some of the islands lost to Greece in 1913, and perhaps lead to an extension of territory in Turkish-speaking central Asia.

**2012 – İlkbahar: 35. - 38. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Deception gains a slight edge over deception detection when the interactions are few in number and are among strangers. If you spend enough time with the people you interact with, they may leak their true intent through their behavior (36). However, when interactions are anonymous or infrequent, behavioural cues cannot be read against a background of known behaviour, so more general attributes must be used. Because of the negative consequences of being detected, people are expected to be nervous when lying. In response to concern over appearing nervous, people may exert control, trying to suppress behaviour, with possible side effects detectable by the listener such as a planned, rehearsed impression. Lying is also cognitively demanding. You must suppress the truth and construct a falsehood that is plausible, then tell it in a convincing way and remember the story. Cognitive load appears to play the biggest role. When lies are not well-rehearsed, people have to think too hard, and this causes several effects, including overcontrol that leads to blinking and fidgeting less and using fewer hand gestures, longer pauses and higher-pitched voices. Of course, if self-deception is involved, you are less likely to give off the normal cues of lying that others might perceive (35).

**35. The author is of the opinion that ----.**

- A) anyone can become a good liar as long as a rehearsal process is involved
- B) lying makes people feel relaxed if they know the lie will not be detected
- C) people show fewer signs of lying if they believe the lies themselves
- D) lies are impossible to detect unless you know a person well
- E) lying is an almost effortless process for many people

**36. According to the passage, deception becomes easier than detecting deception when ----.**

- A) people involved do not know each other well
- B) the person telling lies shows signs of nervousness
- C) the listener is cognitively challenged by the discussion
- D) people in a conversation do not have common attributes
- E) the listener has a general view about the people they are interacting with

**37. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) ~~deceiving people with whom you have problematic relationships requires more effort~~
  - B) the possible negative results of being caught do not bother people
  - C) ~~establishing control over behaviours has side effects that cannot be detected by man or machine~~  
*In response to concern over appearing nervous, people may exert control, trying to suppress behaviour, with possible side effects detectable by the listener such as a planned, rehearsed impression.*
  - D) lying involves a lot of mental processing leading to observable side effects
  - E) ~~deception requires memorizing a very detailed and elaborate lie~~
- Doğru yanıt: D

**38. The author's main purpose is to ----.**

- A) ~~give practical advice to people who are required to detect deception as part of their occupations~~
- B) describe the nature, manifestations and mental aspects of deception
- C) ~~present conflicting views on deception, deception detection and self-deception~~
- D) ~~inform readers about the possible consequences of lying if the lie is not planned in advance~~
- E) ~~present the challenges of deception as well as the ways to overcome these challenges~~

*conflicting views on deception: aldatma konusunda çelişkili görüşler  
mental aspects of deception: aldatmanın zihinsel yönleri*

deception	<i>n</i>	<i>di'sepSHən</i>	<i>hile, kandırma, aldatma</i>
slight	<i>adj</i>	<i>slīt</i>	<i>hafif, küçük, belirli belirsiz</i>
edge	<i>v</i>	<i>ej</i>	<i>keskinleştirmek, sokulmak, kenar yapmak; (n): kenar, üstünlük</i>
intent	<i>n</i>	<i>in'tent</i>	<i>niyet, amaç, maksat, gaye; (adj): niyetli, istekli, hevesli, dikkatli</i>
anonymous	<i>n</i>	<i>ə'nənəməs</i>	<i>anonim, isimsiz, yaratıcısı bilinmeyen</i>
infrequent	<i>adj</i>	<i>in'frēkwənt</i>	<i>seyrek, nadir, az bulunur</i>
consequence	<i>n</i>	<i>kānsikwəns</i>	<i>sonuç, netice (result)</i>
exert	<i>v</i>	<i>ig'zərt</i>	<i>uygulamak, kullanmak, harcamak</i>
plausible	<i>adj</i>	<i>'plözəbəl</i>	<i>makul, mantıklı, akla yakın</i>
falsehood	<i>n</i>	<i>'fōls, hood</i>	<i>yalan, sahtelik</i>
convince	<i>v</i>	<i>kən'vins</i>	<i>ikna etmek, inandırmak</i>
rehearse	<i>v</i>	<i>ri'hərs</i>	<i>prova yapmak (rehearsal: prova)</i>
cognitively	<i>adv</i>		<i>mantıksal</i>
fidget	<i>v</i>	<i>'fijit</i>	<i>husursuz etmek, huzursuzlanmak</i>
gesture	<i>n</i>	<i>'jesCHər /cesçır/</i>	<i>jest, iyi niyet gösterisi</i>
pitch	<i>n</i>	<i>piCH</i>	<i>saha, eğim, alan, tezgah</i>
perceive	<i>v</i>	<i>pər'sēv</i>	<i>algılamak, hissetmek, sezme</i>
give off	<i>pv</i>		<i>göndermek, çıkarmak, neşretmek</i>

