

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 22

CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH STUDIES (1)	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	2
EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS	4
TEST YOURSELF	24
TEST YOUR GRAMMAR	44
TEST YOUR PREPOSITIONS	58

PARAGRAPH STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

Bildiğiniz gibi, YDS-İngilizce Sınavında, her birinin üç sorusu olmak üzere, yedi okuma parçası yer almaktadır. Sınavın yirmi bir sorusunun bu alandan çıktığını göz önüne aldığımızda, paragraf konusu, üzerinde dikkatle durmamızı gerektirmektedir.

Öğrencilerin en çok zorlandıkları paragraf konusu, biz öğretmenlerin de öğretirken en çok sıkıntı çektiği bir konudur. Çünkü, paragraf sorularının yanıtlanması, okuma-anlama temeline dayandığı için, bu alanda, gramer konularında olduğu gibi, size verebileceğimiz kesin kurallar yoktur. Ancak bu konudaki becerinizi geliştirmek için önerebileceğimiz bazı yöntemler vardır.

Öncelikle, paragraf konusunda öğrencileri zorlayan noktaların nedenleri üzerinde durmamız ve bunlara açıklık getirmemiz gerekmektedir.

Bugüne kadar edindiğimiz deneyimlerimizi göz önüne alarak yaptığımız saptamalara göre, paragraf konusunda öğrencinin başarısını olumsuz yönde etkileyen nedenleri temel olarak şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

- Yetersiz gramer bilgisi
- Yetersiz sözcük dağarcığı
- Dikkatsizlik

Parçayı oluşturan cümleleri anlayabilmek, cümleler arasında anlam ve düşünce yönünden bağlantı kurabilmek ve dolayısıyla parçayı anlayabilmek için iyi bir gramer bilgisine sahip olmanız gerekmektedir. Cümlelerdeki gramer yapılarının ya da cümleler arasındaki bağlaç vb. gibi sözcüklerin sağladığı geçişin tam olarak ayırma varamadığınız takdirde parçayı yanlış anlama olasılığınız çok yüksektir. Bu nedenle, paragraf konusuna ayırdığımız 22 ve 23. sayılarımızdaki parçaları okurken, bu yönde bir zorlanma hissederseniz, gramer konusunda kısa bir tekrar yapıp eksiklerinizi gidermek yararlı olacaktır.

Parçada vurgulanan düşünceyi tam olarak anlamanız açısından sözcük konusu da önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Çok sayıda bilmediğiniz sözcük içeren bir parçayı tam olarak anlamanız doğal olarak zor olacaktır. Ancak bu, parçada geçen sözcüklerin tamamını bilmek zorunda olduğunuz anlamına gelmemelidir. Birkaç sözcüğün anlamını bilmemenize rağmen, parçanın bütününden bu sözcüklerin ne anlama geldiğini çıkarmanız mümkündür. Burada önemli olan, bilmediğiniz sözcüklerle karşılaştığınızda moralinizi bozmadan ya da heyecana kapılmadan parçayı bir kez daha dikkatle okuyup, parçanın bütününde vurgulanan düşünceyi yakalamaktır.

İyi düzeyde gramer bilgisine ve engin bir sözcük dağarcığına sahip olmanız, sadece paragrafı değil, seçeneklerdeki ifadeleri anlamanız açısından da gereklidir. Çünkü, özellikle doğru yanıttaki anlam, parçada değinilen konuların farklı yapı ve sözcüklerle ifade edilmiş biçimidir.

Genel olarak bütün sınavlarda ve özellikle de çoktan seçmeli sorularda başarısızlığı önemli ölçüde körükleyen dikkatsizlik, paragraf sorularını yanıtlarken de yanılmalara yol açabilmektedir. Parçada vurgulanan düşünceyi yakaladığınız halde, sorunun sizden tam olarak ne istediğine dikkat etmezseniz, yanlış yanıt vermeniz mümkündür. *"It's stated in the passage that ..."*, *"According to the writer, ..."* vb. biçiminde başlayan sorularda, soru kökünün neyi sorduğu belli olmadığı için, doğal olarak, seçeneklerin parçayla bağlantısı göz önüne alınacaktır. Yani bir anlamda, eleme yöntemiyle parçada ifade edilmemiş olan seçenekler atılarak, doğru yanıt bulunacaktır. Ancak, soru kökünde belli bir açıklama yapılmış olan sorularda, parçada ifade edilmiş olan birden fazla seçenekle karşılaşabilirsiniz. Bu durumda, seçeneklerin parçayla bağlantısını kurmak yerine, sorunun sizden ne istediğine ayrıca dikkat etmeniz gerekecektir.

Açıklamalarımızın başında da ifade ettiğimiz gibi paragraf sorularını yanıtlarken size yardımcı olacak kesin kurallar veremememize rağmen, yukarıda değindiğimiz noktaları göz önüne alarak ve çok sayıda alıştırmaya yaparak, bu konudaki başarınızın artacağına inanıyoruz.

Bu sayımızda yirmi, 23. sayımızda yirmi olmak üzere toplam kırk okuma parçası, olabildiğince farklı alanlardan seçilmiştir. Bundaki amacımız, mümkün olduğunca çok alıştırmaya yapma olanağı yaratırken, farklı alanların kendine özgü terimleriyle karşılaşmanızı sağlayarak, sınavda bilmediğiniz sözcüklerle karşılaşma riskini en aza indirmektir.

ÖYS ve YDS İngilizce sınavlarından seçtiğimiz yirmi parçayı çözümleriyle birlikte inceleyeceğiz. Bu şekilde, soruları yanıtlarken nelere dikkat etmeniz gerektiğini daha net göreceksiniz ve belli bir bakış açısı kazanacaksınız.

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

It was a misty morning, and there was a soft rain falling. There were only a few leaves left on the trees, but on the ground was a thick carpet of brown and yellow leaves. This was the time of year the old gardener loved best. Since he was too old to work, he used to spend his days by the window, looking out on the garden. It was no longer what it had been under his care, but still it was lovely.

1- The garden had looked much nicer

.....

- A) when he first began to work in it
- B) during the summer months
- C) before the winter had come
- D) from the other window
- E) when the old man had been looking after it

2- It is obvious that

- A) no one cared any longer for the old gardener
- B) the old gardener disliked staying indoors
- C) the old gardener was as fond of his garden as ever
- D) it always rained heavily there in the spring
- E) the old gardener was no longer interested in gardening

3- The passage gives a description of

.....

- A) the old gardener's dislike of rain
- B) the old gardener's house
- C) the change of the seasons
- D) a wet morning in autumn
- E) the weather in winter

(ÖYS 1988)

1- "The garden had looked much nicer"

soru kökü, bahçenin eski durumuna ilişkin bilgi istemektedir. Parçada bununla ilgili bilgiyi, son cümlede görmekteyiz. Yani "It was no longer what it had been under his care, ..." (Bahçe artık kendi baktığı zamanlardaki gibi değildi...) ifadesi, bahçenin, yaşlı bahçıvanın baktığı zamanlarda daha güzel olduğunu vurguluyor ki bu anlamı da E seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

2- Bu soruyu eleme yöntemiyle çözebiliriz.

Parçada A, B, D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerle değinilmemiştir. Parçanın en son cümlesindeki "..., but still it was lovely." ifadesi ise C seçeneğindeki anlamı, yani "Bahçıvanın bahçesini her zamanki gibi sevdiği" anlamını vermektedir.

3- Parçanın başındaki betimlemeden,

mevsimin sonbahar olduğunu ve yağışlı bir günün anlatıldığını anlıyoruz. Bu anlamı D seçeneği vermektedir.

Nowadays, in England, tea is quite the most popular, and also the cheapest, of all drinks. People drink their tea in different ways. Some like it with sugar, some without. Some drink it with milk, some with lemon; yet, one way or another just about everyone drinks tea. This, however, has not always been the case. During the last century, when tea was very expensive, it was kept locked up, and the lady of the house had the key. Tea drinking then was quite a ceremony, reserved for the evenings. At breakfast everyone drank beer!

4- In the passage it is explained that

.....

- A) in England today people have different habits of tea drinking
- B) in the past in England only the wealthy were able to drink beer
- C) at breakfast English people also like to drink beer
- D) English people mostly prefer to have their tea in the evening
- E) in England usually a ceremony is held in the family before tea is served

5- Compared with the past, in England today

- A) more and more people prefer tea to beer
- B) tea is regarded as a luxury
- C) tea is very cheap and commonly available
- D) sugar is becoming less and less popular
- E) people don't care about the quality of tea

6- It is obvious from the passage that

.....

- A) English people have always regarded tea as better than beer
- B) over the years the popularity of tea in England has increased tremendously
- C) drinking tea with lemon is only a recent habit in England
- D) like tea, beer also is an extremely popular drink
- E) English people are no longer fond of ceremonies

4- B, C, D, ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçaya uymamaktadır. Parçanın giriş bölümünde İngiltere'de insanların çayı farklı şekillerde içtiği anlatılmıştır. Bu anlamı A seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

5- "Compared with the past, in England today" sorusu, İngiltere'de çayın bugünkü durumunu sormaktadır. Parçanın giriş bölümündeki ifadeden günümüzde İngiltere'de çayın ucuz ve bol olduğu anlamı çıkmaktadır. Bu anlam C seçeneğinde verilmektedir.

6- C, D, ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelere parçada değinilmemiştir. A seçeneğinde ise "İngilizlerin her zaman çayı biradan daha çok sevdikleri" ifade edilmektedir. Oysa parçada böyle bir karşılaştırma yapılmamıştır. Parçada vurgulanan "geçmişten günümüze çayın popülaritesinin arttığı" anlamını B seçeneği vermektedir.

(ÖYS 1989)

The desires of a child were naturally rather limited in the Victorian era. Toys were simple and comparatively few; there were no bicycles or mechanical models; the average child "made his own fun" from very cheap materials. Really the only shop the child dreamed of entering for his own purposes was the sweetshop. Nowadays a bewildering variety of toys, magazines and entertainments in a multitude of shops compete for his interest and money; and the boredom of having everything ready-made leads to a constant desire for something new.

7- It is suggested in the passage that the modern child

- A) wishes he had been born in the Victorian era
- B) suffers from boredom in spite of all the toys
- C) develops his abilities by playing with toys
- D) is well able to amuse himself
- E) is allowed to eat too much

8- According to the passage,

- A) mechanical toys are essential to a child's happiness
- B) a child should not be left to "make his own fun"
- C) home-made toys give more pleasure than ready-made ones
- D) a constant desire for something new was encouraged in children in Victorian times
- E) simple toys slow down a child's development

9- The passage emphasizes

- A) a child should have money to spend on toys
- B) the importance, in childhood, of a large choice of toys
- C) how lucky the modern child is
- D) that sweets are not good for the health
- E) the difference between a Victorian childhood and a present day one

7- Soruda günümüzde çocuğun durumuyla ilgili bilgi istenmektedir. Modern çocukla ilgili olarak parçaya baktığımızda, son cümlede "çok sayıda oyuncaya rağmen çocuğun sıkıldığı" anlamını bulmaktayız. Bu anlamı **B** seçeneği vermektedir.

8- Eleme yöntemiyle yapabileceğimiz bu soruda, A, B, D, ve E seçeneklerine parçada değinilmediğini görüyoruz. Parçada Victoria dönemindeki çocukla günümüz çocuğu karşılaştırılmaktadır. Victoria döneminde çocuğun kendi eğlencesini kendisinin yarattığı; günümüz çocuğunun ise, herşeyi hazır bulduğu için (the boredom of having everything ready-made) can sıkıntısı çektiği vurgulanmaktadır. Bu anlamı **C** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

9- Parçada Victoria dönemindeki çocukla günümüz çocuğu karşılaştırılmaktadır. Bu anlamı **E** seçeneğinde görüyoruz.

