

1. – 21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşün kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **The first great theorist of dramatic art was Aristotle, whose ---- of tragedy in *The Poetics* has dominated critical thought ever since.**  
A) solution      B) reference      C) discussion  
D) recognition      E) allusion
2. **Few would ---- that corporations, especially the multinational ones, are enormously powerful.**  
A) involve      B) resume      C) promise  
D) disdain      E) deny
3. **No ---- authority has the right to dictate whether a state shall adopt a socialist or a capitalist economic policy.**  
A) comprehensive      B) outside  
C) reputable      D) irresponsible  
E) compulsive
4. **Russia has a fleet of 250 nuclear submarines, 170 of which are ---- out of service.**  
A) currently      B) vehemently      C) conventionally  
D) adequately      E) consequently
5. **Their state assets were — to foreign capital at bargain prices.**  
A) paid off      B) brought up  
C) auctioned off      D) put through  
E) closed down
6. **He admits that he has not yet fully — the true implications or the logical conclusions of his startling discovery.**  
A) given back      B) thought out  
C) played down      D) taken over  
E) backed out
7. **Almost all the villages in New Guinea are surrounded by shrubby zones where people have ---- the original rain forest and planted gardens.**  
A) kept out      B) wrapped up  
C) made up      D) cleared away  
E) sealed off
8. **If he ---- the conditions of the insurance policy carefully, he ---- that it did not cover such eventualities.**  
A) has read / realized  
B) reads / has realized  
C) is reading / realizes  
D) were reading / had realized  
E) had read / would have realized
9. **Ever since the advent of industrialization, social scientists ---- the term "the masses" to "the people".**  
A) have preferred      B) had preferred  
C) will have preferred      D) would have preferred  
E) would prefer
10. **In the 1960s, the modernist idea that there ---- only one authentic style for the modern age ---- in favour of the idea of the plurality of styles.**  
A) could be / will have been rejected  
B) can be / is rejected  
C) could have been / is being rejected  
D) could be / was rejected  
E) can be / would be rejected

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

11. **When photography first appeared, some people predicted that it ---- the death of painting.**  
 A) will have caused      B) will cause  
 C) would have caused      D) caused  
 E) would cause
12. **In the end he admitted that he ---- the fire ---- at such a speed.**  
 A) hadn't expected / to spread  
 B) didn't expect / to have spread  
 C) wasn't expecting / spreading  
 D) hadn't been expecting / having spread  
 E) wouldn't expect / to be spreading
13. **The name Adonis was given ---- a stream rising in Mount Lebanon which runs red ---- the soil of the hills after a sudden fall of rain.**  
 A) in /by      B) for/in      C) at /from  
 D) to / with      E) by / over
14. **In the Franco - Prussian war, balloons were used to maintain the city's contacts ---- the outside world ---- the siege of Paris.**  
 A) from / over      B) for / at  
 C) through / in      D) out of / under  
 E) with / during
15. **The sustaining role of the family may go unappreciated ---- the younger members, but the older ones are fully aware ---- its value.**  
 A)for/from      B)by/of      C)from/off  
 D) to / by      E) with / into
16. **Wellington's abandonment of an attempt to make a Tory government was not ---- due to threats of civil war ---- to Peel's refusal to join a Tory government**  
 A) so far/as if      B)as/as  
 C) as much / than      D) so much / as  
 E) even / more
17. **Income tax can be fitted more closely to the individual taxpayer's ability to pay than ---- tax.**  
 A) any other      B) any      C) other  
 D) some      E) one another
18. **The occupational psychologist is often regarded by Industrialists as being ---- academic to serve any practical purpose.**  
 A) too much      B) so      C) too  
 D) more      E) as much
19. **In the works of many twentieth-century dramatists it is possible to see ---- the individual writer's Ideas and experience ---- some of the social and political developments of his period.**  
 A) as much / as      B) not only / but also  
 C) only / such as      D) more / than  
 E) whether / or
20. **---- Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, a French painter who was happy to design posters and to illustrate books, many modern artists have found it necessary to supplement their incomes in various Ways.**  
 A) Due to      B) Firstly      C) Despite  
 D) In case of      E) Like
21. **Many of the company's shareholders felt that such a drastic change in policy was quite unnecessary, and ----.**  
 A) I would, too      B) neither did I  
 C) I didn't, either      D) so did I  
 E) I don't, either

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

22. – 31. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

22. The Victorian father was very much the autocrat in his home, ----.

- A) though his wife was supreme in her own domain
- B) that has been the subject of many films of the age
- C) even if his children have behaved as they liked elsewhere
- D) even if there is a queen on the throne
- E) so daughters in particular know what is permissible and what is not

23. The story of the Trojan War is told in Homer's *Iliad* ----.

- A) whereas the position of Troy was of vital importance for the control of sea traffic between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara
- B) whereby the war was ended through the trick of the Wooden Horse
- C) while, according to others, Troy was destroyed by fire
- D) so that, in the late 3rd millennium B.C., Troy became a prosperous trading centre
- E) where Achilles is the major hero of the Greeks, and Hector of the Trojans

24. As Haring's short but intensely active career shows, ----.

- A) so that fine artists could reach a broader public
- B) it is still possible for original artists to attract the attention of a wide public
- C) In addition to what had been achieved so far
- D) unless these artists wanted to reach a wider public
- E) if only he hasn't committed himself to commercial interests

25. ----, unless they are put into force effectively and immediately.

