

**1.2.3. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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".

**1. 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

**2. 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

**3. 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

**4.5.6. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

As Orson Welles said: "to practise his art, a poet needs a pen, and a painter a brush. But a film-maker needs an army of actors, actresses and support- staff". Orson Welles learned the hard way that all this costs a fortune. Few film directors are rich enough to finance their own films, and even fewer have the desire to take such a risk. Therefore, directors are dependent on film studios for the financing of their films. This has caused a certain tension between directors and film studios because film studios use their money to try to control the films they finance. If a film, while it is being made, starts to become too expensive, the studio has to make a choice: it must either cancel the making of the film and lose all the money already invested in it, or go on investing heavily and hope the film will really be a great success.

**4. It is suggested in the passage that film-making ----.**

- A) involves a series of problems, one of which is the casting of actors and actresses
- B) is extremely expensive when compared with other forms of art
- C) is a business which depends more on finance than on talent
- D) is an industry which is almost always financially successful
- E) aims at making a good profit rather than giving entertainment

**5. According to the passage, film studios and directors often disagree ----.**

- A) over the choice and number of actors, actresses and support-staff for each film
- B) over whether a film is likely to succeed and make a profit
- C) since each is always dependent upon the other for success
- D) because a studio won't always allow a director to do what he wants to do
- E) even though there is no financial problem facing Them

**6. It is pointed out in the passage that, so long as there is a chance for a film to be truly successful,----.**

- A) directors and studios will have no excuse for any disagreements
- B) some directors may choose to finance their films themselves
- C) other studios will gladly pour in more money in the hope of making very high profits
- D) actors and actresses will perform to the best of their ability
- E) the studio will often be prepared to put more money into the making of it

**7.8.9. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**7. 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

**8. 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

**9. 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

**10.11.12. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

For most people, being a member of a large family is sometimes hard. Usually there isn't enough money, so everyone has to do without various things. There are, however, certain advantages; in fact, there are probably more advantages than disadvantages. The other day I saw a family setting off on a day out. The parents, who looked remarkably young themselves, were carrying various bags. The biggest child, who was perhaps fifteen, carried a football. His sister, perhaps two years younger, carried what looked like the family lunch. The four smaller children also had things to carry. The youngest of them carried a toy bear that was almost as big as herself. The family were catching a bus and looked so contented. I wished I could have gone with them wherever they were going.

**10. It is clear from the passage that the family described here ----.**

- A) isn't used to going out for the day like this
- B) very rarely has a day out together
- C) seldom takes a bus at weekends
- D) is clearly a very rich one
- E) knows how to share its duties

**11. We understand from the passage that, although these parents have six children, ----.**

- A) they spend very little time with them
- B) they don't really seem to care about them
- C) they are reluctant to spend much money on them
- D) it seems that life has not aged them
- E) it is the four smaller ones that they are most fond of

**12. From the passage we can conclude that the narrator ----.**

- A) himself comes from a large family
- B) is very critical of large families
- C) is more interested in the parents than in the children
- D) feels sorry because the children have all got things to carry
- E) seems to favour large families

**13.14.15. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Mrs Gaskell was a nineteenth-century English novelist. She wrote social novels, the most famous of which were Mary Barton and North and South. The first, which is set in Manchester, an industrial city in the north of England, vividly describes the terrible conditions of the working class, which she knew at first hand. It is a powerful novel that made a considerable impression upon readers in nineteenth-century England. The other novel, North and South, contrasts two regions of England, through its heroine Margaret Hale, who leaves southern England to live in the industrial north. Both these novels present a balanced view of social problems in this period of English history.

**13. As it is pointed out in the passage, both in Mary Barton and in North and South, Mrs Gaskell ----.**

- A) is mainly concerned with the conditions of working life in the industrial north of England
- B) tells the tragic story of a young country girl called Margaret Hale
- C) compares the working conditions of men and women in southern England
- D) failed to capture the interest of readers in her time
- E) shows how the conditions of the English working class were improving in the nineteenth century

**14. We understand from the passage that the manner, in which Mrs Gaskell approached the working conditions of her time, ----.**

- A) is generally regarded now as being unfair
- B) was disliked by her readers
- C) was more critical in Mary Barton than in North and South
- D) was not one-sided
- E) was not based on fact

**15. We learn from the passage that Mrs Gaskell uses the story of Margaret Hale to ----.**

- A) show how the living conditions in the north were far better than those in the south
- B) illustrate the differences between the north and south of England
- C) draw attention to the special problems of young women in nineteenth-century England
- D) tell the story of her own life in Manchester
- E) stress that there were good working opportunities for the young in the north of England

**16.17.18. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

John Steinbeck grew up in California and went to university there, and studied marine biology. He worked at various jobs before he rose to fame in the 1930s with his novels about farm workers. In his novels, his approach is realistic and he shows a great deal of sympathy for his characters who are mostly poor and oppressed. We see this in The Grapes of Wrath, which is one of his best-known novels, and has been made into a film and also staged in the theatre.

**16. We learn from the passage that Steinbeck ----.**

- A) was primarily concerned in his writings with the problems American society was facing in the 1930s
- B) wrote only one major novel, which is The Grapes of Wrath
- C) used California as the setting for all his works
- D) wrote almost all of his major works during the 1930s
- E) was originally trained as a scientist, but he turned to literature

**17. We understand from the passage that the people Steinbeck describes in his novels ----.**

- A) usually have a background of economic and social hardships
- B) do not really represent the agricultural community of California
- C) work in a wide variety of jobs in California
- D) are on the whole content with the kind of life they have
- E) fail to arouse the reader's sympathy

**18. It is clear from the passage that Steinbeck's famous novel, The Grapes of Wrath, ----.**

- A) was, much to the surprise of Steinbeck himself, an immediate success
- B) was only popular as a book and as a film, during the 1930s
- C) was adapted for the stage, but enjoyed little success in the theatre
- D) has appealed not only to the general reader, but also to film and stage directors
- E) has had a lasting effect on its readers, though it is the least realistic

**19.20.21. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Reading on paper is so much a part of our lives that it is hard to imagine anything could ever replace the printed books we are used to. Before printed books came in, books had to be copied by hand; this was obviously a slow process and very expensive. Once Gutenberg had invented an economical way to make movable letters in the 15th century, it became possible to produce reading material quickly, comparatively cheaply and in large quantities. Since then, the printed word has become a permanent part of our everyday lives. So, how could anyone believe that sales of electronic books will equal those of paper books within a decade or so? Still, some people think that they will.

**19. The passage puts forward the idea that, even though the printed book continues to be popular, ----.**

- A) it will soon be completely replaced by the electronic book
- B) the electronic book may well be on its way in
- C) it is no longer as popular as it used to be
- D) fewer books are being sold than formerly
- E) compared with the electronic book, it is very expensive

**20. In this passage, the author suggests that, in spite of technological advances, some people ---**

- A) are dissatisfied at the rising prices of printed books
- B) still regard Gutenberg as the leading figure in book technology
- C) will be reluctant to give up the printed book and turn to the electronic one
- D) find it difficult to buy the kind of book they are looking for
- E) realise that books published in our time are not as well-made as those in the past

**21. It is clear from the passage that Gutenberg's invention of the printing press ----.**

- A) was the only major technological advance in the 15th century
- B) did not have any noticeable effect upon the prices of books
- C) did not put an end to the practice of copying books by hand
- D) failed to spread the love of reading among ordinary people
- E) increased the speed at which books could be produced

**22.23.24. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

New Guinea is home to some of the world's strangest creatures. For instance, there is a special species of kangaroo that lives in trees. There are also lizards that are five metres long, and butterflies that are as big as dinner plates. New Guinea is an island hardly any larger than the state of Texas, but it has as many bird species as are to be found, for example, in the whole of North America. This is partly due to the fact that it has largely remained isolated from the rest of the world. But it is also due to the fact that it has an incredible variety of ecological features, ranging from tropical rain forests to glaciers.

**22. We learn from the passage that New Guinea ---**

- A) has actually fewer bird species than it formerly had
- B) is in many respects very similar to Texas
- C) owes its characteristic physical features to glaciers
- D) is an island with a remarkable range of climatic features
- E) is gradually increasing its contacts with North America

**23. According to the passage, kangaroos that live in trees ----.**

- A) are very commonly to be seen in rain forests everywhere
- B) are only on the increase in New Guinea
- C) are just one example of the odd creatures to be found in New Guinea
- D) are a threat to the bird population of New Guinea
- E) are considerably smaller than the average kangaroo

**24. The writer points out that one of the reasons why there are very many different kinds of birds in New Guinea is ----.**

- A) that the climatic conditions of the island are suitable for rain forests
- B) the fact that many migrate there for the winter from North America
- C) that the island is a protected environment, and new species are constantly being taken there
- D) that this island has mostly been cut off from the rest of the world
- E) the fact that there is very little else of interest regarding wildlife



**25.26.27. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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 teaching 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 of 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.

**25. 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

**26. 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

**27. 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

**28.29.30. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

When you pick up something that is very hot you usually drop it immediately. You do not have to think about it and decide to drop it. You just drop it. However, you do have to think about some actions. For example, you might decide to walk to school instead of taking the bus. You think about it and decide to do it. Actions like this, that you choose to make, are called 'voluntary actions'. But actions that you make without having to think about them, such as dropping a hot object, are called 'involuntary' or 'reflex actions'.

**28. The passage concentrates on ----.**

- A) what one should do in a dangerous situation
- B) the fact that human beings seldom react instantly when they face danger
- C) two main groups of human action
- D) different reactions to hot objects
- E) decision-making

**29. According to the passage, by 'involuntary action' is meant an action ----.**

- A) which follows a long process of thinking
- B) that doesn't take place fairly quickly
- C) which is the result of a choice made
- D) in which no thinking at all is involved
- E) that is immediately followed by a series of other Actions

**30. According to the passage, if one thinks about something and comes to a decision about what to do, ----.**

- A) the action that results is called a 'voluntary action'
- B) this is what is often called a 'reflex action'
- C) this means one's reflex actions are strong
- D) one is not likely to change one's mind
- E) the likelihood is that a wrong action is almost impossible

**31.32.33. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

More and more people have started to worry about the effect of television on the generations of children who have grown up with it. Recent studies suggest that television has a negative effect on a child's creative imagination. Indeed, some teachers have found that some children cannot understand even a simple story if there are no pictures to help. But perhaps the most worrying result concerns violence. So much violence on the television screen means that children start to regard violence in real life as normal; so they accept it in others and in themselves.

**31. According to the passage, the damaging effects of television on children ----.**

- A) have generally been exaggerated by the public
- B) could be lessened if parents took a more constructive attitude
- C) are confined solely to an increase in violence
- D) have seldom been seriously considered by teachers
- E) are already causing much concern among a growing number of people

**32. It is understood from the passage that Television ----.**

- A) is at last beginning to show some concern about its effects on children
- B) no longer shows as much violence as it used to do
- C) has made children rely too much on visual aids to understanding
- D) helps children to understand stories in a more creative manner
- E) is being used most effectively by teachers as a teaching aid

**33. We understand from the passage that violence on television ----.**

- A) should be restricted to adult viewers only
- B) gives children the impression that it is a natural way of life
- C) should be presented as undesirable behaviour
- D) has caused a great deal of unnecessary alarm in society
- E) is permissible so long as it becomes an emotional outlet for children

**34.35.36. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**34. We understand from the passage that the work a check-in clerk 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

**35. 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

**36. 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

**37.38.39. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The French composer Hector Berlioz was the outstanding representative of romanticism in music. The son of a country doctor, he was sent in 1822 to attend the medical school in Paris. Though musically quite uneducated, he had already conceived a passion for music. Therefore, he soon threw up his medical studies, whereupon his allowance was stopped by his family, and after a short period of private lessons, he was admitted to the conservatoire in 1823. Berlioz was a typical romantic; he was also a great admirer of both Shakespeare and Beethoven and they were both important in the development of his taste.

**37. According to the passage, Berlioz's family ----.**

- A) wanted him to study medicine in Paris
- B) recognized his musical talent while he was still quite young
- C) supported him financially when he was studying at the conservatoire in Paris
- D) arranged for him to take private lessons in music
- E) was very pleased when their son changed from medicine to music

**38. The author points out that the contribution Berlioz made to ----.**

- A) teaching methods in music has always been appreciated by other musicians
- B) the progress of medicine in France was exceptional
- C) the musical activities of the conservatoire was significant
- D) the romantic movement in music was unsurpassed
- E) the well-being of his family has always been underestimated

**39. As we understand from the passage, as a romantic composer, Berlioz ----.**

- A) created a style which excelled that of Shakespeare and Beethoven in poetic power
- B) was indifferent to the works of Shakespeare and Beethoven
- C) was greatly influenced by Shakespeare and Beethoven
- D) studied both Shakespeare and Beethoven in order to revive romanticism
- E) preferred Shakespeare's manner of presentation to that of Beethoven

**40.41.42. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Einstein developed his famous theory of 'relativity' shortly after 1900. It was an enormous improvement over Newton's views, since it explained many things that Newton could not. It showed the close connection between space, time and gravity. And it led to surprising predictions. One of them was that matter and energy could be changed into each other. The two are simply different forms of the same thing. This idea enabled man to split the atom and later to obtain large amounts of nuclear energy.

**40. As we learn from the passage, Einstein's theory of relativity ----.**

- A) was confined to the study of the structure of the atom
- B) gave clarity to various phenomena that Newton had failed to explain
- C) gave very little importance to the role of gravity in the universe
- D) was developed, in the first place, to open up new sources of energy
- E) was basically unrelated to Newton's theories

**41. According to the passage, it was at about the turn of the 20th century that ----.**

- A) the splitting of the atom was achieved
- B) fresh sources of energy were discovered
- C) the relativity theory was first put forward by Einstein
- D) time and space were finally recognized as indestructible
- E) Newton's theory of gravity was recognized as correct in all respects

**42. We understand from the passage that one of the benefits of Einstein's relativity theory ----.**

- A) was to show the potential danger of the splitting of the atom
- B) has been to make space exploration possible in our time
- C) was that it proved Newton's views were quite wrong
- D) was to explain the separateness of matter and energy
- E) has been the discovery of a new source of energy

**43.44.45. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**43. 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

**44. 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

**45. 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

**46.47.48. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The Lovell Telescope is the world's oldest and most sensitive radio telescope. It consists of a giant white dish supported at a great height on a large and complicated structure of steel. The telescope can pick up signals in the universe that are 10 billion light years away. And so it is truly extraordinary. The steel structure that carries it, however, has the usual and very ordinary disadvantage of being liable to rust. This of course means that it has to be painted regularly. Painting this, however, is not an ordinary or a simple task. The men who do the painting are given a special training which includes rescue work. As they do the painting, the men work from ropes as this is the method which has been found to be the safest way of working at a height.