**2012 – İlkbahar: 39. - 42. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

A behavioural pattern is considered to be innate when it is essential for survival and already present at birth, as it is predetermined by the genetic make-up of the organism (39). A reflex is the simplest form of an innate behaviour. It is a programmed reaction to an outside stimulus that is carried out unconsciously. For example, the eyelids close automatically as soon as a draft of air stimulates the surface of the eye and the pupils of a cat will contract as soon as it looks into bright light. These are reflexes that an organism does not have to learn; they are referred to as unconditioned reflexes. An unconditioned reflex is always an unconscious response, and therefore it is impossible to suppress it at will. Such a reflex always requires a stimulus that triggers a certain behaviour. Many unconditioned reflexes exist in order to protect the organism, for example coughing, nausea, or the draw back reflex of the body part that touches a hot object. Anatomically, a reflex is based on a chain of stimulus and reaction, which is referred to as a reflex arc. A well-known example is the knee jerk or patellar reflex in humans, which is triggered by a light hit to the patellar tendon in the knee. The knee jerk reflex is often used in medicine to test the function of the spinal cord and associated nerves (42). The real purpose of this reflex is to protect humans from injury when tripping.

**42. According to the passage, the knee jerk reflex is ----.**

- A) necessary to protect an organism from a hot object
- B) a very rare reaction to a physical stimulus
- C) useless in terms of helping a person to survive
- D) used to assess certain anatomic functions
- E) a reaction that indicates a severe spinal cord injury

**39. It is understood from the passage that reflexes ----.**

- A) can cause damage to an organism if they are not strictly controlled
- B) represent series of behaviours present only in human-like organisms
- C) are passed on through an organism's genetic structure
- D) are learned by an organism as it struggles to survive
- E) are difficult to differentiate from voluntary movements

40. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) there is no conscious control over unconditioned reflexes  
 B) ~~it is useful to suppress certain unconditioned reflexes such as nausea~~  
 C) ~~unconditioned reflexes are learned responses to certain stimuli~~  
 D) ~~the purpose of some unconditioned reflexes is unknown~~  
 E) ~~unconditioned reflexes are activated even when there is no stimulus present~~

41. We can understand from the passage that unconditioned reflexes are behaviours that ----.

- A) can frequently be observed in animals but rarely in humans  
 B) display great complexity in both humans and animals  
 C) help an organism to protect itself against outside dangers  
 D) are limited to organs such as the eye and the legs  
 E) can vary substantially among individuals in some circumstances

predetermine	v	ˌprɛdɪˈtɜːmən	önceden belirlemek, önceden saptamak, önceden kararlaştırmak
essential	n	iˈsenʃəl	zorunlu, gerekli, elzem, şart
innate	adj	iˈnæt – eneyt	doğuştan, doğal
unconsciously	adv	ˌənˈkənʃəsli	bilinçsizce, farkına varmadan
carry out	pv		uygulamak, yerine getirmek, icra etmek (fulfil, conduct), yürütmek (çalışma, deney, anket vb)
strictly	adv	ˈstrikt(ɪ)li	kesinlikle, tam olarak (exactly, precisely)
suppress	v	səˈpres	baskılamak (duygularını, bağımsızlık sistemini vb)
unconsciously	adv	ˌənˈkənʃəsli	bilinçsizce, farkına varmadan
pass on	pv		geçirmek, devretmek, aktarmak
conscious	adj	ˈkənʃəs	bilinçli
assess	v	əˈses	değerlendirmek (evaluate)
trip	v	ˈtri:p	çelmek takmak, tökezlemek, sekmek; (n): çelme, tökezleme, takılma

**2012 – İlkbahar: 43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Relatively few people enjoy the opportunity to travel to other countries. By far the most common form of travel is that by residents of a country within that country. International travel, although given high priority by segments of the populations of industrialized nations, is still a minority activity. As a very rough guide, we estimate that expenditure worldwide on domestic tourism may be worth up to ten times that amount on international tourism. Ironically, there are relatively few countries that collect domestic travel and tourism statistics, while much more information is available on international tourism. Why is this? First of all, international travel involves, by definition, the crossing of a frontier. It is therefore easier to observe and monitor. Domestic tourism involves movement internally and is therefore more difficult to research. Countries that only make use of registration forms at hotels miss out on all aspects of domestic tourism that involve staying in other accommodation establishments or with friends or relatives. A number of countries do not even try to measure domestic tourism due to its very nature. For example, in many developing countries, very little domestic movement involves staying in paid accommodation, and so it does not compete with demand from international visitors.

