

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

1) The ---- of overweight in the US has been increasing and is especially high among women, the poor and some ethnic groups.

- A) reason
- B) suspicion
- C) prevalence
- D) variety
- E) maintenance

2) The US President and the executive branch have responsibility ---- the operation of foreign policy and diplomacy, but this is subject ---- significant controls imposed by Congress.

- A) at / for
- B) from / at
- C) on / in
- D) for / to
- E) to / for

3) It's a fascinating and moving documentary, and includes interviews with children ---- adults.

- A) owing to
- B) according to
- C) in case of
- D) contrary to
- E) as well as

4) Most of the world's trade today is in manufactured goods and services ---- agricultural goods and natural resources.

- A) rather than
- B) such as
- C) just as
- D) except for
- E) so much as

5) Since the mid-1960s, the cost of international flights ----, and foreign travel ---- a routine experience for millions of middle- and working-class people.

- A) declined / has become
- B) could decline / would become
- C) was declining / had become
- D) has declined / has become
- E) may have declined / become

6) The interiors of planets are totally ----, so what we know about them comes from indirect measurement and analysis.

- A) indicative
- B) selective
- C) operative
- D) proportional
- E) inaccessible

7) In the 1970s, in Sweden, deposit accounts and other very liquid assets with little risk ---- almost 60 per cent of households' financial wealth, compared to less than 20 per cent in the 2000s.

- A) make up
- B) run out of
- C) take place
- D) turn out
- E) come up with

8) The economic position of the country is ---- improving as a result of recent measures taken by the government.

- A) previously
- B) indifferently
- C) carelessly
- D) gradually
- E) readily

- 9) Basel handles more foreign trade than ---- town in Switzerland on account of its position on the Rhine River.
- A) some other
B) any other
C) the other
D) other
E) one another
- 10) Despite attempts to lessen the country's dependence ---- coffee, this one crop usually accounts for about 60% ---- Brazil's export earnings.
- A) towards / above
B) in / by
C) on / of
D) to / upon
E) through / into
- 11) When the company's production started to ---- the demands of the home market, the director began to look for an overseas market.
- A) exceed
B) replace
C) avoid
D) supplement
E) undermine
- 12) The weather has disrupted public transport, so several members of the audience ---- late for the concert.
- A) got up
B) turned up
C) reached out
D) put back
E) came back
- 13) In 1996, the US government began funding a series of studies ---- to reduce the number of AIDS babies in poor countries.
- A) intend
B) having intended
C) intended
D) to intend
E) to be intending
- 14) In Belfast, where dependence on just two industries ---- to massive unemployment, a new policy was soon introduced whereby new industries ---- encouraged.
- A) leads / will be
B) has led / had been
C) would lead / are
D) had led / were
E) will lead / has been
- 15) ---- more and more people are travelling to foreign countries for affordable medical treatment, the popularity of spa centres is also growing.
- A) Unless
B) As if
C) In case
D) Until
E) Just as
- 16) Soils result from the weathering of rocks, and ---- their composition might be expected to reflect the composition of the rocks from which they were formed.
- A) hence
B) since
C) now that
D) as if
E) unless
- 17) The human brain gives people many special abilities, the most outstanding of ---- is the ability to speak.
- A) who
B) whose
C) that
D) what
E) which

18. – 22. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Most countries must import ores, metals and fuels from other countries. No one country is **(18)** ---- in natural resources to be independent **(19)** ---- the rest of the world except for short periods. Sri Lanka, **(20)** ----, exports graphite but must import nitrates. Another natural resource is soil, **(21)** ----, when coupled with topography, is an important determinant of the types of products a country can produce **(22)** ---- efficiently in different areas.

18)

- A) accessible
- B) sufficient
- C) stable
- D) valid
- E) beneficial

19)

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

20)

- A) moreover
- B) therefore
- C) however
- D) on the other hand
- E) for example

21)

- A) what
- B) who
- C) which
- D) where
- E) whereby

22)

- A) most
- B) less
- C) the more
- D) much
- E) the least

23. – 27. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Agreement over environmental issues often seems as fragile as the environment itself. That was the lesson to come out of the collapse of talks on global warming in November, 2000. The Hague conference, which attempted to clarify issues left over from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, **(23)** ---- in a disagreement over measurement. The Americans wanted "credit" for all the carbon dioxide their huge forests draw out of the atmosphere; the Europeans **(24)** ---- to give it to them. This indicates a chronic problem: environmental protection has never been kept to widely **(25)** ---- standard. To correct this, the environmental sustainability index, or ESI, **(26)** ---- created. This index applies a measure of a country's environmental performance **(27)** ---- that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents a universal economic indicator.

