

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

1. In an aircraft, the cabin lights are dimmed during take-off and landing to help passengers to ---- themselves to darkness in the event of an emergency.  
A) modify            B) accustom        C) resume  
D) associate        E) relate
2. Jean Chrétien ---- after more than ten years as Canada's prime minister.  
A) steps down        B) makes out        C) runs out  
D) holds up            E) points out
3. A fair proportion of the workforce now work from their homes, a ---- that has been made possible by computers.  
A) disturbance        B) destination        C) circumstance  
D) support            E) denial
4. North Korea is ---- to abandon its nuclear programme without specific security guarantees from America and promises of lots of aid.  
A) sincere            B) nasty            C) boastful  
D) unlikely            E) provisional
5. Pharmaceutical firms are wary of devoting money to new antibiotics whose sales can be ---- limited by the development of resistance in the target microbes.  
A) accurately        B) adequately        C) severely  
D) complacently        E) confidently
6. The United States spends ---- on armed forces ---- do all other countries combined.  
A) so much / that        B) both / and  
C) not only/ but also        D) neither / nor  
E) more / than
7. Over this period, according to a report recently issued by the Hispanic Studies Center in Los Angeles, Mexicans received 14.5 billion US dollars from relatives working in the United States, which is almost — Mexico earned from foreign oil sales.  
A) as                    B) just as            C) as well as  
D) as much as        E) as far as
8. The origin of sex is — much of a puzzle — its prevalence.  
A) too / for            B) so / so            C) as/as  
D) that / such as        E) very/more like
9. China, which — much of Mongolia from the end of the seventeenth century until the early twentieth century still — the oil, coal, uranium, and empty grasslands of its former possessions.  
A) was ruling / has coveted  
B) had ruled / may have coveted  
C) has ruled / coveted  
D) ruled / covets  
E) rules / is coveting
10. The choices we make and the lives we lead — the values we —.  
A) would be influenced / are holding  
B) are influenced / hold  
C) had been influenced / were holding  
D) must have influenced / had held  
E) have been influenced / were holding
11. Following World War II, job prospects for young people ---- greatly which allowed them ---- more prosperous than their parents.  
A) had improved / to have felt  
B) have improved / feeling  
C) improved/ to feel  
D) were improving / having felt  
E) would have improved / having to feel

12. If you ---- a car, you ---- its performance, not its appearance.  
 A) were buying / had been considering  
 B) were buying / would have considered  
 C) bought / had considered  
 D) have bought / would have been considering  
 E) are buying / should be considering
13. What is really ---- issue is the political structure ---- which Soviet communism was erected.  
 A) at / on            B) for / from        C) to / through  
 D) by / in            E) over / with
14. Provincial governments play a big role in the lives of Canadians, ---- primary responsibility ---- health, education and welfare.  
 A) through / over    B) at / about        C) from / to  
 D) by / of            E) with / for
15. In business, every trend contains the seeds of ---- countertrend.  
 A) itself              B) its own            C) any one  
 D) any                E) one's own

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In the later part of the Middle Ages, cities created asylums to cope with the mentally ill. These asylums were simply prisons; the inmates were kept on chains in dark, filthy cells and were treated more as animals (16) ---- as human beings. It (17) ---- until 1792, when Philippe Pinel was placed in charge of an asylum in Paris, that some improvements were made. As an experiment, Pinel removed the chains that (18) ---- the inmates. Much (19) ---- the amazement of skeptics, who thought Pinel was mad to unchain such "animals", the experiment was a success. When placed in clean, sunny rooms, and treated kindly, many people who for years (20) ---- hopelessly insane improved enough to leave the asylum.

16.

- A) than                      B) like                      C) such  
 D) so                         E) much

17.

- A) has not been                      B) had not been  
 C) was not                              D) would not be  
 E) would not have been

18.

- A) compelled                      B) restrained                      C) overloaded  
 D) withdrew                        E) sustained

19.

- A) to                                      B) of                                      C) with  
 D) for                                      E) at

20.

- A) will be considered  
 B) have been considered  
 C) were being considered  
 D) had been considered  
 E) are considered

**21.-25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Intellectualization is an attempt to gain detachment from a stressful situation by confronting it in abstract, intellectual terms. This kind of defence is frequently a necessity for people who must (21) ---- life-and-death matters in their daily jobs. The doctor who is continually confronted with human suffering cannot afford to become emotionally involved with (22) ---- patient. In fact, a certain amount of detachment may be essential (23) ---- the doctor to function competently. This kind of intellectualization is a problem only when it (24) ---- such a pervasive life-style (25) ---- individuals cut themselves off from all emotional experiences.

21.

- A) come apart      B) use up      C) show off  
D) turn down      E) deal with

22.

- A) another      B) some      C) each  
D) few      E) more

23.

- A) in      B) with      C) to  
D) for      E) by

24.

- A) would become      B) becomes  
C) became      D) will become  
E) used to become

25.

- A) when      B) if      C) whether  
D) unless      E) that

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

26. ----, America should buy local grain and distribute that, thus stimulating agriculture where it is most needed.