(ÖYS 1990)

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapid rewarming. Putting the frozen fingers, or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43°C.

10-The main concern of the passage is

.....

- A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed
- B) how to keep adequately warm in winter
- C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen
- D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body
- E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter

11-It is pointed out in the passage that

.....

- A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable
- B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly
- C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature, the better the result is
- D) people should be warned not to go out in freezingly cold weather
- E) one should take a hot bath as often as possible in winter

12-The author warns that

- A) the minimum temperature required is 43°C.
- B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin
- C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow
- D) hot drinks must not be taken in immediately
- E) recovery cannot be as rapid as one would expect

10-Parçanın ana düşüncesini soran

sorularda, parçayı dikkatle okuduktan sonra eleme yöntemini kullanabilirsiniz. Parçayı okuduğumuzda, konusunun donmuş el ve ayak parmaklarının tedavisi olduğunu görüyoruz. Bu anlamı C seçeneği vermektedir.

11-Parçanın ikinci cümlesindeki "en iyi

tedavi yönteminin, yavaş değil hızlı bir şekilde ısıtmak" olduğu anlamını B seçeneği vermektedir.

12-"The author warns that" ifadesi,

yazarın yaptığı bir uyarıyı sormaktadır. Parçanın son iki cümlesinde uyarı vardır. Parçada ve A seçeneğinde geçen 43°C ısı yanıtıcı olabilir. Ancak parçada "uygulanacak ısının 43°C dan fazla olmaması" vurgulanmakta; A seçeneğinde ise "en az 43°C olması gerektiği" ifade edilmektedir ki parçaya göre bu yanlış bir ifadedir. Parçada yapılan diğer uyarı ise, "ısıtma sırasında deriyi yakmamak için dikkatli olmak" ifadesidir ki B seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Wilson was questioned about the harmful effects of horror movies on teenagers. He argued that such effects were often exaggerated, and claimed that other types of film were far more dangerous for young people. When asked to prove this, he pointed out that horror films were often set in unreal situations and were clearly not to be taken seriously. In contrast, he claimed that films showing violent crime were often set in everyday life, and were therefore more damaging.

13-In Mr. Wilson's opinion, horror films

.....

- A) cost more than other kinds of film
- B) are more popular among the elderly than among the young
- C) should be banned altogether
- D) are less damaging to young people than films of violent crime
- E) have recently ceased to appeal to the young

14-For Mr. Wilson the main difference between a horror film and one showing violent crime is that the former

- A) is mainly concerned with everyday situations
- B) is liked by the young, and the latter by the old
- C) is unrelated to real life, whereas the latter is
- D) is less expensive to produce than the latter
- E) rarely receives any attention from the young

15-The interviewer wanted to find out whether

- A) young people were being harmed by horror films
- B) Mr. Wilson had himself been affected by horror films
- C) Mr. Wilson preferred horror films to films of violence
- D) people were seriously objecting to horror films
- E) the effects of crime films were being exaggerated

13-"...., and claimed that other types of film were far more dangerous for young people." ifadesinden, Mr. Wilson'ın korku filmlerini daha az zararlı bulduğunu anlıyoruz. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneği vermektedir.

14-Bu soruyu yanıtlayabilmek için soru kökünde geçen "former" ve seçeneklerde geçen "latter" sözcüklerinin anlamını bilmek gerekir. Söyleniş sırasına göre birinciyi ifade eden "former", "horror film" yerine kullanılmıştır. Söyleniş sırasına göre ikinciyi ifade eden "latter" ise "a film showing violent crime" yerine kullanılmıştır. Bu durumda, ilk anda üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken A ve C seçeneklerinden A'yı eleyebiliriz. Çünkü A seçeneğindeki ifade ikinci tür filmin özelliğidir. Oysa bizden istenen birinci tür, yani "horror film"ın özelliğini bulmaktır. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

15-Parçanın ilk cümlesinden, Mr. Wilson ile yapılan görüşmenin amacının, korku filmlerinin gençler üzerindeki zararlı etkilerini araştırmak olduğunu görüyoruz. Bu anlamı **A** seçeneği vermektedir.

(ÖYS 1992)

Like so many other materials in Japan, paper too has come in for many hundreds of years of artistic consideration. At one period of the country's history, the paper on which a poem was written was as important as the poem itself. A thousand years ago there were whole towns actively engaged in making paper. Such towns still exist, but there were also many farming villages which then, as they do today, made paper to earn extra income during the winter. At present, about half of Japan's farmers must add to their incomes with winter jobs. Although a large amount of winter employment is provided by construction companies, some farmers continue to work at such cottage industries as paper making.

16-It is obvious from the passage that the art of paper-making in Japan

- A) is still the most important source of income for a large part of the population
- B) has disappeared owing to industrialization
- C) was of no economic value at all in the past
- D) was only practised by the peasants in the country
- E) has a long history

17-The passage emphasizes that approximately fifty per cent of the farming population in Japan

- A) is not satisfied with current farming policies
- B) prefers town life to village life
- C) engages in a secondary occupation in the winter
- D) plans to give up farming and go into construction work
- E) has no concept of the national history

18-It is suggested that paper-making

- A) encouraged the development of poetry in Japan
- B) is still one of Japan's cottage industries
- C) has never been a significant commercial interest in Japan
- D) has seldom been regarded as an art by the Japanese
- E) and construction are the two major areas of employment in Japan

(ÖYS 1993)

16-A seçeneğindeki "kağıdın pek çok kişi için en önemli gelir kaynağı olduğu" ifadesi doğru değildir. Çünkü parçaya göre, pek çok insan kağıt sanayiinde ek gelir için çalışmaktadır. B seçeneğindeki ifadede ise kağıt yapımının, endüstrileşme yüzünden yok olduğu belirtilmektedir ki parçada kağıt yapımının hala devam ettiği söylenmiştir. C seçeneğindeki "..... eskiden ekonomik bir değeri yoktu." ve D seçeneğindeki "..... sadece çiftçiler tarafından sürdürülür" ifadeleri ise parçadaki ifadelerin tam tersidir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

17-Parçada, kışın çiftçilerin hemen hemen yarısının ek işlerde çalıştığı ifade edilmiştir. Bu anlamı **C** seçeneği vermektedir.

18-Seçenekler arasında üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken B ve E seçenekleridir. Ancak, E seçeneğinde geçen "construction" (inşaat sektörü) ifadesi parçada "kışın büyük ölçüde iş imkanı sağlayan" biçiminde tanımlanmıştır. Yani, kağıt yapımı ve inşaat sektörünün, Japonya'nın başlıca iş alanları olduğu parçada ifade edilmemiştir. **B** seçeneğindeki anlamı ise parçanın en son cümlesinde bulabiliyoruz.

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. In the dark, the fear of an unexpected touch can lead to panic. Even clothes give insufficient security: it is easy to tear them and pierce through to the naked, smooth, defenceless flesh of the victim. All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of something touching you in the darkness.

19-According to the passage, what frightens people most is

- A) the thought of being robbed at night
- B) the unexpected contact with something unknown
- C) a sense of insecurity
- D) being alone in the dark
- E) the knowledge that they won't be protected

20-Because people are frightened of the unknown,

- A) they feel it necessary to put a barrier between themselves and the unknown
- B) it is natural that they should always be in a state of panic
- C) they feel safer in a crowd
- D) they try to avoid physical contact of all kinds
- E) burglars find it much easier to break into houses

21-This passage is concerned with

- A) how people can regain a sense of security
- B) the measures people are advised to take against burglars
- C) the three main types of fear
- D) people's fear of the unknown and how they try to cope with it
- E) how to bring one's fears into the open

(ÖYS 1994)

19-Parçanın ilk cümlesi, "insanın en çok, ne olduğunu bilmediği birşeyin dokunuşundan korktuğunu" ifade etmektedir ki B seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

20-İlk anda üzerinde düşünmemiz gereken iki seçenek A ve D seçenekleridir. Ancak, D seçeneğindeki "insanlar her türlü fiziksel temastan kaçınmaya çalışırlar" ifadesi, parçadaki "Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange." ifadesiyle çelişmektedir. Çünkü burada, "insanın, garip şeylere dokunmaktan kaçındığı" ifade edilmektedir. Parçadaki "All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear." ifadesi ise A seçeneğindeki anlamı vermektedir.

21-Parçanın konusu, "insanın bilinmeyen şeylere karşı olan korkusu ve bunlara karşı geliştirdiği önlemler" olduğuna göre, doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

Fahrenheit is the system of measuring the temperature, how hot or cold something is, used by many people in Britain. The freezing point of Fahrenheit is 32 degrees. So a cold winter's day in Britain would have a temperature of 38° F (3° centigrade) and a hot summer's day would have a temperature of 90° F (32° centigrade). The Fahrenheit scale was invented by the German scientist Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1710. Today in Britain most people over twenty-five know the Fahrenheit scale but the centigrade system (Celsius) is being used more and more. Weather forecasts on television and in newspapers show temperature in both scales.

22-It is explained in the passage that the term "fahrenheit"

- A) has retained its popularity among young people
- B) is very rarely used in Britain today
- C) refers to the scale of temperature between 32° and 90°
- D) is never used in weather forecast
- E) derives from the name of a German scientist

23- It is implied in the passage that in the long run, the Celsius system

- A) will be remembered only by the elderly
- B) will soon fall into disuse
- C) seems likely to be favoured by newspapers but not by television
- D) will replace the fahrenheit one
- E) will improve and become more reliable

24-The passage deals with

- A) two different systems of measuring the temperature
- B) the advantages of the fahrenheit scale over the Celsius scale
- C) the scientific research carried out by Gabriel Fahrenheit
- D) the range in temperature to be found in the British Isles
- E) the declining popularity of the Celsius scale in Britain

22-A seçeneğinde, "fahrenheit" sözünün gençler arasında popülaritesini sürdürdüğü ifade edilmektedir. Oysa parçada, yirmi beş yaşın üzerindeki pek çok kişinin "fahrenheit"i bildiği, ama "centigrade"ın daha çok kullanıldığı ifade edilmiştir. B seçeneğindeki "nadiren kullanılır" ifadesi parçada geçmemektedir. Parçada bu noktaya ilgili olarak "santigrad sisteminin giderek daha çok kullanıldığı" ifade edilmiştir. C seçeneğindeki "..... hava raporlarında hiç kullanılmaz" ifadesi ise parçaya göre yanlıştır. Doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

23-Parçada "Celsius system" ile ilgili olarak geçen ifadeyi (..... gittikçe daha fazla kullanılmaktadır.) gözönüne aldığımızda, D seçeneğindeki anlamın, yani "uzun vadede "Celsius system"ın "Fahrenheit"ın yerini alacağı" anlamının ima edildiğini görüyoruz.

24-Parça esas olarak, iki sıcaklık ölçüsü (Fahrenheit and Celsius) ile ilgili bilgi vermektedir ki bu anlamı A seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

British towns suffer from the same traffic congestion, noise and polluting fumes as all towns in the western world, but as yet only London, Newcastle, Glasgow and to a small extent Liverpool, have useful railways going underground through the central areas. Elsewhere there are plans for building underground railways but they have little hope of making any progress with them so long as public expenditure is restricted. In general, the north has better public transport than the south, with cheap and frequent bus services using better roads shared with fewer cars.