**46. It is pointed out in the passage that the Lovell Telescope -----.**

- A) only picks up signals effectively when the angle of the dish is in line with them
- B) can pick up signals that are an immense distance away
- C) is no longer the world's most sensitive radio telescope
- D) does not need to be supported at a great height in order to function efficiently
- E) is old and so less efficient than it used to be

**47. It's clear from the passage that the steel structure supporting the Lovell Telescope -----.**

- A) should have been given a less complicated design
- B) turned out to be more expensive than had been estimated
- C) has to be replaced completely at regular intervals
- D) presents a serious maintenance problem
- E) has to be painted at least once a year

**48. It is clear from the passage that the work of painting the steel structure of this telescope ----**

- A) requires special skills and is also comparatively dangerous
- B) is quite straightforward once the method has been learned
- C) requires the removal of the dish
- D) is relatively easy but extremely boring
- E) can be done by anyone who knows how to paint



**49.50.51. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Before leaving for school at noon, Nelson Carvalho, a seven-year child, living on a small island off West Africa, happily feeds and waters the pigs and goats, the cow and the donkey. He fetches drinking water from the source, a 20-minute walk down a sandy path and up a steep hill, carrying a 5-litre jar on his head. He might help his grandmother too. Afterwards, he will walk barefoot for nearly an hour among the rocky hills, under the blazing sun, before sitting down, tired out, at his desk at the school. A glass of milk and a dried pear gives him back his energy and gets him ready for lessons. Before leaving school in mid-afternoon, he will be given a bowl of rice and chicken, or a rich soup. Every school child on the island like Nelson Carvalho, is given a hot meal and a snack provided by the World Food Programme, every day, six days a week.

**49. From the passage we learn about ----.**

- A) the education of poor children in West Africa
- B) the working conditions of people on a poor African island
- C) a typical day in the life of a child on an island off West Africa
- D) the interesting customs and activities of island children close to West Africa
- E) the traditional food given to children on an African island

**50. It is clear from the passage that the boy Nelson -- --.**

- A) is not at all interested in his school work
- B) spends a great deal of time each day walking over difficult ground
- C) dislikes doing all the jobs they make him do on the farm
- D) lives with his grandmother who has no one but him to help her
- E) is only going to school because he wants to have a better life in the future

**51. From the passage, it is clear that the boy Nelson constantly needs energy-giving foods -- --.**

- A) though the World Food Programme does not realize this
- B) such as his grandmother provides for him
- C) in order to protect him from various diseases
- D) because of the hard physical life he leads
- E) though these are almost impossible to get on this poor island

**52.53.54. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

In one part of the Nairobi National Park there is a nursery for baby elephants whose mothers have been killed. There are at least two African keepers for each baby elephant, and a strong feeling of love soon develops between them. The keepers spend all day out in the park with the young elephants, helping them to learn which foods are best to eat and to become confident among the sounds and smells of nature just as their natural mothers would have done. Each evening they return to the nursery. And, after a feed of milk, the young elephants settle down beside their favourite keepers and presently fall asleep.

**52. From the passage, it is quite obvious that the keepers described ----.**

- A) are responsible for all the nurseries throughout the Nairobi National Park
- B) are somewhat indifferent to the needs of the baby elephants
- C) are over-worked because they have to look after so many baby elephants
- D) actually know little about elephants and their environment
- E) have taken over the role of mother elephants for the baby elephants

**53. We understand from the passage that, in this nursery, baby elephants ----.**

- A) are not only fed but also helped to adapt themselves to the natural environment
- B) spend a good part of each day exploring the park by themselves
- C) are looked after by keepers because the mother elephants have deserted them
- D) take a very long time to get used to their keepers and trust them
- E) are rarely treated as well as they ought to be

**54. One can conclude from the details given in the passage that the job the keepers do ----.**

- A) is largely concerned with feeding and physical exercising
- B) is an easy one, but extremely boring
- C) requires a period of thorough training in veterinary skills
- D) requires a deep understanding of the nature and needs of baby elephants
- E) cannot compare at all with the way a mother elephant brings up her baby

**55.56.57. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Born in Pisa on 15 February 1564, Galileo was the son of a court musician to the Duke of Tuscany. At the age of 17, he entered the University of Pisa to study medicine, at his father's insistence. But Galileo secretly attended lectures given by Ostilio Ricci, court mathematician, and heard of a revolutionary idea: that mathematics could explain natural phenomena like the movement of the planets. This hardly seems surprising today, but back in the 16th century most academics insisted that all knowledge about the cosmos came from one source: the Greek philosopher Aristotle.

**55. It is pointed out in the passage that in the age of Galileo, ----.**

- A) medicine was the most popular subject taught at the universities
- B) most Italian noblemen felt it was necessary to employ a musician
- C) mathematics was, for the first time, regarded as the key to an understanding of nature
- D) all physicists rejected the idea that the planets could move in orbits
- E) the Duke of Tuscany was by far the most influential nobleman in Italy

**56. It is clear from the passage that, even though Galileo was supposed to be studying medicine, ----.**

- A) he followed his father's advice and took courses in mathematics
- B) it was mathematics that really interested him
- C) he spent a great deal of time studying Aristotle's philosophy
- D) he soon discovered that this was not well taught at the University of Pisa
- E) he would much rather have been a musician like his father

**57. We understand from the passage that the ideas of Aristotle ----.**

- A) were still usually accepted as completely true in the 16th century
- B) were still regarded as revolutionary in the 16th century
- C) suddenly came back into favour in the 16th century
- D) regarding the cosmos, were surprisingly Accurate
- E) were all based on mathematical principles

**58.59.60. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**58. 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

**59. 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

**60. 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

**61.62.63. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

A group of biologists studying the habits of chimpanzees around the Koba National Park, made a surprising discovery. There was plenty of water available for them in the pools left in river beds, but these animals always liked to dig their own pools by hand or with the help of sticks. As a result the water they drank had been filtered through the sand and so contained none of the disease-carrying substances normally to be found in water that is not moving. In fact, they were drinking clear water.

**61. As it is pointed out in the passage, water ----.**

- A) is responsible for more diseases than most people think
- B) must always be filtered through sand to make it drinkable
- C) is hard to find at certain times of the year
- D) that isn't moving is likely to contain harmful substances
- E) is of no importance to chimpanzees

**62. It is clear from the passage that there was plenty of water readily available for the chimpanzees to drink ----.**

- A) in the small pools formed in river beds
- B) in all areas of the Koba National Park
- C) but they preferred river water as it was always moving and so clean
- D) but sometimes this water made them ill
- E) though they had to be taught how to dig holes to get it

**63. The research team of the passage was surprised to learn that the chimpanzees ----.**

- A) never allowed anyone near their water pools
- B) could dig a hole in any part of the Koba National Park
- C) were very careful not to waste water
- D) had found a way of getting clean water
- E) dug holes to get water if there was none left in the rivers

**64.65.66. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The first question to ask about fiction is: Why bother to read it? With life as short as it is, with so many pressing demands on our time, with books of information, instruction and discussion waiting to be read, why should we spend precious time on works of fiction? The eternal answers to this question are two: enjoyment and understanding. Since the invention of language, men have taken pleasure in following and participating in the imaginary adventures and imaginary experiences of imaginary people. Whatever serves to make life less tedious, to make the hours pass more quickly and pleasurably, surely needs nothing else to recommend it. Enjoyment is the first aim and justification of reading fiction.

**64. One point emphasized in the passage is that ----**

- A) life, since it is short, shouldn't be wasted in trivial reading
- B) informative books, as opposed to fiction, are what one should read
- C) non-fictional books are the only ones worth reading
- D) the reading of fiction provides people with a great deal of enjoyment
- E) through fiction our knowledge of other people is distorted

**65. According to the passage, fiction has, from very early times, ----.**

- A) always been regarded as superior to other kinds of writing
- B) usually been limited to the description of human adventures
- C) been regarded as harmful to the development of man
- D) been a reliable source for the instruction of man
- E) had a great appeal for man

**66. In the passage, books ----.**

- A) that deal with imaginary situations are considered to be a waste of time
- B) that give us information are regarded as the best kind
- C) are divided into two main kinds: fictional and non-fictional
- D) that deal with human experiences are classed as books of instruction
- E) are regarded merely as a means to make time pass enjoyably

**67.68.69. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Producing food costs the earth dearly. First of all, to grow food, we clear land which always incurs losses of native ecosystems and wildlife. Then we plant crops or graze animals on the land. The soil loses nutrients as each crop is taken from it, so fertilizer is applied. Some fertilizer runs off, polluting the waterways. Some plowed soil runs off, which clouds the waterways and interferes with the growth of aquatic plants and animals. To protect crops against weeds and pests, we apply herbicides and pesticides. These chemicals also pollute the water and, wherever the wind carries them, the air. Most herbicides and pesticides kill not only weeds and pests, but also native insects, and animals that eat those plants and insects.

**67. The main point made in the passage is that ----.**

- A) we damage land in various ways in our efforts to grow crops for food
- B) it is possible to grow plenty of food without using any fertilizers
- C) the pollution caused by herbicides and pesticides can easily be overcome
- D) aquatic plants and animals are the ones that suffer most from the use of chemicals
- E) ecosystems worldwide are being seriously threatened with extinction

**68. The author points out in the passage that the chemicals we use to grow food ----.**

- A) do not as a general rule pollute either the water or the air
- B) ultimately cause serious soil loss
- C) are the same type of chemicals as herbicides and pesticides
- D) also support the wildlife in the region
- E) are both beneficial and harmful

**69. It is pointed out in the passage that fertilizers are used ----.**

- A) only when the crops are overgrown by weeds
- B) since they help to restore ecosystems
- C) because they have almost no ill effect upon the environment
- D) to replace the nutrients that crops have taken out of the soil
- E) to protect crops from pests

**70.71.72. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The invention of the printing press during the Renaissance, together with improved methods of manufacturing paper, made possible the rapid spread of knowledge. In 1476, William Caxton set up England's first printing press at Westminster, a part of London. By 1640, that press and others had printed more than 26,000 different works and editions. With the printing press and the increased availability of books, literacy increased. It is estimated that by 1530 more than half the population of England was literate.

**70. We understand from the passage that paper production methods ----.**

- A) had, prior to the introduction of the printing press, been relatively poor
- B) had, for many years, been a serious concern for Caxton
- C) improved rapidly around the year 1640
- D) contributed to the reduction in the printing costs of books
- E) in Renaissance England were far ahead of those in other countries

**71. It is pointed out in the passage that, during the Renaissance, more and more people ----.**

- A) began to settle in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of Westminster
- B) were setting up printing presses
- C) began to collect the early editions of the books printed by Caxton
- D) realized the need to improve methods of paper production
- E) began to read and write as more books were printed and easy to obtain

**72. It is clear from the passage that from the time of Caxton to the mid-17th century ----.**

- A) there was no progress whatsoever in the techniques of printing
- B) most books were only popular for a few months
- C) a remarkable variety of books became available in England
- D) England's population nearly doubled
- E) the number of literate people remained the same



**73.74.75. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

I will never forget my first visit to Lascaux. It was a terribly hot July day in 1949, and I was 11 years old. My parents had decided to show me this prehistoric painted cave that had been discovered nine years earlier, and about which there was still so much talk. A newly built road led to the cave near Montignac in southwest France, and there we found a country fair atmosphere. There were buses, hundreds of visitors and people selling ice cream and postcards. There were long lines to buy tickets, long lines to enter the cave. I recall the smell of the pine trees and how many visitors suffered from the heat. After a long wait my parents and I passed through a monumental bronze door and into the semidarkness. We went down the stairs into the large chamber called the Hall of the Bulls, which was 17 meters long, 7 meters wide and 6 meters high. The guide's flashlight lit the walls. Suddenly all around was a great parade of animals: the big bulls, the black horses, and red and black deer.

**73. One point made by the narrator in this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) despite its fame the cave itself was rather disappointing
- B) he was wellinformed about the cave before he visited it
- C) the cave was in a remote part of France, and difficult to get to
- D) a lot of time passed before the narrator and his parents could get into the cave
- E) one could explore the cave easily on one's own

**74. The cave which the narrator describes in the passage \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) had not yet become a tourist attraction
- B) was largely visited by local people
- C) presents a vivid picture of what life was like in prehistoric times
- D) had been open to the public for several decades
- E) contained a great many wall paintings dating back to very ancient times

**75. It is understood from the passage that the visit to the cave \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) was originally the narrator's own idea
- B) was arranged for the narrator by his parents
- C) was not very enjoyable for the narrator as he felt frightened when he was in the cave
- D) turned out to be a great disappointment
- E) took place on a delightfully fresh warm summer's day

**76.77.78. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

At the doors of the City Library waited a dozen men and half as many women; the lucky ones, by squeezing very close, partly sheltered themselves from the cold rain; not a word of conversation passed among them, and time passed very slowly. Then the clock struck, and the doors opened. There was a great rush down the stairs to the newspaper room, and the first sight of this or that morning paper. All the women, but only a few of the men, were genuinely eager to search columns of advertisements, on the chance of finding employment; the rest came for horse-racing news, or a murder trial, or some such matter of popular interest. In a very short time each of the favourite journals had its little crowd, waiting with impatience behind the two or three persons who managed to read simultaneously. The only sound was that of rustling papers.

**76. This passage describes a scene at a public library early one morning, and ----.**

- A) argues for the need to open more public libraries
- B) stresses the problems of public libraries and how to overcome them
- C) is full of details about the people there
- D) could be part of a political speech on the lives of working people
- E) all the people described have the same interests

**77. We understand from the passage that the job advertisements in the newspapers ----.**

- A) interested the women far more than the men
- B) were the main attraction for men and women alike
- C) attracted fewer readers than did the horse-racing columns
- D) soon became the topic of friendly conversations among the readers
- E) invariably failed to meet the expectations of the readers

**78. It is clear from the passage that people came to the library early in the morning in order to ----.**

- A) read a newspaper before going to work
- B) find out primarily, about the horse-racing results
- C) get a warm place in which to shelter
- D) meet their friends and do a bit of reading
- E) get information about things that interested them

**79.80.81. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The tension between financial growth and social instability in 19th-century Victorian England influenced its literature. Prosperity brought a great number of new readers, with money to spend on books and periodicals. In this period, when few people went to the theatre or concerts, literature functioned as a primary source of entertainment. Writers had available an audience eager to read and willing to pay. In addition, writers were respected more than at any time in English literary history. The masses knew and loved the works of the most famous, while the wealthy sought their friendship. Major Victorian writers had the attention of political and social leaders, and when they spoke, they were listened to.