- A) As long as aid from European countries tends to have fewer strings attached  
B) While remaining one of the world's stingiest donors of aid  
C) Instead of dumping American cereal surpluses as aid on hungry countries  
D) Because African leaders often point out  
E) In case Europe allows the world's poorest countries to export many goods tariff free

27. Oil, the world's most sought-after substance often seems to curse the countries ----.

- A) when there was a sudden influx of money  
B) though they had grown rich  
C) whether this was actually the case  
D) where it is found  
E) if it were to encourage people to take out loans

28. Celebrities ---- cause 14 times as many people to copy them as do other suicides.

- A) whose suicide was reported in newspapers  
B) who kill themselves  
C) whom journalists try to interview  
D) as the impact of their suicide on society is studied  
E) when they are reported in the media

29. Animals are particularly vulnerable ----.

- A) when they are in their infancy  
B) whether they could fend for themselves  
C) as soon as they had left their mothers  
D) so that their offspring will survive  
E) unless every effort has been made by the parents

30. **As with many long-term projects, no one knows ----.**
- A) whether it had exploded or not
  - B) that the Apollo programme, starting from scratch cost a hundred billion US dollars
  - C) if it had turned out to be even more expensive
  - D) why we could have afforded it
  - E) what the real costs will turn out to be

31. **If there had been no one to encourage her and feed her ego at this time, ----.**
- A) she might well have given up writing altogether
  - B) the critics were indeed merciless
  - C) even her best novels attracted little attention
  - D) like many of her friendships, this one was short-lived
  - E) she has not been able to repeat this success

32. **When the feminist movement came into being, ----.**
- A) a major issue is still the right to vote
  - B) the aim had been to combat oppression
  - C) women were seen as constituting a single class
  - D) discrimination against women still continues in the workplace
  - E) the professional-class working mother is another exception

33. **---- that Mars has experienced a striking diversity of processes throughout its history.**
- A) In fact nobody suggested
  - B) It is now apparent
  - C) The discussion is likely to continue
  - D) Majority opinions are not necessarily correct
  - E) The evidence they presented

34. **---- since it came into being some 4.5 billion years ago.**
- A) Earth is one of several rocky planets
  - B) Earth's atmosphere is variable
  - C) Heat and gravity continued to shape Earth
  - D) Constant change has characterized Earth
  - E) Life on Earth was impossible

35. **Though people continue to be fascinated by the explorer, Livingstone, ----.**
- A) his rival Stanley had been admired more
  - B) the way people regard him has changed dramatically
  - C) some of his former possessions sold recently for over a million dollars
  - D) he was physically brave and morally righteous
  - E) he made several more African expeditions

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

36. **Hâlâ tartışmalı olsa da gökbilimciler, evrenin 40 ile 50 milyar galaksi içerebileceğini tahmin etmişlerdir.**
- A) Many astronomers are still of the opinion that the universe contains 40 to 50 billion galaxies though these figures are controversial.
  - B) Though still controversial, astronomers have estimated that the universe could contain 40 to 50 billion galaxies.
  - C) The controversy continues among astronomers as to whether there are 40 or 50 billion galaxies in the universe.
  - D) Some astronomers have estimated that there are 40 to 50 billion galaxies in the universe, but the figures remain controversial.
  - E) It is still a matter of contention, but astronomers believe there are between 40 and 50 billion galaxies in the universe.

37. 1934'de imzalanmış olan on yıllık saldırmazlık antlaşmasına rağmen, Naziler Polonya'ya 1 Eylül 1939'da saldırdı.

- A) Even if they had signed a ten-year nonaggression pact in 1934, the Nazis would still have marched into Poland on 1 September 1939.
- B) Though they had signed a ten-year nonaggression pact in 1934, the Nazis still wanted to march into Poland on 1 September 1939.
- C) The ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934 did not prevent the Nazis from invading Poland on 1 September 1939.
- D) The Nazis would have invaded Poland on 1 September 1939 if it hadn't been for the ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934.
- E) Despite a ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934, the Nazis attacked Poland on 1 September 1939.

38. Volkanbilimciler, Yellowstone'da gelecekteki bir yanardağ patlamasının, bildiğimiz patlamalardan binlerce kat daha güçlü olacağından korkmaktadır.

- A) Volcanologists fear that a future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone will be thousands of times more powerful than the eruptions we are familiar with.
- B) Volcanologists suspect that any future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone could be far more powerful than any eruption we have experienced to date.
- C) If the volcano at Yellowstone erupts again, then the eruption could, in the opinion of volcanologists, be a thousand times more powerful than any we have so far experienced.
- D) Volcanologists are concerned about the force of any future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone since it could be a thousand times more powerful than earlier ones of our experience.
- E) Should the volcano at Yellowstone erupt again, volcanologists fear the force of the eruption could be thousands of times more powerful than any earlier one of our experience.

39. Ünlü "Aynalı Salon"un bulunduğu Versailles Sarayı, XIV. Louis'nin hükümdarlığı sırasında inşa edilmiş ve 1793'e kadar kraliyet sarayı olarak hizmet vermiştir.

- A) From the time it was built in the reign of Louis XIV, until 1793, Versailles, with its famous "Hall of Mirrors" served as the royal palace.
- B) The Palace of Versailles, with its famous "Hall of Mirrors", was built at the request of Louis XIV and served as the royal palace until 1793.
- C) The Palace of Versailles, containing the famous "Hall of Mirrors", was built during the reign of Louis XIV and served as the royal palace until 1793.
- D) The Palace of Versailles, famous for its "Hall of Mirrors", was built for Louis XIV and continued to be the royal palace until 1793.
- E) The Palace of Versailles, best known for its "Hall of Mirrors", was the royal palace of Louis XIV and others right up to the year 1793.

40. 1958'de başlatılan ve 1963'te tamamlanan "Mercury Projesi", ABD'nin ilk "uzayda insan" programıydı.