- A) The company shows every sign of going bankrupt
- B) That isn't the way to stop drug abuse
- C) It's not enough simply to catch criminals and put them on trial
- D) These new measures won't have any significant effect upon the economy
- E) The answer is not simply to increase the fines for traffic offences

26. If only he'd sought the advice of an expert ----.

- A) the whole family had been spared a great deal of worry
- B) his financial position has already started to improve
- C) his business affairs wouldn't be in such a terrible state now
- D) the legal charges have obviously been needlessly excessive
- E) the situation hadn't got completely out of control

27. ----, they will know how to cope even in such a desperate situation.

- A) If the firemen had been trained to meet any eventuality
- B) Since they are experienced Red Cross workers
- C) Though relief supplies came too late
- D) As soon as the medical supplies came through
- E) Even before anyone capable of supervising the work appeared

28. Since worrying never puts anything right, ----?

- A) what is the point of worrying
- B) were they really convinced of the feasibility of the plan
- C) hadn't the time come to reach a final decision
- D) has the money still not been accounted for
- E) why are his worries so irrational

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29. ----, the landscape is rich with autumn colours.

- A) Before we have begun to appreciate it
- B) As poets love to sing of
- C) Even until the snow came
- D) Wherever you look
- E) If he hasn't realized it

30. ----, he was succeeded by Dr David Owen, who at the age of 37, was the youngest person to hold this office over the past forty years.

- A) Apart from the fact that Anthony Crosland had influenced the Prime Minister
- B) However opposed to the European Union Anthony Crosland and some of his colleagues may have been
- C) When Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland died in February 1977
- D) Unless Anthony Crosland had a landslide victory in the elections
- E) If Anthony Crosland had reached an agreement with some African leaders on further trade concessions

31. Until people got into the habit of collecting and arranging documents —.

- A) the best type of history is. after all, social and personal
- B) it was virtually impossible to record history with any degree of accuracy
- C) the present preferred style of history had already come into being
- D) the archeological evidence would have been adequate
- E) our attitude to modern trends may have been mistaken

32. – 36. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

32. In Muslim architecture the dome is a striking feature and is used to form a contrast with the graceful minarets.

- A) İslam Mimarisi'nde kubbe çarpıcı bir özelliktir ve zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturmak için kullanılır.
- B) İslam Mimarisinde çarpıcı bir özellik olan kubbe, zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturur.
- C) İslam Mimarisi'nde kullanılan zarif minareler, kubbelerle çarpıcı bir tezat oluşturur.
- D) Zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturan kubbe, İslam Mimarisi'nin çarpıcı bir özelliğidir.
- E) Kubbe İslam Mimarisi'nin çarpıcı bir özelliğidir ve zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturmak üzere kullanıldığı söylenir.

33. Population growth in both China and India in the next five years is expected by the World Bank to be under two per cent

- A) Hem Çin'de hem de Hindistan'da gelecek beş yıldaki nüfus artışının yüzde iki dolayında olması. Dünya Bankası'nın bir beklentisidir.
- B) Dünya Bankası, Çin ve Hindistan'daki nüfus artışının gelecek beş yıl içinde yüzde ikinin altına düşürülmesini istemektedir.
- C) Dünya Bankası'nca gelecek beş yıl içinde hem Çin'de hem de Hindistan'da yüzde iki dolayında nüfus artışı olması öngörülmektedir.
- D) Dünya Bankası, Çin ve Hindistan'ın gelecek beş yıldaki nüfus artışının yüzde ikinin altında olacağını tahmin etmektedir.
- E) Dünya Bankası'nca, gerek Çin gerek Hindistan'daki nüfus artışının gelecek beş yılda yüzde ikinin altında olması beklenmektedir.

34. The plots of classical Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audiences of the time were more or less familiar.
- A) Dönemin seyircileri, klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konusunu oluşturan efsanelere çok aşinaydılar.
- B) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konularını, seyircilerin az çok aşına olduğu efsaneler oluşturuyordu.
- C) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin az çok aşına olduğu efsanelere dayanıyordu.
- D) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının dayandığı efsanelerin konularına, dönemin bütün seyircileri aşinaydılar.
- E) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin çok aşına olduğu efsanelerden oluşuyordu.

