

**1. Familiar terms such as “work”, “energy” and “force” are often used in a very particular and distinct manner in physics. ----. For instance, for the physicist, the word “force” is used in four different ways. These forces are responsible for all the phenomena we observe.**

- A) We think of a force generally as a push or a pull
- B) It is important to understand their special meanings when they are used scientifically
- C) “Work” is another term which also has a restricted technical meaning in science
- D) One of the fundamental forces in nature is the electromagnetic force
- E) The English physicist Newton is remembered for his investigations into the forces of nature

**2. Flooding is an environmental disaster that may have substantial and long-lasting chemical effects. There are many possible sources of chemical contamination during and after a flood. ----. Chemicals released into the environment may have a variety of adverse ecological effects. These effects can be long-term or short-term in the normal functioning of the ecosystem.**

- A) These include dumping grounds, chemical works, warehouses, and petrol stations
- B) It results in economic losses that might affect the whole country
- C) Every chemical substance that affects the environment affects the human beings, too
- D) Fortunately, there is no possibility that any radioactive materials have been released
- E) There are two main causes of such hazards: biological and chemical

**3. Calcium is an important mineral. It is crucial for the carrying of messages along the nerves. It is essential for healthy bones and teeth. Yet, few of us get as much as we need. ----.**

- A) Calcium deficiency can lead to various problems
- B) Milk and milk products are especially rich in calcium
- C) In fact, most of us get only one third of the amount necessary for good health
- D) On the other hand, most parents are unaware of how much calcium their children need
- E) The taking of calcium pills is not always recommended

**4. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Young children and older adults are the most regular consumers of breakfast. ----. However, especially among young people, before they reach adulthood, breakfast consumption decreases, and they give as reasons lack of time or not wanting to eat so early.**

- A) The type of breakfast preferred varies from country to country
- B) Missing breakfast can affect a child’s ability to manage complex information
- C) Popular breakfasts nowadays include cereals, toast and fruit juice
- D) Tests to see whether eating breakfast increases a child’s IQ remain controversial
- E) Studies show that over 90 % of them have breakfast every day

5. Poetry is as universal as language and almost as ancient. In all ages, and in all countries, poetry has been written, eagerly read and listened to by all kinds and conditions of people. ----. But this is not the whole answer. It has also been regarded as something central to each man's existence.

- A) There is no sharp distinction between poetry and other imaginative literature
- B) Why? Because it has given them pleasure
- C) Literature exists to communicate significant experiences
- D) The proper reading of poetry demands a high level of attention
- E) There is no real distinction between the practical use of language and the poetic one

6. Most of us feel that too much money is being spent on advertising. We see advertisements as we walk down the street, we see them in newspapers and magazines and on television. ----. Perhaps it would, but manufacturers know that it is vital to keep the name of a product fresh in the public eye; otherwise, sales fall.

- A) Advertising costs a lot, so we wonder if it wouldn't be better to spend this money in other ways
- B) Some advertisements are quite amusing and really please us
- C) Personally, I find a lot of advertisements really annoying
- D) Advertising has become an art, and a lot of money is to be made in the field of advertising
- E) Children are often greatly influenced by the advertisements they see on television

7. At seven in the morning on April 12th 1981, the first space shuttle "Columbia" left Earth. It flew up into space at a speed of 28,000 kilometres an hour. ----. They had a lot to do while they were in space. They took photographs and sent pictures back to Earth. They also tested Columbia's controls.

- A) This was one of the best designed space shuttles put into space
- B) This is what science fiction had imagined
- C) At such a speed the shuttle might easily have blown up
- D) There were two astronauts inside, John Young and Robert Crippen
- E) Following its explorations in space, the shuttle returned safely to Earth

8. When we talk about the shared customs of a society, we are referring to a "culture". However, not all things shared generally by a population are cultural. For example, the typical hair colour of a population is not cultural because it is genetically determined. ----.

- A) Culture has nothing to do with playing the piano or reading poetry
- B) Culture refers to all these aspects of life
- C) What and how human beings eat is learned and varies from culture to culture
- D) Every society has a culture, no matter how simple this culture is
- E) For something to be considered cultural, it must be learned as well as shared

9. In the USA, fish is not a particularly popular food. --  
--. There is, for instance, the canning industry; sardines and tuna in particular are canned both for home consumption and for export. Moreover, fertilizers are often fish-based, and these make up another important industry.

- A) In recent years, fish has been gaining in popularity in most countries
- B) In the popular mind, it is the hamburger that is associated with American eating habits
- C) Nevertheless, about 130,000 people are directly engaged in the fishing industry
- D) It is common knowledge now that too many fish are being taken out of the seas
- E) Pollution has also been responsible for the deaths of a lot of fish

10. This children's programme on the television is presented by Jeremy. He is one of the liveliest of the new television presenters. ----. He tells us who invented them and how. On the list this week are the safety pin, the can opener and the match.

- A) He usually shows films on wildlife
- B) Each week, he talks about various small but important inventions
- C) His programmes are very good but far too many are only suitable for very young children
- D) He thinks that it is bad for the eyes to watch too much television
- E) He is very popular with children

11. English is spoken by over a billion people around the world: in other words, by more than a quarter of the world's population. It is the mother tongue in the UK, in Australia and New Zealand, and, of course, for the vast majority people in North America. It is studied as a foreign language all over the world but particularly in Europe. ----. Have you ever thought about how the language spoken by the population of a small island should have become so widespread?