23)

- A) crossed over
- B) fell over
- C) came down
- D) broke up
- E) put away

24)

- A) didn't want
- B) wouldn't have wanted
- C) won't want
- D) hadn't wanted
- E) needn't have wanted

25)

- A) believed
- B) accepted
- C) rumoured
- D) rejected
- E) cautioned

26)

- A) will have been
- B) had been
- C) would have been
- D) has been
- E) must have been

27)

- A) as an example
- B) in the same way
- C) contrary to the idea
- D) just as
- E) despite the fact

28. – 37. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

28) ---- that moderate exercise helps employees produce more work for less effort.

- A) Routine office work is obviously boring
- B) The computers of the future are being designed
- C) Facial expressions do not always show
- D) Performance at work can be improved
- E) The study shows quite convincingly

29) Due to the numerous repairs that The Galata Tower has undergone over time, ----.

- A) its appearance has changed
- B) it was completed in 1349
- C) originally it was built by the Genoese
- D) it was partly destroyed by fires in the 16th century
- E) it has from time to time been the scene of interesting events

30) Seeing the Genoese colony in İstanbul as a window to the world, ----.

- A) the Ottoman sultans maintained peace and harmony among their subjects
- B) they remained neutral during the siege of İstanbul
- C) Mehmet the Conqueror gave them extensive commercial privileges
- D) their expectation of autonomy was not fulfilled
- E) they gained commercial concessions as early as the twelfth century

31) Although play and exploration can be differentiated conceptually, ----.

- A) we must remember that true play is generative and transformational with new ideas and thoughts
- B) previous research, on the other hand, has revealed some important differences
- C) exploration is a stimulus-related behaviour that is concerned with acquiring information
- D) it is often difficult to tell when a child is playing and when he is exploring
- E) most psychologists focus on the emotional development of children

32) Even after a drug is ready for large-scale manufacture, ----.

- A) the role of the scientist in drug development has become increasingly important
- B) scientists must continue to monitor the whole process most carefully
- C) these drugs are tested early for their suitability
- D) the pharmaceutical industry has, for many years, paid very little attention to the pharmaceutical properties of new drugs
- E) scientists now spend much of their time using technology such as screening machines

33) While China saved about half of its foreign revenue last year, the US, ----, couldn't manage to save twice as much money.

- A) whose economy was six times the size of China's
- B) because it rediscovered the art of saving
- C) whereby the war on terror is a worldwide effort
- D) in order to solve the problems related to its export-led economic growth
- E) so that the living standards of the people can be maintained

- 34) The Hawaiian volcano Mauna Kea is about 1,000 metres taller than Mount Everest ----.
- A) in which the German Aerospace Center introduces us to the Hawaiian volcanoes with its panoramic view
B) but magma rises from the hotter parts of the mantle
C) if it is not the world's tallest mountain
D) when measured from its base on the Pacific Ocean floor
E) where a 5,600-kilometre-long string of volcanoes stretches westward from the main Hawaiian island
- 35) Charlie Chaplin, ----, always wore a black bowler hat and carried a cane.
- A) as *Limelight* is the best known of his films
B) that he acted and directed
C) in which the films were both tragic and comic
D) which was right at the beginning of cinema history
E) who was a popular film star in the time of the silent movies
- 36) One really ought to visit Singapore soon, ----.
- A) before all signs of its past have disappeared
B) if the old and the new still existed side by side
C) that many of its buildings have already been restored
D) until the Orchid Garden was reopened
E) as there was excellent seafood to be found in its many restaurants
- 37) Uludağ has extensive pine forests ----.
- A) because the many flowers of the region are very colourful
B) that Bursa is green even in the winter
C) which stretch as far as the eye can see
D) since it is the highest mountain in Northwestern Anatolia
E) before it became a popular ski resort

38. – 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçesini, Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizcesini bulunuz.