**43. It is directly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) according to statistics, people spend much of their income on international tourism
- B) spending on international tourism is about one tenth of the amount spent on domestic tourism
- C) the measurement of domestic tourism demand covers similar areas to that of international demand
- D) domestic and national travel surveys are based on knowledge of the resident population
- E) many countries promote themselves strongly to their own residents as holiday destinations

**44. According to the passage, the primary challenge of measuring domestic tourism is that ---**

- ~~A) there is competition among countries to attract tourists~~
- B) most people travelling within their own countries cannot afford to stay in hotels
- C) people do not necessarily stay in hotels when travelling in their own countries
- D) the numbers involved are insignificant to track accurately
- E) expenditure statistics are very difficult to collect from suppliers of tourism services

**45. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- ~~A) international tourism statistics are not always based on reliable data~~
- B) if there were no border crossings, international tourism statistics would be less comprehensive
- C) surveys given to foreign tourists are a useful way of collecting information on international tourism
- ~~D) domestic tourism in developing countries will continue to increase~~
- ~~E) developing countries are beginning to place more importance on domestic tourism~~

**46. We can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) people from developed countries prefer to travel to developing countries
- B) some developing countries think it is too costly to measure domestic tourism
- C) only developed countries have the necessary resources to measure domestic tourism efficiently
- D) it is not worthwhile to produce statistics on domestic tourism in some countries
- E) international tourism is becoming a high priority for people in developing countries



**2012 – İlkbahar: 47-50.**

During the 1990s, the country that was viewed by American leaders and many others in the West as the most important challenge for a transition to democracy was Russia. The Clinton administration emphasized that one of its high priorities in foreign policy was the success of the movement to democracy and a market economy in the states of the former Soviet Union, in particular Russia. A senior official asserted that “helping the Russian people to build a free society and market economy is the greatest strategic challenge of our time,” and that “Russia was the single most important foreign policy priority” of the Clinton administration. Russia was by far the largest of the former republics of the Soviet Union in both population and land area. In addition, its geographical location gave it influence on issues in several regions in which the US was interested, and it had greater strategic military capability than any other country except the US. On a deeper level, Russia represented what remained of the former geopolitical and ideological rival of the US. If the state that had been the core of the superpower which was considered to be the main adversary of the US and of democracy could, within a relatively short time, be changed into an ideological soul mate of the US, the symbolic implications would be profound.

**2012 – İlkbahar: 51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Species diversity provides the foundation for individual ecosystems and thus is the prerequisite for the functioning of the biosphere. It is an immeasurable source of food and medicinal products, and an irreplaceable resource as a gene pool. Due to the increasing destruction and pollution of natural habitats, over-fishing and hunting, humans are destroying the biological multitude of life, and with that, the basis of their own well-being (51). The public is concerned when a well-known species like the tiger, whale, or mountain gorilla becomes endangered; however, the majority of other cases are hardly ever noticed by the public (52). Apart from the decline of species diversity within habitats, loss of genetic diversity within individual species has also been observed. The destruction of individual populations leads to a reduction in genetic regeneration capacity within a species (53). For instance, selective deforestation reduces the quality of the genetic material of affected tree species, since only strong, healthy trees are logged and the weaker ones are left behind. Humankind’s intentional or unintentional introduction of exotic animal and plant species to new habitats plays an important role as well. These so-called “neozic species” can become a threat to local species and lead to their complete extinction. For instance, the flightless Kiwi bird in New Zealand is threatened with extinction by introduced rats and feral cats (54).

**51. It can be inferred from the passage that the destruction of species ----.**

- A) is a process that can lead to disaster for mankind’s future prospects
- B) can help man search for better living conditions
- C) is a part of the natural cycle of life and death on Earth
- D) is a necessity in terms of the well-being of the planet and mankind
- E) has been exaggerated and a more balanced view needs to be taken

**52. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) biological diversity is a luxury when people are in need of food and medical products
- B) hunting and fishing, unlike other environmentally harmful activities, are necessary for human survival
- C) most cases of biological destruction remain unknown to the public
- D) the public should be more concerned about the possible loss of species like the tiger
- E) biological diversity is more important for some individual ecosystems than others

**53. One can understand from the passage that biological destruction ----.**

- A) affects those who make the wilderness a basis for their livelihoods
- B) comes about mostly from natural catastrophes rather than human activity
- C) is most common in temperate areas such as New Zealand, which includes many species
- D) helps local species to reproduce and multiply
- E) impacts the capacity of a species to produce genetically healthy offspring

**54. As it is clearly stated in the passage, the Kiwi bird ----.**

- A) was introduced into New Zealand along with animals such as rats and feral cats
- B) has become a symbol for conservation throughout New Zealand
- C) has never been able to adapt to the harsh environment of New Zealand
- D) is under threat because of other animals that were introduced into its habitat
- E) is a prime example of what is called a “neozic species”

foundation	n	foun'dāSHən	vakıf, kuruluş, temel, esas, asıl
prerequisite	n	prē'rekwəzət	ön koşul
immeasurable	adj	i'meZHərəbəl	sınırsız, ölçülmez, sonsuz
irreplaceable	adj	iri'plāsəbəl	yeri doldurulamaz, eşsiz
gene	n	jēn	Gen
pool	v	pōol	fon oluşturmak, kar paylaşmak, para koymak; (n): havuz, bilardo
endanger	v	en'dānjər	tehlikeye atmak (jeopardize, imperil)
deforestation	n		ağaçları yok etme
intentional	adj	in'tenCHənI	kasıtlı, maksatlı, bilebile (deliberately)
habitat	n	'habi,tat	yetiştirme ortamı, doğal ortam, vatan
extinction	n	ik'stiNG(k)SHən	sönme, yok olma, nesli tükenme
feral	adj	'fi(ə)rəl	vahşi, yabani, vahşi hayata geri dönmüş