- A) There is actually a strong French influence on the English language
- B) Indeed, one of the Germanic tribes – the Angles – gave their name to the language that was to become English
- C) One big difference between the English of England and the English of America is the accent
- D) It is also the language of shipping and aviation, of science, technology and commerce
- E) English is still changing fast, and there are many local varieties

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12. In recent years, the amount of advertising on television has increased dramatically. Many people think that advertisements should be banned because they interrupt their enjoyment of the programmes. ----. Without advertising, commercial television companies would have to close down. In addition to this, advertisements increase our knowledge, and this enables us to make better choices as consumers.

- A) Actually, a lot of people find television advertisements quite entertaining
- B) Since they are expensive, advertisements increase the cost of the products
- C) Advertising gives consumers freedom of choice
- D) It seems that countries which do not have advertising produce goods which are expensive and of poor quality
- E) However, it must be remembered that TV companies rely on the income from commercials to pay for their programmes

**13. ----. This is not true. Of course you are always free to create your own programmes. But most people who use computers buy standard programmes. Some get special programmes prepared for them by professionals. Then all that they have to do is to load the programme into the computer memory.**

- A) It seems that there is hardly a work place now that is not computerized
- B) The computer has developed fast over the last few decades
- C) Computers now play a vital part in scientific research
- D) People often think that if you use a computer, you must 'programme' it yourself
- E) Some scientists use computers to make detailed models of complex systems

**14. Paper is not a new invention. ----. Much later, during the Middle Ages, it was brought to Europe by the Arabs. Then its use spread to America and to every land where people needed something to write on. The use of paper was further increased with the spread of reading and writing.**

- A) Actually, it has a long history
- B) It would take a long time to list all paper products
- C) It was first produced in China in about 105 AD
- D) For a long time, paper was made by hand
- E) The word 'paper' comes from the word 'papyrus' which was used by the ancient Egyptians as we use paper

**15. All living things are composed of cells which have a basic similarity of structure. ----. In fact, man also does. Actually, some living things remain as single cells for as long as they live.**

- A) The cellular life processes are controlled by code molecules
- B) In each cell there are molecules
- C) Code molecules are responsible for the growth and development of every living organism
- D) Most plants and animals begin life as a single cell
- E) A number of new discoveries have been related to cells

**16. From the beginning, my little daughter always wanted to play with dolls; nothing else interested her. ----. Usually she would play with them, but only out of politeness. She always fitted in with other children. But she found no pleasure in guns or, indeed, in anything boyish.**

- A) Some little girls, however, are not so interested in dolls
- B) Other children occasionally wanted her to play with toy guns when she went to play in their houses
- C) Boys, on the whole, want guns and like to play war games
- D) Her mother was delighted; she didn't want any war toys in the house
- E) She also spent a lot of time drawing

**17. During World War II submarines played an important military role in the world's oceans. ----. If this had continued Britain would almost certainly have been defeated. She was saved by the development of submarine-detecting radar.**

- A) Actually America was the first country to recognize the submarine's military value
- B) Nuclear power is the ideal fuel for submarines as huge amounts of energy are present in a small space
- C) German submarines attacked transatlantic shipping with great success, and this caused America to enter the war
- D) In the Atlantic, for instance, German submarines began to sink British shipping far faster than it could be replaced
- E) Early US-designed submarines were powered by a petrol engine when on the surface and by batteries when below the surface

**18. The science of how fire spreads is simple. ----. This means that in a typical house fire, the flames and smoke move upwards until they reach the ceiling. Then they start to move sideways.**

- A) Indeed, opening a window or door can sometimes be extremely dangerous
- B) To prevent this, fire-fighters make openings in buildings
- C) Today fire-fighters begin their basic training with physics
- D) When a fire occurs outdoors, it may burn even more fiercely as there are unlimited supplies of oxygen for it
- E) Once air is heated, it becomes lighter, rises and seeks escape through any openings that may be available

**19. In ancient times, long hair on fighting men was always regarded as a symbol of strength and power. ----. For instance, in the story of Samson and Delilah, Samson lost his legendary strength when Delilah cut his hair.**

- A) The number of hairs on the head varies with colour, for reasons still unknown
- B) What looks like grey hair is actually a mixture of white hair and the original colour
- C) Hence, most warriors used to let their hair grow long and refused to have it cut
- D) Hair grows faster at night and in warm weather
- E) Most people spend more time and money on their hair than on any other part of the body

**20. Though I am a long-distance runner I have long believed that man is not evolutionarily designed to run. ----. But in Racing the Antelope, Heinrich argues just the opposite, and he does it so convincingly that I'm beginning to believe him when he says "we are all natural-born runners".**

- A) There is also much information on how to train for a race
- B) Compared with any four-legged creature of similar size, man is a hopeless runner
- C) Indeed, man and animals alike have amazing powers of endurance
- D) So, in the course of time, we developed into very efficient runners
- E) Fat is burned to produce the energy to make long-distance running possible

**21. Jane Austen was born in 1775 at Steventon, a small country village in Hampshire. Her father was an Anglican clergyman who had been a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. ----. Nevertheless, the one who really gave Jane Austen her education was her own father.**

- A) When her father died, in 1805, the family moved first to Southampton and then to Chawton
- B) While still in her teens, she wrote a series of sketches and tales
- C) Her first novel, Lady Susan, remained unpublished during her life time
- D) Accompanied by Cassandra, her elder sister and life-long friend, she went to a school at Oxford and then to one at Reading
- E) This is why Jane Austen knew so much about the lives of Anglican clergymen and their families