25-As it is pointed out in the passage, most British towns have no underground railway system

- A) as the system is felt to cause a great deal of pollution
- B) since the majority of people have their own private means of transport
- C) as this is not felt to be a practical system outside London
- D) because there is not sufficient public money available for such projects
- E) simply because the people feel no need for one

26-We can understand from the passage that

- A) Liverpool has the most developed underground train system in Britain
- B) more people drive their own cars in the north than in the south
- C) the north of Britain suffers less from traffic problems than the south does
- D) the south of Britain enjoys cheap and highly efficient bus services
- E) British cities have much less air pollution than other cities in the west

27- The author suggests that underground railways are an excellent means of transport since

- A) they are a much cheaper means of transport than buses
- B) they do not pollute the streets of a city with noise and petrol fumes
- C) the building and maintenance of them is comparatively cheap
- D) the numbers who use them can easily be restricted
- E) the services offered on them are constantly being improved

(ÖYS 1996)

25-Parçada, pek çok İngiliz şehrinde var olan trafik sorununu çözmek için metro yapımıyla ilgili planlar olduğu, ama yeterli mali kaynak olmaması nedeniyle, bu planların uygulanmasının pek mümkün olmadığı vurgulanmaktadır. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneği vermektedir.

26-Eleme yöntemiyle yanıtlayabileceğimiz bu soruda, A, B, D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerin parçada verilen bilgilerle çeliştiği görülmektedir. Parçanın son cümlesinde, ülkenin kuzeyinde trafik durumunun daha iyi olduğu belirtilmektedir ki bu anlamı **C** seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

27-Parçanın giriş bölümünde yazar, bütün batı dünyasında olduğu gibi, İngiltere'deki şehirlerde var olan gürültü ve kirlilikten söz etmiş ve hemen ardından, sadece birkaç şehirde iyi bir metro sisteminin olduğunu belirtmiştir. Yani yazar, metro sistemini, gürültü ve kirlilik yaratmadığı için mükemmel bir ulaşım sistemi olarak görmektedir. Bu anlamı **B** seçeneği vermektedir.

During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale showed extraordinary qualities of determination and organizing ability. In the English hospital where she worked, conditions at first were terrible; dirt and disease probably caused more deaths among the soldiers than did the wounds received in battle. Still, under these circumstances, Florence Nightingale gradually built up a highly disciplined nursing staff and, together with more adequate medical supplies, she was able to improve conditions and be of real service to the soldiers. However, the work was hard, and, as a result, her own health suffered.

28-One important point the passage makes is that Florence Nightingale

..... .

- A) would have been more efficient if she had had a more qualified nursing staff
- B) was not liked by the nursing staff because of her harsh discipline
- C) hated the terrible conditions she was working in and wanted to get away
- D) failed to improve conditions in the hospital as she herself had poor health
- E) overcame, with great efficiency, the problems she faced in a military hospital

29-It is clear from the passage that, because Florence Nightingale was a determined person, with a gift for organizing, she

- A) volunteered to serve in the Crimean War
- B) was widely criticised by her staff
- C) did little nursing herself
- D) was able to succeed in her work
- E) was selected by the army to work as a nurse in the hospital

30-As the writer points out in the passage, conditions in the military hospital were, at the beginning, so bad that

- A) they accounted for more deaths among the soldiers than the war itself
- B) little could be done to improve them
- C) Florence Nightingale felt she had little chance of success
- D) many of the nursing staff fell ill
- E) medical supplies soon ran out

(ÖYS 1997)

28-Parçada genel olarak, Florence

Nightingale'in kararlılığı ve alanındaki yetkinliği sayesinde elde ettiği başarıdan söz edilmektedir. A, B, C ve D seçenekleri bir olumsuzluk ya da başarısızlık ifade etmektedir ki bu da parça ile çelişmektedir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

29-A, B, C ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerin parçada bulunmadığını görüyoruz. D seçeneğinde ise Florence Nightingale'in işinde başarılı olduğu ifade ediliyor ki parçada vurgulanan budur.

30-Askeri hastanenin başlangıçtaki durumuyla ilgili parçada verilen bilgi A seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

Nobody knows when fiction began. Maybe the first story-teller was a prehistoric mother trying to explain the world to her children. Or perhaps it was a hunter telling about his adventures around the camp fire. Who can tell? What we do know, though, is that story-telling was a purely oral activity until around 800 BC. Myths and tales were passed down by word of mouth and had to be memorized by each new generation of story-tellers. This oral tradition only changed when ancient peoples started to keep written records of certain stories. The earliest surviving examples of these are the epics of Homer, a blind professional story-teller, who lived in the eighth century BC.

31-It is pointed out in the passage that story-telling

- A) was first introduced by Homer in ancient times
- B) possibly began in prehistoric times
- C) began as a written activity in antiquity
- D) became less and less popular during the 8th century BC
- E) became far more popular with the invention of writing

32-According to the passage, the Homeric epics

- A) were among the first stories to be written down
- B) consisted mainly of myths and other tales
- C) are the first examples of prehistoric tales and myths
- D) were not the best of their kind in the 8th century BC
- E) have often been imitated successfully in later centuries

33-We understand from the passage that, throughout the oral tradition, professional story-tellers

- A) were much respected in primitive societies
- B) depended on Homer for their stories
- C) were skillful at creating new stories
- D) collected the first stories going back to prehistoric times
- E) used to learn myths and tales by heart

31-Parçada verilen bilgiye göre, öykü anlatımı Homer'dan çok önce başlamıştır. O halde A seçeneğindeki ifade yanlıştır. Öykü anlatımı yazının bulunmasından önce de var olduğuna göre, C seçeneğindeki ifade de yanlıştır. D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelere parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. Parçanın ikinci cümlesi B seçeneğindeki anlamı vermektedir. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

32-Parçada Homer'ın destanlarıyla ilgili bilgiyi sadece son cümlede buluyoruz ve onun eserlerinin yazılı öykünün günümüze kadar gelen ilk örnekleri olduğunu öğreniyoruz. Bu anlamı A seçeneği vermektedir.

33-Parçada profesyonel öykücülerle ilgili olarak geçen bir ifade, öyküleri ezbere bilmeleri gerektiğidir ki bu anlamı E seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

(ÖYS 1998)

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the population of Tokyo had grown about 1 million, making it the largest city in Japan and one of the most populous in the world. An especially lively section of the city was along the Sumida River, where pleasure boats and parties were common and whose banks were lined with fashionable tea-houses. Tea was central to the Japanese not only in their homes, but in the public life as well. In the bustling urban centres of 18th-century Japan, tea-houses served a role similar to the one played by coffee-houses in Europe which were centres of discussion and entertainment.

34-We learn from the passage that the Sumida River

- A) separated the poor area of Tokyo from the rich one
- B) could be dangerous and so boats rarely used it
- C) ran through one of the most popular parts of eighteenth century Tokyo
- D) was a busy waterway since it was the commercial centre of the city
- E) has recently lost its popularity among the people of Tokyo

35-The writer points out that, in the eighteenth century, there was

- A) an effort among other Japanese cities to imitate the social life of Tokyo
- B) a sudden increase in the population of Tokyo
- C) a growing interest among the people of Tokyo in European coffee-houses
- D) a widespread desire among the young in Japan for all kinds of entertainment
- E) a great likeness between Japan's tea-houses and Europe's coffee-houses

36-We can understand from the passage that no city in the eighteenth century Japan

- A) could compete with Tokyo's cultural life
- B) had as many tea-houses as Tokyo had
- C) had established as many centres of entertainment as Tokyo had
- D) had as large a population as that of Tokyo
- E) consumed as much tea as Tokyo did

(YDS 1999)

34-Sumida River ile ilgili parçada verilen bilgiyi dikkate aldığımızda (şehrin çok hareketli bir bölgesinden geçmesi ve eğlence merkezi olması), C seçeneğinin doğru olduğunu görüyoruz.

35-A, C ve D seçeneklerindeki ifadelerle parçada hiç değinilmediğini görüyoruz. Parçada Tokyo'nun nüfusundan söz edilse de, B seçeneğindeki "nüfustaki ani artış" biçiminde bir ifade geçmemektedir. Bu durumda doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

36-Parçada 18. yüzyılda Tokyo, diğer Japon şehirleriyle nüfusu bakımından karşılaştırılmaktadır (... making it the largest city in Japan). Bu ifadeyi D seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

Life on a submarine may, to many people, sound fascinating. However, it is, in fact, horribly boring. Except for the commanding officers, a day aboard a submarine consists of six hours on duty, six hours off, day after day, for months. This being the case, every effort is made to ensure that the lives of the men are as pleasant as possible. The meals are exceptionally good, and there is a daily film, shown at a specific time, on television around the submarine. In return, the crew is always expected to perform perfectly all the time. A mistake is quite unforgivable. In fact, a favourite saying is "There's room for everything on a submarine except for a mistake".

- 37- We learn from the passage that, contrary to what a lot of people expect,**
- A) life on a submarine is extremely rewarding for the crew
 - B) submarines have every imaginable facility for entertaining the crew
 - C) boredom is a major problem for the crew of a submarine
 - D) there is comparatively little work to be done on a submarine
 - E) the officers on a submarine share the same duties as the other members of the crew

- 38-The writer of the passage emphasises that, on a submarine,**
- A) there is every opportunity for officers to have a pleasant life
 - B) every member of the crew helps to prepare the meals
 - C) everyone works six hours a day
 - D) life never gets boring for the crew
 - E) everything is to be done faultlessly

- 39- It is clear from the passage that it is almost impossible**
- A) to make life aboard a submarine fully fascinating
 - B) for officers to establish a friendship with other members of the crew
 - C) for everyone to be aware of night and day
 - D) for the commanding officers to make a mistake
 - E) for any member of the crew to be on duty more than six hours

(YDS 2000)

- 37- Soru kökündeki "...pek çok insanın umduğunun aksine..." ifadesi, parçanın en başında sözü edilen bir konuyu gerektiriyor; çünkü parçada, insanların düşünceleri ilk cümlede yansıtılmış, hemen ikinci cümlede de bu düşüncenin doğru olmadığı belirtilmiş. Bu iki cümlelerin verdiği anlamdan yola çıkarak, doğru yanıtın C seçeneği olduğunu görürüz.**

- 38- Bu soruda soru kökü çok belirgin olmadığı için eleme yöntemini kullanabiliriz. A seçeneği ilk anda yakın gibi görünse de, "..yaşamı hoş kılacak her imkan var..." ifadesinin doğru olmadığını anlıyoruz; çünkü parçada bu ifade, "..yaşamı mümkün olduğu kadar zevkli kılmak için her türlü çaba gösterilir.." biçimindedir. C seçeneğini de rahatlıkla eliyebiliyoruz çünkü parçada sözü edilen altı saatlik mesai herkes için geçerli değildir. B seçeneğindeki ifadeye parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. D seçeneğinin ise yanlış olduğu çok açıktır. Doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.**

- 39- Parçanın bütününde ifade edilen, denizaltıda yaşamı zevkli hale getirmek için her türlü çabanın gösterildiği, ama buna rağmen can sıkıntısının büyük bir problem olduğudur. Buna göre, parçada değinilip de imkansız olabilecek bir ifade A seçeneğinde verilmektedir. Doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.**

Some 130 million years ago, a spike-backed dinosaur walked heavily through the wilderness of what came to be Australia, and left its footprints as a gift for the future. They were the world's best impressions of a dinosaur's two-ton footfalls. When they were found seven years ago in a remote valley in northern Australia, they provided scientists with the first clear evidence that dinosaurs had lived in Australia. This discovery provided further evidence for the theory that Australia was once joined to a vast super-continent that included what is now South America, Africa, India and Antarctica.