**2012 – Sonbahar: 35. - 38. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

For hundreds of thousands of years, human civilizations tended to barter for goods, trading shells and precious stones for food and other important commodities. For the first evidence of money as currency, we need to go back 5,000 years to where modern-day Iraq now sits, to find 'the shekel'. Though this was the first form of currency, it was not money as we know and understand it today. It actually represented a certain weight of barley, a kind of plant, equivalent to gold or silver. Eventually, the shekel became a coin currency in its own right. In much the same way, Britain's currency is called 'the pound', because it was originally equivalent to a pound of silver. The ancient Greeks and Romans used gold and silver coins as currency, with the Latin 'denarius' ultimately giving birth to 'dinar' in various countries including Jordan and Algeria, and providing the 'd' that served as an abbreviation for the British penny before decimalization in 1971. It also gives us the word for money in Spanish and Portuguese – 'dinero' and 'dinhero'. The first ever banknotes were issued in 7th-century China, though it took another 1,000 years before the idea of paper money was adopted in Europe, by Sweden's Stockholms Banco in 1661.

**36. As it is clearly stated in the passage, 'the shekel' ----.**

- A) was transformed into Britain's contemporary pound
- B) was equivalent to the idea of money as we accept it today
- C) was invented 5,000 years ago in what is now Iraq
- D) first came to be used in place of silver coins
- E) precedes the use of shells and stones for bartering

Tend	V	Tend	eğilimi olmak, yönelmek, (care for or look after)
Barter	V	'bārtər	değiş tokuş etmek, takas etmek
Precious	adj	'preSHəs	kıymetli, değerli
Commodity	n	kə'mādītē	emtia, mal, eşya, hammadde
Barley	n	'bārlē	arpa
Eventually	adv	i'venCHōōələ	sonunda, nihayetinde, en sonunda

Ultimately	<i>adv</i>	<i>'əltəmitl̄ē</i>	<i>eninde sonunda, en sonunda, (finally; in the end)</i>
Abbreviation	<i>n</i>	<i>ə,br̄ēv̄ē'āSHən</i>	<i>kısaltma</i>

**KPDS 2012-2/39-42: The rock, named 'Tissint':**

British scientists have begun studying a rare meteorite to reveal more about the history of Mars. The rock, named 'Tissint' after the Moroccan area where it crashed in July 2011, was recovered from the ground just five months later – not enough time to be too contaminated. “The Tissint sample is probably the most important meteorite to have landed on the Earth in the last 100 years,” says Dr. Caroline Smith, curator of meteorites at the Natural History Museum in London. An analysis of the rock revealed its Martian origin. It would have been removed from Mars when an asteroid struck the planet, staying in space as debris before being attracted by the Earth’s gravity. Of the 41,000 officially recognized meteorites, 61 come from Mars and the Tissint rock is only the fifth that was witnessed falling. Dr. Tony Irving of Washington University, who performed some initial analysis on the sample, does not think there is much chance of finding fossilized life within it. But the British team could reveal whether minerals have been affected by water or contain elements such as carbon. Smith says “We’re not looking for microbes, but we’re looking for the chemical and environmental signatures to indicate whether Mars, at some point in its past, may have provided a suitable environment for life to exist.”

reveal	<i>v</i>	<i>riviil</i>	<i>gözler önüne sermek, ortaya çıkarmak, ifşa etmek (disclose, display)</i>
crash	<i>n</i>	<i>krash</i>	<i>kaza, şiddetli ses, iflas; (f): yere düşmek, çarpmak</i>
recover	<i>v</i>	<i>ri'kəvər</i>	<i>iyileşmek, yeniden elde etmek</i>
contaminate	<i>v</i>	<i>kən'tamə,nāt</i>	<i>bulaştırmak; kirletmek; zehirlenmek, bozmak</i>
curator	<i>n</i>	<i>'kyoor,ātər</i>	<i>sanat galerisi, müze, kütüphane görevlisi</i>
debris	<i>n</i>	<i>də'brē</i>	<i>enkaz</i>
witness	<i>v</i>	<i>'witnis</i>	<i>şahitlik etmek, şahit olmak, onaylamak, kabul etmek; (n): tanık, şahit, görgü tanığı</i>
attract	<i>v</i>	<i>ə'trakt</i>	<i>çekmek, cezbetmek</i>
indicate	<i>v</i>	<i>indi,kāt</i>	<i>göstermek, belirtisi olmak</i>