35. A successful transition by Russia, from a communist monopoly on power to political pluralism, has been an enormous boost to the stability of the new democracies throughout Eastern Europe.
- A) Komünist iktidar tekelinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapan Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarına önemli katkılar sağlamıştır.
- B) Rusya'nın komünist iktidar tekelinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı geçişi, tüm Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrar için muazzam bir destek olmuştur.
- C) Rusya, komünist iktidar tekelinden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yapmakla. Doğu Avrupa'daki yerel demokrasilerin istikrar için onlara çok büyük bir destek vermiştir.
- D) Komünist iktidar tekelinden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yaparak, Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrara kavuşmasında da etkili olmuştur.
- E) Rusya'nın komünist bir iktidar tekelinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapması. Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrara kavuşmasında onlara muhteşem bir örnek oluşturmuştur.

36. Twentieth-century experience frequently shows that democracies don't attack each other and that nations that respect their citizens' rights also respect their neighbours' rights.
- A) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler her zaman göstermiştir ki demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırısı olmaz ve kendi halkının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar, komşularının haklarına da saygılı davranır.
- B) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırmadığını ve ulusların vatandaşlarının hakları kadar, komşularının da haklarına saygılı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- C) Yirminci yüzyıl tecrübesi sıklıkla göstermiştir ki demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırmazlar ve kendi vatandaşlarının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar komşularının da haklarına saygı gösterirler.
- D) Yirminci yüzyıla ilişkin tecrübelerin de gösterdiği gibi, demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırıda bulunamazlar ve kendi insanların haklarına saygılı olan uluslar komşularının haklarına da saygılı olmayı bilirler.
- E) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldıramayacağını ve ulusların hem kendi vatandaşlarının hem de komşularının haklarına saygı göstermesi gerektiğini gösteriyor.

37. – 41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

37. Hemingway'in "Bir Günlük Bekleyiş" adlı öyküsü çok kısadır ve ilk okuyuşta basit bir olaydan başka bir şey değilmiş gibi görünebilir, ancak bu öykü ciddi bir tema içermektedir.
- A) The theme of Hemingway's story "A Day's Wait" is actually a very serious one though one tends to overlook the fact as on a first reading the story is such a short and trivial one.
- B) The story "A Days Waif", by Hemingway, is short and appears very trivial, at least on a first reading, but its theme is a serious one.
- C) Actually the theme of Hemingway's "A Day's Wait" is quite serious but on a first reading the story appears to be no more than a simple incident
- D) Hemingway's short story "A Day's Wait" doesn't appear to have anything to offer on a first reading, but actually the theme is a very serious one.
- E) Hemingway's story, called "A Day's Waif, is very short and might appear on a first reading to be nothing more than a simple incident, but it contains a serious theme.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

38. Bu kitabın büyük bir bölümü, ilkel mağara resimlerinden günümüz akımlarına kadar dünya sanatında görülen değişiklikler ve yenilikler ile ilgilidir.

- A) This book is largely concerned with the changes and innovations that have appeared in the world's art, including primitive cave drawings and contemporary movements.
- B) A large part of this book is concerned with the changes and innovations observed in the world's art from primitive cave drawings to contemporary movements.
- C) The main aim of the book is to trace the changes and developments of the world of art from primitive cave drawings to contemporary movements.
- D) Much of the book comments on innovation and change in the world's art from the cave drawings of primitive times through to contemporary developments.
- E) The innovations and developments of art worldwide are the main content of this book which starts with primitive cave drawings and moves forward to contemporary movements.

39. 1992 yılında Clint Eastwood, yönettiği ve rol aldığı *Unforgiven* filmi için üç Oscar ile ödüllendirildi.

- A) Clint Eastwood directed and also acted in the film *Unforgiven* and received three Oscars for it in 1992.
- B) In 1992, the film *Unforgiven* which Clint Eastwood directed and acted in was awarded three Oscars.
- C) In 1992, Clint Eastwood was awarded three Oscars for the film *Unforgiven* which he directed and acted in.
- D) The film *Unforgiven*, which Clint Eastwood directed and in which he played a role, received three Oscars in 1992.
- E) The film, *Unforgiven* that received three Oscars in 1992, was directed by Clint Eastwood, and he also played a role in it.

40. Bugün tüm dünyada, pazar ve teknolojik üstünlük için rekabet, eski ideolojik farklılıkların yerini almış ve uluslararası ilişkilerde çok önem kazanmıştır.

- A) Today, throughout the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy has replaced old ideological differences and gained much importance in international relations.
- B) Today everywhere in the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy is replacing old ideological differences and badly affecting international relations.
- C) From now on, everywhere in the world it is competition for markets and technological supremacy rather than ideological differences that are having the greatest impact on international relations.
- D) Everywhere in the world today, ideological differences are losing importance in international relations, and the struggle for markets and technological supremacy is rapidly gaining in importance.
- E) Throughout the world today, there is now keen competition for markets and for technological supremacy, and these are the factors, not ideological differences, that are affecting international relations.