- A) The US was the first country to set up a "human-in-space" programme known as the "Mercury Project", and covering the years 1958 to 1963
- B) The "Mercury Project", which was begun in 1958 and came to an end in 1963, was the first "human-in-space" programme to be sponsored by the US.
- C) The first "human-in-space" programme, known as the "Mercury Project" was set up in the US in 1958 and only ended in 1963.
- D) The "Mercury Project" initiated in 1958 and completed in 1963, was the US's first "human-in-space" programme.
- E) Often referred to as the "Mercury Project", the US's first human-in-space" programme was set up in 1958 and continued until 1963

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

41. In an economic recession, most companies know what they need to do.

- A) Ekonomik bir durgunlukta, şirketler genellikle ne yapacaklarını bilir.
- B) Ekonomik bir durgunluk durumunda, şirketlerin çoğu, yapması gerekenleri bildiğini sanır.
- C) Ekonomik bir durgunlukta, çoğu şirket ne yapması gerektiğini bilir.
- D) Ekonomik bir durgunluk sürecinde ne yapılması gerektiğini hemen hemen tüm şirketler bilir.
- E) Ekonomi ile ilgili bir durgunlukta ne yapılacağını, şirketlerin hepsi bilir.

42. When slave ships took thousands of Africans to the Caribbean, these people were deprived of a link with their own native history.

- A) Binlerce Afrikalı, köle gemileriyle Karayiplere taşındığı zaman, bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağları yok edildi.
- B) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağlarının kopmasına neden oldu.
- C) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması sonucu, bütün bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağları tamamen koptu.
- D) Köle gemileri binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıyınca, bu insanlar kendi yerel tarihleriyle bir bağ kurmadan yoksun kaldılar.
- E) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması üzerine, bu insanlar kendi yerel tarihleriyle olan bağlarından koparılıp atıldılar.

43. Around the world today, a house is increasingly viewed not just as place to live in but at the same time as a high-return investment.

- A) Bugün dünyada ev, giderek, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olarak değil aynı zamanda yüksek getirili bir yatırım olarak görülmektedir.
- B) Günümüz dünyasında, ev, içinde yaşanacak bir yer olmaktan çok, getirisi yüksek bir yatırım olarak algılanmaya başlamıştır.
- C) Bugün dünyada ev, getirisi yüksek bir yatırım olarak algılandığı için sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olmaktan çıkmıştır.
- D) Günümüz dünyasında ev, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer değildir; aynı zamanda yüksek getiri sağlayan bir yatırım imkânı olarak algılanmaktadır.
- E) Bugün dünyada, yüksek getirili bir yatırım olarak görülen ev, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olarak algılanmalıdır.

44. A key problem throughout Japan's long years of economic stagnation has been that the government and the central bank have been at odds.

- A) Hükümet ile merkez bankasının arası açık olduğu için, Japonya'daki ekonomik durgunluğun uzun yıllar devam etmesi temel bir sorun olmuştur.
- B) Japonya'da ekonomik durgunluk uzun yıllar sürdüğü için, hükümet ile merkez bankasının anlaşamaması ana sorun olmuştur.
- C) Japonya'nın uzun yıllar devam eden ekonomik durgunluk dönemindeki temel sorunu, hükümet ile merkez Bankasının arasının açık olmasıdır.
- D) Japonya'nın uzun yıllar süren ekonomik durgunluğu boyunca en temel sorunu hükümet ile merkez bankasının hiçbir zaman uzlaşmamasıdır.
- E) Hükümet ile merkez bankası anlaşmamakta inat ettikleri için, Japonya'nın ekonomik durgunluğu temel bir sorun olarak yıllarca sürmüştür.

45. Even though there are widespread doubts among EU members about the new candidates, no government has been prepared to veto enlargement.

- A) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara ilişkin kuşkular giderek yaygınlaşıyor; ama hiçbir hükümet, genişlemeye yönelik veto hakkını kullanmaya hazırlanmıyor.
- B) Yeni adaylarla ilgili olarak AB üyeleri arasında güçlü kuşkular bulunmaktadır, ancak AB üyelerinden hiçbirinin hükümeti, genişlemeyi veto etmek için hazırlık içinde değildir.
- C) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara yönelik birçok kuşku olmasına rağmen, hükümetlerin hiçbirisi genişlemeyi veto etmeyi istemiyor.
- D) Hiçbir hükümet genişlemeyi veto etmek için herhangi bir hazırlık içinde olmamasına rağmen, AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara yönelik kuvvetli kuşkular yaygındır.
- E) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara ilişkin yaygın kuşkular bulunsun da hiçbir hükümet genişlemeyi veto etmeye hazırlıklı değildir.

46. - 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. **Indian parents have long been known to prefer sons to daughters. This is because of the prejudice that sons care for parents in their old age, whereas daughters must be married off at great expense. ----. To put it bluntly, ultrasound technology is enabling parents to anticipate and abort unwanted female babies.**
- A) In an effort to curb this trend, India, a decade ago, imposed a ban on the use of ultrasound to determine sex.
- B) It now seems that modern science is increasingly being used in the service of this traditional prejudice
- C) In the 1990s, the total population of India rose by 21 percent, to 1.03 billion
- D) In 1981, there were 976 girls for every 1000 boys age six and under in India
- E) In south-western Delhi, one of India's richest districts, the girl-boy ratio declined in the 1990s to a shocking 845 girls for every 1000 boys
47. **Of all the phases of the history of art, that of ancient America remains the most mysterious and the least accessible. ----. Comparatively very few examples of this art are available to the public, and none of these is of monumental size. Indeed, whole aspects of this art are unknown. This is because the objects have perished or because they were destroyed by the Spanish conquerors.**
- A) Obviously, the Maya were a notably intellectual people, possessing an elaborate religion and exact calendar system
- B) The historical development of the pre-Columbian cultures of America is still very obscure
- C) It is now generally accepted that man first entered America by way of the Bering Straits from north-east Asia
- D) The natives of what is now Peru were apparently capable of science, but not of philosophy
- E) One might further add that it is the least appreciated of them all