**22. Many of the novels of H. G. Wells fall into the category of science fiction. Wells was very interested in the scientific advances of his age and looked ahead to imagine what the results might be in the future. ----. Even so he was conscious of the possible dangers, and many of his novels present a struggle between two ways of life, the human and the non-human.**

- A) These writers have tried to describe the world as it is about to end, almost completely destroyed
- B) The stories of science fiction are based on developments in science or technology
- C) Many of these stories carry the threat that if technological developments go further they may bring about the destruction of man
- D) The film industry soon realized that the subject matter of science fiction was ideal for films
- E) On the whole, he was interested in the possibilities for good, not in the disadvantages

**23. King Henry VIII of England enjoyed the love and admiration of his people at least during the early years of his reign. ----. Indeed, the young king had many advantages. He was young and handsome; he was a fine sportsman; he also had a first-class intellect. There was something to please everyone.**

- A) This was partly because he came as a welcome change after his cold and calculating father, Henry VII
- B) The thing everyone knows about him is that he married six times
- C) He encouraged humanism, and his own children were educated by some of the great scholars of the Renaissance
- D) His father had become the king of England after the Wars of the Roses
- E) He married Anne Boleyn after he had divorced his first wife

**24. The great metropolis of New York City is the nerve centre of the nation. ----. Its John F. Kennedy International Airport is one of the busiest airports in the world. New York is also home to the New York Stock Exchange, the largest in the world. The convention and tourist business is an important source of the city's income.**

- A) New York Bay was first discovered in 1524 by an Italian-born navigator, Giovanni da Verrazano
- B) It is a leader in manufacturing, foreign trade, commerce and banking
- C) Nearly all the state's manufacturing is done on Long Island and along the Hudson River
- D) For a short time, New York City was the capital of the United States
- E) Among its famous residents have been many artists, scientists and politicians

25. Lamartine was a French poet who lived between 1790 and 1869. At school he learned Greek, Italian and English, and was strongly influenced by the classics. ----. From 1811 to 1819 he attempted to write an epic and several tragedies in the classical manner. Yet it was as a lyrical poet that he achieved fame.

- A) In general, the Romantic writers placed the individual, rather than society, at the centre of their vision
- B) The term "Romantic Age" is used to describe life and literature in Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries
- C) He was a great admirer of Petrarch, Shakespeare and Byron
- D) The French Revolution, which he strongly supported, gave great importance to liberty and equality
- E) Like any Romantic, he believed in the possibility of progress and improvement for humanity

26. Stone sculpture is rare in Japan; there are some fine 7th-century examples in bronze and clay, but bronze has never been very extensively used. ----. Hence, it is to be noticed that all the finest works of Japanese sculpture are made of wood. Even so, the Japanese are generally considered to be better painters than sculptors.

- A) Actually, wood is the only material which has been used in Japanese sculpture throughout its history
- B) There are a large number of relics of ancient Japan, such as baked earthen figures, which may be called primitive sculpture
- C) Some examples of 7th-century sculpture are preserved in the Japanese museums today
- D) Early Japanese sculpture is very reminiscent in style of the Chinese sculpture of the 5th and 6th centuries
- E) There was a great change in the form of representation in Japanese sculpture after the 10th century

27. In Saudi Arabia oil was discovered in 1936, and commercial production began during World War II. Its wealth allowed the country to provide free health care and education while not collecting any taxes from its people. ----. However, falling demand and rising production in the 1980s reduced its oil income enormously. So in 2000, Saudi Arabia, along with other oil-producing countries, reduced production to raise oil prices.

- A) Saudi Arabia occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula
- B) Saudi Arabia has one-third of all known oil reserves in the world
- C) Saudi Arabia contains the world's largest continuous sand desert
- D) In World War II, Saudi Arabia was neutral
- E) Moreover, Saudi Arabia plays an important role in Middle Eastern politics

28. Scientists around the world are developing the technology to make space tourism affordable. The most important step is cheap and reusable spacecraft. Other plans are even more adventurous. ----. Japanese airlines, on the other hand, are working on plans for a space liner or a sightseeing spaceship. So, it seems that, in the near future, space tourism will be a new experience for ordinary people.

- A) Powering a spacecraft still requires vast amounts of fuel, which would make space tourism far too expensive
- B) The general public do not seem to be interested in space matters
- C) When tourists eventually start arriving in space, They will need somewhere to stay
- D) For instance, an American firm is planning to build seven space stations served by 100 space shuttles
- E) A spacecraft is still more than a flying bomb which can explode at any second

**29. Poetry is one of the oldest forms of literature. ----.**

**They used rhythm and rhyme to help them remember the stories better. Ballads are a good example of this, for they are stories in poetic form that were sung.**

- A) Before literature was written down, people told stories
- B) Each word and phrase in this poem is chosen with great care
- C) In poems, language is used in unusual and creative ways
- D) Prose is the language used in everyday life
- E) Even so, there are certain basic similarities between present-day poetry and that of the past

**30. Most successful short stories are characterized by compression. The writer's aim is to say as much as possible as briefly as possible. ----. It means only that nothing is wasted and that all the words and details are chosen for maximum effectiveness.**