40- It is clear from the passage that, millions of years ago, Australia

- A) was undoubtedly the only suitable place in the world for the survival of dinosaurs
- B) was almost certainly not, as it is today, a separate continent
- C) was, for the first time, inhabited by a large variety of dinosaurs
- D) was for the most part a wilderness where no living being could survive
- E) with its geography and climate resembled South America and Africa

41- The passage makes it clear that the dinosaur footprints discovered in Australia in recent years

- A) are the same as those also found in South America, Africa, India and Antarctica
- B) have little attracted many a scientist interested in the distant past of the continent
- C) could only have been made by dinosaurs weighing a lot more than two tons
- D) are in surprisingly good condition although millions of years have passed since they were made
- E) have made scientists revise the most recent theories concerning dinosaurs

42- One reason why the discovery in Australia of the dinosaur footprints is so important is that

- A) previously, no one knew for certain whether this country had ever been inhabited by dinosaurs
- B) contrary to the popular view, this continent had always been a vast wilderness
- C) until this discovery, nothing was known about the early climate of this continent
- D) presumably, they will provide clues for future geological changes in this continent
- E) up to this point, no one knew for sure that dinosaurs could weigh two tons

(YDS 2000)

40- Avustralya'nın milyonlarca yıl önceki durumuyla ilgili parçada verilen bilgileri göz önüne aldığımızda, B seçeneğindeki ifadeyi, parçanın son cümlesinde bulabiliyoruz. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

41- A seçeneğindeki ifadeye parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. B seçeneğindeki ifade yanlıştır çünkü sözü edilen buluş bilim adamlarının ilgisini çekmiştir. Parçada dinozorun ağırlığından söz ediliyor, ama C seçeneğindeki gibi bir ifade yoktur. Parçaya göre, bu buluştan sonra bilim adamları bazı teorileri tekrar gözden geçirmişlerdir, ama bunlar, E seçeneğinde belirtildiği gibi, dinozorlarla ilgili teoriler değil, Avustralya'nın konumuyla ilgili teorilerdir. Parçadaki "They were the world's best impressions of a dinosaur's two-ton footfalls." ifadesi, D seçeneğindeki sonucu çıkarmamızı mümkün kılmaktadır. Doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

42- Parçada, bu buluşun önemli olduğu çünkü bu buluş sayesinde, Avustralya'da dinozorların yaşamış olduğu konusunda ilk kanıtların elde edildiği vurgulanmaktadır. Bu ifadeyi A seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz. Doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

The origins of biography are to be found in early legendary accounts of the Greek, Germanic and Celtic heroes. Another early type of biography is the records of the teachings and deeds of wise men. The accounts of the life and teaching of Socrates given by Plato and Xenophon may be regarded as a development of this kind of record. The interest of the Socratic dialogues of Plato is philosophic rather than biographical, but the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon, though not a biography in the modern sense of the word, comprises a series of sketches of the great philosopher with intimacy and vividness. The first European author, remembered primarily as a biographer, is Plutarch, a Greek philosopher who lived under the Roman Empire. His *Parallel Lives* on ancient Greek and Roman statesmen and soldiers is one of the most fascinating works of antiquity and influential in the European biographical tradition. Moreover, he seems to have been the first author to distinguish sharply between biography and history.

43- It is pointed out in the passage that the first true example of biography in the modern sense is to be found in ...

- A) the stories of Greek and other heroes
- B) Xenophon's *Memorabilia*
- C) ancient legends
- D) Plato's dialogues
- E) Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*

44-According to the passage, Plato's account of Socrates, unlike the one given by Xenophon,

- A) is very critical of the great philosopher
- B) puts the emphasis on the philosophy of Socrates
- C) is full of fascinating details about the life of Socrates
- D) was the model for Plutarch when he wrote his *Parallel Lives*
- E) is commonly regarded as the first important example of biographical writing

45- We understand from the passage that, in his *Parallel Lives*, Plutarch

- A) is primarily concerned with the portrayal of people themselves, but not the events of their times
- B) concentrates on life and society in ancient Rome
- C) gives priority to statesmen rather than to soldiers
- D) includes his own philosophy of life in his accounts of the lives of others
- E) compares the Greek and Roman attitudes towards politics and military affairs

(YDS 2001)

43-Parçada, Plutarch'ın özellikle biyografi çalışmalarıyla tanınan ilk Avrupalı olduğu ve *Parallel Lives* adlı eserinin Avrupa biyografi geleneğinde etkili olduğu belirtiliyor. Ayrıca, tarih ile biyografiyi kesin olarak birbirinden ayıran ilk kişi olması da, bugünkü anlamıyla ilk gerçek biyografi örneklerinin "Parallel Lives"da bulunabileceğini gösteriyor. Bu durumda doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

44- Parçada, Plato'nun Socrates ile ilgili yazdıklarının biyografik olmaktan çok felsefi olduğu açık bir biçimde ifade ediliyor. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

45- Parçada Plutarch'ın biyografi ile tarihi birbirinden ayırt eden ilk kişi olarak tanımlanması, onun "Parallel Lives"da, kişilerin içinde yaşadıkları dönemde gelişen olaylara değil, kendi yaşamlarına yoğunlaştığını gösteriyor ki bu ifadeyi **A** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

The job of check-in clerks at any airport is not a particularly interesting or satisfying one. They simply have to check the tickets of passengers, and take their luggage. The work is mechanical, repetitive and very tiring. The only variation in the routine occurs when things go wrong — when flights are delayed or when they are cancelled due to such things as bad weather, strikes or technical problems. Then the check-in clerks are in the unfortunate position of having to face the angry passengers though the fault is not theirs and they can do nothing to put things right.

46- We understand from the passage that the work check-in clerks does

- A) is always greatly appreciated by the passengers
- B) varies greatly from day to day which makes it more enjoyable
- C) requires a great deal of skill and creativity
- D) involves very little contact with passengers
- E) is both tedious and exhausting

47-According to the passage, a number of reasons may lead to

- A) passengers wishing to change the dates of their flights
- B) a strike among the check-in clerks
- C) the postponement or cancellation of flights
- D) the loss of the luggage of passengers
- E) overcrowding at airports

48- It is pointed out in the passage that when serious problems affecting flights arise at airports,

- A) passengers usually wait patiently for the situation to improve
- B) it is the check-in clerks who encounter the protesting passengers
- C) passengers are immediately notified by check-in clerks
- D) it is the primary responsibility of check-in clerks to solve them
- E) check-in clerks are required to explain, in detail, what has caused them

(YDS 2001)

46-Hava limanlarındaki kontrol memurlarının işi parçada, tekdüze, sıkıcı ve yorucu olarak tanımlanıyor. Bu anlamı E seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

47- Parçada, kötü hava, grev ya da teknik sorunlar gibi bir dizi nedenle uçuşların ertelenebildiği ya da iptal edilebildiği ifade edilmiş. Aynı anlamı C seçeneğinde görüyoruz.

48- Parçadaki ifadeye göre, hava limanlarında sorun çıktığı zaman öfkeli yolcularla karşı karşıya gelmek zorunda kalan, kontrol memurlarıdır. Bu anlamı veren ifade B seçeneğidir.

The fairy stories of the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen were not written only to entertain; they all have a moral, or a message, or at least put forward a serious idea. These ideas, however, are always very simple, so even quite small children can understand them and enjoy them. Andersen often presents opposites such as good and evil, truth and falsehood, or appearance and reality. We see this last contrast in the story of The Ugly Duckling. To the ducks he appeared ugly. But the reality was he grew up to be a beautiful swan. This is another characteristic of the stories: they offer hope. The future may be so much better than the present. Most of the tales had been told to children before being written down, so they have a natural, easy, oral style which makes them very successful among children in all countries.

49- It is clear from the passage that, though Andersen wrote his stories for children,

- A) it is only the children of his own country, Denmark, who really enjoy them
- B) they are mostly too complex for children to understand
- C) they all say something worth saying
- D) there is a great deal in them that children cannot understand or enjoy
- E) they are only really popular among adults

50- According to the passage, one idea that is often found in Andersen's stories is that

- A) children should be taught how to protect wild life
- B) evil and falsehood will be punished
- C) one should not look for happiness and entertainment in life
- D) appearances are not important and should be disregarded
- E) one can always hope that good times will follow bad ones

51- We understand from the passage that the style of these stories

- A) is so heavy that very few children can enjoy them
- B) is ideally suited to children
- C) is extremely simple, but most of the ideas are not
- D) is so complex that a majority of children find it very hard to follow them
- E) changes so often that the stories become difficult to read

(YDS 2002)

49- Parçanın bütününde, Andersen'in masallarının çocuklar için çok anlaşılır bir dille yazıldığı vurgulanıyor. Bu nedenle B ve D seçenekleri doğru olamaz. Parçanın son cümlesinde, bu masalların bütün dünya çocuklarına hitap ettiği ifade ediliyor ki böylece A seçeneği de doğru değildir. E seçeneği de doğru olamaz çünkü parçada yetişkinlerden hiç söz edilmiyor. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

50- A seçeneğindeki ifadeye parçada hiç değinilmiyor. B seçeneğindeki "evil" ve "falsehood" ifadeleri parçada yer alıyor ancak bunların cezalandırılması diye bir ifade yok. C seçeneği bir umutsuzluk ifade ediyor ki parçada masalların umut öğesini de içerdiği belirtiliyor. D seçeneğindeki "appearance" ile ilgili yorum da parçada yer almıyor. Doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

51- Parçanın bütününde, masalların çok basit ve çocuklar için uygun bir dille yazıldığı vurgulanıyor. Bu ifadeyi B seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

Of all Jane Austen's novels, *Pride and Prejudice* is probably the best-known and the most-loved. This may be partly because it has been filmed several times, but more important is the fact that the characters in it are so real and alive. They are also extremely attractive, in spite of their faults. Perhaps they are attractive because of their faults, for their faults make them amusing to the reader. It would not be at all pleasant to have a mother as lacking in sense as Mrs Bennet is, or an aunt as confident of herself and as insensitive to the feelings of others as Lady Catherine is. But, as they are at a safe distance from us, these and other "terrible" characters give the novel much colour and variety.

52- According to the passage, the most likely reason for the popularity of *Pride and Prejudice* is

- A) the characters, who delight the reader with their vitality and life-like portrayal
- B) that the films made of it have been very well produced
- C) that the bad characters get punished and the good ones rewarded
- D) the comic attitude to life that it expresses
- E) the simple style in which it is written

53- The point is made in the passage that in real life

- A) a person's faults needn't disturb us if we don't get too intimate with that person
- B) a person's faults are less noticeable than they are in a novel
- C) one usually forgives the faults of one's own family
- D) a person's faults may annoy us whereas in a novel the same faults may amuse us
- E) it's best to ignore people's faults but in a novel it's best to enjoy them

54- It is clear from the passage that Lady Catherine

- A) and Mrs Bennet are extremely good friends
- B) has constantly hurt Mrs Bennet's feelings
- C) cares for no one but herself
- D) is the main character in *Pride and Prejudice*
- E) is definitely the worst character in the novel

(YDS 2002)

52- Parçada, *Pride and Prejudice*'i popüler yapan en önemli nedenin karakterleri olabileceği vurgulanıyor ki bu anlamı **A** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

53- Parçada, gerçek hayatta insanların yaptığı hataların hoşumuza gitmeyeceği, ama romanlardaki kahramanların yaptığı hataların bizi eğlendirdiği vurgulanıyor. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

54- Parçada Lady Catherine, kendinden son derece emin ve başkalarının duygularına karşı duyarsız biri olarak tanımlanıyor. **C** seçeneği bize bu anlamı veriyor.

Laughter's social role is definitely important. Today's children may be heading for a whole lot of social ills because their play and leisure time is so isolated and they lose out on lots of chances for laughter. When children stare at computer screens, rather than laughing with each other, they get so involved that they forget to laugh at all; this is contrary to what's natural for them. Natural social behaviour in children is playful behaviour, and in such situations laughter indicates that make-believe aggression is just fun, not serious. This is an important way in which children form positive emotional ties, gain new social skills and generally start to move from childhood to adulthood. Parents need to be very careful to ensure that their children play in groups and laugh more.