48. **Few regions are less the master of their own destinies than South East Asia. ----. Indeed, the region includes some of the world's most trade-dependent countries. All went well in the early 1990s, but not after 1997.**
- A) Nevertheless, China has stepped up her imports and many of them are from South East Asia
- B) Sars added its malign influence in 2003
- C) Moreover, China has enjoyed a huge share of foreign direct investment, thus starving the South Eastern economies of fresh capital
- D) This is because their economies are highly sensitive to investment flows and the demand for manufactured goods from far away
- E) However, there is an increased demand for memory chips in which South East Asia specializes
49. **Putting on a Broadway show is one of the bigger gambles in America's entertainment industry, with investments running into millions of dollars. ----. Since only one out of five shows manages even that, there is no financial security.**
- A) It can take at least two years for a successful show to pay back its original investment
- B) Indeed a musical can cost around \$10 million to put on
- C) Consequently, producers are becoming more creative with their fund-raising schemes
- D) The New York stage is now looking to advertising as a means of funding its productions
- E) Sponsorship would seem to be another obvious solution to the problem

50. For years environmentalists have warned against imminent food shortages, spreading pollution, accelerating climate change and the early exhaustion of the world's oil and other minerals. ----. Now, however, there are dire predictions of water shortages in many countries. Even some experts claim that wars of the future will be fought over water, not oil.

- A) Certainly, dams will cause more argument than ever, with China's Three Gorges dam already filling up
- B) On the other hand, powerful rural farmers can afford to pump out free groundwater or to lobby for big dams that will yield irrigation benefits
- C) But, until recently, they have overlooked the most essential substance of all: water
- D) Fortunately, there are usually cheaper and better ways of storing water, delivering irrigation and protecting against floods
- E) In fact, rich households have access to piped water from municipal utilities, whereas the poor have to pay door-to-door water vendors

51. Though half the world's Muslims live in electoral democracies, only eight of the forty-six Muslim-majority countries are electoral democracies. This has made some political scientists wonder if Islam is antithetical to democracy. ----. They needn't have worried. In 1974 more than seventy percent of states that had catholic majorities were not electoral democracies, but today about eighty percent of such states are.

- A) In fact, from 1989 to 1996 forty-nine nations were added to the tally of electoral democracies - the largest such growth over any comparable period in history
- B) Many of the regimes that have become electoral democracies over the past fifteen years cannot properly be called liberal democracies
- C) Even after the great strides towards freedom of the 1980s and 1990s, fifty-six percent of the world's population still lives in partly free or non-free countries
- D) The Soviet collapse increased the number of democratic countries, but since most of those states were small, it did not substantially increase the number of free people
- E) Experts wondered the same thing about Catholicism in the early 1970s

52. - 57. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

52. A friend is asking you for a loan, and it's quite a substantial one too. You know this person won't take "no" for an answer unless it is a very strong "no". This being the case, you say: ----.

- A) I'll think it over.
- B) Perhaps a little later in the year.
- C) It's quite out of the question; I'm hard up myself.
- D) That's an awful lot of money?
- E) What do you need it for? I bet it's not for anything important.

53. You know your friend has a tendency to shout and say more than is wise when he's annoyed and frustrated, so in the hopes of keeping him calm, when he is stopped by traffic police for speeding, you say urgently: ----.

- A) Mind you keep your voice down and say as little as possible.
- B) I'll pay half the fine for you.
- C) Tell him other cars were going faster.
- D) Say you're tired and want to get home as fast as possible.
- E) Say the radar's at fault that you weren't speeding.

54. A friend has invited you to the opening of her exhibition. You dislike opening nights because they are noisy and crowded. You intend to go another day. You turn down the invitation in a way that won't make her feel hurt and say: ----.

- A) Are you expecting a large crowd? Because you know I can't stand being in a large crowd.
- B) Sorry, I've a prior engagement that evening. Perhaps, I'll drop by another time.
- C) We're working late all next, week, so it looks as if I'll have to give this exhibition a miss.
- D) As you know, I don't like packed opening nights but I'm looking forward to looking at all the exhibits in peace and quiet on the next day.
- E) Thanks for the invitation to your opening. I had planned to attend but something cropped up at the last minute and I forgot about it.

55. **A group of friends are going on an outing. The meeting place is fixed and so is the time: 10 o'clock. You're not sure that you'll be able to go and don't want the friends to wait for you unnecessarily. So you say: —**
- A) I really wish I could come too.
- B) 10 o'clock is rather early. Shall we make it 15 past?
- C) I'm definitely coming. Be sure to let me know if there's a change in the time.
- D) We're not waiting for anyone so everyone had better be there by 10 o'clock.
- E) If I'm not there by 10 o'clock, it means I shan't be able to come. So don't wait for me.
56. **You are in the final stages of getting a book ready for the printers. A rather officious colleague keeps on offering his help. You turn down his offer politely, but coldly. You say: —**
- A) I don't need anyone's help, and certainly not yours.
- B) There's nothing you can do to help.
- C) I appreciate your offer but I shan't be requiring any assistance.
- D) All I need is a little peace in which to get things finished in my own way.
- E) No. It's all finished. And even if I write another book, I shall keep quiet about it.
57. **Your firm is under contract to build a bridge. You feel it is essential that certain legal matters are cleared up before construction work commences. When your partner opposes you in this matter, you stick to your principles and say: —**
- A) I'm as disappointed as you are for the delay, but we can't move until legal matters are settled.
- B) I don't pretend to understand legal matters.
- C) I don't see that we are breaking our contract.
- D) If the legal problem is as small as you say it is, then I suppose we can overlook it and start work on the bridge.
- E) Very well; construction work starts tomorrow