**2012 – Sonbahar: 43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

While playing computer games is sometimes seen as a solitary pursuit, a study at Brigham Young University shows that it actually enhances social connections. Studying the effect of multiplayer online games on marriages, researchers found that in the 76% of the cases where the couple played together, games actually aided the relationship. In other words, couples that gamed together stayed together. Games may have other effects on us too. The famous psychologist, Philip Zimbardo, recently spoke out on the subject. In his 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment, in which volunteers were randomly assigned the roles of prisoner or guard, he showed that human behaviour is heavily influenced by environmental and social pressures. More recently, Zimbardo even suggested that exposing children to morally ambiguous situations in games could be useful in helping them develop their own moral compass. One possibility is to explore virtual worlds through computer games that could enable people to experience and understand concepts that they would otherwise find difficult to imagine. Games about society, populated by real people and open to all, could help test how different cultural backgrounds could be brought together in peace.

The author's attitude towards computer games is ----.

43. A) satirizing B) disrespectful C) favouring D) pessimistic E) tolerant

44. It is stated in the passage that computer games ----.

- A) enhance the feeling of loneliness if they involve more than one player all the time
- B) provide opportunities for people to meet unaccustomed ideas and worlds
- C) lead to role conflicts among those who come from different cultural backgrounds
- D) contributes little to strengthening the relationships of married couples
- E) may include harmful features that trigger aggressive behaviour among children

45. According to the passage, Zimbardo believes that ----.

- A) computer games may actually help young people make more conscious decisions on moral issues
- B) his experiment refutes the findings of the study conducted at Brigham Young University
- C) having children face ambiguous situations in computer games can cause psychological problems
- D) computer games populated by real people may not present the actual state of a society
- E) environmental pressures are greater on those who play computer games

46. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) computer games are destructive to the relationships of younger people
- B) the risks associated with playing computer games outweigh the benefits
- C) we have reached the limits of what can be achieved with computer games
- D) computer games are capable of bringing in several unexpected benefits
- E) social pressures force people to avoid playing

solitary	adj	'säle,terē	yanlız, tek, yanlız yaşayan
pursuit	n	per'sōōt	takip, kovalamaca, uğraşı
enhance	v	en'hans	büyülemek

**2012 – Sonbahar: 47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Although many community newspapers are justifiably proud of their hard-hitting local editorials, perhaps half of all community papers carry no editorials at all. Publishers who refuse to editorialize often claim that editorial harassing is resented in small communities. Others are fearful of alienating readers and advertisers (47). Still others say they do not have enough time to develop polished, well-researched editorials on a regular basis (48). Many publishers are leaders in the commercial and political lives of their towns, and are so much a part of the local power structure that their editorials would not be persuasive anyway. Those who editorialize assert that editorials and opinion columns give identity to their newspapers and leadership to their communities. Indeed, some of the most inspired writing the US has produced – the ‘Crisis’ essays of Tom Paine, the Federalist Papers explaining and defending the Constitution, the stirring commentary of William Allen White of Kansas – first saw the light of day as editorial or column material in a community newspaper. Courageous hometown editors regularly win Pulitzer Prizes and other professional honours for crusading editorials on local issues.

**47. It is stated in the passage that some community newspapers prefer not to have editorials because ----.**

- A) they think that they can increase their prices without editorials
- B) publishers are afraid they could lose readers and advertisers
- C) they believe that the communities are too large to be affected by editorials
- D) editorials increase the cost of publishing the newspapers
- E) it is difficult for publishers to find people who can write polished, well-researched editorials
- F)

**48. According to the passage, by having editorials in their community newspapers, publishers ----.**

- A) ~~wish to reach larger numbers of readers nationwide~~
- B) ~~attempt to gain greater prestige in their community~~
- C) try to draw the attention of political figures in the local community
- D) tend to spread their political views through their newspapers
- E) aim to give a particular quality to their newspapers

**49. The author of the passage ----.**

- A) inclines not to agree with certain publishers
- B) is himself an editor of a community newspaper
- C) believes politics should play little role in editorials
- D) provides a balanced view on the inclusion of editorials
- E) underestimates the advantages of editorials

**50. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) there could be times when supposedly unimportant editorial could have widespread influence over a nation
- B) some famous essays were in fact distorted forms of the editorials published in the community newspapers
- C) there is ample evidence that community newspapers were much more influential in the past
- D) publishers have felt all along the political pressure to include editorials to promote community issues
- E) abusing editorials to promote advertising in community newspapers backfired

justifiably	adv	'jēsti /fayibli/	haklı olarak
proud	adj	proud	gururlu, gurur verici, onurlu, mağrur
Harass	v	'harəs	saldırmak, taciz etmek
Resent	v	ri'zēnt	kızmak, içerlemek, üzölmek
Fearful	adj	'fi(ə)rfəl	korkunç, korkak, ürkek
Alienate	v	ālēə nāt	yabancılaştırmak, soğutmak, aralarını açmak
Polish	v		parlatmak, cilalamak; (n): lehce, parlatma, cilalama
persuasive	adj	pər'swāsiv	ikna edici
Assert	v	ə'sert	ileri sürmek, iddia etmek, savunmak
Stir	v	stər	kariştirmek (çorba vb), (Stir up: Kızıştırmak); (n): karişıklık, kargaşa
courageous	adj	kə'rājəs	cesur
Crusade	v	krōō'sād	savaşa katılmak, mücadele etmek