- A) Background and time are both chosen carefully
- B) Such details will obviously be omitted
- C) In other words, much emphasis must be put on the portrayal of the main character
- D) Some writers make even more use of symbolism
- E) This does not mean that in order to be good a story has to be short

**31. A biography is an account of a person's life. It will often concentrate on that person's achievements and on the difficulties that had to be overcome before success was possible. ----. But at the same time he must keep to the known facts about the person.**

- A) The background is sometimes equally important
- B) Most biographies are about people who have done something significant
- C) In an autobiography, the author is writing about himself
- D) The biographer must create living, believable characters
- E) For instance, many people have written biographies of Queen Victoria

**32. The word "panic", meaning fear, comes from the name of the Greek god Pan, a noisy musician who was thought to play his pipes day and night in the woods. Long ago people thought Pan made the sounds that frightened travellers in the wilderness at night. ----.**

- A) The word "panic" soon came to describe their fear
- B) Sometimes an author does not state directly everything that is happening
- C) One way to find the meaning of unfamiliar words is to use the context
- D) A synonym is a word that has almost the same meaning as another word
- E) When we look up an unfamiliar word in a dictionary, we may find more than one definition



**33. Most of our misconceptions of art arise from a lack of consistency in the use of the words “art” and “beauty”. ----. This identification of art and beauty is at the bottom of all our difficulties in the appreciation of art. For art is not necessarily beauty. Whether we look at the problem historically or sociologically, we find that art has often been a thing of no beauty.**

- A) There are certain characteristics common to all the arts
- B) We always assume that art and beauty go together and that ugliness is the opposite of art
- C) Such a theory of art is as inclusive as any theory of art needs to be
- D) For the ancient Greeks, art was an idealization of nature, and especially of man
- E) In this sense it is true to say that art is expression – nothing more, and nothing less

**34. There are more than 20,000 documented ship wrecks off the coast of Britain. ----. And they offer the scuba diver a fantastic world that is just asking to be explored.**

- A) They range from majestic passenger ships to historical war vessels
- B) There are several underwater skills to be learned before one can become a scuba diver
- C) Others among them sank after being torpedoed
- D) Another battleship lies on its side on the seabed
- E) Moreover, wrecks can contain dangerous materials

**35. The Titanic exhibition presents the story of the Titanic, starting with the early design, and then going on to its construction and launch and finally to how it sank. ----. These feature furnishings made by the original manufacturers. There is also a passenger gallery that recreates life onboard.**

- A) The names of the 2,228 passengers are to be found in the memorial gallery
- B) There are reconstructions of first and third class cabins
- C) However some of the items that were recovered from the bottom of the sea are still on display
- D) Among the other items recovered are clothes and jewellery
- E) A large piece of the ship is also on show

**36. As a singer, Johnny Cash took on a very great variety of roles. ----. He could be a respectable family man or a condemned criminal. He felt sympathy for them all and made them all credible.**

- A) Sometimes he was a cowboy, sometimes he was a white outcast who rode with Indians
- B) Sometimes he has been likened to John Wayne, but the resemblance is superficial only
- C) It is generally agreed that his anti-war songs are not among his best numbers
- D) On the whole, deep voices like his are not valued as much as they deserve to be
- E) Sadly, people seem to forget that he was also a great folk singer

**37. Humans have the largest brains in relation to body weight. ----. The brain of a blue whale is even larger, it is five times the size of a human brain.**

- A) The left part of the brain is for logical thought
- B) The brain uses about a fifth of our oxygen supply
- C) In fact, the brain is nearly 80 per cent water
- D) When a child is born, the brain weighs only 400 grams
- E) As regards actual size, however, the brain of an elephant is four times larger

**38. Politicians have traditionally sought out actors and musicians as a way of attracting the youth vote. ----. But they know very well that they must do so.**

- A) Celebrities do at least generate enthusiasm
- B) Celebrities naturally attract attention, and this is what every election campaign needs
- C) Public interest in celebrities has increased, but its interest in politics has decreased
- D) Indeed, politicians seem to know of no other way of attracting the attention of the youth
- E) The cost of an election campaign cannot be disregarded

**39. The lives of wildlife producers and cameramen, like the lives of many people who attract attention, certainly appear to be glamorous. ----. Still, when work goes well, the job-satisfaction it offers is fantastic.**

- A) For several consecutive days there was nothing at all to film
- B) Since wild animals blend well into the background, following them with a camera can be hard
- C) The reality, however, is often no more than long working hours far from home
- D) Feature films are less demanding and also less satisfying
- E) Getting permission to film can also be a major problem

**40. The Call of the Wild describes life in the Yukon Territory of northwestern Canada near the Klondike River during the great gold rush of 1896. ----. This discovery drew thousands of prospectors to the Yukon, all eager to find gold.**

- A) The Klondike gold rush began when a large quantity of gold was found in the gravel of a valley there
- B) The story is told from the point of view of a boy
- C) Another theme is the destructive power of greed
- D) The powerful force of loyalty is an important theme and keeps reappearing in the course of the story
- E) It is not at all a pretty story

**41. Cycling is a slow but environmentally friendly way of getting around. ----. Besides, it is easy to rent bicycles in many tourist areas, particularly at main train stations.**

- A) If there's a lot of heavy rain, it's not much fun
- B) On the other hand, manufacturers have improved the quality of their products
- C) Even so, a good map of the area is not necessary
- D) It enables you to combine sightseeing with physical exercise
- E) If you're travelling by bus, be sure to get an upto-date timetable