58. - 63. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

58. (I) Whisky began to be marketed commercially in the middle of the nineteenth century. (II) By enlarging and modernizing its distilleries, Scotland was able to dominate the market in Europe and America. (III) Up until then, production had been divided between a few official distilleries and many much smaller, illicit ones, whose produce was almost exclusively for local consumption. (IV) The development of reliable transport systems particularly trains - during the Industrial Revolution meant whisky could travel further afield. (V) And a few Scottish-and Irish traders seized the opportunity to begin exporting their output.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
59. (I) Infants all over the world begin to smile at about the same age. (II) Whether they are born in a remote African village or in a middle class American home, it seems to make no difference. (III) Unfortunately, this usually occurs when they see familiar faces or hear familiar voices. (IV) This suggests that age is more important in determining the onset of smiling than are the conditions of rearing. (V) Moreover, blind babies smile at about the same age as sighted infants, suggesting it is an innate response.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
60. (I) In sharp contrast to many other euro-area members, Belgium and the Netherlands have in recent years been able to abide by the aim of the stability and growth pact, with budgets in balance or surplus. (II) Now the effects of weaker growth are eroding this achievement. (III) Their economy's slide into deficit is a new worry and a reason for belt-tightening. (IV) Similarly, Luxembourg, which for years had more money than it could spend, is moving into the red. (V) In the end they have made concessions on their human-rights law to improve relations with America.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

61. (I) Stained glass windows are part of Britain's heritage. (II) In fact we see them so often that we take the hours of effort that go into creating them for granted. (III) So an exhibition that counterbalances this effect is of particular value. (IV) Actually it is the work of local designers that are particularly interesting. (V) This one does just that by following the whole creative process from the initial designs all the way through to the finished product.

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

62. (I) Egypt's water consumption is limited by international agreement with its upstream neighbors. (II) Existing irrigation systems are outdated and inefficient. (III) Under the Nile Waters Agreement of 1959 between Egypt and Sudan, Egypt is only allowed to take 55.5 cubic kilometers from the Nile each year. (IV) In fact, its annual consumption is closer to 65.5 cubic kilometers. (V) It makes up the difference by recycling water through various irrigation systems.

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

63. (I) Prints from digital photos last for generations. (II) In fact, they last longer than a traditional print if you use the right combination of printer, ink and specifically-formulated photo paper. (III) Indeed, lab tests show that they will not fade or discolour for about 50 years, or as long as about 75 years if you keep them behind glass. (IV) Fading takes place when prints are exposed to light and contaminants in the air. (V) The layer above it contains polymers that help prevent fading.

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

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Houses in this area are expected to go up in value once the new road is finished.

- A) As the new road nears completion there is an increase in the demand for property in the region.
- B) If ever they finish the road, the price of houses in the neighborhood will be affected.
- C) The new road, when it's finished could bring house prices in the neighborhood down.
- D) The new road is nearing completion and this is already being reflected in the price of property in the area.
- E) When they open the new road, house prices in the area will almost certainly rise.

65. Coffee beans are second only to petroleum as the most traded commodity in the world.

- A) Petroleum is the world's most traded commodity, and after that come coffee beans.
- B) Petroleum and coffee beans share the honour of being the world's most traded commodities.
- C) Coffee beans vie with petroleum as the world's most sought-after commodity.
- D) Coffee beans are not the world's most sought-after commodity.
- E) Petroleum has superseded coffee beans as the world's most traded commodity.

66. The lesson to be drawn from his success story is the importance of understanding the market.

- A) He was only successful after he had learned to appreciate the scope of his market.
- B) The ability to understand is an essential ingredient of success, especially in business.
- C) His success lies in his sensitive grasp of the market; and that's the main point to be learned.
- D) Marketing techniques are of first importance to the businessman.
- E) His success story has no parallel and is not likely to be repeated.

67. **The Malaysian make of car should be king of the roads there, owing to the steep tariffs imposed on imported cars; but this is not the case.**

- A) Malaysian-made cars are only preferable to foreign makes because they are cheaper, though not much cheaper.
- B) Since foreign cars are so heavily taxed, home produced makes are far more popular in Malaysia; this is only natural.
- C) Tariffs on imported cars in Malaysia are prohibitive and this is why people buy home produced models though they do not wish to.
- D) One might expect the Malaysian make of car to be the most popular make there as imported cars are so heavily taxed; but it is not so.
- E) Surprisingly enough, foreign cars are just as popular as Malaysian ones there even though they are heavily taxed.

68. **You should be able to tell the meaning of this word from its context.**

- A) The context of the word gives one a pretty good idea of what it must mean.
- B) Out of context I couldn't say what this word means.
- C) As you know the subject well, can't you make out what he's trying to say?
- D) You don't know the word but you can still make an educated guess as to what it means.
- E) It wasn't difficult to figure out what he was trying to say.