- 38) In the US, as in most developed and many developing countries, obesity has become much more common in the past 15 years.
- A) ABD gibi birçok gelişmiş ülkede ve gelişmekte olan ülkelere, aşırı şişmanlık son 15 yılda yaygınlaşmıştır.
B) Birçok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede olduğu gibi, ABD'de aşırı şişmanlık son 15 yıl içinde çok daha yaygın hâle gelmiştir.
C) Aşırı şişmanlık, son 15 yılda, ABD'de olduğu kadar, birçok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede de çok yaygın hâle gelmiştir.
D) Aşırı şişmanlığın yaygınlaşması, ABD'nin yanı sıra birçok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede son 15 yılda olmuştur.
E) Aşırı şişmanlık, son 15 yılda, birçok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkeye kıyasla ABD'de çok daha yaygın hâle gelmiştir.
- 39) Today, scientists know that human beings learn at an astonishing rate during the first few months after birth.
- A) Günümüzde bilim adamları, insanların doğumdan sonraki ilk birkaç ay boyunca şaşırtıcı bir hızda öğrendiklerini biliyorlar.
B) Günümüzde bilim adamları, insanların doğumlarından sonraki birkaç ay içindeki öğrenme hızlarını şaşırtıcı buluyorlar.
C) Günümüzde bilim adamlarına göre, insanların doğumdan hemen sonraki aylardaki öğrenme hızları şaşırtıcıdır.
D) İnsanların doğumdan sonraki birkaç ay içinde hızlı öğrenmeleri, günümüzde bilim adamlarını şaşırtıyor.
E) Günümüzde bilim adamları, insanların öğrenme hızlarının doğumdan sonraki birkaç ay boyunca çok şaşırtıcı olduğunu biliyorlar.

40) Her gün gazetelerden ve televizyondan, sadece on yıl önce bize bilim kurgu gibi görünecek olan yeni teknolojik gelişmeleri öğreniyoruz.

- A) Newspapers and television give us almost everyday accounts of new technological developments that only ten years ago would have seemed like science fiction.
- B) Every day, with newspapers and television, we learn of new technological developments that, as little as ten years ago, would have seemed like science fiction.
- C) New technological developments that we learn about daily from newspapers or the television would have seemed to us like science fiction only ten years ago.
- D) The technological developments that would have seemed to us like science fiction only ten years ago are now being recorded on a regular basis in newspapers and on television.
- E) Every day, from newspapers and television, we learn about new technological developments that would have seemed to us like science fiction only ten years ago.

41) Geçmişte, çocuklar bilgiye sadece okulda ulaşırlardı fakat bugün bilgi teknolojisinin gelmesiyle bu artık doğru değil.

- A) With the coming of information technology, children do not have to depend on their schools to gain knowledge.
- B) In the past, children had access to knowledge only at school, but today, with the coming of information technology, this is no longer true.
- C) Until recently, the only source of information for children was the schools, but now, with information technology, this is no longer the case.
- D) Before the arrival of information technology, the only source of information for children was the schools, but now, things have changed.
- E) In the past, children could get knowledge only at school, but today this is not true at all as we have information technology.

42. – 45. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There have been stories in the press about mobile phones sparking explosions at petrol stations. But according to the GSM Association, a worldwide body for mobile phone makers, none of these reports has ever been traced back to a real event. But there is a real safety concern, and it's not about radio emissions from mobiles as you might have thought. Instead, the GSM Association says there is a theoretical risk that if a hand-held phone is dropped and the battery separates from the phone, it could cause a spark across the contacts. This is equally true of other battery-powered devices such as torches, Walkmans and CD players. But it's far more likely that mobile phones cause a hazard at petrol stations by distracting their users while they're operating a petrol pump.

42) We understand from the passage that explosions at petrol stations ----.

- A) are extremely rare since so many precautions are taken to prevent them
- B) have always been accurately reported by the press
- C) have never been precisely traced to mobile phones
- D) are so rare that no further precautions are considered necessary
- E) are theoretically unlikely, due to the introduction of serious safety measures

43) According to the passage, a mobile phone ----.

- A) could be the cause of an explosion at a petrol station, but not on account of its radio emissions
- B) has to bear the stamp of the GSM Association before it goes into use
- C) occasionally emits sparks that are normally harmless, but not on all occasions
- D) is less likely to cause an explosion than a CD player or a torch is
- E) should be switched off on arrival at a petrol station

44) It is pointed out in the passage that any battery-powered device ----.