**42. Language is our primary means for communicating thought. ----. Every human society has a language, and every human being of normal intelligence learns his or her native language and uses it effortlessly.**

- A) As a result, some languages are more complex than others
- B) Moreover, it is a universal means
- C) Rules for combining these speech sounds make it possible to produce thousands of words
- D) A foreign language is more difficult to learn
- E) Every human language has these properties

**43. It is the diversity of Europe's cities that is their strength. ----. Paris remains a centre for the arts. Stockholm's clean streets show how a market economy can offer social justice and more equality.**

- A) Opera is now more popular than ever in many of Europe's larger cities
- B) There have been many similar efforts to improve city transport
- C) The London Tate Galleries now have branches in other cities
- D) The Eiffel Tower has become a permanent symbol of Paris
- E) London is the centre of world finance

**44. In early Roman times, Belgium occupied part of the Roman province of "Belgica," named after its native people, "the Belgae". The area was conquered by Julius Caesar in 57-50 B.C. ----. Later, in the eighth century, it became part of Charlemagne's empire. In the following centuries, it was invaded and ruled by various powers, and it was only in 1830 that the country gained its independence.**

- A) Then in the fifth century A.D., it was overrun by the Franks
- B) In the sixteenth century, the country was inherited by Emperor Charles V
- C) It has about 40 miles of seacoast on the North Sea
- D) Its rivers are most convenient for commercial navigation
- E) During the wars that followed the French Revolution (1789), the country came under French rule

**45. An autobiography is a person's own account of his or her life. ----. Thus, the reader experiences the writer's story through the writer's eyes – knowing not only what he or she observes and recalls, but also what he or she thinks and feels about the experience.**

- A) Some biographies are written in such a way that they are extremely informative
- B) A biography, on the other hand, is written about a person by an outside author
- C) Another factor that makes autobiography so enjoyable is its inclusion of anecdotes about the writer's life
- D) Usually in an autobiography, a writer uses the first-person pronoun "I" to write about his or her own experiences
- E) It is up to the reader, therefore, to make sense of what the author has written

**46. In football, most of the glory goes to goalscorers, but the men who save goals are just as important. One of those men is Gordon Banks, a former player for the English national team. ----. After his great performance for his country in the 1966 World Cup final match against Germany, in which England beat Germany in extra time, he was recognised as the world's best goal-keeper.**

- A) In 1972, he had a car accident in which he suffered eye injuries, and he was forced to retire from the game
- B) Gordon Banks was born in England in 1937
- C) He also helped Stoke to win the Football League Cup in 1972
- D) Hungary was the first foreign football team to beat England, in England, at Wembley Stadium in 1953
- E) He was first selected to play for England against Scotland in 1963

**47. Many scientists agree that an explosion occurred on the surface of the sun millions of years ago. The explosion was so large that it is impossible to imagine what happened. ----. The dust was very hot but, as it cooled, it formed large masses of earth and stone.**

- A) 90 per cent of all matter in the universe consists of a gas called "hydrogen"
- B) The Earth became dark and cool for many thousands of years
- C) Clouds were formed in the sky and rains fell on the surface of the Earth
- D) Dust from the explosion spread to all parts of space
- E) The Earth is surrounded by an unmapped ocean of air

**48. Although pain is an almost universal experience, it is remarkably difficult to define. Some define pain as "perhaps the most universal form of stress." ----. Still others emphasize the subjective nature of pain.**

- A) Chronic pain never has a biological benefit, but life without pain produces even more problems
- B) Pain is sometimes classified by stages, according to the duration of pain
- C) Others concentrate on the physiology that underlies the perception of pain
- D) A common example of chronic recurrent pain is headache pain, especially the pain of migraine headaches
- E) Until about 100 years ago, pain was most frequently considered a direct consequence of physical injury

**49. Imagine you are planning to buy a small car. Two models stand out: a small car that does not use much gas, and an expensive sports car. After a good deal of checking, you decide on the sports car. ----. You ask yourself whether or not the more economical type would have been more suitable.**

- A) But as soon as you have driven it home, you wonder if you have done the right thing
- B) And the sports car has side air bags and a CD player
- C) After you have bought it you know you've made the right choice
- D) The good features of the chosen car outweigh those of the other one
- E) In order not to regret your decision, you exaggerate the faults of the other car

**50. The commonly recognized differences between comedy and tragedy are fairly simple: comedy is funny; tragedy is sad. Comedy has a happy ending; tragedy has an unhappy one. ----. There is some truth in this statement, but only some. Some funny plays have sad endings, just as some tragedies do not make the spectators feel sad.**

- A) Many plays of Shakespeare are examples of romantic comedy
- B) Aristophanes, Shakespeare and Molière are three of the greatest masters of comedy
- C) The plots of Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audience was familiar
- D) The typical ending for a comedy is a marriage, and the typical ending for a tragedy is a death
- E) It is quite unnecessary to classify plays into various kinds of writing

**51. The word "Celtic" comes from the Greek Keltoi, first appearing in the sixth century B.C. to describe peoples living inland from the Mediterranean Sea. These people weren't united, but called themselves "Celts". ----. Trade by sea also connected them. Calling them "Celts" makes sense to separate them from what they weren't: Roman or Greek.**