69. **I refuse to lie about it at the trial; it's against my principles to do otherwise.**

- A) You'd be well advised to stick to the truth at the trial; it doesn't pay to lie there.
- B) At the trial I shall stick to the truth; I really can't bring myself to lie there.
- C) Don't listen to them if they want you to lie for them; surely you're above that.
- D) It would be unforgivable to lie at the trial: something to be regretted for ever.
- E) I won't be bullied into telling lies; it wouldn't do any good any way.

70. - 75. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

70. Mary :

- **Have you ever seen a coloured diamond?**

Susan :

- **Only in advertisements designed to attract the attention of the ultra rich.**

Mary :

- ----.

Susan :

- **No, I didn't. But that's a good reason for not wanting one!**

- A) Australia's most prolific diamond mine is the Argyll one.
- B) Did you know that blue ones are rarer than pink?
- C) Did you realize that of the diamonds mined only a very small percent are of jewellery grade?
- D) Did you know that colour in a diamond is due to a slight fault occurring in its development?
- E) Prices have risen by over 25% over the past year.

71. George :

- **Do read this article on waste disposal.**

Reg :

- ----.

George :

- **I know; so am I. Everyone seems to have something to say about the subject and they all repeat themselves. Only this article does say something different.**

Reg :

- **In that case I'll take a look at it.**

- A) It talks about providing renewable supplies of energy.
- B) Well, then; leave it on my desk.
- C) Is it about carbon recycling? If so, I'm not interested.
- D) Why? I'm really getting rather bored with the problem.
- E) Give it to Bob; he likes that sort of thing.

72. Steven :

- **What do you think is the secret of Dubai's success?**

Albert :

- **I really don't know. But ask anyone in the city and they'll answer promptly: "leadership".**

Steven : —.

Albert:

- **It can't be the whole answer. There must be other things that contribute but I don't know what they are.**

- A) I don't think Dubai's success will continue.
- B) Of course, they are all very grateful to the Crown Prince.
- C) Does that mean that when the leader goes the country will have hard times?
- D) I think vision and energy would be a better choice.
- E) Do you think that is the correct answer?

73. Norman :

**But I thought the company was in a very good position with strong organic growth and an enviable profit margin.**

Lee :

**True. But there are rival companies that are stronger still.**

Norman :

- ----.

Lee :

**Yes, I am.**

- A) I dislike these giant corporations. How do you feel about them?
- B) Are you telling me that it's now one of the food industry's favourite takeover targets?
- C) Do you think they'll fix a takeover?
- D) I think competition is a good thing.
- E) The big international corporations are even more of a threat.

74. Alison :

- **What is meant by the term "Nuisance bombing"?**

Patrick :

- **Well, the aim is to annoy rather than to cause widespread damage.**

Alison :

- ----

Patrick :

- **No. It's not as simple as that; it makes people nervous and can damage morale.**

- A) I find that hard to believe!
- B) Really? What an odd idea!
- C) In which case, it can be disregarded altogether
- D) I suppose it's a job for amateurs rather than for professionals.
- E) Has it been in use for a long time?

75. Canan:

- **In Turkish we have a proverb that goes: Stretch your legs to suit the bed cover. Is there a similar saying in English?**

Jane :

- ---

Canan :

- **Tell me, then.**

Jane :

- **Cut your coat to suit the cloth.**

- A) There certainly is. The image is different but the meaning is identical.
- B) I don't think so; but I don't know many English proverbs.
- C) I like that. I must remember it.
- D) Not that I know of. But I know one about honesty.
- E) I don't know. You see I haven't really understood your proverb.

**76. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Family-owned companies are bad for business, a new study argues - at least when they dominate a large portion of a country's economy. Outside the United States and Britain most major corporations are in the hands of a few wealthy families, rather than, as in the US and Britain, being owned by a wide network of shareholders. The power of these small families often extends far beyond the companies they own directly, thanks to a system of "control pyramids" in which they exercise indirect control over a large number of smaller companies. This concentration of corporate power doesn't merely leave a high percentage of wealth in the hands of billionaires - it also retards growth, diminishes efficiency, and limits economic freedom. Moreover, "a tiny elite that cannot be sacked," as the study puts it, is likely to pursue "economic entrenchment", in which property rights and financial openness are restricted to protect a few families' economic and political prerogatives or rights.

**76. The aim of the passage is to ----.**

- A) highlight the different ways in which business is carried on in the US and in Britain
- B) compare small family businesses and large corporations
- C) present the findings of a research project into the nature of large, family-owned corporations
- D) discredit the practices of big business, especially when shareholders are involved
- E) contradict the conclusions of a study into the practices of large, family-owned corporations

**77. We understand from the passage that in Britain and the US, the larger companies ----.**

- A) are constantly merging to create even larger companies
- B) frequently extend their control over smaller corporations
- C) are characterized by much financial openness
- D) are usually owned by shareholders who may be many in number
- E) are highly competitive and growing fast

**78. We learn from the passage that the "control pyramids" ----.**

- A) offer smaller companies a much-needed guidance
- B) are in general very beneficial
- C) depict the system of management within a large corporation
- D) characterize all family businesses whether large or small
- E) tend to restrict growth and lower efficiency

**79. By the "tiny elite that cannot be sacked" of the passage is meant ---.**

- A) families running small businesses at the base of the "control pyramids"
- B) the non-family share-holders
- C) the high-ranking employees of the big corporations
- D) the few billionaire families who own and rule the major corporations
- E) families without economic and political prerogatives