41. Amerika'daki son başkanlık kampanyası sırasında her iki adayın da açıkça vurguladığı gibi, dış ve iç politika arasındaki geleneksel ayrılık giderek kaybolmaktadır.

- A) Both the presidential candidates in the recent campaign in America strongly affirmed that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was on the decline.
- B) During the last presidential campaign in America, both candidates openly admitted that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was disappearing.
- C) As both candidates explicitly stressed during the last presidential campaign in America, the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy is gradually vanishing.
- D) Both candidates in the last presidential campaign openly admitted that it was no longer expedient to make a distinction between foreign and domestic policy.
- E) The traditional distinction made between foreign and domestic policy, as both presidential candidates in the last campaign in America were quick to note, is rapidly becoming obsolete.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**42. – 46. sorularda, verilen konuşmada boş bırakılan yerde söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

42. Paul:

- Kathleen's still not her usual cheerful self.

Brenda:

- ----

Paul:

- By the way, has the man been caught?

Brenda:

- Oh yes. And the trial is next week. When that's over, she'll probably start to forget all about it.

- A) That's understandable. Her husband's operation turned out to be far more serious than they had expected.
- B) Well, what do you expect? It's not very pleasant to find a burglar in the house when you get home.
- C) Well, she's had a nasty shock. She still can't understand why she fell down those stairs.
- D) Oh, but she is improving. When did you last see her?
- E) She's been having a really hard time lately; no wonder she's depressed.

43. Molly:

- I hear Jane's moving into a flat in one of those high-rise buildings. I hope she won't regret it.

Ann:

- ----

Molly:

- Won't she?

Ann:

- Oh no. She plans to go off to her cottage in the country every Friday evening and spend the weekend there.

- A) Why should she? She won't be spending much time there anyway.
- B) I worry about that too. But it's her decision.
- C) I shouldn't think so. She used to feel nervous in that big house, you know.
- D) Well, after all, she goes out nearly every evening.
- E) At least she won't be short of money any more.

44. Pam:

- I spent the afternoon at the Rembrandt's Women exhibition.

Jane:

- I'd wondered about going. Did you really enjoy seeing so many portraits of women?

Pam:

- ----

Jane:

- So' it was quite an interesting experience. I'd better go.

- A) You know, I've always thought his portraits of men are superior to those of his women.
- B) I worried about that too before I went. Perhaps a little more variety was desirable.
- C) Oh I never ever miss a chance of seeing any of Rembrandt's paintings.
- D) Actually I did. With no distractions one began to see them in a subtly different way.
- E) Nevertheless, it's quite a popular exhibition; certainly it was crowded when I went.

45. Jason:

- I hear you went to see *Rigoletto* at the opera.

Mary:

- Yes I did. It was a superb production.

Jason :

- ----

Mary:

- I know they did, but I can't think why. In my opinion, it was ideally suited to the production.

- A) There was a huge supporting cast, I believe, including a lot of actors.
- B) Of course, *Rigoletto* himself was brilliant I suppose.
- C) What about the stage setting? Some critics attacked it quite vehemently.
- D) Some people considered the orchestra the best part of all.
- E) The reviews of it have all been full of praise.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

46. Jill:

- What sort of people made up the Bloomsbury Group? I thought there were only writers.

James:

- ----

Jill:

- Even economists and so on?

James:

- Oh certainly, Clive Bell, for instance, was a well known economist in the group.

- A) Actually, some writers disliked the group intensely.
- B) There were a lot of writers; Virginia Woolf, for instance.
- C) They took their name from the area in London where some of them lived.
- D) Well, the majority probably were writers. But the group included intellectuals of all kinds.
- E) I suppose Virginia Woolf and her sister Vanessa founded the group.

47. - 51. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşün ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Wars are fought by soldiers but organized by governments. Most conflicts, therefore, tend to increase the power of the state, at least temporarily. ----. In the two weeks following September 11<sup>th</sup>, the country has seen a sharp increase in the role of the federal government

- A) America's war against terrorism is no exception
- B) This may be why some people are always opposed to war
- C) The coalition that America has assembled has caused considerable speculation
- D) Defence is the area in which freedoms are most often restricted
- E) Democracy is, after all, another of the values that the terrorists have sought to challenge

48. President George W. Bush announced various measures to stop the financing of terrorism. He ordered the freezing of assets belonging to various organizations and individuals. ----. In addition, he wanted a task force to be set up to combat the problem..