- A) Today some 2.5 million people claim to speak a Celtic language
- B) However, these peoples spoke closely related languages and shared beliefs and styles of art
- C) In the fifth century A.D., the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, which was inhabited by Celtic natives
- D) Today, Celtic culture survives in some parts of Europe, such as Ireland
- E) The Celtic languages were most widely spoken in various parts of ancient Europe

**52. The Vikings sailed from their overpopulated lands in Scandinavia and attacked other lands. They invaded parts of England, Portugal and France. They took away the gold and land of other peoples. ----. In fact, they were undoubtedly the most feared people of their time.**

- A) Similarly, the Vikings had a sophisticated literary culture and an organized system of government
- B) Therefore, most Vikings converted to Christianity by the late 10th century
- C) They also established colonies stretching from North America to central Russia
- D) On the other hand, their kings were buried together with their ships and their possessions
- E) However, they were very advanced in shipbuilding

**53. Some tourists see some pretty things, drink too much, sleep in a hotel bed, and end up with a souvenir or two. ----. Some other tourists like to stay awhile, meet local people, learn how they live and think, rent apartments, and even sign up for language classes.**

- A) Yet a few days after they get home, it is easy to feel that maybe they never went away at all
- B) Many people like to pack their own meals before going abroad
- C) In fact, they do not mind sleeping in a strange bed, since they are enjoying themselves
- D) At the same time, they prefer to stay with local families
- E) In contrast, they visit the same place again if they feel satisfied with it

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**54. Can one ever grow tired of Istanbul? The city is not only Turkey's financial and commercial capital, but its cultural and artistic one as well. The festivals that take place throughout the year turn this city into a world metropolis. ----. Art in one form or another is to be found in every corner of the city.**

- A) At the same time, Istanbul offers excellent opportunities for golf enthusiasts
- B) But Istanbul's cultural and artistic life is not limited to festivals alone
- C) In fact, the many mosques with their graceful minarets rising skyward are an important feature of Istanbul's skyline
- D) Others enjoy the night life of Istanbul
- E) Indeed, Istanbul is a city of contrasts

**55. Old newspapers work well as fire lighters. ----.**

**Place several on top of your firewood between the logs. Light each at both ends. The air in the paper tubes fuels the fire, and the knot keeps the paper from moving around.**

- A) Roll a sheet of paper diagonally into a long tube, and tie a knot in the centre
- B) Therefore, do not throw away newspapers which have been read before tying a knot in the tubes
- C) Some people already used them for this purpose, despite the risks involved
- D) Re-using newspapers as paper tubes decreases the number of trees cut
- E) It is also a good idea to give them to others to read after a knot has been tied

**56. When it is summer in North America and Europe, skiers and snowboarders are probably suffering, since it will be months before snow starts to fall again. ----. The season there runs from July to October, and in a good year, these areas stay open well into November and December.**

- A) With the climate change, glaciers are melting everywhere
- B) Unfortunately, this is because the northern and southern hemispheres experience the seasons at differing times
- C) Therefore, Australia is an ideal travel destination year-round
- D) But the snow in central New Zealand is very attractive then
- E) However, they are looking for icy, hard-packed snow

**57. In 2006, inspired by the destruction left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, Larry Sass, architect and professor, developed a design for a digitallyfabricated house. ----. These strong, ready-toinhabit structures can be used to quickly rehouse victims displaced by disasters.**

- A) Even an inexperienced builder can construct one with a minimal number of tools in no time
- B) The number of people who lost their houses in the hurricane was extremely high
- C) Architects throughout the country expect him to win an award for his project
- D) However, traditionally-built houses are much more durable compared to digitally-produced ones
- E) He was deeply affected by how much the hurricane victims in New Orleans suffered

**58. Pera Palace is a fascinating hotel because the building is a historical one. Situated within the hotel is a bookshop with a unique atmosphere. ---- These include old books, maps and engravings.**

- A) It is decorated with antique furniture and sculpture.
- B) This bookshop is visited and admired by the customers of the hotel and also by the locals.
- C) There is nothing modern at all for sale in the bookshop.
- D) In the bookshop, there are all sorts of rare publications and prints.
- E) Being situated there, it earns good money for the owners.

**59. It is tempting to think that television is like cinema. ---- In many ways, however, television is nothing like cinema.**

- A) In its early days, certainly, people tended to think so.
- B) For instance, news-readers face the camera directly and appear to be talking to the person watching.
- C) Television watching occupies more time than all other leisure pursuits.
- D) So it seems obvious that television is important in everyday life.
- E) Thus television has become an important part of family life.

**60. Magazines first appeared in the 18th century and were usually published weekly or monthly. ---- When they began to accept advertisements, however, they came down in price and more people could buy them.**

- A) Generally speaking, sales of magazines are on the increase.
- B) Many are designed for a particular audience, for example for football enthusiasts.
- C) Magazines for animal-lovers soon became popular.
- D) From the beginning, a lot of magazines published short stories.
- E) To start with, they were far from cheap, and most people could not afford them.

**61. Paris, which is the capital of France, is situated on the Seine. It is a beautiful and historic city and has, therefore, become one of the world's main tourist centres. ---- These might include things as diverse as a visit to the Louvre and to the Euro Disney Theme Park.**

- A) It has for several centuries been a centre of fashion.
- B) Paris is especially famous for its museums.
- C) There are a great many things for a visitor to do there.
- D) Many of the world's luxury goods are produced in Paris.
- E) The Palace of Versailles is just 23 kilometres south west of Paris.