55- The passage emphasizes the point that

- A) children need to take part in group activities
- B) children seem to have grown more aggressive since the computer entered their lives
- C) the computer helps speed up a child's emotional development
- D) computer games have a beneficial effect on social behaviour
- E) laughter does not often have a social role

56- As we learn from the passage, one of the drawbacks of computers for children is that

- A) there is almost no difference between leisure time and school time
- B) children get no pleasure out of their computers
- C) a great deal of time is wasted
- D) computers tend to make children isolated and less sociable
- E) they make the activities of children and adults too much alike

57- According to the passage, children need to laugh

- A) otherwise they will become ill-balanced adults and isolate themselves from others
- B) especially when they are not involved in group activities
- C) and computer games can provide the opportunity
- D) and usually manage to do so even when they are being really aggressive
- E) because this helps them to form relationships with others and grow up emotionally

(YDS 2003)

55- E seçeneğindeki ifade parçada vurgulanan düşüncenin tam tersi bir anlam vermektedir. C ve D seçeneklerinde, bilgisayarın çocuğun sosyal gelişimi için olumlu olduğu ifade edilmektedir ki, parçada bilgisayar oyunlarının olumsuz etkilerinden söz edilmektedir. B seçeneğindeki ifade ise parçada yoktur. Parçada vurgulanan düşünce, çocuğun gülmeye gerektiği ve bu nedenle grup içinde yer alması gerektiğidir. Doğru yanıt, A seçeneğidir.

56- Bilgisayarın çocuğun gelişimi üzerindeki olumsuz etkileriyle ilgili parçada geçen ifade, çocuğu izole bir yaşam sürmeye itmesi ve doğal sosyal ortamlardan uzaklaştırmasıdır. Bu anlamı D seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

57- Parçanın bütününde, gülmenin, sosyal ve duygusal açıdan çocuğu geliştirdiği, bu nedenle çocuğun gülmeye gerektiği belirtilmektedir. E seçeneği bize bu anlamı vermektedir.

Hector Hugh Munro was born in Burma, the son of a police inspector-general. His mother died when he was two, and he was sent home to Scotland to live with relatives. His formal education ended with grammar school, but his father tutored him on extensive travels. In 1893, his father got him a post with the Burma police, but his delicate health forced his return to Britain. There he took up a career in writing, and it was while doing political sketches for *The Westminster Gazette* that he adopted the pen-name of Saki. After serving for a time as a foreign correspondent for *The Morning Post*, he returned to London to devote himself to the writing of stories and novels. When World War I began, he enlisted as an ordinary soldier in the army and was unfortunately killed in action in 1916.

58- We understand from the passage that Munro's father

- A) contributed a great deal to his son's education
- B) did not want his son to work in Burma
- C) was one of the founders of the Burmese police force
- D) was a great traveller himself and encouraged his son to follow his example
- E) tried to persuade his son not to join the army in World War I

59- It is pointed out in the passage that Munro

- A) commanded a unit of troops in World War I
- B) adapted himself well to the climatic conditions of Burma
- C) disappointed his father with his decision to return to England
- D) was not only a journalist but also a writer of fiction
- E) chose the name "Saki" because it was an easy name for his readers to remember

60- According to the passage, Munro, before he became a writer,

- A) worked as a journalist to cover events of World War I
- B) spent all his time in Scotland with relatives
- C) travelled very little, but read extensively
- D) enjoyed exceptionally good health
- E) served, for some time as a policeman

58- Munro'nun babası ile ilgili parçada geçen ifadeler, polis müfettişi olduğu, uzun seyahatler sırasında oğlunun eğitimi ile ilgilendiği ve Burma polis teşkilatında ona bir iş sağladığı biçimindedir. Bu durumda A seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

59- Munro I. Dünya Savaşı'na sıradan (rütbesiz) bir asker olarak katıldığı için, A seçeneği doğru olamaz. Sağlık nedeniyle İngiltere'ye döndüğüne göre, Burma'nın iklim koşullarına uyum sağlayamadığı anlaşılıyor. Dolayısıyla, B de doğru olamaz. C ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçada yer almamıştır. Doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

60- Yazar olmadan önce Munro'nun yaptığı şeyleri göz önüne alırsak, doğru yanıtın E olduğunu görürüz.

(YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF

The playful little mongoose is renowned as a skilled and courageous snake fighter. It relies on speed, agility and a growth of dense, loose hair into which the snake may inject venom without breaking the mongoose's skin. Mongooses are not immune to venom, as is popularly believed, nor do they seek and eat a herbal remedy if bitten. They can, however, withstand unusually large doses of venom. In the late 1800s, the mongoose was introduced into Hawaii and the West Indies to control rodents and snakes. The results were disastrous, however, because the mongooses, in pursuit of food, killed many useful native animals. Today the importation of mongooses into the United States is strictly regulated.

- 1- **We learn from the passage that mongooses**
 - A) are almost impossible to catch because of their speed
 - B) can cure themselves with herbs when bitten by a snake
 - C) have an in-built immunity against snake venom
 - D) feed mostly on herbs, though they may eat other animals occasionally
 - E) are not easily affected by the harmful effects of snake venom

- 2- **It is implied in the passage that the United States strictly controls mongoose imports because they**
 - A) are already found there in huge numbers
 - B) have caused some species of snakes to become extinct
 - C) have had a harmful effect on wildlife
 - D) inject poisonous venom, which can be fatal
 - E) give damage to cultivated plants

- 3- **According to the passages, in the late 19th century,**
 - A) Hawaii began the export of mongooses
 - B) mongooses were imported into the West Indies
 - C) the US banned the importation of mongooses
 - D) several native animals became extinct in Hawaii
 - E) mongooses successfully helped control snakes in the West Indies

The US physician David Satcher's renowned dedication to public health and his career-long emphasis on providing poor minorities with better medical care brought him a nomination for the post of United States surgeon general in 1997. Shortly before his nomination, Satcher, an African American, prompted the United States government to apologise to victims of the infamous Tuskegee experiment. This federally sponsored program spanned four decades and left 400 African American men untreated for syphilis. This and other contributions to the quality of public health, including Satcher's successful command of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), led to his confirmation as surgeon general in 1998.

4- According to the passage, David Satcher was well known for

- A) his neglect of poor African Americans
- B) his apology to victims of a medical experiment
- C) being devoted to improving public health
- D) his new treatment for syphilis
- E) the aid he gave to the US surgeon general

5- The author points out that Satcher's work

- A) particularly improved health services for men
- B) did not prevent many patients from being left untreated
- C) concentrated on help for impoverished African Americans
- D) focused on improvements to health care for the poor
- E) consisted of experiments carried out over 40 years

6- According to the passage, the Tuskegee experiment

- A) was conducted by a group of scientists with David Satcher their leader
- B) affected David Satcher's popularity negatively for a while
- C) was started with good intentions but it ended in a lot of suffering for the patients
- D) led to the deaths of 400 African American men
- E) was carried out with the knowledge of the American government

Among ancient civilisations, certain formalities were expected of states in initiating wars. In Greece and Rome, a just war was one in which the party starting it had adequate cause and motives. From the 18th century through World War I, the concept of a just war was abandoned except in theory, and nations became the judges of their own activities in matters of war. The use of a declaration of war was for the most part abandoned. Although The Hague Convention of 1909 required a formal declaration of war, this requirement was ignored by the Germans, Italians and Japanese in World War II. When the United States declared war in 1941, it was only fulfilling a legal formality, because the nation had already been attacked.

7- It is clear from the passage that the Germans, Italians and Japanese in World War II

- A) followed ancient traditions in formality
- B) disregarded the Hague Convention about the declaration of war
- C) fulfilled the requirements of a just war
- D) fought on the same side, forming the Allied Powers
- E) were judged to have adequate cause to attack the United States

8- The author points out that from the 18th century on,

- A) particular formalities were expected from countries declaring war
- B) countries usually declared war before taking action
- C) it was the Germans, Italians and Japanese who initiated most wars
- D) the US were mostly in conflict with Japan
- E) countries began to self-evaluate their actions of war

9- The passage focuses on

- A) the Japanese invasion of the US
- B) the just wars fought between Greece and Rome
- C) the US declaration of war against Japan in 1941
- D) the details of the Hague Convention
- E) historical changes in attitudes to the declaration of war

According to some critics, Mark Twain was more than a humorist. Behind his mask of humour lay a serious view of life. Tragedy had entered his own life in the poverty and early death of his father, the loss of a daughter and his bankruptcy. His short story, *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg*, published in 1900, which showed greed at work in a small town, is an indication of Twain's dark side. The controversial *Huckleberry Finn*, which tells the life of Huckleberry Finn, a reckless boy who runs away from home with Jim, a runaway slave, and of the two becoming involved in a series of lively incidents connected with slavery troubles before the Civil War, was meant to be a children's book, but it has been periodically banned in schools or libraries because of alleged racial reflections. The book can be read by children, but it has elements of heartbreak and wisdom that can be appreciated best by adults. On the other hand, *Tom Sawyer* is primarily a juvenile book but one that can also be read with pleasure by adults.

10- It is understood from the passage that *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*

..... .

- A) are too complicated for children to appreciate
- B) depict life in America before the Civil War
- C) are purely humorous books
- D) appeal to both adults and children
- E) have both been banned in schools

11- According to the passage, Mark Twain's *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg*

..... .

- A) shows how humorous Mark Twain was
- B) illustrates Twain's more serious side
- C) was heavily criticised by some
- D) has been banned periodically from schools
- E) is in great part autobiographical

12- We learn from the passage that Mark Twain

- A) wrote books for adults but his leading characters were children
- B) was misunderstood as a dramatist when he was in fact a humorist
- C) did not earn much though he was a well-known writer
- D) experienced misfortunes in his personal life
- E) first drew attention with his book *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg*

Training birds for hawking is truly an art. The falcon may be taken from the nest before it has learned to fly, when it is called an eyess or eyas, or it may be trapped full-grown and tamed. It is then called a haggard or blue hawk. A hood is used in taming to cover the falcon's head and a brail, or strip of leather, is slipped over the wings to prevent fluttering. Jesses, or strips of light leather with bells attached, are fitted to the falcon's legs. A leash is fastened to the jesses. The bird is kept in a dark room for perhaps 72 hours. Always there is someone in the room, smoking a pipe or cigars or cigarettes to remind the bird of man's presence. The smoke also seems to calm the bird. Then a small candle is lighted. Gradually the room is made brighter so that the bird becomes accustomed to its surroundings. Later it learns to feed from the hand and loses its fear of its new master.

13- The author of the passage describes in detail

- A) how birds are trapped
- B) how birds are released to catch prey
- C) the equipment used for taming birds
- D) all the types of birds suitable for hawking
- E) the types of food given to tamed birds

14- According to the passage, bird training is

- A) extremely dangerous
- B) a real skill
- C) considered cruel
- D) a dying art
- E) easier with young birds

15- It is clear from the passage that after a period of about three days,

- A) tamed birds will feed from a man's hand
- B) birds are exposed to a smoke filled room
- C) light is gradually introduced to the bird's environment
- D) birds are released into the wild
- E) a tamed bird is called a blue hawk

At times, seemingly practical conservation efforts turn out to be mistakes. Cougars, or mountain lions, and deer were once abundant in Grand Canyon National Park and Kaibab National Forest. Because the cougars preyed on the deer, hunters were allowed to shoot the cougars until only a few were left. With their chief enemy gone, the deer of the area increased so rapidly that they consumed more forage than the Kaibab could produce. The deer stripped the forest of every leaf and twig they could reach and destroyed large areas of forage in the Grand Canyon National Park as well. The famished deer grew feeble, and many defective young were born. Finally, deer hunting in the Kaibab was permitted, in the hope that the size of the deer herd would drop until the range could accommodate it. In addition, the few surviving cougars were protected to allow them to multiply. They then carried on their ecological function of keeping the herd size down and of killing those deer not vigorous enough to be good breeding stock.