**79. It is pointed out in the passage that, in Victorian England, ----.**

- A) it was the masses, rather than the wealthy, who were hit hard by the economic decline
- B) theatres were popular places of entertainment and attracted large audiences
- C) politicians virtually ignored the opinions expressed by the writers of the period
- D) reading was a popular pastime for everyone
- E) there was a remarkable degree of social harmony between the classes

**80. It is clear from the passage that, in the Victorian age, leading writers \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) mainly concerned themselves with the problems of the masses
- B) were much respected by politicians and could influence them
- C) often made a career for themselves in politics as they grew older
- D) aimed to entertain rather than to instruct and guide
- E) were eager to make theatre-going more popular

**81. We understand from the passage that Victorian literature ----.**

- A) was affected by the economic and social issues of the age
- B) was primarily written about and for the wealthy
- C) deliberately avoided political and social issues
- D) is not generally regarded as a significant part of English literary history
- E) has never been of much interest to the masses

**82.83.84. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

When Toy Story I was released in 1995, it became an international sensation. It was the first feature film to be entirely constructed from computer animation and its considerable technical achievements were the result of four years of hard work by a large team of computer animators. The results have been greatly appreciated. The question now is: will Toy Story II continue to impress? Judging by the enthusiastic reception at a recent press screening from an audience made up largely of adults, the answer is a definite "yes". "The movies that I'm most affected by are the ones that make me laugh hysterically but also have an effect on my emotions", says the film's director John Lasseter. Toy Story II does just that.

**82. We learn from the passage that Toy Story I ----**

- A) was so amusing that many people wanted to see it again and again
- B) appealed more to adults than it did to children
- C) received poor reviews from the press when it was first screened for journalists
- D) has been surpassed by Toy Story II in every respect
- E) was greatly admired throughout the world when it first came out

**83. We understand from the passage that the kind of films that please John Lasseter most ---.**

- A) are the ones that are the result of the joint efforts of many people working under pressure
- B) are the ones with a large proportion of computer animation
- C) are the ones that are both extremely funny and also appeal to the feelings
- D) deal with sad events that leave people feeling upset
- E) are films about children and for children

**84. It is clear from the passage that the making of Toy Story I ----.**

- A) brought great fame to director John Lasseter, though he didn't actually deserve it
- B) involved a great many people and called for a lot of effort and collaboration
- C) was a costly production, and this upset the director
- D) included both computer animation and live acting
- E) was so tiring that Lasseter was reluctant to start work on Toy Story II

**85.86.87. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Edmund Hillary and the porter, Tenzing Norgay, got the glory for conquering Everest, but it was John Hunt who made their success possible. John Hunt was an excellent manager and paid great attention to detail. For instance, he specified that each box of rations contained 29 tins of sardines. His strategy, which was soon to become standard in mountaineering, called for an army of climbers, especially porters who would methodically move up the mountain, carrying supplies to ever higher camps. Hunt gave the human element systematic attention as well. Everest demands an "unusual degree of selflessness and patience", he later wrote. "Failure, whether moral or physical, by even one or two people would add immensely to its difficulties." The desire to reach the top, he added, "must be both individual and collective." That last point was important: the goal of this huge effort was to deliver just two climbers to the summit.

**85. It is clear from the passage that John Hunt ----.**

- A) regarded the conquest of Everest as a team success
- B) was a good mountaineer, but not a good organizer
- C) wanted to get to the top of Everest himself
- D) was involved in several disputes with various team members
- E) was largely concerned with the training of the porters

**86. As we understand from the passage, the success of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay ----.**

- A) aroused a great deal of envy among the other team members
- B) gave rise to a lot of talk about how selfish they both were and how undeserving of the fame they achieved
- C) added to the fame that Hunt already enjoyed
- D) depended, to a very large extent, on the preparations planned and carried out by John Hunt
- E) turned mountaineering into a fashionable sport worldwide

**87. As it is pointed out in the passage, in the opinion of John Hunt, ----.**

- A) the use of porters would contribute very little to the success of the expedition
- B) the food for the climbers was only of minor importance
- C) climbing Everest requires not only physical strength but also certain moral qualities
- D) Hillary and Tenzing did not deserve the fame they had
- E) in mountaineering, the height of a mountain is of little importance

**88.89.90. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Certain records have come to light recently, which suggest that it was the Chinese who discovered America. And they found it nearly three quarters of a century before Columbus did. It's a sad fact of life, and of our rather poor historical education, that Europeans tend to have a Eurocentric view of history. Unfortunately, it's not usually realized that China had an empire and a civilization that put medieval Europe to shame. Culturally, politically and even scientifically, China's home-grown experiments and experiences could not be matched for a long time. In the meantime, the Chinese were enthusiastic travellers and explorers. Indeed, Chinese navigators were also far more advanced than any in the West.

**88. It is clear from the passage that, in the Middle Ages, ----.**

- A) China was far ahead of Europe in several respects
- B) the European civilization was the best in the world
- C) the Chinese empire was rapidly getting smaller
- D) scientific experiments were banned in both Europe and China
- E) history was a major part of European education

**89. It is pointed out in the passage that medieval Chinese sailors ----.**

- A) came to America by mere chance
- B) knew much less than Columbus about other lands
- C) were only interested in trading activities
- D) greatly admired the European explorers including Columbus
- E) were far more experienced and skilful than the European ones

**90. We understand from the passage that the writer - ----.**

- A) seems fully convinced that America was first discovered by the Europeans
- B) criticizes the Europeans for their narrow understanding of history
- C) is not really interested in Chinese culture and achievements
- D) has no documentary evidence of any kind to support his ideas
- E) is very biased in favour of Europe

**91.92.93 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The primitive story-teller, free from all considerations of form, simply told a tale. "Once upon a time", he began, and proceeded to narrate the story to his listeners, describing the characters when necessary, telling what they thought and felt as well as what they did, and adding comments and ideas of his own. The modern fiction writer is artistically more selfconscious. He realizes that there are many ways of telling a story; he decides upon a method before he begins, and may even set up rules for himself. Instead of telling the story himself, he may let one of his characters tell it for him; he may tell it by means of letters or diaries; he may confine himself to recording the thoughts of just one of his characters.

**91. We understand from the passage that the modern fiction writer ----.**

- A) differs from the primitive storyteller because of his methods of narration
- B) admires the narrative techniques of primitive story-tellers
- C) uses even fewer narrative techniques than the primitive story-tellers did
- D) never makes use of either letters or diaries in his novels
- E) is often criticized for writing in a self-conscious manner

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

- A) knows a lot more about primitive story-telling than about modern fiction
- B) finds the primitive story-teller very uninteresting
- C) would very much like to be a novelist himself
- D) is interested in the various writing techniques of modern authors
- E) feels strongly that modern writers have suddenly become too interested in the techniques of writing

**93. One important point made in the passage is that a modern writer, before he starts to write, ----.**

- A) rarely thinks about the background of his story
- B) chooses the main characters for his story
- C) often decides exactly how he is going to tell his story
- D) must make himself familiar with the period he is writing about
- E) must decide which character can best tell the story

**94.95.96 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Do you enjoy reading newspaper articles on sporting events? Do you take pleasure in reviews of performances you have seen? Do you particularly like stories of the lives of real people, both from the past and the present? Many people do. Newspaper articles, reviews, autobiographies, biographies – all are types of nonfiction. Nonfiction deals with actual people, places, events and topics based on real life. Autobiographies and biographies deal with the lives of real people while essays provide a writer with room to express his or her thoughts and feelings on a particular subject. Nonfiction may inform, describe, persuade, or it may simply amuse.

**94. According to the passage, nonfiction ----.**

- A) has gained in popularity in recent times
- B) is not appreciated by a majority of people
- C) is only concerned with everyday events
- D) is the easiest form of writing
- E) covers quite a wide range of writing

**95. It is pointed out in the passage that the subject matter of any type of nonfiction ----.**

- A) is never imaginary
- B) is often unpleasant
- C) has very little variety
- D) is always emotional
- E) rarely has any wide appeal

**96. It is clear from the passage that one of the functions of nonfiction may be to ----.**

- A) encourage people to write their autobiographies
- B) promote sporting activities
- C) enable the reader to understand newspaper articles better
- D) make the reader change his/her mind about something
- E) contribute to the improvement of essay-writing

**97.98.99 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

A play is written to be performed. Therefore, when you read a play, you must try to imagine how it would appear and sound to an audience. By using your imagination, you can build a theatre in your mind. Because a play is written to be performed, it uses certain conventions you do not encounter in short stories. It contains stage directions that tell the actors how to speak and how to move upon the stage. Most of the story is presented through dialogue, the words the characters speak. In addition it is divided into short units of action called "scenes" and larger ones called "acts".

**97. In the passage it is suggested that, when we read a play, ----.**

- A) the division into acts can be ignored
- B) it is best to ignore the stage directions
- C) we should try to imagine it being performed
- D) we should try to focus on the story
- E) we need to know a lot about the conventions of play-writing

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**98. As we understand from the passage, a play ----**

- A) is most effective when the emphasis is on character
- B) differs very little from a short story
- C) needs to be seen on the stage before it can be enjoyed
- D) is very often spoilt by too many stage directions
- E) has certain features that are only found in plays

**99. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.**

- A) the elements that are to be found in a play
- B) how a play should be performed
- C) the relationship between the audience and the actors
- D) how a play should be constructed
- E) how a play should be staged



**100.101.102. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The wind that day was light and fresh and came from the west, and with it at noon a little boat came quickly, over the bright waves, into Sattins Harbour. While it was still quite a distance away, a sharp-eyed boy spotted it and, since he knew, just as every child on the island knew, every sail of the forty boats of the island fishing fleet, he ran down the street calling out, "A foreign boat, a foreign boat!" The lonely island was rarely visited by a foreign boat, so, by the time the boat had arrived half the village was there to greet it. Fishermen were following it homewards, and those who happened to be inland, were climbing up and down the rocky hills, and hurrying towards the harbour.

**102. It is clear from the passage that the arrival of the foreign boat ----.**

- A) upset the islanders as they didn't expect it so early
- B) caused a great deal of uneasiness, especially among the fishermen
- C) aroused a great deal of excitement among the islanders
- D) surprised people since these were dangerous waters for sailors
- E) aroused the curiosity of the children but was ignored by everyone else

**100. Clearly, the island described in the passage ----.**

- A) is extremely fertile and can support a large population
- B) is an isolated one, inhabited largely by fishermen and their families
- C) is frequently visited by foreign boats
- D) has a community that is hostile to foreigners
- E) is better suited to farming than to fishing

**101. As we understand from the passage, the boy ----.**

- A) was the only child on the island who could recognize every boat in the fishing fleet
- B) wanted to be the first to see the boat at close quarters
- C) was particularly interested in foreign boats
- D) knew that the boat that was coming in was foreign, because he didn't recognize the sail
- E) didn't see the foreign boat until after it had entered the harbour

**103.104.105 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

It was a hot afternoon, and the railway carriage was equally hot, and the next stop was at Templecombe, nearly an hour ahead. The occupants of the carriage were a small girl, and a smaller girl, and a small boy. The aunt who was with the children occupied one corner seat, and the further corner seat on the opposite side was occupied by a man who was a stranger to their party, but the small girls and the small boy were the ones who really occupied the compartment. The aunt and the children talked from time to time but in a very limited way. Most of the aunt's remarks seemed to begin with "Don't", and nearly all of the children's remarks began with "Why?" The man said nothing out loud, but probably wished he were somewhere else.

**103. We understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) the aunt and the children have constant disagreements
- B) the children seem to have known the man for a long time
- C) the children's good behaviour pleased the aunt
- D) the aunt is taking the children back to Templecombe
- E) the man was interested in the games the children were playing

**104. Much of the passage is devoted to ----.**

- A) a description of the two small girls
- B) the quarrel between the aunt and the children
- C) a description of the stranger's thoughts and feelings
- D) a detailed description of the carriage
- E) a description of the occupants of the railway carriage

**105. It is clear from the passage that the man ----.**

- A) felt sorry for the children, not the aunt
- B) did not, apparently, find this train journey enjoyable
- C) tried hard to make the children behave better
- D) answered a lot of the children's questions
- E) told the aunt to keep the children quiet

**106.107.108 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

When George Orwell was asked by a journalist about his career as a writer, he gave the following account of himself: "From a very early age, perhaps the age of five or six, I knew that when I grew up I should be a writer. Between the ages of about seventeen and twenty-four I tried to give up this idea, but I knew that sooner or later I should have to settle down and write books. I was the middle child of three, but there was a gap of five years on either side, and I barely saw my father before I was eight. For this and other reasons I was somewhat lonely, and I soon developed disagreeable habits which made me unpopular throughout my schooldays. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginary persons; ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of being isolated and undervalued."

**106. We learn from the passage, that during his years at school, George Orwell ----.**

- A) used to entertain the other pupils with his funny stories
- B) collected a lot of material to use in his writings
- C) was an extremely ambitious pupil and often got very high grades
- D) was disliked because his behaviour was rather odd
- E) was held in great respect on account of his literary talents

**107. According to the passage, although at one period in his life Orwell rejected the idea, ----.**

- A) he later decided to go in for journalism
- B) it was his father who encouraged him to be a writer
- C) he actually knew all along he would have to be a writer
- D) at a later period he devoted himself to the cause of lonely children at school
- E) at another period he tried to write plays

**108. In the passage, Orwell suggests that his habit of inventing stories and talking to imaginary characters, ----.**

- A) was essentially a result of his loneliness
- B) was a gift he had inherited from his father
- C) made him popular with his school friends
- D) was to continue all through his life
- E) had no bearing upon his career as a writer

**109.110.111 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Antarctese is the peculiar language used by the scientists and explorers of the Antarctic. Where did Antarctese come from? Words have drifted in from the languages of explorers of many nations. Old naval terms that have died out in the rest of the world have lived on in Antarctic bases. And, when it comes to language, Antarctica creates special needs. Where else do you need words for so many kinds of dreadful food, weather, snow or, for that matter, for penguins? All these influences have combined with words invented just for fun to create the unique vocabulary of Antarctese.

**109. It is clear from the passage that Antarctese ----**

- A) has a very limited vocabulary, largely of naval terms
- B) is the revival of an old language
- C) is an odd combination of words from various languages as well as words made up for fun
- D) will go out of use in the near future, due to the fact that so few people use it
- E) is rapidly gaining in popularity

**110. According to the passage, the language of Antarctica ----.**

- A) has developed to meet the needs of the scientists and explorers there
- B) is essentially made up of old naval expressions
- C) is used by scientists and explorers in many parts of the world
- D) is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the world
- E) is surprisingly rich and expressive

**111. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.**

- A) how old naval terms can still be used
- B) the life and the needs of the scientists and explorers in Antarctica
- C) the nature of Antarctese and why it came into being
- D) examples of the vocabulary used in Antarctese
- E) the impact of foreign languages on Antarctese

**112.113.114 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Explaining science seems to come naturally to Charlotte, who is a young BBC presenter. She is rapidly becoming quite a star because her passion for wildlife shows vividly on TV. And she's every bit as enthusiastic in person. I caught up with her in Bristol, where she works for the BBC's Wildlife Unit. She talked about her latest project over tea and biscuits, speaking softly when reflecting on her answers and at times appearing astonished at the animals' amazing behaviour which she confronted on her travels. She clearly enjoyed her latest project, Talking With Animals, which investigates the extremely different ways in which animals communicate with each other.