**62. When Henry saw the car coming, he realized at once that it was bringing another group of visitors. He hated these visitors. ---- In doing so, they took up his valuable time. All he wanted to do was to get on with excavating the archaeological site he was working on.**

- A) They always wanted an extensive tour of the site.
- B) Most of them knew nothing at all about archaeology.
- C) The questions they asked showed how ignorant they were.
- D) They complained about the heat and about the dust.
- E) The team members all felt the same as he did.

**63. In 1938, a Peruvian farmer discovered an enormous quantity of ancient gold objects, setting off grave-robbing in northern Peru. Grave robbers dug some 100,000 holes throughout the Pomac Historic Sanctuary. ---- Loads of valuable Sicán artefacts were dug up and sold. Fortunately, many of them eventually found their way to national museums, such as the Gold of Peru Museum in Lima.**

- A) They were, however, unsuccessful finding any valuable artefacts to sell on the black market.
- B) Besides, the Sanctuary hosts a range of tombs from those for children to those for rulers.
- C) They also used bulldozers to push away the remains of structures to find tombs buried below.
- D) Priceless artefacts in Peru have been plundered despite the government's attempts to stop it.
- E) Grave robbers were subsequently caught by archaeologists working in the Historic Sanctuary.

**64. Today, courts rarely admit brain scans as evidence at trials for both legal and scientific reasons. ---- The greatest influence of brain science on the law may eventually come from a deeper understanding of the neurobiological causes of anti-social behaviour. Future discoveries could lay the foundation for new types of criminal defences, for example.**

- A) The types of brain scans to be taken as evidence at law trials today have been limited to criminal cases involving multiple homicides.
- B) The courts should proceed in their adoption of findings from neuroscience, despite their complete misgivings about it
- C) The rest of the society can rightly be sceptical of neuroscience, of which they have scant knowledge.
- D) As neuroscience matures, however, judges may allow such scans relevant to arguments about a defendant's mental state.
- E) It is highly unlikely that someday brain scans and other types of neurological evidence could transform judicial views of personal credibility and responsibility.

**65. ---- Most of the water-intensive agriculture in the nation takes place in Punjab, a state in the northwest that makes up 2% of the country's territory. But it provides more than 50% of its grain reserves. Farmers there currently pump out 45% more groundwater than is replaced by monsoon rains. The problem has arisen in part because Punjabi farmers have turned away from growing traditional crops that are suited for semi-arid land, such as wheat and corn, and turned instead to more profitable, but water-intensive, rice.**

- A) Punjab has the best agricultural land in India.
- B) The amount of rain water in India is on the increase.
- C) Hardships among Indian farmers are increasing.
- D) Farming is no longer a concern in India.
- E) India is running out of water for its crops.

**66. Naming species is a convenience applied by biologists as they try to group similar animals together. Ernst Mayer, long ago, defined a species as a group of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations. ---- But there are at least a dozen other ways to define and categorize species, involving evolutionary history, morphology or DNA analysis. The problem is that evolution does not act on species directly.**

- A) Identification of species is not so easily done from a distance.
- B) This is a working definition that many biologists prefer to use.
- C) Definitions of species are easily broken down when examined closely.
- D) Definitions are so blurry that one can hardly find a workable one.
- E) The definition based on interbreeding is the only one accepted.



**67. China is an easy target to blame for the climate crisis. In the midst of its industrial revolution, China has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest carbon dioxide producer. And everyone has read about the one-a-week pace of power plant construction there. But those numbers are misleading, and not just because a lot of that carbon dioxide was emitted to build products for the West to consume. ----**

- A) This is because the United States is only concerned about its own gross domestic product.
- B) Each Chinese person is individually responsible for the carbon dioxide emission.
- C) Because of China's high development rate, more carbon dioxide is emitted than ever.
- D) But also because China has four times the population of the United States.
- E) The Chinese are as responsible for global warming as the Americans.

**68. Astronomers know that nearly every large galaxy contains an enormous black hole at its centre. The death of stars can produce small black holes, with masses ranging from about three to 100 times the mass of the Sun. However, such black holes are tiny compared with the giants found at the centres of galaxies. ---- Why are they so common in galaxies? Which came first, the galaxy or the hole? And how did they form in the first place?**

- A) How can we improve the study of black holes in space?
- B) Were black holes already in place when the universe was very young?
- C) These incredibly large black holes present several questions to astronomers.
- D) Astronomers have proposed two general ways for black holes to form.
- E) The first stars to take shape in the universe were probably extremely large.

**69. The World Bank states that poverty is hunger, lack of shelter, sickness and above all, powerlessness. We can look at a range of ways to measure poverty including not only income measures, but also non-income areas such as health, education or housing. ---- In other words, a person is considered to be poor, or "below the poverty line", if their income falls below a level necessary to meet basic needs.**

- A) The distribution of income and wealth should be improved.
- B) One of the key issues is the development of strategies to deal with poverty.
- C) Health and housing are perhaps more important than education.
- D) The most obvious approach to measuring poverty, however, is by focusing on income.
- E) Better health and education services can reduce the number of people below the "poverty line".

**70. People have lived on Earth for two million years. For most of that time, the population has remained small, as the number of births has more or less equalled the number of deaths. Improved medicine and health care, better sanitation, improved farming methods, producing more and better food, and less physical work have all led to fewer infant deaths and more people living longer. ---- Today the world's population is nearly 7 billion, and is rising at the rate of about one million a week.**

- A) The population is concentrated on areas where the climate is suitable for farming methods.
- B) Poverty drives many people to flee their country in search of better life elsewhere.
- C) This has caused a huge increase in population over the last 150 years.
- D) Immigration and travel do not seem to have a relevant impact on this change.
- E) The world's population is not equally distributed around the world.