**2012 – Sonbahar: 51. - 54. soruları aşığıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Innovation is not a synonym for invention – an invention has to be taken to the market to be regarded as innovation. Innovation must change the way people do something. In an essay on creativity, Teresa Amabile and others describe innovation as 'the successful implementation of creative ideas within an organization'. Creativity, which includes invention, is only the starting point for innovation, which is a necessary but not sufficient condition for it. As Amabile implies, the business of innovation needs to be managed all the way from the creative inspiration through to a launchable product or service. Innovation is not restricted to products and services. It might be internal to the business, in the form of new and more effective organizational structures or processes. It could be a new way of marketing or distribution, like online grocery deliveries. By today's thinking, innovation can also be in the form of a significant improvement to an existing commodity. When you build a better product, not necessarily a revolutionary one, the whole world will want to buy it. A lot of small types of innovation like this are more akin to continuous improvement, which makes up 85-90% of the average corporate development portfolio.

**51. It is clearly stated in the passage that for Amabile, ----.**

- A) for a company to be managed successfully, it requires new ways of organizing the workforce and processes
- B) innovation has to be carefully monitored from the starting point to the end product for a company to be profitable
- C) the scope of innovation is so broad that its application can involve a wide range of goods and processes
- D) placing restrictions on the range of the uses of innovation for certain products and services may damage the inventive spirit
- E) a creative inspiration that is adequately turned into a marketable product or service is a sign of the company's future prospects

**52. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) small innovations fail to account for a great portion of a company's turnover
- B) corporate development portfolios owe their improvement to creating only revolutionary products
- C) a new marketing or distribution strategy like online shopping can hardly be an example of innovation
- D) an innovation can both be an improvement in a product and a completely new product
- E) the survival of a business is closely tied to its flexibility to adjust to online marketing

**53. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) ~~informs the reader of the consequences when a corporate suffers from a lack of activity, invention and innovation~~  
B) sets out to clear up the misunderstanding between some terms and to point out the importance of small advances  
C) successfully explains why commercial organizations have to come to a correct interpretation of manufacturing terminology  
D) ~~warns that if the current state of production processes prevails, the desire to innovate may be lost~~  
E) ~~criticizes the existing management practices, which will eventually disregard lots of small innovations~~

**54. One can conclude from the passage that ----.**

- A) terms like invention, innovation and creativity need to be clearly defined and described before they can be applied productively  
B) so long as companies and inventors interpret the concept of innovation rightly, they would eventually make huge profits  
C) innovation not only eases the practical difficulties of life but also comprises a considerable amount of revenues  
D) the idea of innovation is so complex that it can hardly be applied to simple procedures like online shopping  
E) for many a person, for a new product to be innovative, it does not have to involve a creative input

innovation	<i>n</i>	<i>ˌinəˈvəʃən</i>	<i>yenilik, yeni bir şey icad etmek</i>
invention	<i>n</i>	<i>inˈvenʃən</i>	<i>icat, buluş</i>
essay	<i>n</i>	<i>/eseɪ/</i>	<i>ödev, girişim, deneme</i>
sufficient	<i>adj</i>	<i>səˈfɪʃənt</i>	<i>yeterli (adequate) , elverişli, nitelikli</i>
grocery	<i>n</i>	<i>ˈgrɒs(ə)rē</i>	<i>bakkal</i>
commodity	<i>n</i>	<i>kəˈmɑːdɪtē</i>	<i>emtia, mal, eşya, hammadde</i>
revolutionary	<i>adj</i>	<i>ˌrevəˈlɒʃəˌnerē</i>	<i>devrimci</i>
akin	<i>adj</i>	<i>əˈkɪn</i>	<i>benzeyen, yakın, akraba</i>
portfolio	<i>n</i>	<i>pɔːtˈfɒlē.ɔ</i>	<i>portföy, evrak çantası, belgeler, tahviller; bakanlık</i>

**2013 – İlkbahar: 43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

**46. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
- B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instil national values in the young generation
- C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
- D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
- E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

**43. According to the passage, history textbooks ----.**

- A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations
- B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased
- C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history
- D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values
- E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

**44. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others
- B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict
- C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures
- D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity
- E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

**45. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks ----.**

- A) need to teach both the past and the future
- B) serve a purpose other than intended
- C) are the best options for cultural transmission
- D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
- E) can never be completely objective and neutral