**112. It is clear from the passage that Charlotte, ----.**

- A) who is dedicated to her work, is extremely pleased with her new project
- B) whose work with the BBC has only just started, is anxious to please her viewers
- C) an established TV presenter, has only recently taken an interest in wildlife
- D) a newly-recruited BBC presenter, has been reluctant to accept wildlife programmes
- E) whose programmes have generally been a success, has nevertheless received some harsh criticism

**113. We understand from the passage that Charlotte's current project ----.**

- A) involved a great deal of travel in harsh environments
- B) has been turned down by the BBC
- C) is concerned with how animals manage to communicate with each other
- D) does not interest her as much as some of her earlier ones did
- E) concerns the variety of wildlife in the Bristol area

**114. According to the passage, Charlotte's rising fame as a TV presenter ----.**

- A) is not well-deserved though all of her projects have been very demanding
- B) has surprised everyone at the BBC
- C) is largely due to the success of her project, Talking With Animals
- D) has aroused considerable jealousy among her colleagues
- E) is due to her genuine love of wildlife as reflected through her programmes

**115.116.117. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Nonfiction, unlike fiction, is based on real people and real events and presents factual information. A writer of nonfiction often sets out with a certain purpose in mind and directs the writing to a certain intended audience. For example, the writer may set out to explain, to persuade, or to entertain. The writer may direct the essay towards people already familiar with the subject or people who have little or no knowledge of it. You will gain more from reading nonfiction if you examine the techniques the writer uses to accomplish the purpose, the support the writer uses to back up the main idea, and the way the writer arranges the supporting information.

**115. We understand from the passage that the writer of nonfiction ----.**

- A) faces a more difficult task than the writer of fiction
- B) likes to write for people with very little knowledge
- C) uses the same techniques regardless of the purpose of his writing
- D) very often writes for a specific kind of reader
- E) is less serious about his work than is the writer of fiction

**116. The point is made in the passage that, when reading nonfiction, it can be useful to ----.**

- A) familiarize oneself with the events that are under consideration
- B) find out first what sort of reader the writing was designed for
- C) decide in advance whether the writer aims to instruct or to entertain
- D) be well acquainted with the subject
- E) examine the methods the writer employs to accomplish his aim

**117. It is clear from the passage that, among writers of nonfiction, there is a great variety of aim ----.**

- A) but the aim has no bearing on the techniques employed
- B) one of which is the desire to please
- C) but the desire to persuade is always there
- D) since the people and events described are all imaginary
- E) but readers should completely disregard the aims

**118.119.120. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Britain emerged from her industrial revolution as the foremost industrial power in the world. Thanks to her coal mines, her steel industry and the vision and skill of her inventors, she developed the first and best machine industry in the world. Steel, the most essential raw material for all machine-engineering, was the very foundation of her industrial power and was recognized and regarded as such.

**118. It is clear from the passage that steel ----.**

- A) was rarely used in industry except in Britain
- B) had always been of secondary importance, compared with coal
- C) was the most vital material for Britain's industry
- D) was not valued, even in Britain, as an industrial material
- E) was just one of several raw materials to gain importance during the industrial revolution

**119. According to the passage, Britain's industrial revolution ----.**

- A) has never been regarded as in any way remarkable
- B) was a slow process in comparison with what happened elsewhere
- C) was absolutely confined to machine-engineering
- D) transformed her into the most powerful industrialized country
- E) was accompanied by a great deal of hardship

**120. We understand from the passage that Britain became the leader in machine-engineering ----.**

- A) in spite of stiff competition from other industrialized countries
- B) because of her natural resources and talented inventors
- C) simply because of her vast reserves of coal
- D) even though she did not have a well-established steel industry
- E) even though her natural resources were limited

**121.122.123. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The benefits of nuclear power are fairly clear. First, unlike wind and solar power, it does not depend on the weather. Second, since it produces a large amount of electricity in a short time, it can meet all the energy needs of cities and factories, for which wind and solar power may not be sufficient. In addition, nuclear reactors release no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and they can be built in inaccessible locations. Lastly, unlike the technology of hydrogen-powered fuel cells, the technology of nuclear power is already widely used.

**121. It can be understood from the passage that nuclear power ----.**

- A) can only be produced under good weather conditions
- B) has more disadvantages than advantages
- C) produces electricity very slowly
- D) has several obvious advantages
- E) produces gases harmful to the atmosphere

**122. The passage points out that one benefit of nuclear reactors is that they ----.**

- A) can produce more electricity than will ever be needed
- B) can be constructed in areas that are difficult to reach
- C) must be located in cities
- D) use new technology
- E) pose no danger to their immediate surroundings

**123. According to the passage, nuclear power is preferable to hydrogen power because ----.**

- A) nuclear power works well together with solar and wind power
- B) nuclear reactors are smaller than the plants which produce hydrogen
- C) hydrogen power cannot be used for powering cities
- D) it has already been tried and tested
- E) hydrogen power is much more dangerous than nuclear power



**124.125.126 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Scientists have discovered that sunspots, that is, explosions on the sun's surface, may cause certain species of whales to become trapped in the shallow waters of the North Sea. The radiation from sunspots may interfere with the Earth's magnetic field, which the whales might be using to help them find their way in the oceans. Scientists think that this interference may confuse the whales so that, during their yearly migration from the Azores, they mistakenly go into the North Sea instead of the deeper waters of the Norwegian Sea, their traditional territory.

**124. According to the passage, it is thought that, ---**

- A) for their journeys in the oceans, some whales may depend, for direction, on the Earth's magnetic field
- B) whenever solar explosions take place, there occur serious environmental problems on Earth
- C) despite the vastness of the oceans, whales may have developed a very strong sense of direction
- D) contrary to the common view, there can be no relationship whatsoever between sunspots and the Earth's magnetic field
- E) the North Sea provides better shelter and more food for all kinds of whales than the Norwegian Sea does

**125. One understands from the passage that scientists ----.**

- A) have carried out much research to understand the impact of solar explosions upon life on Earth
- B) have always wondered about the routes whales take in the oceans for their yearly migration
- C) finally seem to understand the reasons why some kinds of whales fail to get to the Norwegian Sea
- D) have overlooked the question of sunspots and their effects on the Earth's magnetic field
- E) now know for certain that the radiation from sunspots has an adverse effect on marine life in the oceans

**126. It is clear from the passage that, traditionally, ---**

- A) the shallow waters of the North Sea have been a deadly trap for whales
- B) whales have always migrated from the Azores not only to the Norwegian Sea but also to the North Sea
- C) scientists have been indifferent to solar explosions and their effects on the Earth's magnetic field
- D) the waters around the Azores have been the main feeding ground for all species of whales
- E) the Norwegian Sea has been the ultimate destination for whales during their annual migrations

**127.128.129 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Weather science is called meteorology. Historically, in the past, no such science existed. Besides, most people then felt that there was no need for it. They believed it had all been explained by Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher. For them, the teachings and writings of Aristotle had explained everything concerning the weather and there was no need for further explanation. However, some 100 years ago, people who wanted to learn more regarding the weather could not learn it in a university. But today, many people study the weather in universities throughout the world. The main laws have been established although there is still a lot we have to learn about meteorology.

**129. One understands from the passage that people's concern with meteorology ----.**

- A) was part of a research interest which was fast becoming popular throughout the world
- B) was so extensive that almost every university in the world attached great importance to its study
- C) relied solely on what the universities taught on the subject
- D) was mostly personal, not based on a scientific study in a university
- E) was related to the fact that so many of them were farmers

**127. According to the passage, meteorology ----.**

- A) has been fully developed as a science
- B) is a relatively recent science which needs to be further developed, although some progress has been made with regard to its essentials
- C) has been seriously studied in universities since Aristotle's time
- D) was of no interest to people before it began to be studied in universities
- E) took its main laws from Aristotle, whose understanding of the subject was largely theoretical

**128. It is pointed out in the passage that what Aristotle had said about the weather ----.**

- A) was fully studied in the universities in the past, and contributed enormously to the development of meteorology as a science
- B) obviously paved the way for the worldwide popularity of meteorology as a field of study
- C) was regarded by universities in the past as the basis of meteorology
- D) was ignored by a great majority of people in the past, who in fact relied on their own observations of the weather
- E) was considered to be sufficient and final by most people historically

**130.131.132 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

During the Ottoman period, a small but increasing number of European travellers began to explore and study the sites of ancient cities in Western Turkey. In this regard, the first systematic exploration was made in 1811 by Captain Beaufort of the British Royal Navy, who mapped the Mediterranean coast of Turkey and identified some of the ancient sites there. This was followed by a number of other archaeological expeditions, including Charles Fellows's explorations, from 1838 to 1844, of the southwestern part of the country, called "Lycia" in antiquity. But the most exciting find was Heinrich Schliemann's rediscovery of Troy in excavations that began in 1870. Since then, most of the ancient cities of Western Turkey have probably been unearthed and studied, at least to some extent. The more famous of them, such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias, are now the subjects of large-scale excavations and restorations that have recreated a fragmentary image of their former splendour.

**130. It is implied in the passage that the European explorations and studies of Western Turkey's ancient sites made prior to the early nineteenth century ----.**

- A) had not been carried out according to a plan
- B) provided archaeologists with a great deal of information indispensable for their excavations
- C) mainly focused on the historically most important ones such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias
- D) were in fact essentially concerned with the search for the actual site of Troy
- E) had a secret military purpose and, therefore, Lacked any historical interest

**131. One understands from the passage that, although many explorations of ancient ruins were made in Western Turkey in the nineteenth century, ----.**

- A) exploration and excavation there has not continued into the twentieth and twenty-first centuries
- B) Ephesus and Sardis, especially, have provided an extensive amount of data about life and society in antiquity
- C) it was Heinrich Schliemann's excavations of Troy that created the most interest
- D) Lycia, as a region, has always attracted a great deal of attention from many travellers and archaeologists
- E) only Pergamum and Aphrodisias give us a full picture of their magnificence in the past

**132. It is pointed out in the passage that, despite extensive excavations and restorations, ----.**

- A) an extensive number of the ancient sites, including Troy, in Western Turkey, have not yet been unearthed
- B) a very large part of Troy still needs to be further explored and unearthed
- C) many of Lycia's ancient cities are still buried under the ground and await digging out
- D) the ancient glory of such popularly known cities as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias has only been partially revealed
- E) the cities such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias are far from arousing a lasting interest in the public

**133.134.135 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Florence is a monument to the Renaissance, the artistic and cultural reawakening which took place in Europe during the fifteenth century. The buildings, designed by the period's great architect Brunelleschi, and the paintings and sculptures of artists such as Botticelli and Michelangelo have turned the city into one of the world's greatest artistic capitals. During the Renaissance, Florence was at the cultural and intellectual heart of Europe and enjoyed enormous artistic growth. The legacy of the Renaissance draws many visitors to the city today, and its numerous museums, galleries, churches, and monuments are among the major attractions. Florence's best sights are situated in such a small area that the city seems to reveal its treasures at every step.

**133. It is emphasized in the passage that Florence today ---- as it houses wonderful examples of Renaissance art and architecture.**

- A) enjoys much popularity throughout the world and is visited by a great number of people
- B) is so crowded by visitors from many parts of the world that it can hardly cope with them
- C) is considered to be one of the economic capitals of Europe
- D) attracts primarily those people who have a very strong intellectual interest in the works of Botticelli and Michelangelo
- E) is a small city that, for its economic well-being, depends on an ever-growing number of visitors

**134. It is pointed out in the passage that, at the time of the Renaissance, Florence ----.**

- A) constantly competed with other Italian cities to become the artistic capital of Europe
- B) became one of the most important cities in Europe both intellectually and culturally
- C) enjoyed a period of rapid economic growth
- D) had so many museums and monuments that it soon became a major tourist attraction of the period
- E) was especially famous for its magnificent churches and art galleries, mainly designed by Brunelleschi and other contemporary architects

**135. The writer states that the artistic and cultural wealth of Florence ----.**

- A) was derived only from Brunelleschi, Botticelli and Michelangelo
- B) consists only of museums, galleries and churches
- C) can be experienced today everywhere in the city
- D) has only recently been recognized by the world
- E) was suppressed by the Christian churches there during the Renaissance

**136.137.138. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Auguste Renoir, the great French painter of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, came from a poor family and was for the most part self-taught. He led a quiet and happy life. He was content with his garden and the company of his family. He was the most traditional of the great artists of his time, such as Cézanne, Gauguin, or Van Gogh. And yet, scarcely any of his contemporaries so faithfully reflects the life and spirit of the period. When one turns to the paintings of this period to learn something of the visual aspects of its life, one will find hardly anything of significance in the works of these other painters. It is only in Renoir that one can find the colour and the joy and the character of everyday life. In that sense Renoir is the most representative painter of his age.

**136. The writer maintains that Renoir's contemporaries ----.**

- A) did not regard him as an accomplished and creative painter
- B) lacked the courage and skill to rival him in a realistic depiction of their time
- C) did not favour any novelties and changes in the tradition of painting
- D) did not show any interest in the search for new forms of artistic expression
- E) did not represent the visual aspects of their time as truly as he did

**137. It is pointed out in the passage that Renoir ----.**

- A) received very little in the way of education
- B) often disagreed with his contemporaries on the social function of art
- C) was not as interested in everyday life as were Cézanne and other painters
- D) mostly depicted members of his family in his paintings
- E) suffered a great deal from loneliness and was very disillusioned with life

**138. According to the passage, it is from the works of Renoir rather than of his contemporaries that ---**

- A) the representation of everyday life has been excluded
- B) many great artists have taken their inspiration
- C) we can get an understanding of the period
- D) one gets a disturbing sense of poverty and loneliness
- E) one can learn about a faithful representation of nature

**139.140.141. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Great literature does not touch a reader only on one or two sides of his nature, but causes him to respond with his whole being. It has an effect on his senses, imagination, emotion, and intellect. It attempts not only to entertain the reader but to bring him fresh or renewed understanding of his own self as well as his experience of life and people. Thus, it gives him a broader and deeper understanding not only of himself but also of life and of his fellow men. The kind of perspective great literature gives cannot be summed up as a simple "lesson" or "moral". It is knowledge – knowledge of the complexities of human nature, and knowledge of the tragedies and sufferings, the excitements and joys, that characterize the human experience.

**139. According to the passage, the perspectives a reader gains from great literature ----.**

- A) are usually connected with the tragedies and sufferings of human life
- B) are normally related to his emotions rather than to his intellect
- C) only concern him and do not relate to the experiences of others
- D) can be described accurately
- E) cannot easily be defined as a simple lesson of right and wrong

**140. The writer suggests that, when a reader is exposed to great literature, ----.**

- A) he becomes more and more concerned with his own self
- B) his perception of the self and of others becomes much stronger and deeper
- C) his view of life and people undergoes a thorough change for the worse
- D) his experience of life and people is rarely broadened or deepened
- E) his interest in other people's lives begins to decline gradually

**141. As we understand from the passage, through great literature, a reader ----.**

- A) can only gain a partial and limited understanding of people
- B) will have difficulty in understanding new perspectives
- C) is made familiar with different aspects of life
- D) cannot gain fresh or renewed perspectives
- E) rarely focuses on the complexities of human nature

**142.143.144 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Mungo Park was one of the first British explorers in Africa. In 1799, he published an account of his journey in West Africa. He was not a professional writer, but a naval doctor of good education who had been to Edinburgh University. He wrote not for artistic effect, but to tell a plain story of his remarkable adventures. Indeed, he wrote frankly, but without exaggeration, of his own hardships and sufferings on the journey. Therefore, his style was direct and free from affectation and obscurity.