- A) There was no military retaliation for nearly a month
- B) He also announced that action would be taken against foreign banks that did not cooperate with anti-terrorist measures
- C) The United States has so far detained over 350 suspects in relation to the terrorist attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup>
- D) For him, the attack on America was "an attack on freedom"
- E) It is obvious that America will be fighting a war on several-fronts

49. The story of this ballet is largely inspired by Evliya Çelebi's account of his travels in and around the Ottoman Empire. ----. Indeed, he combines the mental, inner journey of man and his physical outward journey with commendable artistic skill and insight

- A) His well-known book, *Seyahatname*, gives a detailed and lively account of these travels and so it is also an important historical document
- B) Actually Çelebi spent more than forty years of his life travelling around the Ottoman Empire
- C) The choreographer, however, is also deeply interested in why man travels
- D) The music underlines the duality of the theme
- E) As one has come to expect in a ballet, music, movement and light blend imperceptively

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

50. ----. We are told how the Romanesque style of the twelfth century with its round arches was succeeded by the Gothic style with the pointed arch; how the Gothic style was supplanted by the Renaissance, which had its beginnings in Italy in the early fifteenth century and slowly gained ground in all the countries of Europe. The style which followed the Renaissance is usually called Baroque.

- A) It is true to say that the Renaissance style of building has continued from Brunelleschi's days down to our own
- A) It is not always easy to give a date to a work of art
- B) The fact is that from the Renaissance onwards, almost up to our own time, architects have used the same basic forms
- C) The history of art is sometimes presented as the story of a succession of various styles
- D) The period around 1700 saw the culmination of the Baroque movement in Europe

51. It can be argued that Henry Benson is the most feared photographer in the world. ----. So do royalty. Fellow photographers are jealous, but still they stand in awe of him. Editors know his value and pay the high fees he asks.

- A) The famous and the infamous alike, know only too well his ability to capture them off-guard
- B) He earns his living by recording scandal
- C) Even so, newspapers of any standing do not print his photographs
- D) Presumably, he has a large group of 'advisers' who tell him where to go and when
- E) The only job satisfaction he enjoys must surely be the money he receives for his photographs

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

52. (I) The Importance of Amsterdam as a trading and banking centre belongs almost entirely to modern history. (II) The city contains buildings of especial interest to students of architecture. (III) Starting as a fishing village held by the lords of Amstel from the bishop of Utrecht, it passed into the hands of the counts of Holland in 1296 and received its first charter four years later. (IV) It shared in the general backwardness of the northern as compared with the southern Netherlands at this period. (V) In fact, it was not till the balance of prosperity began to shift from south to north in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries that its fortunes began to look up.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

53. (I) In 1954, a hydrogen bomb was tested on the Island of Bikini. (II) The explosion produced the expected radio-active fall-out on a number of Pacific islands, and also scattered debris over thousands of square miles of sea. (III) As a result, dangerous radioactive materials appeared on the surface of the sea and finally infected the tuna fish which are an important article of diet in Japan. (IV) This is not the only large sea to have been polluted. (V) It is hardly surprising, then, that a number of Japanese ingested quantities of radioactive food.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

54. (I) In China the Tang dynasty (618-907) reestablished a strong government and extended commerce with India and the West. (II) In this period the arts, too, showed great vitality. (III) Tang pottery, for instance, was of particularly high quality and impressively decorated. (IV) Some of the earthenware tomb-figures that have been found are over a meter high. (V) Indeed, it was so popular that it was exported as far afield as Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- A) I    B) II    C) III    D) IV    E) V

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

55. (I) Coffee is another beverage that tends to be prepared and served differently in different countries. (II) The continuing slump in the price of raw coffee is causing hardship for growers on a scale unseen for decades. (III) The suffering is the worst in Central America, where the drop in coffee prices has coincided with drought (IV) In Nicaragua, coffee farmers with malnourished children are begging for food by the roadsides. (V) In Peru, some families have abandoned their land, while others have turned to growing drug crops in their search for money.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

56. (I) If you ever walk on one of Carl Andre's metal ground sculptures, you will begin to grasp the unique qualities of his work. (II) Andre, in fact, encourages viewers to walk on his pieces. (III) Actually, the prices are not excessive if one takes into consideration this careful attention to detail. (IV) Over the years, the footsteps have served to burnish the metal in the same way as a moving train burnishes the train tracks. (V) In other words, Andre is actually inviting his viewers to actively contribute to his art
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

**57. - 59. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

No eighteenth century king of England could have raised the vast sums needed to build a Versailles, and no English nobleman would have cared to compete with the German princelings in luxury and extravagance. Still, it is true that the building craze did reach England. The most striking example is Marlborough's Blenheim Palace, which is on a massive scale. But this is an exception. The ideal of the English eighteenth century was not the castle but the country house. The architects of these country houses usually rejected the extravagances of the Baroque style, it was their ambition not to break any rule of what they considered 'good taste', and so they were anxious to keep as closely as possible to the real or pretended laws of classical architecture. Architects of the Italian Renaissance who had studied and measured the ruins of classical buildings with scientific care had published their findings in textbooks to provide builders and craftsmen with patterns. The most famous of these books was written by Andrea Palladio. This book of Palladio's came to be considered as the ultimate authority on all rules of taste in architecture in eighteenth-century England. To build one's villa in the Palladio manner was considered the last word in fashion.