**2013 – İlkbahar: 47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resisters. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry – making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature – offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

**47. It is understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) farmers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
- B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
- C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
- D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
- E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

**48. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
- B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
- C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
- D) increased antibiotic resistance in human beings is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
- E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

**49. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions
- B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in
- C) strict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people  
*“Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals.”*
- D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal
- E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

**50. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.**

- A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry
- B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals
- C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry
- D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings
- E) may produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

utilize	v	'yōotl,īz	yararlanmak, faydalanmak, faydalı hale getirmek
treat	v	trēt	muamele etmek, tedavi etmek, (treatment: tedavi); davranmak; (n): zevk, ikram, muamele
livestock	n	'līv, stāk	hayvancılık
proper	adj	'prāpər	uygun, doğru
inadvertently	adv	,inəd'vərtntli	yanlışlıkla, kazara
habit	n	'habit	alışkanlık, huy, kafa yapısı, kıyafet
literally	adv	'lītərəlē	harfi harfine
provide	v	prə'vīd	sağlamak; temin etmek, öngörmek
strain	v	strān	kendini zorlamak, gayret göstermek; (n): zorlama, gerginlik, gerilme
eventually	adv	i'venCHōōələ	sonunda, nihayetinde, en sonunda
cease	v	siis	sona erdirmek, durdurmak (cease-fire: ateşkes)
poultry	n	'pōltrē	kümes hayvanları
improve	v	im'prōov	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
husbandry			animal husbandry : hayvancılık.
cage	v		kafese koymak, kafeslemek, hapsetmek, buz okeyinde sayı yapmak; (n): kafes, hapisane, esir kampı, basket, sayı
stall	n	stōl	ahır, hız kesip düşme, oyalama
pen	v	pen	kaleme almak, yazmak; (n): kafes
mature	adj	mə'CHoor	olgun (insan için)
impact	v	/empekt/	etkilemek; çarpmak; sıkıştırmak, pekiştirmek; (n): darbe, etki

**2013 – İlkbahar: 51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

“The Marshall Plan was not a simple program (51) for transferring massive sums of money to struggling countries, but an explicit – and eventually successful – attempt to reindustrialize Europe (51).” say Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang. It follo

ws that if Africa really wants economic prosperity, it should study and draw valuable lessons from the Marshall Plan’s dark twin: the Morgenthau Plan implemented in Germany in 1945. Reinert tells the story best: When it was clear that the Allies would win the Second World War, the question of what to do with Germany, which in three decades had precipitated two World Wars, reared its head. Henry Morgenthau Jr, the US secretary of the treasury, formulated a plan to keep Germany from ever again threatening world peace. Germany, he argued, had to be entirely deindustrialized and turned into an agricultural nation. All industrial equipment was to be destroyed, and the mines were to be flooded. This program was approved by the Allies and was immediately implemented when Germany capitulated in 1945. However, it soon became clear that the Morgenthau Plan was causing serious economic problems in Germany: deindustrialization caused agricultural productivity to plummet. This was indeed an interesting experiment. The mechanisms of synergy between industry and agriculture worked in reverse: killing the industry reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector.

**51. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Marshall Plan ----.**

- A) was redesigned as the Morgenthau Plan to be applied in Germany
- B) was very comprehensive in its scope to develop Europe
- C) was a program of investment from which the Allies expected to benefit directly
- D) was ill-formed for its objectives according to Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang
- E) turned out to be a failed attempt to industrialize various European nations

**52. According to the passage, Germany ----.**

- A) had to be stripped of its power to start wars
- B) was unable to continue its industrial development during World War II
- C) needed industrial equipment and American finance to rebuild the country
- D) ~~found~~ the Morgenthau Plan problematic as its economy declined
- E) was allowed to industrialize despite its agricultural potential

**53. It is implied in the passage that ----.**

- A) America’s vision for post-war Europe was in essence misguided
- B) a country has no choice but to prioritize one sector over another in order to advance
- C) today’s Africa and post-war Germany have a lot in common
- D) Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang were right in their predictions about the Marshall Plan
- E) plans made by policy makers may yield unexpected outcomes

**54. The main concern of the author is to ----.**

- A) supply a brief summary of imperial nations’ domination of others
- B) blame America’s programs for Germany’s agricultural productivity
- C) learn from the failings and achievements of some economic policies
- D) describe ways of industrializing through agriculture in order to stop wars
- E) accuse the African leaders of failing to understand how Germany prospered