**142. According to the passage, in his writing, Mungo Park ----.**

- A) was always concerned with facts and gave importance to clarity
- B) was keenly interested in fantasies about the life and people in Africa
- C) presented a very complex and detailed account of what he had observed in Africa
- D) was extremely fond of using very complicated descriptions
- E) paid a great deal of attention to the use of unusual expressions and images

**143. It is clear from the passage that Mungo Park's journey in West Africa ----.**

- A) was undertaken in order to find out about the kinds of diseases common in the region
- B) was originally inspired by earlier British explorations of Africa
- C) must have lasted several decades before he published an account of it in 1799
- D) turned out to be a very enjoyable one, full of pleasant surprises
- E) was certainly not an easy one and involved many difficulties

**144. One understands from the passage that, professionally, Mungo Park ----.**

- A) was a respected writer in his time and mostly wrote books of adventure
- B) preferred writing to medicine and, therefore, carefully studied literary style
- C) devoted himself to the solution of health problems in various parts of Africa
- D) was a medical doctor who apparently worked for the British navy
- E) distinguished himself by his valuable studies of major African diseases

**145.146.147. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Modern İstanbul owes much of its spirit and beauty to the waters which bound and divide it. There is perhaps nowhere else in town where one can appreciate this more than from the Galata Bridge. Certainly there are other places in İstanbul with more panoramic views, but none where one can better sense the intimacy which this city has with the sea. It is here that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn meet, forming a site of great beauty, and together flow into the Sea of Marmara. Thus, the visitor to the city is advised to stroll to the Galata Bridge for his first view of the city.

**145. It is emphasized in the passage that the Galata Bridge ----.**

- A) is one of the places in İstanbul which visitors prefer to see in the first place
- B) is one of the places in İstanbul where a visitor can fully enjoy the overall beauty of the city
- C) offers the most panoramic view of İstanbul, unlike anywhere else in the city
- D) has always been a very popular meeting place for visitors to İstanbul
- E) presents to the visitor the most panoramic views of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn

**146. It is clear from the passage that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn ----.**

- A) contribute enormously to the attractiveness of İstanbul today
- B) are two waterways in İstanbul which are of vital importance
- C) have always been considered to have İstanbul's most panoramic views
- D) have never been so famous for their beauty as the Galata Bridge
- E) are the only two places in İstanbul which offer the most panoramic views

**147. In the passage, the writer draws attention to ---**

- A) various panoramic views of İstanbul, especially of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn
- B) the geographical features and importance of the Bosphorus
- C) the close relationship between the city and the sea in İstanbul
- D) the fact that the Galata Bridge arouses much interest in visitors to İstanbul
- E) the question of how the Sea of Marmara plays a part in the life of İstanbul



**148.149.150. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

As a branch of learning, prehistory deals with the earliest history of man and is therefore part of human history. However, it comes very close to the natural sciences and is indeed the bridge between geology and history. It is much concerned with periods of time, which are also the concern of the geologist and the natural historian. Moreover, it uses a great number of research techniques which essentially belong to the natural and physical sciences. Therefore, one may refer to it both as a science and as the earliest phase of historical study.

**150. As can be concluded from the passage, it is through prehistory that ----.**

- A) the historian, the geologist, and the natural historian have learned how to collaborate in research
- B) geologists have learned about periods of time
- C) most issues concerning human history have been settled
- D) some research techniques have been developed for the study of human history
- E) the first phase of man's history has been explored

**148. In the passage the writer tries to ----.**

- A) prove that, as a branch of learning, prehistory has developed out of the natural sciences
- B) explain the kind of techniques used for research in prehistory and various sciences
- C) show that, unless one has studied geology, prehistory by itself is of no use
- D) answer the question of how prehistory is to be defined as a field of study
- E) emphasize the fact that human history is an extremely vast and complicated subject

**149. One understands from the passage that there is ---**

- A) a great deal of common ground between prehistory and the natural sciences
- B) a great deal of controversy among prehistorians and geologists about periods of time
- C) no relationship whatsoever between the techniques used by the prehistorian and the natural historian
- D) a wide gap between natural and physical sciences as regards research techniques
- E) a great deal of disagreement about the uses of prehistory in understanding man

**151.152.153 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Every poem conveys an experience and attempts to arouse certain feelings in the reader. When we have read a poem and understood its general and detailed meaning, we should try to decide what feelings the poet is trying to arouse in us. A poem may affect different people in a great variety of ways, and it is often impossible to define a poet's "true" intentions. Our interpretation of a poet's aims is, therefore, largely a personal matter, but at the same time it should never be far-fetched.

**151. It is clearly emphasized in the passage that each reader of a poem ----.**

- A) must always relate his or her own experience to the poem by first defining the poet's "true" intentions
- B) should, in the first place, focus on the poet's "true" intentions and then try to understand the general meaning of the poem
- C) may come up with a different interpretation of what the poet may have aimed at in the poem
- D) must be prepared to be emotionally influenced by the poet, whose aims can then be understood most clearly
- E) must be concerned only with the detailed meaning of the poem rather than with what the poet may have intended

**152. There is a point made in the passage that, in interpreting the aims of a poet in a poem, we should ----.**

- A) first try to understand how the poem may have been written
- B) always avoid making unlikely comments
- C) never be guided by our feelings, and use different ways to understand the poem
- D) completely ignore both the poet's and our own experiences
- E) carefully study what special feelings the poet may have intended to avoid

**153. It is asserted in the passage that a poem ----.**

- A) is essentially the expression of an experience
- B) always deals with the poet's own feelings in different ways
- C) definitely gives rise to all kinds of feelings in the reader
- D) usually has a single meaning shared by every reader
- E) always has the same effect on all of its readers

**154.155.156. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

We all know that there are beautiful buildings and that some of them are true works of art. But there is scarcely any building in the world which was not built for a particular purpose. Those who use these buildings as places of worship or entertainment, or as dwellings, judge them first and foremost by standards of utility. But apart from this, they may like or dislike the design or proportion of the structure, and appreciate the efforts of the architect to make it not only practical but also beautiful.

**156. The writer implies in the passage that every beautiful building ----.**

- A) does not have a practical purpose to serve
- B) is not necessarily a "true" work of art
- C) has been designed either for worship or for entertainment
- D) need not have been designed by an architect
- E) is always appreciated seriously by its users

**154. The writer argues that practical usefulness ---**

- A) is the single most important feature for a building to become a true work of art
- B) is the only aim of every architect in designing a building
- C) should never be taken into consideration in the design of a building
- D) is what makes a building look beautiful and architecturally exceptional
- E) is the primary principle by which a building is evaluated by its users

**155. It is pointed out in the passage that not only utility but also beauty ----.**

- A) is scarcely taken into consideration by users of buildings
- B) has been ignored in the design of most buildings
- C) is of secondary importance for architects
- D) is a desirable quality of a building
- E) should not be an architectural concern

**157.158.159. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The word "Renaissance" means rebirth or revival, and the idea of such a rebirth began to gain ground in Italy from the fourteenth century onwards. When people of the period wanted to praise a poet or an artist, they said that his work was as good as that of the ancients. For instance, the early Renaissance painter Giotto was praised in this way as a master who had led to a true revival of painting; by this, people meant that his art was as good as that of the famous masters whose work they found praised in the classical Greek and Roman writers.

**157. According to the passage, the Renaissance ----.**

- A) had already started in Italy before Giotto became famous as a painter
- B) began as a complete imitation classical Greek and Roman authors
- C) was an artistic revival that came into being in Italy in the fourteenth century
- D) would not have begun if Giotto had not imitated the ancient masters of painting
- E) was originally inspired by ancient Greek and Roman writings

**158. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that, in appreciating a Renaissance form of art, ---**

- A) we ought to have read beforehand the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- B) one should always bear in mind Giotto's importance as an artist
- C) the people of Italy in the fourteenth century turned for comparison to Giotto's works
- D) the people of the time tended to compare it with its classical example
- E) one must be fully familiar with the art practised by the famous masters of the past

**159. We learn from the passage that Giotto ----.**

- A) relied a great deal on famous classical painters to develop his own art
- B) played a leading role in the revival of the art of painting in the Renaissance
- C) was greatly influenced by the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- D) was seriously worried about the development of painting during the Renaissance
- E) first studied the classical art of painting and then decided to become a painter

**160.161.162. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

One of the most familiar sights in İstanbul is perhaps the one least visited. This is the Maiden's Tower, which is called "Kız Kulesi" in Turkish. It stands on a little island of rock a few hundred metres off Üsküdar. Its Turkish name is derived from an ancient legend concerning a princess who was confined there by her father to protect her from a terrible prophecy; the prophecy was that she would die from the bite of a snake. However, despite every precaution taken for her safety, she was eventually bitten by a snake which had been smuggled out to the tower in a basket of grapes.

**160. It is clear from the passage that the story of the princess ----.**

- A) describes a real incident which took place in the past
- B) deals with a funny situation in which her father is involved
- C) shows how indifferent her father was about her safety
- D) is a sad one, which may arouse pity in the reader
- E) actually has nothing to do with the Maiden's Tower

**161. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) despite all the measures taken for the safety of the princess, the prophecy came true
- B) even though the princess did her best to avoid the prophecy, her father acted irresponsibly
- C) contrary to her father's strict orders, the princess allowed the basket of grapes into the tower
- D) however much he loved his daughter, the father was careless about the protection of the princess
- E) although the princess was inexperienced, nobody had warned her about the dangers of life

**162. It is pointed out in the passage that, although the Maiden's Tower is among the most famous landmarks of İstanbul, ----.**

- A) most people are just beginning to be interested in its history
- B) its location out in the sea is an obstacle for people who want to visit it
- C) the story of the princess confined there has long been forgotten
- D) the ancient legend about the princess has become popular only recently
- E) very few people seem to be interested in going out to see it

**163.164.165. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The Olympic Games were first held in Olympia in ancient Greece to honour the Greek god Zeus. These ancient Olympics began in the year 776 B.C. and continued until 392 A.D., that is, for more than 1,000 years. Only male athletes competed in these games. They competed in different sports activities, but there were competitions also in poetry, music and other arts. At the beginning and end of the Games, animals were killed and offered to Zeus. When people stopped believing in the Greek gods, the Olympic Games were cancelled. The Olympic Games were brought back in 1896, when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, the capital of Greece. Only nine countries with about 250 athletes participated in these first modern Games, and again all the athletes were male. Today, about 10,000 athletes from about 200 countries compete in the Olympic Games, and nearly half of them are women.

**163. According to the passage, the first Olympic Games ----.**

- A) were held 1,000 years ago
- B) continued for 392 years
- C) were for male and female athletes
- D) were held all across Greece
- E) were held for religious purposes

**164. The ancient Olympic Games were cancelled because ----.**

- A) animals were killed and offered to Zeus
- B) poetry, music, and other arts became more popular
- C) female athletes did not want to join the races
- D) Zeus and the other gods were no longer important in Greek society
- E) people did not enjoy the Games

**165. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) few female athletes took part in the first modern Olympics
- B) the original Olympics concentrated on sports only
- C) participation in the modern Olympics has grown considerably since they were brought back in 1896
- D) animals were killed and offered to Zeus in the first modern Olympics
- E) 250 athletes from each country take part in the modern Olympics

**166.167.168. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

New Yorkers are often regarded as being unkind. Actually, this is not a fair attitude. They are willing to help people who need help, but experience has taught them a lot of people don't want to be helped. Are New Yorkers less kind people – less caring on the inside – than city dwellers in other places? Not at all. When you talk to them about this, many give good reasons for their reluctance to help strangers. Most have been taught early on that reaching out to people you don't know can be dangerous. To survive in New York, they were taught that they should avoid even the potentially suspicious. Some also express concern that others might not want help, that the stranger, too, might be afraid of outside contact or might feel insulted. Many tell stories of being abused for trying to help. As one woman explains, she saw an elderly man with a walking stick who appeared unable to cross a busy street. When she gently offered to help, he replied angrily, "When I want help, I'll ask for it. Mind your own business." Over and over, New Yorkers say that they care deeply about the needs of strangers, but that the realities of city living prevent them from reaching out. People speak with nostalgia of the past, when they would pick up hitchhikers or arrange a meal for a hungry stranger.

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

- A) show that the people of New York are not basically unkind
- B) explain why people in New York are so kind
- C) to encourage people to be more helpful
- D) help us to understand why the old man in the story was so angry
- E) show that the old man was not angry but afraid

**167. In the story, a woman offers to help an old man in a kind and friendly way, ----.**

- A) but he decides not to cross the road
- B) and he accepts her help gratefully
- C) and this surprises him
- D) but he refuses her help in an unpleasant way
- E) and then they cross the road together

**168. We understand from the passage that people who seem to be in need of help ----.**

- A) are not always ready to receive help
- B) can easily look after themselves
- C) enjoy being helped by strangers
- D) are very uncommon in New York
- E) prefer to be helped by a woman than by a man

**169.170.171. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

When sunlight heats the earth, it also heats the atmosphere. As hot air rises, cooler and heavier air rushes in to fill its place, thus creating wind. For more than 2,000 years, people have captured this energy with windmills and used it to do useful things, such as grinding grain or pumping water. By the late 19th century, windmills were also being used to produce electricity, mostly in rural areas. Compared with traditional windmills, however, modern wind turbines are far more efficient.

**169. The major focus of the passage is on ----.**

- A) traditional windmills
- B) wind and wind energy
- C) modern wind turbines
- D) the connection between hot air and cool air
- E) the need for electricity in rural areas

**170. The passage informs us that ----.**

- A) grain grinding and water pumping are two of the functions of windmills
- B) sunlight heats the atmosphere, not the earth
- C) wind is created when cool air rises and hot air sinks
- D) windmills have always been more decorative than useful
- E) windmills have been used to produce electricity for thousands of years

**171. From this passage, we can see that ----.**

- A) there is almost no difference between windmills and wind turbines
- B) earlier people failed to capture the wind's energy
- C) in earlier times people needed electricity more in rural areas, not in urban areas
- D) wind turbines supply electric power more efficiently than do windmills
- E) it is difficult to make use of wind energy

**172.173.174. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Travelling east along the coast to Antalya, you may easily miss the great Lake of Köyceğiz lying behind the orange trees. Visitors at nearby Dalyan sail regularly back and forth between the famous small peninsula of sand where turtles build their nests and the ancient ruins of Caunus four miles away. They may even visit the mud baths at the tip of the lake. Yet they seldom try to swim in the lake itself, which is strangely hidden away from both the highway and the tourist crowd; this has helped the lake to evolve into a rare area of ecological importance.