16- The author of the passage implies that initial conservation efforts in Grand Canyon National Park and Kaibab National Forest

- A) saved these places from destruction
- B) saved cougars from extinction
- C) caused a decrease in the numbers of deer
- D) were a great success
- E) led to undesirable consequences

17- It is clear from the passage that cougars in the Grand Canyon National Park and Kaibab National Forest

- A) feed by hunting deer
- B) grew feeble when numbers were allowed to increase
- C) are prey to mountain lions
- D) have always been protected
- E) are not strong enough to make good breeding stock

18- We can conclude from the passage that

- A) changing the balance of nature artificially can have devastating effects
- B) cougars had to be controlled in order for deer herds in the area to survive
- C) the Kaibab National Forest will never recover from the ecological mistake
- D) the conservationists correctly predicted the outcome of the project
- E) deer hunting in the Kaibab National Forest has never been legal

Early in the period when the city of Rome was spreading its rule over Italy, one of its most notable enemies was King Pyrrhus of Epirus, a country in northwestern Greece. When war broke out between Rome and Tarentum, a Greek city in southern Italy, he accepted a call for help from the Tarentines. He crossed the Adriatic Sea in 280 BC with about 20,000 men and some elephants and fought the Romans at Heraclea. The Romans had never seen elephants before, and the strange beasts helped Pyrrhus to win a bloody battle. His losses, however, were great. He won another battle at Asculum, and it is said that when congratulated on his success, Pyrrhus replied that another such victory would destroy him entirely. Today a victory won at excessive cost is still called a Pyrrhic victory.

19- We learn from the passage that the elephants

- A) forced the Romans to surrender without much resistance
- B) were commonly used in battles in ancient times
- C) made it hard for Pyrrhus to cross the Adriatic Sea
- D) were a new sight to the Romans
- E) were first used in a battle by the Romans at Heraclea

20- One fact given in the passage is that Pyrrhus's victories at Heraclea and Asculum

- A) were won mainly due to his elephants
- B) expanded the power of Rome
- C) gave rise to a current expression
- D) meant to accomplish the impossible
- E) aided the spread of Rome into the Greek cities

21- It is obvious from the passage that King Pyrrhus

- A) prepared his own collapse with such bloody victories
- B) became the ruler of Tarentum after he won the war at Heraclea
- C) was not content with the way he won his victories
- D) was particularly successful in commanding sea battles
- E) was the only Greek ruler who resisted the Roman invasion

Man first crossed the border of space in a curious vehicle that was neither wholly spacecraft nor wholly airplane. It functioned as a manned rocket, capable of arcing briefly into the very lowest fringes of space, and as an airplane, landing with wings, rudder, stabiliser and wheels. It was the X-15. Conceived in the early 1950s and designed to reach altitudes of more than 50 miles and speeds of more than 4,000 miles per hour, the X-15 first flew in September 1959. Three were built. In nearly 200 flights between 1959 and the end of the program in 1968, the X-15 returned information that was of great value in the design of both spacecraft and supersonic aircraft. It reached an altitude of 67 miles and a speed of more than 4,500 miles per hour. Military pilots who flew the X-15 to heights of more than 62.5 miles were regarded as astronauts.

22- According to the passage, the X-15

- A) was an airplane from some aspects and a spacecraft from others
- B) was unsuccessful in advancing space exploration
- C) was the first unmanned spacecraft
- D) travelled far into space for only three times
- E) crossed the border of space in 1968 for the first time

23- It is clear from the passage that information obtained during X-15 flights

- A) related to conditions at a maximum altitude of 50 miles
- B) helped aircraft designers much more than spacecraft designers
- C) provided only a limited amount of data for use in spacecraft design
- D) was to be used extensively in military operations
- E) was useful to aircraft and spacecraft designers

24- One can conclude from the passage that not all military pilots who flew the X-15

- A) exceeded the altitude of 62.5 miles to be called an astronaut
- B) were successful in collecting data in the X-15
- C) were eager to be sent into space in the X-15
- D) believed in the necessity of the flights they made into space
- E) found the X-15 a curious spacecraft

Lizards have a variety of behaviour patterns to protect themselves from predators, including birds, snakes, mammals and other lizards. Tactics include camouflage, speed and secretiveness. An interesting defensive behaviour of certain large lizards of the American tropics is the use of their long tails as a whip to beat anything threatening. But lizard tails are used most effectively to escape predators through trickery. The tails of many species break off when touched. The broken tail twists and moves from side to side, diverting the attention of the predator while the lizard escapes. The loss of the tail is only temporary, for tail regeneration is characteristic of most lizards. The new tail may be shorter than the original but is also breakable.

25- According to the passage, one means by which lizards protect themselves from predators is by

- A) ejecting poison
- B) disguising themselves
- C) burying themselves
- D) producing ferocious noises
- E) standing still when under threat

26- The author draws attention to the fact that

- A) lizards feed on birds, snakes, mammals and other lizards
- B) lizards use a number of behaviour patterns to catch their prey
- C) some lizards fool their predators by losing their tails
- D) lizards in the American tropics are the best at camouflage
- E) only a very speedy predator can catch a lizard

27- It is clear from the passage that a lizard's tail

- A) can be lost permanently during an attack
- B) can be attached back to its former place when it is broken
- C) is vital to its survival in the wild
- D) keeps growing if it doesn't break off occasionally
- E) continues to move even after it's been detached

In Arabic legends, the roc, or rukh, was a gigantic bird with two horns on its head and four humps on its back and was said to be able to carry off elephants and other large animals for food. It is mentioned in the famous collection of Arabic tales, *The Thousand and One Nights* and by the Venetian explorer Marco Polo, who referred to it in describing Madagascar and other islands off the coast of Eastern Africa. According to Marco Polo, Kublai Khan inquired in those parts about the roc and was brought what was claimed to be a roc's feather, which must really have been a palm leaf. Sinbad the Sailor also told of seeing its egg, which was "50 paces in circumference". Thought of as a mortal enemy of serpents, the roc is associated with strength, purity and life.

28- The author seems almost certain that

- A) an average-sized bird resembling the roc existed in Madagascar
- B) the roc's egg measured 50 paces in circumference
- C) what was brought to Kublai Khan was actually a palm leaf
- D) Sinbad the Sailor personally met the gigantic bird
- E) there were unusually large birds in Madagascar in the past

29- According to the passage, the roc

- A) was reportedly seen by Marco Polo
- B) had feathers resembling palm leaves
- C) appears in several tales
- D) is associated with greed
- E) forms the principal character in *The Thousand and One Nights*

30- As described in the passage, according to legend, the roc

- A) could fly off with animals as large as elephants
- B) fed mostly on snakes
- C) was once attacked by Sinbad the Sailor
- D) often carried off sailors
- E) was just an imaginary creature

The major opera composer in England in the early 18th century was not an Englishman but a German. George Frideric Handel wrote his first opera in Hamburg in 1705, but he had a greater triumph in London when his 'Rinaldo' was produced. In the next 40 years, Handel wrote more than 35 operas, many of which he produced with an opera company he himself ran. Handel laboured almost exclusively on pieces of this sort from 1711 to 1737, when he turned his attention to oratorios. While his oratorios were long thought to contain Handel's finest and most popular music — Handel's 'Messiah' is not only his most popular oratorio but one of the most popular works of any sort — in the late 20th century, his operas were finally recognised for their superior imagination and insight.

31- We learn from the passage that between 1711 and 1737,

- A) Handel concentrated mostly on oratorios
- B) almost no other British composers wrote opera apart from Handel
- C) Handel ran his own London-based opera company
- D) Britain produced few composers as famous as Handel
- E) Handel wrote hardly any sort of music other than the opera

32- We understand from the passage that in the early years of his career, Handel

- A) was busy trying to form his own opera company
- B) was influenced by both German and English composers
- C) could not make a choice between operas and oratorios
- D) attracted more attention in England than in his native land
- E) was hardly known in his native land, Germany

33- We can conclude from the passage that until modern times, Handel's operas

- A) remained undervalued for their creativity
- B) were thought to be superior to his oratorios
- C) were not popular outside of England
- D) had rarely been performed in public
- E) were regarded as the best examples of that type

Every year about a dozen nations send scientists to Antarctica to do research. In the Antarctic summer, about 2,500 people are in the region for this work. They operate research stations and camps; travel in airplanes, helicopters and snowmobiles to the areas that they need to study; and operate ships for resupply and oceanic research. In winter, fewer than 1,000 people remain to operate about 30 research stations scattered around the continent. The winter inhabitants are isolated for several months at a time because it is too cold for anyone to get to them, even in airplanes. Biologists, geologists, oceanographers, physicists, astronomers, glaciologists and meteorologists conduct experiments there that cannot be duplicated anywhere else.

34- The passage gives us the information that the summer population of Antarctica

- A) includes tourists as well as scientists
- B) is sometimes too great to be accommodated comfortably there
- C) increases depending on the requirements of the specific research
- D) is more than double that of the winter
- E) may face isolation occasionally due to the weather

35- According to the passage, Antarctica offers

- A) luxury accommodation for scientists
- B) a unique environment for scientific study
- C) excellent transportation facilities
- D) holiday camps in summer
- E) year round accessibility by airplane

36- The author describes how in winter scientists

- A) don't carry out any research
- B) are involved mostly in the oceanic research
- C) come together in one research station
- D) are cut off from the outside world
- E) can only be reached by airplane

A curiosity during the mid-19th century was the arrival on the Western scene of what has been called the "American Camel Express". About 1850, Bactrian camels were imported to haul salt between several California and Nevada towns. On February 1, 1856, 33 dromedary camels were landed at Indianola, Tex. Later 41 more camels were added to this group. The camels had been imported by the United States Army as an experiment in freighting and communication in the arid Southwest. On an expedition to open a wagon road across Arizona from Fort Defiance to California, the camels were said to have proved their worth. The Army later abandoned its experiments, however, and the camels were left to shift for themselves on the desert. They caused complaints by stagecoach drivers whose teams upon seeing the animals would frequently bolt in panic. The camels were seen roaming the Western desert as late as 1912.

37- It can be inferred from the passage that

- A) camels were used by the Army in the Southwest during military battles
- B) the Army's experiments with camels were not totally unsuccessful
- C) camels could only survive in the Southwest in the USA
- D) camels became too abundant in the Southwest to threaten the wildlife there
- E) today there are no camels living in the USA

38- The author points out that in the US,

- A) camels are mainly used in Arizona today
- B) the sight of camels would cause sudden alarm and fear
- C) wild camels still exist in the Western desert
- D) camels were used to pull stagecoaches
- E) there are more Bactrian camels than dromedary ones

39- It is implied in the passage that camels were introduced to the USA because they

- A) were thought to be suited to the climate of the Southwest
- B) were economical in hauling heavy goods
- C) were strong enough to pull the wagons across the deserts
- D) had the ability to reproduce quickly
- E) were easily trained to perform certain tasks

Norman Maclean's book about the infamous Mann Gulch fire of 1949, *Young Men and Fire*, published in 1992, received renewed attention in the aftermath of a similarly disastrous fire in the summer of 1994 in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Maclean had seen the effects of the Mann Gulch fire in 1949 and the memory of the destruction stayed with him. He spent the last 14 years of his life studying the tragedy, which killed 12 of the 15 smokejumpers, whose elite crew had been called in to fight the fire. The manuscript was left unfinished at Maclean's death in 1990, but it was subsequently edited and published posthumously. The book combined Maclean's firefighting and forestry experience with the attention to detail that came with his years as a scholar, teacher and storyteller.

40- Using the details in the passage, we could best describe Norman Maclean as

..... .

- A) a smokejumper
- B) primarily a book publisher
- C) a victim of the Glenwood Springs fire
- D) a productive writer
- E) a man of many talents

41- The author informs us that the fire in 1994 in Glenwood Springs

- A) prompted Maclean to write a book
- B) killed a dozen smokejumpers
- C) is described in the book *Young Men and Fire*
- D) was as catastrophic as the Mann Gulch fire in 1949
- E) started in the same way as the Mann Gulch fire in 1949

42- It is clear from the passage that Norman Maclean's book *Young Men and Fire*

..... .