**80. It is clear from the passage that a major aim of the big family companies is to ----.**

- A) preserve the status quo that is, their own wealth and power
- B) increase their political power and play a role in policy making
- C) make the business world more competitive
- D) reduce the powers of their shareholders
- E) encourage the growth of economic freedom throughout the world

81. - 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

One of the greatest natural catastrophes the world will ever see could be little more than a decade away. The film *Supervolcano* traces the evolution of an enormous volcanic eruption - one that not only wipes out several states of America but that threatens the entire planet. But is such an eruption really possible? Well, supervolcanoes certainly aren't fiction. They're a normal part of the way the Earth works and occur perhaps every 50,000 years. Every statistic associated with a super-eruption is always wildly over-exaggerated. Molten magma is blasted out at a rate 140 times greater than the flow of water over the Victoria-Falls. Ash and gas are thrown more than 50km upwards to the edge of space before falling over one percent of the Earth's surface. Enough ash would pile up on the ground to bury Britain under a blanket 4m thick. Further, devastating winds carrying burning gas and red hot ash would scour the land surface over an area of 10,000 square kilometers. Worst of all, a super-eruption is followed by a dramatic fall in global temperatures, leading to years and years of bitter cold known as a volcanic winter.

81. We understand from the passage that the film *Supervolcano* ----.

- A) gives a convincing and credible account of an imminent super-eruption
- B) has attracted a great deal of attention in the scientific world
- C) has aroused little interest among the general public
- D) focuses on the horrors of a volcanic winter
- E) presents a futuristic account of the effects of a volcanic super-eruption

82. In this dramatic account of the film *Supervolcano*, the writer ----.

- A) urges the general public to go and see the film
- B) is primarily concerned with the measures needed to contain a super-eruption
- C) essentially deals with the causes of a super-eruption
- D) also includes certain specific details
- E) is obsessed with the idea that the end of the world is very near

83. According to the passage, one of the devastating consequences following a super-eruption would be ----.

- A) the complete destruction of America and Britain
- B) a very long period of excessive cold on earth
- C) that deep layers of volcanic ash would cover the whole surface of the planet
- D) the drying-up of all water sources on earth
- E) a dramatic increase of heat on earth, the result of burning gas

84. The writer seems convinced that ----.

- A) super-eruptions really do occur at long but fairly regular intervals
- B) no part of the US could possibly survive a super-eruption
- C) Britain would be the first region of the planet to be buried under the ashes of a super-eruption
- D) A volcanic winter, following a super-eruption, would wipe out life on earth
- E) there is no likelihood of a super-eruption happening in the near future

85. According to the passage, the destruction caused by a volcanic super-eruption ----.

- A) could lead to the break-up of the entire planet .
- B) could be contained, if not prevented
- C) would be on an unimaginably huge scale
- D) would result largely from the flow of molten magma
- E) can only be guessed at as one has never occurred

86. - 90. sorular aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

We can only guess when Shakespeare wrote his plays. He may have had his own writing "season" perhaps in the quieter winter months, but he never stopped acting, probably taking two or three minor parts instead of a major one. He seems to have chosen for himself the more static and undemanding roles in his plays, such as old Adam in *As You Like It* and the Ghost in *Hamlet*. His audiences included many habitual playgoers and many must have known Shakespeare and he must have known them. We can imagine, as a recent biographer has said, "that there might have been a complex, subtle communicative exchange when he appeared in one of his own plays". In spring 1613, he purchased his first property in London. He was renting it out by 1616, but may originally have entertained other intentions for the property. It would certainly have been a handy place to stay, being near the Globe, which was his theatre. Perhaps the destruction of the Globe in 1613, which probably prompted him to sell his share in the theatre company, altered his plans for it. He may not have given up acting, but his writing career was over by the end of that year. In 1614, he returned to his hometown, Stratford-upon-Avon, and died there in 1616.

86. It is suggested in the passage that, when Shakespeare acted, ----.

- A) he was always assigned the most crucial parts
- B) the audiences were thrilled by his acting
- C) the Globe Theatre was always crowded
- D) he could spare very little time for his writing
- E) the parts he played were mostly easy, unimportant ones

87. It is pointed out in the passage that, although Shakespeare had stopped writing plays by the end of 1613, ----.

- A) it seems likely that he continued to act a little longer
- B) he sometimes revised some of his earlier plays
- C) he wanted to keep his company intact
- D) his company put pressure on him to continue writing
- E) he started again on his return to Stratford-upon-Avon

88. We understand from the passage that we have no evidence ----.

- A) as to what sort of parts Shakespeare played
- B) to suggest that Shakespeare was popular in his day
- C) as to whether or not Shakespeare actually did rent out his property
- D) about when Shakespeare was writing his plays
- E) that the destruction of the Globe had any serious impact on Shakespeare's life

89. It is suggested in the passage that Shakespeare, ----.

- A) as a playwright, preferred tragedies to comedies
- B) as a property owner, got a good income from his rents
- C) as an actor, was often in close contact with his audiences
- D) returned to Stratford-upon-Avon almost as soon as the Globe was destroyed ,,
- E) though he returned to Stratford, very soon regretted leaving London

90. It is clear from the passage that the Globe Theatre ----.

- A) was partly owned by Shakespeare himself
- B) was built on land that Shakespeare had bought
- C) was particularly spacious so as to accommodate large audiences
- D) was the most popular of the London theatres in Shakespeare's time
- E) was designed and built especially for the staging of Shakespeare's plays

**91. - 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

We should care about dying languages for the same reason that we care when a species of animal or plant dies. It reduces the diversity of our planet. In the case of language, we are talking about intellectual and cultural diversity, not biological diversity, but the issues are the same. As a result of decades of environmental publicity and activism, most people have come to accept that biodiversity is a good thing. But linguistic diversity has not enjoyed the same publicity. Diversity occupies a central place in evolutionary theory because it enables a species to survive in different environments. Increasing uniformity holds dangers for the long-term survival of a species. The strongest ecosystems are those which are most diverse. It has often been said that our success in colonizing the planet can be accounted for by our ability to develop diverse cultures which suit different environments.