57. It is clear that the aim of the opening sentence in this passage is to ----.

- A) underline the extravagance of European architecture to bring into relief the restraint of the English  
 B) point out how much importance English kings had always given to their residencies  
 C) criticize the extravagant and immoral behaviour of the German princelings  
 D) emphasize the envy that the eighteenth-century English kings felt for Versailles and the palaces  
 A) of Germ any  
 E) draw attention to the economic crisis England went through during the eighteenth-century

58. It is pointed out in the passage that Palladio's book on classical architecture ----.

- A) was primarily concerned with the Baroque style in eighteenth-century Europe  
 B) had a powerful influence on architectural taste in eighteenth-century England  
 C) is a text book dealing with a variety of buildings in the classical style of the eighteenth century  
 D) is merely descriptive and has no scientific basis  
 E) was the most famous text published in the eighteenth century

59. As we understand from the passage, for the England of the eighteenth century, good taste in architecture ----.

- A) was best reflected in Blenheim and so this palace was often copied  
 B) was understood to be simplicity and beauty of style  
 C) meant strict imitation of the most extravagant classical buildings  
 D) meant the construction of palaces on the scale of Versailles  
 E) meant faithfully observing the principles followed by classical architects

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

60. – 62. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Throughout the history of music, composers have always sought to find new and original means of expression. Without this urge no progress could have been made. In our modern age, the desire to experiment is stronger than it ever was before. This is partly because the instability of world affairs has given rise to a feeling of unrest and insecurity, and partly because more people are being better educated and concerned with culture. The arts are now, as a result, more sophisticated, even more artificial. In the past the ideal was the natural and spontaneous expression of beauty, but it no longer is. In order to avoid the obvious and the commonplace, some composers have, perhaps, moved too far from the main stream of music, and this has sometimes led to eccentricity. But there is a positive side to all this: there is a healthy lack of complacency.

60. The main point made in the passage is that, if there is to be any progress in music, ----.

- A) a wide variety of taste must be taken into account
- B) the traditional modes of expression must be respected
- C) efforts must be made to please all sections of society
- D) new and innovative ways of expression must be searched for
- E) a composer must seek the natural and spontaneous expression of beauty

61. One can conclude from the passage that modern music ----.

- A) has been adversely affected by the present prevailing intellectual atmosphere
- B) owes much of its appeal to the spontaneity and simplicity of its expression
- C) has been less affected by the spread of education and culture than the other arts
- D) has isolated itself from the realities and the developments of our time
- E) is to a greater extent than ever before both experimental and sophisticated

62. The writer suggests that the desire of some composers to avoid the traditional forms of music ----.

- A) has resulted in their growing complacency
- B) has been the key to their unprecedented popularity
- C) may have had a harmful effect upon some of their works
- D) has been misunderstood by the better educated people
- E) has been far more harmful than beneficial

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**63. – 65. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız**

A state of war may be brought to an end in one of four ways. In the first place, one belligerent may completely overrun the territory of its enemy, whose armies and government are in consequence entirely disrupted. This state of affairs, known as *debellatio*, came to pass in the case of Germany in World War II. Secondly, states may drift from a state of war to one of peace without any formalities to mark the transition. Such was the case in the war between Poland and Sweden in 1716. Thirdly, formal declarations of peace may be made by one or both of the belligerents. An example of this is seen in the joint resolution of the United States Congress of 1920 by which the war with Germany was terminated. Lastly, there remains the most common method of ending a state of war, namely, by making a treaty of peace. By this means belligerents can define with precision the exact terms upon which they have ended the conflict

**63. According to the passage, the term "debellatio" ----.**

- A) refers to the occupation of Germany by its enemies following World War II
- B) refers solely to the destruction of the enemy's armed forces
- C) is only ever used with reference to Germany at the end of World War II
- D) involves the signing of a peace treaty by the belligerents after the armies of both sides are unable to carry on fighting
- E) signifies the complete defeat of one country by another, resulting in a state of utter powerlessness there

**64. We understand from the passage that one of the advantages of a peace treaty is that ----.**

- A) the conditions for the termination of a state of war are clearly set down and agreed upon by both sides
- B) the armies of the warring sides are temporarily disbanded
- C) it takes effect as soon as it has been signed by at least one of the sides
- D) the likelihood of renewed aggression is relatively reduced
- E) it doesn't require the approval of the government of either side, that of the military being sufficient