**172. The passage is largely concerned with the ----**

- A) historical ruins around Köyceğiz
- B) great Lake of Köyceğiz
- C) sandy beaches around Köyceğiz
- D) turtles nesting in Dalyan
- E) tourist attractions on the way to Antalya

**173. From the passage, we understand that ----.**

- A) Köyceğiz, Dalyan and Caunus are close to one another
- B) visitors visit the lake more than other places in the area
- C) the turtles nest in the mud at the tip of the lake
- D) one has to travel to Antalya in order to see the Lake of Köyceğiz
- E) Caunus is a modern settlement

**174. The passage states that the main reason why the Lake of Köyceğiz has become an important ecological area is that ----.**

- A) it is surrounded by orange trees
- B) visitors prefer to see Dalyan and Caunus rather than the lake
- C) it is hidden away from the main road and the crowds of tourists
- D) visitors going to Antalya rarely stop there
- E) there are mud baths at either end



**175.176.177. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Various estimates suggest that by 2050 nearly one third of the world's energy needs could come from renewable sources such as solar power, wind power, geothermal power and hydrogen fuel cells. This leaves the other two thirds to come from conventional fossil fuels such as oil and gas. We have to find a balance between the need to protect people's way of life and the environment, and the need to provide them with affordable energy; and also between the cost of developing new technology to get the most from fossil fuels, and the cost of developing new power sources.

**175. This passage is largely about ----.**

- A) the necessity of balancing the use of fossil fuels and renewable energy sources
- B) the harmfulness of fossil fuels to people's way of life and the environment
- C) the advantages of using renewable energy sources such as wind power
- D) the usefulness of renewable energy sources to people's way of life and the environment
- E) new power sources which have to be developed to replace conventional fuels

**176. The passage suggests that ----.**

- A) traditional fuels are renewable, so we should go on using them
- B) after 2050 only one third of the world will use fossil fuels, and the remaining two thirds will use renewable energy
- C) by 2050 it could be possible for renewable energy sources to supply 33% of the world's power needs
- D) new power sources are to be developed at all costs
- E) one should protect the environment even if this causes fuel prices to rise

**177. The passage points out that ----.**

- A) no estimates have been made about the future use of energy sources
- B) developing new technology to obtain fossil fuels costs less than developing new power sources
- C) fossil fuels will exist as long as the world exists, but they are harmful
- D) the use of oil and gas helps us to protect the environment
- E) the type of energy needed and the cost of producing it are related problems

**178.179.180. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

In the years following the Chernobyl reactor disaster in 1986, nuclear power was seen as a dying industry. Public support had lessened because of safety fears, and many countries decided to put a halt to new reactor construction. But there has recently been a dramatic revival of interest in nuclear energy, thanks to the twin threats of climate change and energy insecurity. Nuclear reactors do not emit CO<sub>2</sub> when they generate electricity, so governments are increasingly seeing the construction of such reactors as a way to bring down carbon emissions and generate stable supplies of electricity.

**180. We learn from the passage that governments are now becoming ----.**

- A) less worried about climate change
- B) more aware of the dangers of nuclear power
- C) less interested in producing stable electricity supplies
- D) more supportive of nuclear energy
- E) less concerned about carbon emissions in their countries

**178. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ----.**

- A) stable supplies of electricity can be generated without the aid of nuclear reactors
- B) threats of climate change and energy insecurity have recently caused a lack of interest in clean energy
- C) as nuclear reactors emit CO<sub>2</sub> when they generate electricity, governments are considering bringing down their numbers
- D) people were worried about safety conditions after the Chernobyl disaster
- E) in reaction to the Chernobyl event, many countries decided to have new reactors constructed

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**179. The main subject emphasized in the passage is ----.**

- A) the public's fears about safety
- B) nuclear power as a dying industry
- C) the twin threats of climate change and energy insecurity
- D) the dangers of CO<sub>2</sub> created by nuclear reactors
- E) the renewed interest in nuclear reactors and the reasons for it

**181.182.183. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

A newspaper is a daily or weekly publication containing news and comments on the news. Newsheets appeared after the invention of printing and were introduced in 1609 in Germany and in 1616 in the Netherlands. In 1622, the first newspaper appeared in English. Improved printing and cheap paper and a growing reading population led to a growth in newspapers, but they were expensive. In the 20th century, production costs fell with the introduction of new technology.

**183. We understand from the passage that 20th century technology ----.**

- A) has led to a lack of interest in newspapers
- B) helped newspapers to collect news from distant places
- C) made it possible to print cheaper newspapers
- D) has made newspapers an essential part of everyday life
- E) has improved news reporting worldwide

**181. According to the passage, a newspaper not only gives news ----.**

- A) though this is its main function
- B) but also offers some discussion of the news
- C) as few people are really interested in the news
- D) but provides entertainment, too
- E) but also illustrates the news with photographs

**182. It is clear from the passage that newspapers - ---.**

- A) came into existence with the invention of printing
- B) were published in the Netherlands long before they were in Germany
- C) encouraged more and more people to learn to read
- D) are not as popular now as they were
- E) soon spread from Europe to the rest of the world

**184.185.186. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

After the release of his film Titanic in 1997, Director James Cameron announced that the next movie he would make would be Avatar. It took him years to produce the film as it had an astronomical budget that approached 400 million dollars. In the film, Jake and his team go to Pandora, a jungle-covered moon, searching for valuable minerals. Since humans are unable to breathe on Pandora, human avatars are created out of them. There, the Avatars meet the Na'vi, a humanoid race, with sparkling blue skin, and capabilities that are far greater than those of normal humans. A war breaks out between the Na'vi and the Avatars. Meanwhile, Jake falls in love with a Na'vi, and is forced to choose between the Avatars and his Na'vi love.

**184. It is clear from the passage that Director James Cameron ----.**

- A) had not made any important films before Avatar
- B) spent a long time and a lot of money to make Avatar
- C) played the role of Jake in his own film
- D) preferred his Titanic to his last film, Avatar
- E) plans to make another expensive film in the near future

**185. We understand from the passage that human avatars are created ----.**

- A) because the atmosphere of Pandora does not allow humans to live there
- B) to persuade the Na'vi to make peace
- C) to cooperate with the Na'vi both militarily and technically
- D) so that the film can have a romantic theme
- E) with the help of valuable minerals

**186. It is pointed out in the passage that the humanoid race, the Na'vi, ----.**

- A) are ultimately able to drive the Avatars out of Pandora
- B) have been living on Pandora as small communities
- C) have physical features not different from those of human beings
- D) are superior to human beings in many respects
- E) have received Jake and his team with utmost hospitality

**187.188.189 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The woman hesitated as she came into the restaurant that had not yet opened for the day. She was about fifty or maybe more, with long hair streaked in gray but with the remains of red in it, and it was tied back loosely with a coloured scarf. She wore a long brown skirt almost to her ankles and an old-fashioned jacket, like the people way back in the seventies. She was neither shabby nor smart; she was just totally different. She was about to approach Nell Dunne, already seated in her place at the cash desk, when the manageress Brenda realized who she was.

**187. The woman described in the passage ----.**

- A) is dressed in fashionable clothes
- B) is tall and well-dressed
- C) is no longer young and her hair is turning grey
- D) looks like most other women in their fifties
- E) sat down at a table in the restaurant

**188. According to the passage, when the woman walked into the restaurant, ----.**

- A) she was received warmly by the manageress
- B) there were only two people there: the manageress and the cashier
- C) Brenda was very pleased to see her back
- D) she knew exactly what was expected of her
- E) she was astonished to see that Nell Dunne was also there

**189. It is clear from the passage that the identity of the woman ----.**

- A) has been kept secret from Brenda
- B) is revealed to Nell Dunne later on
- C) was rather mysterious to Nell and Brenda
- D) was in fact known to the manageress
- E) aroused much suspicion in the people in the restaurant

**190.191.192. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

In the past, before technology was used to monitor the weather accurately, people looked at the skies, watched how animals and plants behaved, and relied on signs and superstitions to forecast the weather. Indeed, some people still believe that, when cows lie down or a cat sneezes, it is going to rain. Nowadays, scientists who study the weather, called meteorologists, use many different methods to make their forecasts. Satellites monitor our weather and send information to computers at special processing stations. On the ground, weather stations all over the world record wind speeds and directions, temperature, clouds and air pressure.

**192. According to the passage, it is now possible, with the aid of technology, to forecast the weather, but ----.**

- A) it is still a very complex process
- B) changing wind speeds can affect predictions
- C) more satellites are necessary before we can achieve accurate forecasting
- D) much relevant material is never processed
- E) long-term forecasts are still far from accurate

**190. It is clear from the passage that reasonably accurate weather forecasting ----.**

- A) is just one stage in an effort to control the climate
- B) does not require much technological assistance
- C) is of great importance to people engaged in agriculture
- D) is of little importance to most people in the world
- E) is now available worldwide

**191. As is pointed out in the passage, before the coming of technology, ----.**

- A) the only way to learn about the weather was through the behaviour of plants and animals
- B) people tried to forecast the weather, but they were always mistaken
- C) the methods used to forecast the weather are all now regarded as completely useless
- D) several methods were used in an effort to forecast the weather
- E) people weren't really interested in weather conditions

**193.194.195. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Crows are black birds, and they are very ugly. But they are also very clever. Or perhaps, since they have extremely long lives, they have time in which to collect a great deal of information. For instance, they have developed an excellent method of getting walnuts out of their shells. The first stage was to drop them from a height. If they fell on a soft surface they didn't break; if they fell on a hard surface like a road, they often did. If they didn't, however, passing cars would crush the walnuts. But one problem remained. It is difficult for a crow to eat crushed walnuts when a lot of cars are passing. In the end, this problem, too, was solved. They started to drop the walnuts just ahead of the traffic lights.

**195. The passage suggests that the long natural lifespan of the crow ----.**

- A) is the result of its healthy eating habits
- B) is necessary since so many are killed on the roads
- C) is important because it enables them to collect and test a lot of facts
- D) gives them an advantage over other birds
- E) has never been proved

**193. From the passage, we learn ----.**

- A) all about the life-style of the crow
- B) why the crow lives longer than most other birds
- C) how the crow manages to eat the soft, inside part of the walnut
- D) how the crow's habits are a threat to the driver
- E) why birds are often described as "brainless"

**194. According to the passage, crows ----.**

- A) have developed various ingenious ways to break walnuts
- B) are a major threat to safety on roads
- C) are mostly killed by passing cars while they are feeding
- D) avoid eating walnuts even though they are crushed by cars
- E) are generally attracted by the traffic lights because of their colours

**196.197.198. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

It's hard to find a native tree or plant in Fiji that's not used by native Fijians for its medicinal properties. Herbal medicine is not the alternative here, but the norm. Villagers possess an immense knowledge of the plants around them and their uses. These have been accumulated over thousands of years and passed from generation to generation. If you fall or suffer a bit of indigestion on a village tour, you'll soon be offered a remedy. It might not taste good but, chances are, it'll work. One of Fiji's most intriguing sources of herbal remedies is the noni tree. It is an evergreen and grows up to 7 metres tall; it produces a nasty smell and bitter tasting fruit. While decidedly disgusting to many of our senses, noni juice is gaining growing approval from consumers around the world for its ability to help, among many other things, relieve arthritis, rheumatism, digestive disorders, and even the effects of ageing.

**196. The passage is largely about ----.**

- A) the medicinal properties of trees and plants in b Fiji
- B) the way of life of the people of Fiji
- C) why the medicinal properties of the trees and plants of Fiji are distrusted by most of the world
- D) the increase in interest in the properties of the noni tree outside of Fiji
- E) plans to grow the noni tree elsewhere in the world

**197. The writer of the passage ----.**

- A) doesn't believe that the remedies the Fijians offer can bring any relief
- B) has a positive attitude towards the local remedies of the Fijians
- C) admires the Fijians for collecting so much knowledge about trees and plants, but thinks it is all useless
- D) thinks that some of the remedies proposed may be dangerous
- E) notes that the Fijians only use a very few of their trees and plants in their remedies

**198. From the passage we learn that the noni tree ----.**

- A) has traditionally been avoided by Fijians on account of its bad smell
- B) doesn't grow very tall but produces large quantities of delicious fruit
- C) has powerful medicinal properties, but they are limited to the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism
- D) is afforded less value in Fiji than in any other country
- E) has aroused considerable interest around the world because of its medicinal properties



**199.200.201. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Space camps are a response to the rapidly expanding discovery of space and to the fascination with the unknown which is such a deeply ingrained aspect of human nature. The birth of the space camp project, designed to educate young people about space, goes back to the year 1982. With the support of NASA, the camps aim to teach young people about the latest space technology and sciences in an entertaining atmosphere. They are America's most popular educational centres. Dr Werner von Braun, the scientist celebrated as the father of the Saturn V rocket, which carried the first manned flight to the moon, was the first person to put forward the idea of space camps.

**199. In the passage, books ----.**

- A) that deal with imaginary situations are considered to be a waste of time
- B) that give us information are regarded as the best kind
- C) are divided into two main kinds: fictional and non-fictional
- D) that deal with human experiences are classed as books of instruction
- E) are regarded merely as a means to make time pass enjoyably

**200. We understand from the passage that the main reason why space camps are set up is to ----.**

- A) help improve NASA's injured public image
- B) promote the scientific activities undertaken by NASA
- C) encourage young people to consider making a career for themselves in space sciences
- D) spread among young people Dr Werner von Braun's theories concerning space
- E) give youngsters an opportunity to enjoy learning about space and related scientific activities

**201. As it is pointed out in the passage ----.**

- A) man's knowledge of space grew immensely with the landing on the moon
- B) space camps were set up as soon as space exploration began
- C) the exploration of space has revealed nearly all the secrets of the universe
- D) man has always felt attracted to the unfamiliar and the unexplored, such as space
- E) the Saturn V rocket has been used for various purposes in the exploration of space

**202.203.204. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Roses are the oldest source of perfume. Ancient documents mention rose oil, which is the strongest form of this scent, and in The Iliad Homer relates how Aphrodite rubbed Hector's dead body with rose oil. What was meant by rose oil in these texts was not what we mean by this term today, since we learn from Hippocrates that it was obtained by stirring rose petals into hot olive oil. The method of extracting essential oil of roses was not discovered until much later. The most delightful story told of the discovery of the essential oil relates to the Emperor Jihangir (1569-1627) who is said to have had distilled rose water poured into channels in the extensive garden of his palace so that the air was filled with this beautiful scent.

**204. It is clear from the passage that the use of rose oil ----.**

- A) began with the Emperor Jihangir
- B) was first introduced by Aphrodite
- C) was originally reserved for the dead
- D) goes back to mythological times and stories of gods and goddesses
- E) was restricted to the wealthy and the powerful

**202. We learn from the passage that rose oil ----.**

- A) as we know it today is the same as that mentioned in early texts
- B) was, according to Hippocrates, made by mixing rose petals into hot olive oil
- C) cannot be extracted with the use of olive oil
- D) is now unimportant in the perfume industry
- E) only became popular in the time of the Emperor Jihangir

**203. It's clear from the passage that the Emperor Jihangir ----.**

- A) followed the method of Hippocrates in the making of rose oil
- B) helped to develop the process of distilling rose water
- C) extended his garden so that more roses could be grown
- D) learned about rose oil from his readings of Homer
- E) liked the luxury of filling his garden with rose scent

**205.206.207. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**205. 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

**206. 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

**207. 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

**208.209.210. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

On the third day of the new year newspapers began to report that strange things were starting to happen in the heavens, and everyone grew excited. "A Planetary Collision", one London paper headed the news, and proclaimed that a strange new planet would probably collide with Neptune. The leader writers of various other newspapers enlarged upon the topic. As a result, in most of the capitals of the world, on January 3rd, there was an expectation, however vague, of some approaching phenomenon in the sky; and as the night followed the sunset round the globe, thousands of people turned their eyes skyward to see, contrary to what they had expected, nothing more exciting than the old familiar stars just as they had always been.