- A) is sure to emit sparks if dropped
- B) is potentially dangerous at a petrol station
- C) that is dropped will be permanently damaged
- D) has to be approved by the GSM Association
- E) can distract a person's attention and cause accidents

45) It is clear from the passage that much adverse publicity ----.

- A) in the press concerning mobile phone users has had far-reaching effects
- B) has undermined the authority of the GSM Association
- C) has reduced the popularity of all battery powered devices
- D) has been aimed at mobile phones for causing explosions at petrol stations
- E) of petrol stations, on account of their lack of safety precautions, has appeared in the press

46. – 49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To some people, branding is about the art of lying successfully and creating value out of nothing. A good brand inspires trust, but the relationship between the brand and the reality of the product offered is frequently elastic. Branding is therefore an art and the people who do it best are in great demand. In many business segments entry is easy as barriers are low and there is scarcely any means of differentiating your product from that of the competitor. Branding is all there is left to make a difference. Mobile phone companies are a classic lease, in which one company can copy the competitor's contracts. Each company offers virtually the same handsets. Apart from network coverage, brand is everything. Another classic example is airlines. Anyone can charter the same Boeing 737 and run an airline as long as it can secure slots. The difference is finally down to service and marketing.

46) The main point made in the passage is that ---

- A) mobile phone companies are more enterprising than others
- B) charter airlines are not to be trusted
- C) branding is often more important than the product itself
- D) service and marketing are given far too much importance in business
- E) businesses need not be honest about the quality of their products

47) It is pointed out in the passage that some people regard----

- A) mobile phone companies as possessing identical network coverage
- B) charter airlines as failing miserably in the provision of services
- C) branding as just another production expense
- D) branding as an ingenious way of hiding the truth about a product
- E) the relationship between the brand and the product as rigid

48) We understand from the passage that what counts most in business ----.

- A) is very often the brand name, products generally being indistinguishable
- B) is the spirit of the people responsible for marketing the brands
- C) is a company's competitive spirit to outdo its rivals
- D) is short-term profitability
- E) is not customer-confidence but business expansion

49) It is emphasized in the passage that those involved in the successful design and promotion of brands ----.

- A) frequently confine their activities to very few businesses
- B) are not aware of the fact that they are misleading the public
- C) usually undergo a long period of rigorous professional training
- D) are very highly valued in the business world
- E) are clearly indifferent to the requirements of service and marketing

50. – 53. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Despite all the attention we give to our hair, and putting aside the fact that the first synthetic hair dyes were created in 1907, it has really only been in the last 50 years or so that hair has been scientifically studied. Before that, it was deemed too trivial to be worthy of the attention, but the amount that scientists can now tell about a person from the study of their hair, often simply by looking at it under a microscope, is remarkable. Humans have around five million body hairs which is as many as a chimpanzee has, although ours are smaller and finer. They come in three types. An unborn baby has a kind of fine down all over its body that begins to grow about 12 weeks after conception. Normally, these "lanugo" hairs are shed a few weeks before birth, although some premature babies are born with them. After birth and throughout our lives, humans are covered in short "vellus" hairs just a centimetre or two long and with little or no pigment. Finally, the pigmented, thicker hairs that grow in varying quantities on our heads, groin, armpits, forearms and legs, and (on men) chests, stomachs and faces, are "terminal" hairs.

50) We learn from the passage that "terminal" hairs ----.

- A) are found in various parts of the body but in differing amounts
- B) are less apparent than "vellus" hairs
- C) grow thicker and more pigmented on men than on women
- D) can be made to grow more profusely by the use of synthetic hair dyes
- E) are the ones that are most commonly studied

51) According to the passage, the scientific study of hair ----.

- A) has for centuries attracted undue attention
- B) has contributed very little to our understanding of a person
- C) can be traced back to the 1950s
- D) has revealed the many dangers of hair dyes
- E) has mostly concentrated on the development of various synthetic hair dyes

52) It is emphasized in the passage that a great deal of information ----.

- A) regarding the role played by the "lanugo" hairs has been acquired in the course of these studies
- B) about a person can be gathered from a scientific study of the hair
- C) concerning hair has turned out to be misleading
- D) concerning hair-care is now easily accessible
- E) about human hair has yet to be classified

53) It is pointed out in the passage that, for humans, the process of hair-growth ----.