**65. As it is pointed out in the passage, a war ----.**

- A) often drags on despite the desire on both sides to end it
- B) can sometimes come to an end of its own accord without any formal action being taken by either side
- C) rarely ends without the complete destruction of the armies of one side
- D) can be brought to an end through the intervention of outside powers
- E) is likely to continue until both sides are so exhausted and impoverished it is impossible for them to continue

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

66. – 68. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

By the 1950s, Africa was among the least developed of the continents and, according to United Nations estimates, as much as 70% of its resources of land and labour were devoted to subsistence production and only about 5% of its total population was engaged in wage-earning employment. But even with agriculture there was increasing production for export: cocoa in Ghana, groundnuts and oil-palm products in Nigeria, cotton in Uganda, coffee in Kenya, and maize and sheep-rearing in southern Africa were outstanding examples. Minerals were particularly important in bringing about the opening up of the interior of Africa. For centuries some parts, like the Gold Coast (now Ghana) had produced gold, and during the 19<sup>th</sup> century first diamonds and then gold were discovered in South Africa, and since then numerous other minerals have been exploited including copper and cobalt.

66. According to the passage, the interior of Africa ----.

- A) was one of the first parts of the continent to be developed
- B) was agriculturally one of the most fertile parts of Africa
- C) could barely support subsistence farming some fifty years ago
- D) became better known following the discovery of rich mineral deposits there
- E) had, by the nineteenth century, been fully explored

67. As it is pointed out in this passage about Africa, it was on account of its mineral resources that ----.

- A) the interior parts of this continent were opened up
- B) industry developed fast here
- C) the agricultural potential was not recognised for a long time
- D) the practice of sheep-rearing quickly died out
- E) this continent had developed a strong economy by 1950

68. It is stated in the passage that, prior to 1950, in Africa, ----.

- A) subsistence farming was rapidly becoming a thing of the past
- B) the country's mineral wealth was only just being discovered
- C) very few people had any paid work
- D) the interior was quite densely populated
- E) agricultural activities were extremely limited

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

69. – 71. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Most large firms have marketing or advertising departments that work in conjunction with their advertising agencies. Only one part of the company's sales budget will be spent through the advertising agency. Companies have their own sales force for calling on wholesale and retail organizations. In many cases, they also produce a proportion of their sales literature and shop display material. But with the larger companies sales promotion efforts are usually combined under a single marketing policy, which is often worked out by the company itself in conjunction with its advertising agency. The advertising agency may also be consulted over packaging systems and the distributing of new products that are being put on the market.

69. It is pointed out in the passage that a major firm will usually ----.

- A) use an advertising agency in addition to its own advertising department
- B) prefer to keep changing its marketing policy
- C) allocate its sales budget to a single advertising agency
- D) seek to dominate the market through intensive advertising
- E) aim to meet the needs of its traditional clients

70. We learn from the passage that an advertising agency ----.

- A) cannot work profitably except with major companies
- B) is not usually regarded as being cost-effective except by very large companies
- C) is not interested in the question of how new products are packaged
- D) may be consulted about the ways by which new products can best be distributed
- E) always prefers to work independently of a company's own advertising department

71. According to the passage, companies ----.

- A) sometimes feel that their own advertising departments are scarcely viable.
- B) usually leave their display materials completely to the discretion of advertising agencies
- C) often find their wholesale sales are more profitable than their retail ones
- D) are not fully convinced of the advantages of using an advertising agency
- E) generally distribute their goods through their own sales network

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

72. – 74. sorulan, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The term intelligence is often used by biologists as synonymous with the capacity to learn. An animal that learns to adapt itself to a wide range of situations is said to be more intelligent than one whose behaviour is largely governed by instinct. In psychology, on the other hand, so wide a definition is not satisfactory. The simpler forms of teaming, at least, can scarcely be said to manifest intelligence in any sense remotely consistent with the ordinary meaning of the term. It is customary, therefore, to distinguish between learning of a more or less repetitive and mechanical type and the solving of genuinely new problems by creative means. It is the latter rather than the former that we ordinarily ascribe to intelligence and most psychologists allow their definition of this term to be guided by popular usage.