- A) was written just after the Mann Gulch fire of 1949
- B) gives details about the lives of the 12 smokejumpers killed in the fire
- C) was a piece of fiction based on the Glenwood Springs fire
- D) describes courageous attempts to put out the Glenwood Springs fire
- E) came out two years after his death

After the use of radio signals for navigation, pilots no longer needed to see natural landmarks, bonfires or lighted beacons to navigate their planes. But even with radio signals to guide them, pilots could not safely fly into clouds or bad weather. A better system was still needed. Pilots who could not see outside their airplanes often suffered from vertigo, or dizziness. Without seeing the horizon, pilots did not know if they were climbing, diving or turning. Sometimes they flew upside down out of a cloud while thinking they were flying straight and level. The invention of flight instruments in the early 1930s enabled pilots to know if they were flying straight and level. In 1933 the United States government established standards and rules for instrument flying and required airline pilots to demonstrate their skills while looking only at the instruments in the plane. These rules, which have been designated Instrument Flight Rules, were added to the see-and-be-seen rules, which are now known as Visual Flight Rules.

43- According to the passage, the rules known as the Visual Flight Rules

- A) replaced an earlier set of rules
- B) concerned only the sighting of distinctive features of the landscape or manmade fires
- C) were less reliable than the 'see-and-be-seen' rules
- D) are unreliable in fog or clouds
- E) sometimes resulted in pilots flying the wrong way up

44- Before the invention of flight instruments, when outside surroundings were not visible, pilots

- A) used radio signals to fly straight and level in poor weather
- B) applied to their experience to fly safely
- C) frequently experienced ill effects
- D) relied on the Visual Flight Rules
- E) instinctively knew when they were climbing, diving or turning

45- The author points out that before radio signals were used,

- A) fires had to be lit in bad weather to help navigation
- B) pilots had to fly close to the ground in order not to lose their way
- C) pilots used distinctive features of the landscape or signal fires to find their way
- D) pilots had to rely only on flight instruments
- E) being a pilot required exceptional skills

Mississippi had been held back by its reliance on an agriculture-based society, self-satisfaction for an unusually large dependent population and a reputation for discrimination against African Americans and violence toward outsiders. Today the state is defined by its rising standards, fresh attitudes towards the above mentioned cases and new directions. In 1989 the Mississippi legislature passed four bills that represented the most aggressive economic development package offered by any state. One of the new programs in the package was the creation of tax credits for employers who provide child care and basic skills training for their workers. The state has played a vital role in technological developments in such fields as medicine and space exploration. The world's first human heart and lung transplants were performed at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, a facility recognised for its pioneering work in cardiovascular physiology.

46- According to the passage, Mississippi used to be

- A) overpopulated and thus not very well-off
- B) a state with no violence at all
- C) wasteful in using its natural resources
- D) neither a progressive nor a tolerant state
- E) known for its innovative attitudes and high standards

47- It is made clear in the passage that the 1989 laws included

- A) discriminatory measures against African Americans
- B) tax incentives for medical companies
- C) provisions for health care services using the latest technology
- D) benefits for companies offering day care facilities for young children
- E) compulsory training of workers in certain skills

48- We understand from the passage that, although progress in Mississippi was slow in many areas,

- A) the state led the field in racial equality
- B) the state has a reputation for medical advances
- C) no state has a more advanced agricultural industry
- D) there are surprisingly low levels of taxation
- E) most citizens possess at least basic skills

The interests of the celebrated Swiss-American naturalist Louis Agassiz ranged from fishes to glaciers. He was the greatest authority of his day on zoology and geology. He was also an outstanding teacher. Agassiz wrote extensively, delivered popular lectures on scientific subjects and engaged in expeditions in various parts of the United States and Brazil. He was the first director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, often called the Agassiz Museum. When urged to turn his great scientific knowledge to financial profit, he impatiently replied that he "had no time to make money." A few months before his death, Agassiz had established a summer school of science on the island of Penikese in Buzzards Bay, off the southeast coast of Massachusetts. This was the first school for studying science directly from specimens and in close contact with nature.

49- The author of the passage implies that Louis Agassiz

- A) valued gains in scientific knowledge over money
- B) earned huge sums of money through his findings
- C) was not an adventurous man
- D) dealt with zoology more than he did with geology
- E) failed to fulfill his dream of opening a school

50- We learn from the passage that the Museum of Comparative Zoology

- A) was frequently referred to by the name of its first director
- B) was the only centre for studying specimens in their natural environment
- C) changed its name to the Agassiz Museum after the scientist's death
- D) was the most outstanding museum of its kind
- E) did not make a financial profit

51- According to the passage, Louis Agassiz

- A) was not a very efficient communicator
- B) rarely documented his work
- C) knew more than any other zoologist or geologist at the time
- D) had no time for expeditions outside the United States
- E) founded a school, which he named after himself

The beginning of World War II did not sway Jacques-Yves Cousteau from his underwater explorations. While still in the Navy and serving as a spy for the French Resistance, Jacques and his colleagues began experimenting with hoses, body suits and breathing devices. They wanted to create an apparatus that would allow them to dive deeper and move freely about the water, to act as a "manfish", as Cousteau said. He eventually met engineer Emile Gagnan and together they created the first scuba — or self-contained underwater breathing apparatus — diving device, which they called the Aqua-lung. The Aqua-lung, which could feed air to the diver at the same pressure as the water, was first tested in 1943, and it was available commercially by 1946. For the first time, divers were able to swim beneath the sea without being attached to an air hose connected to a source on the surface.

52- According to the facts in the passage, in 1946,

- A) Jacques-Yves Cousteau served in the US navy
- B) the aqua-lung was first tested successfully
- C) Jacques-Yves Cousteau met Emile Gagnan
- D) Jacques-Yves Cousteau began his underwater experiments
- E) one could buy aqua-lungs

53- It is clear from the passage that during World War II,

- A) the French Resistance purchased several aqua-lungs
- B) Jacques-Yves Cousteau's experiments were interrupted
- C) divers were unable to swim beneath the ocean
- D) Cousteau worked secretly on the side of the French Resistance
- E) Cousteau first became interested in deep sea diving

54- According to the passage, the advantage of the aqua-lung over previous diving methods was that

- A) it could be used during warfare
- B) it allowed divers to stay longer in the water
- C) divers were free of surface apparatus
- D) it was much lighter
- E) it was considerably safer

Fishermen dislike fish-eating birds, such as pelicans, kingfishers, herons, gulls and ospreys. Careful studies show, however, that these birds have little to do with the decline in fishing. Their prey is largely non-game fishes, including kinds that eat the spawn or young fry of the game fish. Likewise, some farmers think all hawks are "chicken hawks" that raid their poultry yards. Yet most hawks and owls live on rodents, which are the farmer's worst enemies. Many similar examples might be given to prove that predatory animals are an essential part of the balance of nature. Most of the ill will toward them is due to lack of sound knowledge. Fortunately, the value of predators is gaining recognition.

55- It is the author's opinion that

- A) hawks are the farmer's worst enemies .
- B) predatory birds have been rightly blamed for the decline in fishing
- C) fishermen and farmers fully understand the importance of maintaining levels of predators
- D) predators form a fundamental element of the natural environment
- E) the actions of predators destroy the balance of the natural environment

56- The author emphasises that the negative reputation of predators

- A) is caused largely by ignorance
- B) is growing all the time
- C) is fully justified
- D) stems from the damage they do to the environment
- E) is not shared by fishermen and farmers

57- The passage gives an example of

- A) how predators will eventually destroy the environment
- B) how ignorance about predators is growing
- C) how predators can help control pests
- D) how birds of prey are responsible for the decline in game fish stocks
- E) other factors affecting the decline of game fish stocks

In 1885, Francis Galton began to study fingerprints and their possible use as a means of positive identification. Although the thumbprint had been used as a signature in ancient times and crimes had already been solved by means of bloody or greasy prints left by careless culprits, it was Galton who first systematically examined fingerprints and proved their uniqueness. After collecting thousands of sets on cards, Galton found that they fell into three general categories, but that each bore peculiarities. Equally important, he learned that prints remained unchanged from birth to death. The main problem seemed to be devising a classification system, simple yet varied enough to provide quick retrieval. By 1895 he had refined a flexible system to store some 700,000 sets of fingerprints.

58- According to the passage, when Francis Galton began to study fingerprints,

.....

- A) fingerprints had never been used as a source of identification before
- B) he was continuing a systematic study begun in ancient times
- C) signatures were used to prove one's identification
- D) he was able to establish that every set of fingerprints was different
- E) only thumbprints had ever been used before for identification

59- According to the passage, Francis Galton discovered that

- A) crimes had already been solved using fingerprints
- B) everybody has three different types of fingerprint
- C) fingerprints were without exception, extremely strange
- D) people have the same fingerprint throughout their lives
- E) there were thousands of different types of fingerprint

60- It is clear from the passage that Francis Galton's major difficulty was

- A) studying the bloody or greasy prints left by criminals on the scenes of crimes
- B) creating a method of storing and locating fingerprints easily
- C) completing his studies of the fingerprint fast enough
- D) being able to store 700,000 sets of fingerprints by 1895
- E) forming a team of assistants to help him with the grouping of the fingerprints

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1- In May 1968, the student revolts began all over the world, streets, factories, schools, and universities became the stage for a spontaneous demonstration.
- A) when
C) why
E) how
- B) where
D) whom
- 2- the time of his death at only 27, he had established an unshakable reputation as a brilliant poet, novelist and playwright.
- A) Due to
C) Besides
E) When
- B) By
D) After
- 3- I'm afraid we have yogurt to make ayran for ten people.
- A) a little
C) very few
E) a good deal of
- B) so much
D) too little
- 4- Human behaviour is a function of a person's cognitive, emotional and social capabilities, grow or change over the entire course of the person's life span.
- A) for whom
C) how
E) which
- B) whose
D) that
- 5- His father is a famous psychiatrist and is known a great deal of knowledge about the latest methods of treatment.
- A) to be having
C) to have
E) have had
- B) having
D) having had
- 6- Only people have been living in luxury in Argentina, while most of them have been living in poverty.
- A) plenty of
C) a small number of
E) a great many
- B) a good deal of
D) very many
- 7- The name of Muhammad Ali, became world heavyweight champion, was Cassius Clay before he converted to Islam.
- A) who
C) which
E) when
- B) where
D) that
- 8- There are many rebellions breaking out all over the country as people can endure the ever-worsening poverty.
- A) afterwards
C) no matter
E) nevertheless
- B) no longer
D) any more

17- The first officer over the ship when the captain a heart attack.

- A) took/suffered
- B) has taken/suffers
- C) takes/will suffer
- D) had taken/would suffer
- E) would take/has suffered

18- Celts are a member of an early Indo-European people, from the 2nd millennium BC to the 1st century BC, spread over Europe.

- A) where
- B) how
- C) when
- D) why
- E) who

19- My sister is pessimist she views every minor setback as a disaster.

- A) so/as
- B) as/as
- C) more/than
- D) too/that
- E) such a/that

20- The widow of Black Muslim leader Malcolm X in a fire in her apartment in New York City, which, presumably, by her emotionally disturbed grandson.

- A) burned/has been set
- B) was burned/was set
- C) was burning/was setting
- D) had been burned/set
- E) would be burned/had set

21- By the time Ilke to study Philosophy, she as an architect for five years.

- A) was beginning/worked
- B) had begun/was working
- C) began/had been working
- D) will have begun/is working
- E) has begun/worked

22- The Normandy Invasion led to the liberation of Western Europe contributed to the defeat of Nazi Germany.