- A) is the same for all types of hair
- B) is very similar to that of a chimpanzee
- C) begins at about 3 months after conception
- D) largely depends on race and age
- E) is adversely affected by premature birth

54. – 57. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Formerly, potatoes were grown on unirrigated land, which often meant they were small and probably misshapen. Now, however, farmers routinely irrigate their lands to produce products acceptable to the fast-food industry for its French fries. But in Minnesota the groundwater that farmers pump for potatoes has turned out to be the same water that helps to sustain the Straight River, a major trout fishery. Even modest pumping for potatoes, a federal study eventually concluded, had the potential to reduce the river's flow by one third during the irrigation season, with adverse impact on the brown trout. For now, the trout are not in danger, but that could change if Minnesota were to approve applications from farmers still eager to see potato planting and irrigation widen.

54) According to the passage, small, badly-shaped potatoes ----.

- A) bring in very little money
- B) make excellent French fries
- C) are often the result of inadequate irrigation
- D) are a poor strain of potato that is being replaced by better strains
- E) have led to a drop in the sale of French fries

55) It is clear from the passage that the fast-food industry ----.

- A) is keen to help solve environmental problems
- B) has made large, well-shaped potatoes the ideal
- C) is not in the least interested in the size of the potatoes it buys
- D) plays a major role in the development of irrigation systems
- E) agreed to buy smaller potatoes when it became clear that irrigation systems were a threat to the brown trout

56) We understand from the passage that the groundwater Minnesota farmers use for irrigation purposes ----.

- A) could significantly reduce the level of the Straight River during the irrigation season
- B) has reduced the numbers of fish in the Straight River by one third
- C) is quickly replaced once the rainy season commences
- D) has had no obvious effect on the environment
- E) is no longer available for irrigation purposes

57) It is implied in the passage that Minnesota farmers ----.

- A) have agreed to stop irrigating their fields
- B) might resist efforts to cut down on irrigation
- C) will change to crops that require less water than potatoes
- D) have done their best to save the trout fishery of the Straight River
- E) have failed to give the fast-food companies the type of potato they want

58. – 61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In an agreement made outside the courts in Basle, Switzerland, Nigerian state representatives, Swiss federal officers and executives from a dozen European banks have agreed on the return of around 1.1 billion euros of the late dictator Sani Abacha's investments, to Nigeria. The conclusion of what has been one of the world's largest investigations into money laundering comes as a huge relief to regulators and bankers in Switzerland, the UK, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Jersey, the destinations that provided safe havens for Abacha's stolen millions. In exposing just how easily Abacha was able to make deposits of tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in European banks that pride themselves on watchfulness and integrity, the Nigerian investigators highlighted major failings in both the legislative and executive competencies of the European banking community. Reform has already taken place. Undoubtedly more will follow, but the sorry tale of how Europe's banks aided the dictator's outrageous years of theft cannot be forgotten.

58) It is clear from the passage that the decision taken at Basle-----.

- A) concerned the recovery, by Nigeria, of the huge amount of money appropriated by Abacha
- B) involved a complete restructuring , of banking throughout Europe
- C) was not welcomed by the Nigerians themselves
- D) finally brought the practice of money laundering to an end
- E) sent shock waves through the banking community in Europe and caused the closedown of several banks

59) According to the passage, banks in Switzerland and Britain, among other countries, ----.

- A) had clearly always been very strongly opposed to money-laundering
- B) allowed Abacha to deposit extremely large amounts of money without, apparently, asking any questions
- C) had invested widely in Abacha's Nigeria
- D) were particularly, anxious to settle the Abacha case as quickly as possible
- E) introduced a series of radical reforms all of a similar nature, at the request of their governments

60) We understand from the passage that the banks involved in the Abacha money scandal ----.

- A) rejected offhand the demands of the Nigerian government
- B) resisted the reforms the court suggested
- C) did not take the matter at all seriously
- D) will be remembered for illegal dealings for many years to come
- E) were unwilling to change their banking practices

61) It is understood from the passage that the Abacha case-----.