**91. It is stressed in the passage that biological diversity ----.**

- A) is not in any way related to eco-systems
- B) has received far more attention than linguistic diversity
- C) is fast being reduced
- D) contributes very little to the survival of plant and animal species
- E) is richer in northern regions than in southern ones

**92. The point is made in the passage that the survival of species in different environments ----.**

- A) is of no real importance except to biologists
- B) has been made possible by the continuous efforts of man
- C) has aroused very little interest in the general public
- D) has been made possible by diversity
- E) bears no relation to the survival of languages and cultures

**93. The author draws a strong parallel between ----.**

- A) cultural and linguistic diversity
- B) plant and animal species
- C) linguistic and biological diversity
- D) environmental and cultural publicity
- E) the uniformity of ecosystems and that of cultures

**94. It is pointed out in the passage that man ----.**

- A) has developed diverse cultures which are appropriate for the environment he lives in
- B) has always been very much aware of the benefits of biodiversity
- C) has always valued cultural diversity well above biodiversity
- D) has always found it very hard to adapt himself to any new environment
- E) has always felt that cultural uniformity is desirable

**95. According to the writer, diversity on earth ----.**

- A) is rapidly becoming reduced owing to a lack of public interest in it .
- B) consists not only of the diversity of species and plants but also of languages and cultures
- C) has only recently become a research concern among environmentalists
- D) has encouraged man to exploit his environment
- E) can best be maintained through the preservation of different languages

**96. - 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The discovery of an ancient tomb in modern China is so commonplace that it often annoys as much as excites, because it can delay construction for months or even years. So when archeologists were called in fast May to check structures discovered during the expansion of a bonemeal factory in a southern suburb of Beijing, they weren't expecting to find anything of great interest. To the archeologists' surprise, the structures were the remains of two traditional domed tombs, each over a thousand years old. One was flooded and badly damaged, but the other "contained beautifully-preserved wall frescoes from the 10th century. "It's only recently that the Chinese have been publishing artifacts from ancient tombs, and it's unusual to see them in the Western press," says Dr Jessica Rawson, Professor of Oriental Art and Archeology at Oxford University.

**96. We learn from the passage that the Chinese ----.**

- A) show archeologists a great deal of respect
- B) are very proud of their ancient archeological heritage
- C) are very skilled in the art of frescoes
- D) often have mixed feelings when an ancient tomb is discovered
- E) used to prefer tombs without domes to those with domes

**97. It is clear from the passage that in China today the progress of a construction work ----.**

- A) is very often hindered by the unexpected discovery of ancient tombs
- B) is frequently supervised by archeologists
- C) is liable to be delayed for a variety of reasons
- D) depends, to a certain extent, on weather conditions
- E) often runs parallel with archeological excavations

**98. According to Professor Rawson in the passage, China ----.**

- A) has only recently emerged as an area of interest for archeologists
- B) has only just started to publish art objects for the West
- C) is noted for its ancient domed tombs with frescoes
- D) continues to be very secretive about its archeological finds
- E) has the finest frescoes anywhere in the world

**99. We understand from the passage that only one of the tombs unearthed during extension work at a factory in Beijing ----.**

- A) attracted the attention of Dr Rawson
- B) had a domed roof which was undamaged
- C) could be dated back to the 10th century
- D) revealed frescoes in excellent condition
- E) caused a delay in the project

**100. The passage points out that the archeologists who were called in ----.**

- A) were not impressed by the frescoes on the walls of one of the tombs
- B) weren't expecting to discover tombs of such great value in a suburb of Beijing
- C) made ancient tombs their specialty .
- D) had published extensively in the western press
- E) were annoyed by the discovery of two ancient tombs in Beijing

ADI SOYADI:

KPDS Kasım 2005

1.	26.	46.	64.	76.
2.	27.	47.	65.	77.
3.	28.	48.	66.	78.
4.	29.	49.	67.	79.
5.	30.	50.	68.	80.
6.	31.	51.	69.	81.
7.	32.	52.	70.	82.
8.	33.	53.	71.	83.
9.	34.	54.	72.	84.
10.	35.	55.	73.	85.
11.	36.	56.	74.	86.
12.	37.	57.	75.	87.
13.	38.	58.		88.
14.	39.	59.		89.
15.	40.	60.		90.
16.	41.	61.		91.
17.	42.	62.		92.
18.	43.	63.		93.
19.	44.			94.
20.	45.			95.
21.				96.
22.				97.
23.				98.
24.				99.
25.				100.

01-05	5	Kelime	
06-15	10	Dilbilgisi-Yapı	
16-25	10	Parçada numaralanmış ver	
26-35	10	Cümle Tamamlama	
36-40	5	Ceviri (İng-Tr)	
41-45	5	Ceviri (Tr-İng)	
46-51	6	Parağraf Tamamlama	
52-57	6	Duruma Uygun İfade	
58-63	6	Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle	
64-69	6	Anlamca En Yakın Cümle	
70-75	6	Karşılıklı Konuşma	
76-100	25	Parçaya Göre	
	100	<b>TOTAL</b>	