**208. As it is clear from the passage, all that anyone saw on the night of January 3rd was ----.**

- A) the familiar stars shining with extraordinary brightness
- B) the collision of Neptune with a new planet
- C) the usual night sky
- D) an unknown planet passing close to Neptune
- E) what they interpreted as the birth of a new planet

**209. We understand from the passage that there was a great deal of excitement everywhere ----.**

- A) because an unknown planet had been detected from various parts of the world
- B) as soon as the new planet approached Neptune
- C) even before the planetary collision took place
- D) when newspapers announced that a collision of two planets was to be expected
- E) as many phenomena had been observed in the skies on January 3rd

**210. One can conclude from the passage that the whole affair of planets colliding ----.**

- A) aroused little interest among the people in the world
- B) was based on scientific facts and observations
- C) was all imaginary, and made up by the newspapers
- D) was apparently only of interest to the newspapers
- E) was the reason why so many people panicked

**211.212.213. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

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.

**211. 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

**212. It is pointed out in the passage that Munro ----.**

- A) commanded a unit of troops in World War
- 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

**213. 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

**214.215.216. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Eveline sat at the window watching the evening invade the avenue. Her head was leaned against the window curtains. She was tired. She had consented to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to weigh each side of the question. In her home anyway she had shelter and food; she had those whom she had known all her life about her. Of course she had to work hard, both in the house and at business. What would they say of her in the shop when they found out that she had run away with a man? They would say she was a fool, perhaps; and her place would be filled up by an advertisement.

**216. One thing that Eveline was concerned about if she went away was ----.**

- A) whether or not her boyfriend would be good to her
- B) whether her place in the shop would be taken
- C) what the gossip about her would be
- D) where she would be able to find a job
- E) how hard she would have to work to make a Living

**214. We understand from the passage that Eveline ----.**

- A) was wondering whether she had made the right decision in deciding to run away with her boyfriend
- B) was waiting excitedly by the window for her boyfriend
- C) had already given up her job at the shop
- D) was looking forward to making a complete break with her past even though she had had a very happy childhood
- E) had known her boyfriend all her life

**215. It is clear from the passage that for Eveline, staying at home ----.**

- A) was now quite out of the question
- B) would be a nightmare
- C) would give her neither security nor love
- D) had absolutely no attractions at all
- E) had certain advantages and certain disadvantages

**217.218.219. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

One surprising truth about hypocrisy is its relevance, contrary to widespread belief. The fact that someone is a hypocrite does not necessarily mean that his or her position on an issue is false. Environmentalists who throw rubbish and litter do not disprove the claims of environmentalism. Politicians who publicly oppose illegal immigration but privately employ illegal immigrants in their companies do not thereby prove that contesting illegal immigration is wrong. Even if every animal-rights activist is exposed as a secret meat eater, it still might be wrong to eat meat. More generally, just because a person does not have the strength to live up to his or her own standards does not mean that such standards are not praiseworthy and worth trying to meet. It therefore seems that charges of hypocrisy have nothing to do with the issues themselves.

**217. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ----.**

- A) hypocrisy is something every individual may have to face in his or her life
- B) doing exactly what one says deserves a word of praise from everyone
- C) doing the opposite of what one claims should not discredit an idea
- D) charges of hypocrisy should not be levelled at people who are hypocrites
- E) one's position on an issue is determined by what he or she actually does

**218. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) a littering environmentalist can be excused for his weakness
- B) littering environmentalists damage the cause of environmentalism
- C) employing illegal immigrants by politicians is completely wrong
- D) it is completely unacceptable for an animal-rights activist to eat meat
- E) the wish to live up to one's own standards is itself praiseworthy

**219. As can be inferred from the passage, when someone's words and actions do not match, we ----.**

- A) had better check the validity of the idea
- B) should reject the idea altogether
- C) ought to use the idea for the good of the public
- D) have to think twice before we listen to them
- E) can still try to see the good in his words

**220.221.222. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Fertility rates in the West had been falling for more than a century, and so following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was "the baby boom". Since then, scientists have been arguing about the causes. The best-known explanation comes from economist Richard A. Easterlin of the University of Southern California. He argues that the baby boom resulted from the unprecedented mix of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration since the mid-1920s, and a relatively small group of new job seekers because of low fertility in the late 1920s and 1930s. This combination created unusually good job prospects for young people after World War II, and so feeling more prosperous than their parents, they married earlier and had more children.

**220. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) population growth in the past enabled the present economic growth
- B) scientists have suggested various ways to stop "the baby boom"
- C) high fertility rates in the West were the cause of World War II
- D) it is not always easy to explain population growth as there are various factors to consider
- E) fertility rates tend to increase after great disasters such as wars

**221. As it is stated in the passage, "the baby boom"---**

- A) resulted from a mixture of developments that happened during the war
- B) occurred just before World War II broke out
- C) had a negative effect on the prosperity of people
- D) could be explained by the number of people of marrying age
- E) was the result of unusually good job prospects

**222. The reason why young people married early and had more children is that they ----.**

- A) felt much better off economically than their parents
- B) learnt many people died unnecessarily in World War II
- C) saw that there were very few people looking for jobs
- D) thought their children would find well-paid jobs
- E) wanted to contribute to the welfare of the world by having more children



**223.224.225. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Mountains have always evoked awe and inspired artists and adventurers throughout human existence. More recent research has led to important new insights into how mountains, the most magnificent of the Earth's formations, came to be the way they are. Mountains are created and shaped, it now appears, not only by the movements of the vast tectonic plates that make up the Earth's exterior but also by factors such as climate and erosion. In particular, the interactions between tectonic, climatic and erosional processes exert strong control over the shape and maximum height of the mountains as well as the amount of time necessary to build – or destroy – a mountain range. Paradoxically, the shaping of mountains seems to depend as much on the destructive forces of erosion as on the constructive power of tectonics.

**223. As it is stated in the passage, recent research has - ---.**

- A) created more questions about the way mountains were formed
- B) shown why mountains look so magnificent on the face of the Earth
- C) enabled us to have better ideas about how mountains are shaped
- D) demonstrated that tectonic plates move usually in one direction
- E) confirmed what we already knew about mountain formations

**224. The movements of tectonic plates, the climate and erosion are factors ----.**

- A) responsible for all the interactions that occur on the Earth's exterior
- B) that are effective in the shaping and creation of mountains
- C) that help mountains reach great heights
- D) that collectively form the interior of the Earth
- E) in creating the most magnificent views on the Earth

**225. We can understand from the passage that the destructive forces of erosion and the constructive power of tectonics ----.**

- A) are paradoxical powers that destroy mountains
- B) can create mountain ranges with different climates
- C) both play an equal role in the formation of mountains
- D) take an equal amount of time to build a mountain
- E) are not sufficient to build mountain ranges

**226.227.228. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Essentially, memory is the process of learning information, storing it, and then having the ability to recall it when needed – whether to solve problems, tell stories, or save yourself on the witness stand. Learning begins with those power connections in your brain: neurons firing messages to one another. Your ability to process information is determined by the junctions between those neurons, called “synapses”. The ability of brain cells to speak to one another is strengthened or weakened as you use them. Essentially, the more you use those synapses, the stronger they get and the more rapidly they increase. That’s why you may have strong neural pathways for your family history or weak ones for 1980s music trivia. That also gives you a little insight into how you remember things. If something is exciting to you, then you learn it faster – and train those synapses to make stronger connections.

**226. According to the passage, memory is used to ----.**

- A) receive, retain and remember information
- B) learn how to save yourself on the witness stand
- C) find out whether problems can be solved or not
- D) tell stories in order to make others laugh
- E) provide someone with the ability to memorize

**227. The term “synapses” refers to ----.**

- A) the process of being able to speak to one another
- B) the messages sent from one part of the body to another
- C) the ability of the brain to heal itself
- D) processes that take place outside the brain
- E) the connections between message-firing neurons

**228. We can learn from the passage that ----.**

- A) the ability of brain cells to send messages to one another hardly ever changes
- B) the more you use synapses, the weaker they become
- C) you tend to remember your family history as equally as things you find uninteresting
- D) there is a correlation between the frequency of using junctions and recalling information
- E) the ability to process information is determined by the physical size of the brain

**229.230.231. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Many bilingual individuals say they feel like a different person depending on which language they are speaking. A new study lends credibility to their claims. Nairan Ramirez at the University of Texas charted the personality traits of 225 Spanish/English bilinguals in both the US and Mexico as they responded to questions presented in each language. She found three significant differences: when using English, the bilinguals were extroverted, agreeable and more conscientious than when using Spanish. Bilingual individuals can assume different roles depending on environmental cues. To show that changes in personality can be triggered by something as subtle as language suggests that personality is more flexible than is widely expected. The results are significant in that they document the contextual nature of personality. Given the increasing number of bilingual people, it is important to develop a better understanding of bilingual minds.

**229. According to the study, an individual's personality ----.**

- A) is influenced by how well they can speak their native language
- B) can be understood by asking what language they speak
- C) tends to be unchanging if they live in the US
- D) tells a lot about his/her aptitude to learn a language
- E) can show variations within the context of the language they use

**230. As it is stated in the passage, bilingual individuals ----.**

- A) had more personality problems compared to non-bilinguals
- B) felt inferior when using one language rather than the other
- C) were more extroverted and agreeable when using English, suggesting a flexibility in personality
- D) felt no different when using one language or the other
- E) didn't change their personalities based on feedback from the environment

**231. According to the passage, researcher Nairan Ramirez wanted to find out ----.**

- A) whether it is true or not that bilinguals are like a different person depending on which language they speak
- B) whether or not many bilingual individuals were right when they said living in Mexico changed their personality
- C) whether 225 Spanish/English bilinguals could respond to questions both in Spanish and English or not
- D) if the three significant differences she found could be seen in similar studies using Spanish/English bilinguals
- E) whether the bilinguals studying at the University of Texas could be differentiated based on their personality traits

**232.233.234 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

To see the big obstacle facing renewable energy, look at Denmark. It has some of the world's largest wind farms. Yet because consumer demand for electricity is often lowest when the winds blow hardest, Denmark sometimes has to sell its extra electricity to neighbouring countries at low prices – only to buy energy back when demand rises, at much higher prices. Companies in Texas face a similar mismatch between supply and demand; they sometimes have to pay customers to take energy from their windmills and solar farms. In theory, the wind and sun could supply the US with all the electricity it requires. In practice, however, both sources are too unreliable to supply more than 20% of a region's total energy capacity. Beyond that point, balancing supply and demand becomes too very difficult. What is needed are cheaper and more efficient ways of keeping power in reserve so that it can be accessed when the winds are not blowing and the sun is not shining.

**232. According to the passage, Denmark ----.**

- A) sells all of the energy it produces to other countries for profit
- B) buys cheap energy from neighbouring countries
- C) has been experiencing the drawbacks of using wind farms for energy
- D) pays a lot of money for electricity it does not use
- E) wants to reduce the demand for electricity when the winds are blowing hard

**233. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Problems Involved in the Use of Renewable Energy
- B) Comparisons of the Use of Wind Power in the US and Denmark
- C) The Inevitable High Cost of Producing Electricity
- D) The Imbalance between Solar and Wind Power
- E) Why Renewable Energy Is the Best Solution

**234. It can be inferred from the passage that what power companies need to do is to ----.**

- A) control climate variables such as the wind for cheaper energy
- B) generate more power from traditional power sources using new technology
- C) explore realistic alternatives to windmills and solar farms
- D) find better ways to store power in order to make it available when needed
- E) help their customers generate usable power in their own homes

**235.236.237 SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The early morning streets of Sultanahmet seemed perfect for the task I had set for myself, which was to travel alone and collect the sights and the sounds of Istanbul in my notebooks. The first mistake on any journey, of course, is to make plans. I strolled a few hundred metres up to the Blue Mosque. Everything in Sultanahmet – which is to say almost all the obvious attractions of Istanbul – is within a short walk, and you can't miss the Blue Mosque. Its great dome sits at the highest point of Sultanahmet. Istanbul was built on seven hills, and each hilltop has been given over to a mosque. A big tour bus moved slowly along the street, pulling up outside a hotel near the mosque. The hotel was painted blue and benefits from the name of the Blue Mosque. Ironically, the mosque itself isn't blue, at least not on the outside. It gets its name from the blue Iznik tiles which cover the interior of its dome. A group of old Australians got out of the bus. I smiled at them, happy not to be part of the regular tourist crowd and kept on walking.

**235. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) it is not easy to locate the Blue Mosque unless you know the city well
- B) tourists prefer visiting the Blue Mosque in the early morning
- C) the author's notebooks are full of his observations about the city
- D) careful planning can make a vacation more satisfying
- E) nearly all of the tourist sites in Sultanahmet are located close to each other

**236. We can infer from the passage that the author -- --.**

- A) enjoys travelling as part of a large group
- B) finds the establishment of Sultanahmet region strange
- C) was having a pleasant time exploring Sultanahmet
- D) has negative feelings towards historical sites in Turkey
- E) believes Sultanahmet is symbolic of other historical places

**237. It is understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the hotel's name comes from its location near the Blue Mosque
- B) tour companies often force their customers to stay in the same hotel
- C) the name of the Blue Mosque is representative of its outward appearance
- D) most tourists visiting Sultanahmet come from Australia
- E) Iznik tiles can frequently be found in most Turkish mosques

**238.239.240. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

When the first cars hit British roads in the late 19th century, they had an unusual safety feature. Every "horseless carriage" was guided by a man walking in front waving a red flag to warn other road users of the vehicle's approach. These early precautions, known as the "red flag laws", seem laughable now. However, future generations may look at current safety measures in much the same way. In the US state of Nevada, the government has begun to draft a set of regulations that will allow self-driving vehicles on its roads. These cars will have technological advantages such as cameras that determine exactly where other cars are and how fast they are moving. Promoters of the self-driving cars believe they will save time and fuel, and reduce traffic jams. If these cars become a reality, there may be a dramatic decrease in human drivers on the roads.

People who still want the pleasure of driving themselves will someday have to warn other road users that they are engaging in such a dangerous activity. People then might consider reintroducing the red flags.