72. This passage emphasizes the fact that the term "Intelligence" ----.

- A) should not be applied to any animals as they are motivated by Instincts
- B) is used by biologists to describe the ability of animals to adapt to a given situation and so team
- C) is frequently wrongly used and should therefore be avoided altogether
- D) should be avoided by psychologists as there is so much disagreement about its meaning
- E) must be applied to all forms of learning from the simplest to the most complicated

73. In this passage, a sharp distinction is drawn between ----.

- A) intelligence and the ability to learn as regards the animal world
- B) the term "intelligence" as the ordinary people use it and as most psychologists use it
- C) the repetitive and the mechanical types of learning
- D) teaming that is repetitive and mechanical and that which is creative and original
- E) the less intelligent animal species and the more intelligent ones

74. According to the passage, in the animal kingdom, the less intelligent animals ----.

- A) team to adapt to new situations more quickly than the more intelligent ones
- B) are stimulated when they face a new situation
- C) are those whose actions are mainly controlled by their instincts
- D) are more suited to mechanical type teaming than to other types
- E) have many advantages over the more intelligent ones

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

75. – 77. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sir Walter Raleigh entered court under the protection of the Earl of Leicester, and was soon in high favour with Queen Elizabeth. Fuller's often quoted story of how Raleigh threw down his plush cloak on a muddy road for the queen to walk on, lacks authority, but it is in keeping with his faculty for quick decision and characteristic of the romantic sentimentality pervading the Elizabethan court. He owed his advancement to good looks, a plausible tongue, an ingenious wit and magnificent clothes. But he was proud, haughty and impatient, and everywhere except in his native Devon he made numerous bitter enemies. He was consulted confidentially on Irish affairs but at no time was he one of the Queen's official advisers, possibly because Elizabeth, despite her affection for him, saw through his ambitions and doubted his wisdom. But she was lavish in her favours, and in a few years raised him to affluence.

75. According to the passage, the well-known story of how Raleigh threw down his cloak for the Queen to walk on ----.

- A) has almost certainly no basis in truth
- B) is generally considered to be the main reason why Elizabeth was attracted to Raleigh
- C) gains in detail with each new retelling
- D) is typical of the officious way in which Raleigh sought to attract the Queen's attention
- E) may not be true but it suitably reflects the excess of emotion and exaggeration that characterized the court of Elizabeth

76. As the passage points out, Raleigh attracted a great deal of attention ----.

- A) which was often hostile in nature
- B) but he was ignored in his native Devon
- C) but the Queen Elizabeth always treated him coldly
- D) as a man who could make a plan and carry it through
- E) though there were many at the court at the time who were more able and more interesting than he was

77. We understand from the passage that though Elizabeth lavished her favours upon Raleigh, ----.

- A) she believed his ambitious nature might constitute a threat to herself
- B) he was never as popular with her as the Earl of Leicester was
- C) she was frequently angered by his clever wit and haughty manners
- D) his views on Irish affairs were contrary to her own
- E) she never really trusted his judgement and he never became one of her official advisers

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

78. – 80. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sir Robert Peel will always be remembered as the one who created the Metropolitan police force but first he set about reducing the savagery of the criminal law and he also introduced various prison reforms. Such changes could not be risked without an efficient police force. So in 1829 he set about creating just that. The original characteristics of the new police were that they were to be an organized non-military force of paid constables (with officers) under two magistrates, as joint commissioners, responsible to the home secretary, an office like that of Minister of the Interior. To emphasize their civilian character, they wore as uniform a dark blue high-collared swallow-tail coat and a heavy chimney-pot hat (not to be superseded by the tunic and helmet until about 1865), and carried no arms but only a truncheon. Until 1885 they had no whistle, only a rattle for summoning assistance. Their earliest instructions were prefaced with the following words which still appear in the forefront of their standing orders: the primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime is committed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether the objects for which the police we reappointed have been attained.

78. We understand from the passage that in addition to reforming the police force, Peel also ----.

- A) tried to deter criminals by greatly increasing the punishments for various crimes
- B) arranged for several new prisons to be built
- C) made the systems of criminal law more humane
- D) published several articles on the preservation of public tranquilly
- E) was extremely active himself in the detention of criminal offences

79. It is clear from the passage that Peel wished to emphasize the non-military nature of the "new police" ----.

- A) although the force was organized on military lines
- B) and this is apparent in their uniform and in the fact that they carried no gun
- C) but nevertheless most of them had a military background
- D) so its aims and objectives were vague and undefined
- E) but this prevented it from being efficient and did not contribute to its popularity

80. We learn from the passage that, in the opinion of Peel ----.

- A) the truncheon was not an adequate weapon for the protection of the police
- B) the major aim of the police is to catch criminals and see that they are punished
- C) the introduction of prison reform was too risky a procedure to be considered
- D) the police force should be directly responsible to the home secretary
- E) the most important duty of a police force is to achieve an absence of crime

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ

Adı:  
Tarih

ÜDS 3  
Aralık 2001

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

		soru türü	
1-7	7	Kelime	
8-21	14	Grammer	
22-31	10	Cümle tamamlama	
32-36	5	İngilizce-Türkçe	
37-41	5	Türkçe-İngilizce	
42-46	5	Diyalog	
47-51	5	Paragraf tamamlama	
52-56	5	Bütünlüğü bozan cümle	
57-80	24	Parçadan okuduğunu anlama	
	80	TOPLAM	