- A) has revealed several significant shortcomings in the European banking system
- B) was first investigated and legally settled in Nigeria
- C) has given rise to much friction among the European countries involved
- D) was the most scandalous court-case, of the year in Basle
- E) was opened at the suggestion of a dozen European banks

62. – 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Evidence from epidemiological studies carried out in the US shows that a sedentary life-style increases the incidence of more than 20 chronic diseases. One such study, a Nurses' Health Study, concerned 70,000 female nurses aged 40 to 65 years, it was found that, when nurses walked the equivalent of three or more hours per week at a brisk pace, they had 30 per cent less coronary artery disease, ischemic stroke and type-2 diabetes, as compared to sedentary nurses. In another study, some site-specific cancers were found to be also more prevalent when moderately active females become inactive. Breast cancer rates rose 25 per cent among the sedentary in one study, and each one-hour decrease of recreational physical activity per week during adolescence was associated with a 3 per cent increased risk of breast cancer. Indeed, physical inactivity is now the third leading cause of death in the US and contributes to the second leading cause, which is obesity. Physical inactivity is one of the causes of at least 1 in 8 deaths.

62) The central aim of the passage is to underline the fact that ----.

- A) an inactive life-style increases the likelihood of a person developing a chronic disease
- B) many chronic diseases are on the increase
- C) certain occupations carry more health hazards than others
- D) hospitals provide the ideal setting for health-study projects
- E) there is a regrettable lack of uniformity in the results of health studies

63) The passage makes mention of a large-scale Nurses' Health Study which ----.

- A) aimed at making more recreational activities available to nurses
- B) concentrated on the special health problems of nurses with type-2 diabetes
- C) established a relationship between certain site-specific cancers and a sudden change from an active to an inactive way of life
- D) focused on nurses suffering from chronic diseases
- E) shows a strong correlation between energetic walking on a regular basis and a below average incidence of chronic disease

64) We learn from the passage that recreational physical activity in adolescence ----.

- A) is not as popular as it used to be
- B) is only significant when it occurs regularly for one hour each week
- C) reduces the risk of breast cancer in later life
- D) and its effect on health in later life has so far not been studied
- E) only brings short-term health benefits

65) According to the passage, a sedentary way of life ----.

- A) is, in the US, one of the major causes of death
- B) is particularly dangerous when it has been preceded by an active one
- C) only presents problems when it is combined with obesity
- D) appeals to certain types of people only
- E) is impossible in the nursing profession

66. – 70. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

66) Mrs Brown :
The post you have applied for involves a lot of travelling. Have you been abroad much?

Mr White :

Mrs Brown :
Why did you go there?

Mr White :
The company sent me there to attend a conference.

- A) No, I haven't. This will be the first time.
- B) Well, I've been to central Europe once, to Hungary.
- C) I have not thought of travelling abroad.
- D) I did not know that this job requires travelling.
- E) Travelling is my hobby.

67) Jane :
Can you do me a favour, please?

Tony :
Of course.

Jane :
Can you pick up my 12-year-old sister from the airport tomorrow, at 2 p.m.?

Tony :

- A) Wasn't she rather young to be travelling on her own?
- B) I haven't seen her for a long time, so I didn't recognize her.
- C) Certainly. I'll be pleased to do so.
- D) She's a very grown-up 12-year-old.
- E) You should have told her I'd be meeting her; then she wouldn't have worried.

68) Assistant :
Good morning. Can I help you?

Mr Jones :

Assistant :
Well, both of them have their advantages.

Mr Jones :
I'm sure they do. I'd better let her choose.

- A) A laptop is more expensive than a desktop.
- B) No, thanks. I'm just looking around.
- C) Perhaps. I'm looking for a present for my daughter. Could you suggest something suitable for a university student?
- D) Yes, I want to buy a computer for my daughter but I am not sure whether to buy a laptop or a desktop.
- E) Later, perhaps. When I've decided what I want.

69) John:
Creditors always carry a remote risk of extreme loss.

Terry:
How do they protect themselves against it?

John:

Terry:
I think it's a good idea.

- A) Actually, a number of banks have gone bankrupt.
- B) I think most loans are not paid back in time.
- C) The government provides a variety of incentives.
- D) Most economists can anticipate the amount of future losses.
- E) They invest in treasury bonds.

70) Bill:
What are the consequences of a debt crisis?

Jack:
Either inflation or deflation.

Bill:

Jack:
Well, it depends on the government's economic priorities.

- A) The crisis can be avoided right from the start.
- B) I think inflation is worse than deflation.
- C) I hope neither of them will happen.
- D) What measures can be taken against them?
- E) How do you make your investments?

71. – 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71) The ski-centres of Eastern Europe have suddenly become extremely popular. ----. This is largely because they are cheaper, but their popularity is also due to the fact that people like going to new places.