Struggle	v	<i>strægəl</i>	<i>uğraşmak, çabalamak, mücadele etmek</i>
Explicit	adj	<i>ik'splisit (ik:ek)</i>	<i>açık, belirgin, belli, aşikar</i>
Eventually	adv	<i>i'venCHōōälē</i>	<i>sonunda, nihayetinde, en sonunda</i>
Attempt	v	<i>ə'tem(p)t</i>	<i>teşebbüs etmek, girişimde bulunmak, denemek, kalkışmak</i>
Prosperity	n	<i>prä'speritē</i>	<i>refah, bolluk</i>
Implement	v	<i>/imlʃment/</i>	<i>uygulamak, gerçekleştirmek (realize)</i>
Precipitate	v	<i>/presipiyteyt/</i>	<i>çökeltmek, düşürmek, aşağı atmak</i>
Rear	v	<i>ri(ə)r</i>	<i>yetiştirmek, kaldırmak, dikmek</i>
Treasury	n	<i>'treZHērē</i>	<i>Hazine</i>
Threaten	v	<i>THretn</i>	<i>tehdit etmek</i>
Entirely	adv	<i>en'tirlē</i>	<i>tamamen (completely)</i>
turn into	pv		<i>çevirmek, dönüştürmek, dönüşmek</i>
Approve	v	<i>ə'prōov</i>	<i>onaylamak, uygun bulmak, tasvip etmek</i>
Capitulate	v	<i>kə'piCHē,lāt</i>	<i>teslim olmak, teslim şartlarını kararlaştırmak, silah bırakmak</i>
Reverse	adj	<i>ri'vers</i>	<i>ters, zıt, aksi, geri</i>
Plummet	v	<i>'pləmit</i>	<i>dimdik düşmek, çakılmak</i>
Strip	v	<i>strip (ri:re)</i>	<i>soymak, çıkarmak</i>

### 2013 – İlkbahar: Raw materials:

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood – the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like indium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources – that is no surprise to anyone – so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth – more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.

run out (of)	pv	<i>rən</i>	<i>tükenmek, sona ermek, son bulmak, bitmek</i>
Bankrupt	v	<i>baNGk,rəpt</i>	<i>iflas etmek, iflas ettirmek, batırmak, mahvetmek</i>
lay off	pv		<i>işten çıkarmak, atmak</i>
throw into	pv		<i>atmak, içine atmak</i>
Turmoil	n	<i>'tər,moil, /tə: tö/</i>	<i>kargaşa, gürültü, hengame</i>

**2013 – İlkbahar: 59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Many athletes credit drugs with improving their performance, but some of them may want to thank their brain instead. Mounting evidence suggests that the boost from human growth hormone (HGH), an increasingly popular doping drug, might be caused by the placebo effect. In a new double-blind trial funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, in which neither researchers nor participants knew who was receiving HGH and who was taking a placebo, the researchers asked participants to guess whether or not they were on the real drug. Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity. The study participants who guessed correctly that they were taking a placebo did not improve, according to preliminary results presented at the Society for Endocrinology meeting in June 2011. "The finding really shows the power of the mind" said Ken Ho, an endocrinologist at the Garvan Institute in Sydney, Australia, who led the study. She maintains that many athletes are reaping the benefits of the placebo effect, without knowing whether what they are taking is beneficial or not.

**59. It is clearly stated in the passage that the support given by certain drugs ----.**

- A) is largely accepted for its positive contribution to performance
- B) has been proven by many studies around the world
- C) has led authorities to take the necessary measures against these drugs
- D) has been openly disputed by most of the athletes
- E) results in the improved performances of all the athletes who take them

**60. According to the results of the study funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, ----.**

- A) the study participants were all aware they were given a placebo
- B) those who knew that they were given real drugs failed to show improvement in fitness tests
- C) the athletes who did not know they were given a placebo did well on fitness tests
- D) the preliminary findings showed the increased popularity of drugs
- E) the effects of HGH are incompatible with those found in other studies

**61. It is understood from the passage that the placebo effect ----.**

- A) is highly esteemed among those who are interested in athletics
- B) can play a significant role in improving the performances of athletes
- C) has been monitored in the participating groups that consist of people taking doping drugs
- D) was also tested in other branches of sports where competition exists
- E) was very high in the studies where participants were informed in advance

**62. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) external interventions may have negative impacts on one's performance
- B) every athlete should be involved in a study to increase his or her performance
- C) success lies in the power of one's mind no matter which treatment he or she is exposed to
- D) the World Anti-Doping Agency should be much more careful about the use of drugs in sports
- E) much more research should be done on the placebo effect among athletes

credit	v	'kredit	güvenmek, inanmak, kredi vermek; (n): kredi, güven, saygınlık, hesaptaki para miktarı, vade
Improve	v	im'prōov	geliştirmek, iyileştirmek
Mount	v	mount	üzerine çıkmak, bindirmek, üzerine yerleştirmek, monte etmek; (n): dağ, tepe, binek hayvan
Boost	v	bōost	artırmak, yükseltmek, yukarıya itmek
Trial	n	'trī(ə)l	deneme; test; yargılama, duruşma
Fund	v	fənd	yatırmak, yatırım yapmak; (n): fon, sermaye, kaynak
Reap	v	rēp	biçmek, hasat etmek, kazanmak

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