- A) not only/but also
- B) the most/that
- C) so/that
- D) hardly/when
- E) whether/or

23- Seeing that there was nobody in the classroom, I thought the French lesson

- A) used to be cancelled
- B) might have cancelled
- C) ought to cancel
- D) must have been cancelled
- E) was to be cancelling

- 24- If I you, I him to share his house with me since he is a very difficult person to get along with.
- A) had been/won't have asked
B) were/wouldn't ask
C) will be/shouldn't ask
D) have been/couldn't ask
E) could be/won't be asking
- 25- what may happen, he will not change his mind.
- A) No matter
B) Besides
C) In case
D) Although
E) However
- 26- I'll bet you now wish you had listened to my advice,?
- A) do you
B) had you
C) don't you
D) will I
E) won't I
- 27- During the trial at the court yesterday, the notorious gangster as if he the murder of 63 people.
- A) grinned/hasn't ordered
B) had grinned/wasn't ordering
C) grins/isn't going to order
D) has grinned/didn't order
E) was grinning/hadn't ordered
- 28- The earthquake in Malibu, measured at 6.8 on the Richter scale, reduced some of the buildings to rubble, and claimed the lives of seven people.
- A) a lot of
B) at least
C) any
D) every other
E) every
- 29- Although Gülşah is old enough care of herself, her mother doesn't let her out at night.
- A) taking/having gone
B) having taken/to go
C) take/to have gone
D) taken/going
E) to take/go
- 30- Benjamin Franklin, one of first inventions was a set of paddles to give him greater speed in the water, was an American inventor and statesman.
- A) that
B) whom
C) which
D) whose
E) when
- 31- Now that you to visit your parents during the Bayram, they you, so you have to keep your word.
- A) promise/will expect
B) have promised/will be expecting
C) had promised/would be expecting
D) promised/have expected
E) would promise/were expecting

- 32- uncle didn't mean any harm though he was a little severe when criticising
- A) His/his own B) Her/hers
C) Mine/myself D) Your/you
E) Your own/yourself
- 33- Would you mind me what you've been doing since the morning without even out of your room once?
- A) to tell/having come
B) having told/come
C) told/to have come
D) to be telling/to come
E) telling/coming
- 34- I want to plant a few sour plum trees in my garden, but I don't know season of the year I should do that.
- A) when B) which
C) whether D) whose
E) how long
- 35- Currently, Pinar a baby, so by their next wedding anniversary, she a mother for about six months.
- A) is expecting/will have been
B) was expecting/had been
C) has expected/will be
D) has been expecting/has been
E) expects/is going to be
- 36- During part of the 19th century, Sweden was a poor and overpopulated country.
- A) many B) mostly
C) the greater D) such a lot of
E) all
- 37- My husband and I often dream of quitting our work we have saved enough money to travel around the world.
- A) while B) by the time
C) though D) so that
E) once
- 38- The gang of armed robbers that into the bank during the night the \$7 million in the vault.
- A) were broken/had stolen
B) have broken/have stolen
C) were breaking/would steal
D) had broken/stole
E) broke/were stealing

- 39- Even today the characters played by Charlie Chaplin people laugh just as they in the 1930s and 40s.
- A) have made/were B) made/could
C) make/did D) are making/had
E) will make/would
- 40- Elia tried hard her grandfather the pills regularly so that he could lower his blood pressure.
- A) to persuade/to take
B) persuading/for taking
C) having persuaded/taking
D) persuaded/to have taken
E) to be persuading/take
- 41- You have no right to complain now because you the consequences of your violation of the school's rules.
- A) would be considering
B) should have considered
C) could consider
D) must be considering
E) were able to consider
- 42- I admit she behaved a little provokingly for you to keep calm, but as a mother, you reacted extremely inconsiderately.
- A) so B) more
C) too D) the most
E) as
- 43- It's a pity our volleyball team has been defeated in every match in the last three weeks.
- A) whose B) when
C) why D) that
E) how
- 44- She is not sure it is right to put an immediate end to a long friendship just because of a white lie.
- A) when B) which
C) whether D) whatever
E) how long
- 45- In the 15th century, the invention of printing press greatly aided the spread of information.
- A) some/every B) a/all
C) a/the D) —/much
E) the/—

- 60- The methods by which plants are distributed over the Earth are diverse and complex the plants themselves.
- A) the more/the more B) whether/or
C) as/as D) neither/nor
E) both/and
- 61- Before the students to the classroom, the teacher all the topics of the day on the blackboard.
- A) will come/will have written
B) came/had written
C) had come/was writing
D) come/has written
E) have come/wrote
- 62- Unable to pay his credit card bills, he now wishes he so much on clothes to show off.
- A) hasn't spent B) didn't spend
C) weren't spending D) hadn't spent
E) wouldn't have spent
- 63- "Take good care of, " said Virginia to both of her sons before sending to a summer camp.
- A) yourselves/them B) yourself/their own
C) you/they D) your own/themselves
E) yours/their
- 64- Agatha Christie is the writer of more than 70 successful detective novels, most famous detectives are Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple.
- A) whom B) that
C) whose D) when
E) which
- 65- In Japan, students go to school on Saturdays all week long.
- A) too much B) also
C) rather D) in addition
E) as well as
- 66- He more than \$1000 out of his salary if he had wanted to, as his rent was not very high last year.
- A) will have saved
B) had been saving
C) would save
D) used to save
E) could have saved

81- Stanley, who is an editor at a distinguished publishing house, extremely hard lately because they out a new book in a week or so.

- A) is working/will have brought
- B) has been working/are bringing
- C) works/will be bringing
- D) had been working/have brought
- E) worked/are going to bring

82- Perhaps the caste system in India is manifestation of status groups than all the other class systems in the world.

- A) striking enough
- B) the most striking
- C) much striking
- D) a more striking
- E) so striking as

83- Of all the young authors who have emerged in Finland recently, who do you think is accomplished?

- A) far more
- B) too
- C) much
- D) so
- E) the most

84- Women have been playing basketball for almost men.

- A) as soon as
- B) such as
- C) owing to
- D) rather than
- E) as long as

85- The football match on for about 20 minutes when the referee to cancel it due to heavy fog.

- A) has gone/was to decide
- B) went/was deciding
- C) had been going/decided
- D) was going/would decide
- E) will be going/has decided

86- Air France, in 1933, is today an organisation in all parts of the globe.

- A) founded/operating
- B) having founded/operated
- C) being founded/to operate
- D) to be founded/having operated
- E) founding/being operated

87- Criminal research has shown that severe penalties do not act deterrents to most criminals.

- A) like
- B) as
- C) too
- D) such
- E) so

88- most members of the cat family, which hate water, tigers are good swimmers and they cross rivers readily in search of prey.

- A) Rather than B) More than
C) Much as D) Such as
E) Unlike

89- After she left her hometown to study French literature at a metropolitan university, she how much she on her parents all her life.

- A) was realised/was depending
B) has realised/would have depended
C) realised/had been depending
D) had realised/has depended
E) has been realised/is depending

90- Larissa receives few tourists being one of the most important historical towns in Greece.

- A) thus B) besides
C) as D) despite
E) yet

91- Her father her repeatedly so far that he her coming home late at night any more.

- A) is warning/doesn't tolerate
B) had warned/isn't tolerating
C) warns/won't have tolerated
D) has warned/won't tolerate
E) was warning/hasn't tolerated

92- Frequent storms, heavy snows and bitter cold afflicted of Europe in January and February in 1995.

- A) several B) a few
C) enough D) plenty
E) much

93- She realises that she harder in high school now that she can't find a better job than working as a secretary.

- A) must have worked
B) ought to have worked
C) could work
D) was able to work
E) would rather work

94- At the end of the trial, which three months, he guilty of having bombed the Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

- A) lasted/was found
- B) was lasting/had found
- C) had been lasting/found
- D) has lasted/had been found
- E) would last/has been found

95- As children living in a shanty town, they hoped that, when they up, they rich enough to buy candies.

- A) grew/would be
- B) would grow/were
- C) have grown/ought to be
- D) could grow/used to be
- E) had grown/have been

96- As I to the birthday party of my friend, I suddenly remembered that I her birthday present at home.

- A) had gone/was leaving
- B) am going/left
- C) go/have left
- D) was going /had left
- E) will be going/would leave

97- Virtual communication, like the Internet and mobile phones, so fast that now it to strip communication of its moral obligations.

- A) is developed/has been threatening
- B) is developing/threatened
- C) has developed/is threatening
- D) had been developed/will threaten
- E) develops/was threatening

98- I don't interfere in my daughter's problems since I want her to solve them she thinks appropriate.

- A) whichever
- B) whatever
- C) however
- D) whomever
- E) wherever

99- In floor exercise routine, the only artistic gymnastic event uses music, the gymnast emphasises dancing and tumbling skills.

- A) where
- B) that
- C) what
- D) when
- E) who

100- During the 20th century, folklore and folk speech had a great influence on writers Franz Kafka, Carl Sandburg and Selma Lagerlöf.

- A) so diverse that
- B) more diverse
- C) diverse enough
- D) very diverse
- E) as diverse as

- 34- When you start to draw an object, you subconsciously check it what you already know its shape and structure.**
- A) above/inside B) against/about
 C) within/over D) from/with
 E) with/against
- 35- Bears are still sought various economic assets, meat, fur, teeth and fat.**
- A) on/over B) with/from
 C) about/in D) to/as
 E) for/like
- 36- He works hard dusk until dawn a very limited amount of money.**
- A) before/in B) about/under
 C) for/with D) from/for
 E) over/about
- 37- Ever the day he met her, he has been deeply love.**
- A) from/with B) since/in
 C) after/to D) by/for
 E) on/within
- 38- The artist creates beautiful drawings pencil copying from photographs.**
- A) in/by B) from/in
 C) with/about D) for/from
 E) about/over
- 39- view of the circumstances, it seems better to wait tomorrow.**
- A) For/by B) In/until
 C) From/before D) With/during
 E) Over/for
- 40- respect for the boy's father, the store manager did not report the matter to the police when he caught the boy shoplifting his shop.**
- A) At/in B) From/by
 C) Over/through D) Out of/inside
 E) With/down
- 41- Mount Ararat, a mountain the east of Turkey, the border of Iran, is traditionally considered the landing place of Noah's Ark.**
- A) to/above B) over/in
 C) off/with D) on/across
 E) in/near
- 42- a practical view, the situation presents several problems, which require us to deal with them delay.**
- A) Upon/out of B) From/without
 C) With/off D) In/above
 E) Through/under

- 43- Meeting for the first time August 1812, Maria and Patrick married in Guisley Church Tuesday 29, December of the same year.
- A) by/in
C) during/at
E) on/by
- B) for/till
D) in/on
- 44- The government troops the revolt after several days of bitter fighting, and the leaders were executed six months later.
- A) brought out
C) took off
E) did over
- B) looked up
D) put down
- 45- The climatological event El Nino has a worldwide influence because changes in the ocean temperature changes in the atmosphere.
- A) wear out
C) bring about
E) look out
- B) blow up
D) pour down
- 46- Douglas didn't like to his mother's good nature by asking her to help out with the childminding as she had already babysat for her granddaughter the night before.
- A) make sense of
C) take charge of
E) take advantage of
- B) play a trick on
D) take part in
- 47- Arthur the competition feeling rather anxious. It meant so much for him to win that he didn't know how he would react if this wasn't the case.
- A) took part in
C) made sense of
E) lost count of
- B) came up with
D) had an effect on
- 48- It was not until I had mixed the sugar with the butter for the birthday cake that I noticed I had eggs and it was too late at night for the shops to be open.
- A) run out of
C) got on with
E) come up against
- B) put up with
D) gone down with
- 49- Although it is only January, it feels as if spring is here early because snow drop flowers have all around our garden.
- A) made out
C) come out
E) looked out
- B) passed out
D) worked out
- 50- The market researcher stood in the town square handing out leaflets on a washing powder that had been newly
- A) kept out
C) put out
E) pointed out
- B) brought out
D) passed out
- 51- "Shall I you at the office before I take this parcel to the post office, or would you like to come with me?" asked Jim.
- A) let/out
C) drop/off
E) get/out
- B) call/in
D) see/off