**238. The author of the passage thinks that ----.**

- A) precautions taken by the British were not as effective as those of the Nevada government
- B) many cars will not be driven by humans when unmanned cars come into existence
- C) road users rely heavily on self-driving cars due to their technological advantages
- D) current technology is insufficient to meet safety needs on today's roads
- E) regulations in Nevada might be a successful example for other governments which want to approve self-driving cars

**239. It can be understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) the designs of self-driving cars will be more attractive than current ones
- B) we need to build special roads for self-driving cars
- C) promoters of the self-driving cars believe these cars will have several benefits
- D) the technical features of self-driving cars will make them expensive at first
- E) no one will want to drive themselves anymore

**240. It is inferred in the passage that ----.**

- A) a red flag was generally used to signal the approach of a pedestrian
- B) cars were often used to carry equipment when they were first introduced to British roads in the 19th century
- C) the Nevada government was inspired by the "red flag laws" while drafting regulations for self-driving cars
- D) British people did not obey the "red flag laws" since they considered them ridiculous
- E) driving a car yourself may be considered dangerous in the future

**241.242.243. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Folk dance is a term referring to any kind of dance which has been developed within a traditional community, rather than being created by a choreographer or teacher. Steps and patterns are passed on from one generation to another, gradually undergoing a process of change. Many folk dances have their origins in ritual and express the character of the community who dance them. The term was coined in the 18th century to distinguish "peasant" dance forms from those of the upper classes, but the distinction itself dates back to the 15th century when ballroom dances first began to emerge as separate forms. With urbanization and demographic change, many original forms of folk dance have been lost, even though many Western countries, during the 20th century, attempted to rediscover and preserve them, often through specialist groups of folk dancers.

**241. According to the passage, folk dance ----.**

- A) is the creation of modern choreographers
- B) originated in traditional communities
- C) remained the same since it was created
- D) has repetitive steps and patterns
- E) depends on geographical conditions

**242. As the passage states, folk dance ----.**

- A) was recognized as a distinct form as early as the 15th century
- B) represented a need to express certain religious beliefs
- C) shaped the development of existing dance forms
- D) emerged in the 18th century after ballroom dancing was introduced
- E) influenced the dances performed by the upper classes

**243. It is understood from the passage that ----.**

- A) urbanization has helped to develop a new style of folk dances
- B) new forms of folk dances were discovered in the 20th century
- C) Western countries have made little effort to preserve folk dances
- D) folk dances have always been performed by specialist groups
- E) a number of folk dances have been lost due to urbanization

**244.245.246. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

China's economy is so huge that it is easy to forget the country's property market is still in its adolescence. Two decades ago, most city-dwellers had to live in basic, old accommodation, provided by their state-owned employer. Since then, house building has developed greatly as has the notion of home ownership. However, the market has been experiencing sudden changes and prices are falling in many cities. This is having an impact on local governments which carry out four-fifths of the country's spending but only receive half of the taxes in income. To help make up the difference, they rely on buying land from farmers and selling it to property developers. But as developers struggle, land sales are decreasing and local governments are receiving less money. In other countries, local governments raise money by taxing homes, but in China, this is a sensitive subject. People feel that they already pay too much to a state that provides too little.

**244. As clearly stated in the passage, until recently, the majority of city-dwellers in China ----.**

- A) lived in simple houses that they built themselves
- B) were afraid to buy their own homes in the city
- C) left home to work for the state when they were adolescents
- D) required permission from the state if they wanted to build a house
- E) were provided housing by the government

**245. According to the passage, one of the challenges for local governments is that they are ----.**

- A) responsible for the stability of the market
- B) expected to provide cheaper housing for city-dwellers
- C) receiving little money from local farmers
- D) experiencing problems related to income and spending
- E) dealing with half of the country's public Spending

**246. According to the passage, it would be difficult to introduce a property tax in China because people feel that ----.**

- A) imposing income taxes would be more effective
- B) there are not enough houses to tax
- C) the government does not do enough for them
- D) only the very rich would benefit from such a tax
- E) it would make it more difficult for people to buy a house



**247.248.249. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

The son of a gifted musician, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's first musical experiences were hearing his very talented sister, Nannerl, at her lessons. His own gifts soon surpassed hers, and proud of their accomplishments, their father gave up his career to promote their talents before the astounded royalty of Europe. Despite extensive tours, Mozart composed and studied continually, but by 1772, no longer an excellent child, he had to settle for the realities of the royal residence in Salzburg, where his social status was somewhere between the servants and the cooks. Never satisfied with the royal family and convinced of his own musical superiority, Mozart attempted to obtain a respected position in the government. However, failing to do so, he was left to become his own employer. Arriving in Vienna in 1781, he married Constanze Weber and started to give concerts, publish music and receive commissions, particularly for operas. Over the next ten years, he wrote over 200 works and strengthened his reputation, but had to give piano lessons and borrow money to maintain the lifestyle he desired.

**247. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) Mozart was the first person in his family to become involved in music
- B) Mozart's father was not so pleased with his son's interest in music
- C) it had become an honour for Mozart to work for the royal family
- D) Mozart was first exposed to music when his sister was being taught
- E) Mozart's sister encouraged her brother to devote his life to music

**248. It is pointed out in the passage that Mozart ----.**

- A) failed to convince the royal family in Salzburg about his musical superiority
- B) spent his whole life in Vienna with his wife
- C) mainly aimed at giving concerts to earn his life
- D) focused his career on composing for the royal family
- E) tried unsuccessfully to occupy an important state position

**249. One can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) Mozart was ambitious as well as adventurous in his career
- B) the royal family appreciated Mozart's genius for music and rewarded him
- C) Mozart's father and sister continually helped him shape his music career
- D) Mozart earned a respectable living in Vienna while working under his employer
- E) extensive travel and lack of financial resources prevented Mozart from supporting his family

**250.251.252. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Originally grown in China, rice has a number of qualities that made it attractive to early farmers. It yielded more than other early domesticated grains like wheat and barley. The low moisture content of its seed allowed for easy drying and long storage, and the seeds resisted bruising and were easily transported. Rice cultivation gradually spread from eastern Asia, very likely facilitated by the ancient Persians whose empire stretched from Central Asia into Western Europe. For the ancient Greeks, it was an expensive import, not a dietary staple. When first introduced in Britain, rice was valued as a medicine. Rice reached the Americas by the 1650s, most likely on trade ships, by African slaves, and it turned into a major cash crop in the Carolinas within a century. Soon rice was being grown widely in the southern United States and South America. Today, rice is a dietary staple for about half of the world's population. Developed into more than 8,000 varieties, including genetically-engineered varieties, it is traded as a commodity on local and world markets.

**250. It is clearly stated in the passage that early farmers preferred rice production as it ----.**

- A) was a more nutritional crop than wheat
- B) cost less than other agricultural grains
- C) was abundant in quantity and could be easily preserved
- D) had been the primary source of income for most of them
- E) could be grown almost in any type of soil

**251. According to the passage, in early times, rice ----.**

- A) owed a lot to the ancient Persians and Africans for its spread to different parts of the world
- B) was the main food of the noble people in Greece and Persia
- C) was sold as a commodity in Britain rather than being used for medical purposes
- D) was part of the diet of the farmers and workers in Persia
- E) was not known by African slaves until they were brought to America

**252. What could be the best title for the passage?**

- A) Worldwide Rice Sales
- B) Rice from the Past to the Present
- C) Rice: Key to a Healthy Diet
- D) Genetically Modified Danger: Rice
- E) The Cultivation of Rice in Asia

**253.254.255. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Not only the eyes and face but also the head, hands, legs and feet communicate information. Ray Birdwhistell has embarked on an ambitious attempt to construct an entire linguistics of body communication, called 'kinesics'. From extensive observation mainly in the United States, he identified sixty to seventy basic units of body movement and described rules of combination that produce meaningful units of body communication. While some scholars feel that this may be somewhat ambiguous, there is a general agreement on some other issues. For example, emblems which can be defined as gestures that replace or stand in for spoken language are widely understood across cultures, but many are culture-specific as put forward by almost all of the scholars. Therefore, the same thing can be indicated by different gestures in different cultures, or, the same gestures can mean different things in different cultures. For instance, most people refer to 'self' by pointing at their chest, while in Japan they put a finger to the nose.

**253. According to the passage, Birdwhistell ----.**

- A) carried out his observations particularly in the US
- B) was one of the pioneers in the field of linguistics
- C) found that body communication does not have to involve meaningful combinations
- D) failed to effectively convey his ideas about body communication to other scholars
- E) could not come up with a reasonable definition of body movements

**254. According to the passage, considering Birdwhistell's observations, some scholars ----.**

- A) were inspired by his findings and used them as a basis for different studies
- B) were extremely surprised and shocked by his findings
- C) rejected the whole idea of linguistics of body communication
- D) thought that findings of his observations were completely unreliable
- E) found some of them a bit complicated but agreed on others

**255. One can understand from the passage that gestures ----.**

- A) have been defined differently by scholars from various sociocultural background
- B) are given much more importance in Japan than in any other countries
- C) can have different variations and meanings depending on the culture in which they are used
- D) are universal characteristics, and cultures interpret them in the same way
- E) may not communicate information as good as the eyes and face do

**256.257.258. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

Travellers who have had the opportunity to visit remote parts of the world in which there is no form of written language have reported on the existence of people who have phenomenal memories. Evidence has been gathered which shows that in a number of preliterate cultures, storytellers can recount in amazing detail, the names and adventures of different people over many generations. Such findings initially led to experts in the field putting forward the theory that people belonging to preliterate societies would, through necessity, develop a different and quite possibly a superior type of memory than that of cultures employing a written language. If it were not for the development of such extraordinary mental skills, preliterate cultures would have no means of recording a learning from their own personal history. In short, tribal histories, traditions and customs would be lost forever if they were not passed down orally from one generation to another.

**256. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) has had the opportunity to travel and extensively study preliterate cultures
- B) finds it hard to believe that there are still preliterate societies in the world
- C) thinks preliterate societies have an exceptional way to recall their memories
- D) is interested in the content of tribal histories and traditions
- E) believes that preliterate societies have more complicated traditions than literate ones

**257. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) travellers can no longer visit places where preliterate societies exist
- B) cultural properties are put across by verbal means in preliterate societies
- C) preliterate societies can only develop their traditions with advice from storytellers
- D) tribal histories and traditions are hard to be explained by written language
- E) people with remarkable memories often belong to preliterate societies

**258. The passage is mainly about the ----.**

- A) studies of the preliterate societies' lifestyles
- B) cultural differences between literate and preliterate societies
- C) importance of being literate in a society
- D) value of tribal histories and traditions
- E) way preliterate societies retain their history

**259.260.261. SORULARI AŞAĞIDAKİ PARAGRAFA GÖRE CEVAPLAYINIZ.**

In the history of archaeology, the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum, lying at the foot of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, hold a very special place. Even today, when so many major sites have been systematically excavated, it is an emotional experience to visit these wonderfully preserved Roman cities. Pompeii's fate was sealed on the momentous day in August AD 79 when Vesuvius erupted, an unfortunate event described by the Roman writer, the younger Pliny. The city was buried under several meters of volcanic ash, which resulted in deaths of many inhabitants due to lack of air. Herculaneum nearby was covered with volcanic mud. There the cities lay, known only from occasional chance discoveries, until the advent of early archaeology in the early 18th century. In 1710, the prince of Elboeuf had the good luck to discover the ancient theatre of Herculaneum. Yet, he was mainly interested in works of art for his collection and removed these without any record of their location. Such acts continued for over 100 years, and it was not until the late 19th century that well-recorded archaeological excavations began.

**259. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.**

- A) has visited Pompeii and Herculaneum several times since the excavations there were finished
- B) has been regarded as an influential archaeologist in Italy
- C) is of the opinion that Italy is still not successful at saving its archaeological sites
- D) thinks that the sites around Mount Vesuvius are important places in archaeological aspects
- E) considers Pompeii to be more interesting than Herculaneum

**260. According to the passage, the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79 ----.**

- A) caused Pompeii and Herculaneum to remain undiscovered until the 18th century
- B) paved the way for a major archaeological investigation
- C) postponed the development of archaeology to the 18th century
- D) has been described in detail by the remarkable historians of the time
- E) was not as deadly as the eruptions of the other volcanoes in Italy

**261. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.**

- A) Pliny's descriptions led to well-planned excavations in the site of Herculaneum
- B) the prince of Elboeuf had little interest in preserving the ancient past
- C) archaeology, as we know it today, started in 1710
- D) Mount Vesuvius has erupted many times in the course of history
- E) volcanic ash was the only material emitted from Mount Vesuvius

**ICON**  
**ICON YABANCI DİL AKADEMİSİ**

1. C	55. C	109.C	163.E	217.C
2. E	56. B	110.A	164.D	218.A
3. A	57. A	111.C	165.C	219.E
4. B	58. C	112.A	166.A	220.D
5. D	59. E	113.C	167.D	221.E
6. E	60. B	114.E	168.A	222.A
7. B	61. D	115.D	169.B	223.C
8. D	62. A	116.E	170.A	224.B
9. A	63. D	117.B	171.D	225.C
10. E	64. D	118.C	172.B	226.A
11. D	65. E	119.D	173.A	227.E
12. E	66. C	120.B	174.C	228.D
13. A	67. A	121.D	175.A	229.E
14. D	68. E	122.B	176.C	230.C
15. B	69. D	123.D	177.E	231.A
16. E	70. A	124.A	178.D	232.C
17. A	71. E	125.C	179.E	233.A
18. D	72. C	126.E	180.D	234.D
19. B	73. D	127.B	181.B	235.E
20. C	74. E	128.E	182.A	236.C
21. E	75. B	129.B	183.C	237.A
22. D	76. C	130.A	184.B	238.B
23. C	77. A	131.C	185.A	239.C
24. D	78. E	132.A	186.D	240.E
25. E	79. D	133.B	187.C	241.B
26. B	80. B	134.C	188.B	242.A
27. A	81. A	135.A	189.D	243.E
28. C	82. E	136.E	190.E	244.E
29. D	83. C	137.B	191.D	245.D
30. A	84. B	138.A	192.A	246.C
31. E	85. A	139.E	193.C	247.D
32. C	86. D	140.B	194.A	248.E
33. B	87. C	141.C	195.C	249.A
34. E	88. A	142.A	196.A	250.C
35. C	89. E	143.E	197.B	251.A
36. B	90. B	144.D	198.E	252.B
37. A	91. A	145.B	199.E	253.A
38. D	92. D	146.A	200.D	254.E
39. C	93. C	147.C	201.A	255.C
40. B	94. E	148.D	202.B	256.C
41. C	95. A	149.A	203.E	257.B
42. E	96. D	150.E	204.D	258.E
43. A	97. C	151.C	205.A	259.D
44. D	98. E	152.B	206.D	260.A
45. C	99. A	153.A	207.E	261.B
46. B	100.B	154.E	208.C	
47. D	101.D	155.D	209.D	
48. A	102.C	156.B	210.C	
49. C	103.A	157.C	211.A	
50. B	104.E	158.D	212.D	
51. D	105.B	159.B	213.E	
52. E	106.D	160.D	214.A	
53. A	107.C	161.A	215.E	
54. D	108.A	162.E	216.C	