**71. Problems such as habitat destruction and climate change are putting an increasing number of species at risk of extinction. We have the capacity to save some of those species but we cannot save them all. ---- A recent survey showed that 54% of scientists agreed that there are some species we should give up on. Assuming we were to progress in such a way, deciding which species we should protect and which we should not would be difficult.**

- A) We need to make efforts to save all species and not just a few.
- B) A focus on genetic diversity can be used to categorize species.
- C) However, our choices can be informed by three factors: genes, species or ecosystems.
- D) It is a sad reality to face but it is becoming more widely accepted by experts.
- E) On the contrary, some species that are genetically very similar could be abandoned.

**72. Konya is well-known for the life and work of Celaleddin Rumi, or Mevlâna, the founder of the Mevlevi dervish sect in 13th century. ---- He brought his teachings to Seljuk-ruled Konya and died there in 1273.**

- A) Mevlâna Museum, which contains the tomb of Rumi, is similar to a dervish lodge (tekke).
- B) Spiritual union and universal love were the central beliefs of his philosophy.
- C) Konya's largest mosque, Alaeddin Mosque, was finished in 1220 by Alaeddin Keykubad I.
- D) The Semahane used to be the setting for the whirling ceremony, but now it is a museum.
- E) Rumi's father and some other dervish leaders also set up their own sects.

**73. Wi-Fi is based on radio waves whose frequency is similar to that of microwaves. And given what microwave oven can do to chicken nuggets, it is not surprising that there has been concern that exposure to Wi-Fi could be unhealthy. Fortunately, however, Wi-Fi waves are emitted at far lower intensities than microwaves in ovens. --- - Even so, some people shall worry that even this far weaker effect could cause damage after years of exposure.**

- A) The microwave ovens heat food very quickly using electromagnetic waves rather than the heat.
- B) We should also worry about rare hazardous things like tripping over the cables we use at home.
- C) As a result, they cannot produce anything like the same heating effect.
- D) Researchers are trying to come up with accurate findings on what health risks are linked to Wi-Fi.
- E) Many places like shopping malls and restaurants have free Wi-Fi zone where people use the Internet.

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**74. The Atlantic Forest hosts 261 mammal species while Amazonia (five times as big) has 353. Not only are they numerous, but they are also special. ---- This is true for 6,000 of the 20,000 plant species and 73 of the 620 bird varieties. Among the regional specialties are the 'golden lion tamarin', a tiny monkey that has inspired conservation efforts in Brazil.**

- A) There are also a spectacular array of butterflies, parrots, ants and other tropical insects.
- B) The Brazilian government has nearly 200 protected zones that set aside Atlantic coastal forest for conservation.
- C) There are also over 50 private reserves in Europe that UNESCO placed on the World Heritage List.
- D) Sadly, this forest has decreased massively, and it is the second most threatened rainforest ecosystem on the planet.
- E) If you see a living thing in the Atlantic Forest, it is likely that it occurs nowhere else in the world.

**75. The Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet consists of ideograms. They are signs used as direct representations of concepts such as 'sky' or 'man'. Hieroglyphs are also used as phonetic signs representing the whole or part of a word. ---- For instance, the writing of simple words such as 'goose' or 'head' was an artistic exercise as well as an act of communication.**

- A) The written word has a tendency to obscure the archaeological evidence.
- B) The process of eating was symbolized with a man holding his hand up to his mouth.
- C) However, some of the temples in southern Egypt were left undecorated.
- D) Another function of the hieroglyphs was to decorate important buildings and sculptures.
- E) In addition, hieroglyphs served as a starting point for neighbouring writing systems.

**76. Experts warn us that within the next 20 years, half of the world's population could face water shortages. Even in the US, where many believe fresh water will always be a turn of the tap away, there could be serious shortages in the not-so-distant future. ---- Practical solutions exist, ones that will allow us to meet our fresh water needs today while preserving nature's ability to renew itself.**

- A) Water shortages are not the only disasters that humans have brought on themselves, but many people also do not have access to food.
- B) While experts agree that we may face water shortages in the coming decades, they also argue that a major crisis can be prevented.
- C) The World Water Day has become such a big and great event that it is now celebrated in many countries.
- D) The amount of water we need to consume every day varies from person to person depending upon the health status.
- E) When we take their harmful effects into account, there is actually a very small difference between water shortage and water abundance.

**77. Once people are classified as old, they tend to be treated as dependent, and as physically and mentally incapacitated, irrespective of their characteristics as individuals. This stereotyping of old age has led to those who would conventionally be considered old rejecting the term as inappropriate for them. ---- There is a tension between interpretations of external appearance and sense of identity.**

- A) Old people have also been particularly caricatured in folk tales and children's stories.
- B) The growing purchasing power of the over 50s led to the creation of insurance schemes and retirement homes specifically for them.
- C) Childhood, youth, adulthood and old age became established as distinct stages in the life course during the 20th century.
- D) The term 'new middle age', which covers the later years of adulthood, has recently emerged.
- E) People who look older frequently state that they do not feel old.



## ICON YABANCI DİL AKADEMİSİ

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