- A) In fact, this year, compared with five years ago, there have been four times as many people skiing there
- B) The children are looked after well by trained staff
- C) Skiing is Slovenia's most popular national sport
- D) All those holiday centres have something special to offer both beginners and experienced skiers
- E) There is often a chance to see local folk dancing

72) An average underground fuel tank holds 100,000 litres. ----. Indeed, some of Europe's really large motorway service stations have as many as ten tanks, which can hold a million litres.

- A) There are also many different types of fuel and they have to be kept in separate tanks
- B) More would be dangerous
- C) Obviously this would be very costly
- D) Most petrol stations have between one and four of these
- E) New supplies are very often delivered at night

73) Hosting the 2010 World Cup tournament is a great honour not only for South Africa but for Africa as a whole. This will be the chance for Africa to shine. African teams will be expected to put on their best ever performances. ----. This will also be a great occasion for African supporters from all over the continent to meet together.

- A) Civic authorities have to monitor the quality of food and beverages and merchandise put on sale
- B) More importantly, the majority of the visitors will know little or nothing about South Africa and its people
- C) The appearance, behaviour and performance of public servants will be crucial
- D) The Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo and Tunisia, which were Africa's representatives in the 2006 World Cup in Germany, struggled very successfully
- E) For this to happen, governments and football authorities have to start working to provide their players with the best facilities they can afford

74) The White House has a fascinating history. It was burned by the British during the War of 1812. ----. The name "White House," however, was not used officially until President Theodore Roosevelt had it engraved on his stationery in 1901.

- A) The design appears to have been influenced by Leinster House, Dublin, and James Gibb's *Book of Architecture*
- B) The first residents were President John Adams and First Lady Abigail Adams in November, 1800
- C) Afterwards, when the building was being restored, the smoke-stained grey stone walls were painted white
- D) Over the years, there have been several additions made to the main building, including the West Wing, the East Wing, a penthouse and a bomb shelter
- E) In all, there are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases and 3 elevators

75) It is fairly easy to measure output in the main manufacturing industries and in many of the other industries producing goods. ----. The output of a doctor or a teacher, for instance, is not easily measured.

- A) In this respect, many explanations of Britain's poor performance have been suggested
- B) The manufacturing industry accounts for about 70 per cent of industrial production
- C) The textile and shipbuilding industries are losing their markets to cheaper competitors
- D) It is much more difficult to do so for the service industries, however
- E) Industrial production is an early indicator of economic trends

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76) (I) Changes in economic policies can cause recessions and booms. (II) When people, firms, or governments make an investment, they spend money today in the hope of making a profit in the future. (III) The phrase "hope of" is an important part of investment decisions. (IV) It simply means that payoffs which may occur in the future cannot be known with certainty. (V) Therefore, investments are a journey into the "unknown".

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

77) (I) Smoking has become unfashionable in most Western countries over the past decade or more. (II) Yet many people in these countries still smoke. (III) The campaign clearly highlighted the benefits of a smoke-free work place. (IV) Even laws against smoking in shared work spaces and on public transport have had limited success in reducing the number of smokers. (V) In these countries, the highest rates of smoking tend to be found especially among people in the 20-29 age group, teenage women and the working class.

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

78) (I) It used to be assumed that all women would marry and have children. (II) The more mothers feel isolated and undervalued, the more they insist on the importance of friendship. (III) But today, the UK office of National Statistics estimates that a quarter of all women born in 1973 will not have children – some by choice, others because it did not work out. (IV) Meanwhile, mothers increasingly feel that parenthood has lost its urgency. (V) Now it is an "individual choice" – nobody's business but the parents'.

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

79) (I) The Design and Industries Association of England was founded in 1915. (II) Its members believed that the machine had to be accepted as a part of civilization. (III) They also believed that the artist must somehow be reintegrated into everyday life. (IV) However, the contemporary designer had a tradition on which to base his work. (V) It was thus a meeting place for the artist and the manufacturer, and it encouraged design that would be useful in daily life.

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

80) (I) The International Monetary Fund was set up in 1944. (II) The size of this deposit is fixed in relation to the country's share in world trade. (III) Its object was to work towards free trade at stable exchange rates. (IV) Under the original agreement, members agreed to make their currencies convertible into other currencies at fixed rates of exchange. (V) They also agreed not to impose exchange or import controls without the permission of the Fund.

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

TEST BİTTİ. CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.