

1-24 sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. As regards the proposals for the treaty on economic co-operation, my government has certain \_\_\_\_\_ concerning them.

- A) complications
- B) reservations
- C) disturbances
- D) restrictions
- E) reductions

2. Surely no one on the Council would dare to dispute the \_\_\_\_\_ of his dismissal.

- A) recurrence
- B) promotion
- C) legitimacy
- D) adoption
- E) inference

3. The accounting of the proceedings given by their legal adviser was perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ but not at all complimentary.

- A) restrictive
- B) compulsive
- C) innocent
- D) sensitive
- E) accurate

4. He was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ in his refusal to allow any more workers to be made redundant.

- A) determined
- B) decadent
- C) disturbed
- D) shy
- E) diffident

5. If he feels he's being criticised he'll sometimes make \_\_\_\_\_ dogmatic statements.

- A) suggestively
- B) functionally
- C) seldom
- D) incredibly
- E) safely

6. So long as they continue to \_\_\_\_\_ the resolutions of the Security Council, they will face growing international pressure.

- A) provide
- B) admit
- C) defy
- D) undertake
- E) describe

7. The tragedy would never have happened if they had not \_\_\_\_\_ from the main group.

- A) run out
- B) cut out
- C) taken over
- D) turned off
- E) broken away

8. As managing director he is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ himself the sole responsibility for launching the campaign.

- A) make for
- B) take upon
- C) care for
- D) bring about
- E) lock into

9. The influence \_\_\_\_\_ Freud \_\_\_\_\_ the generation that followed was even stronger.

- A) through / over
- B) from / to
- C) off / towards
- D) by / upon
- E) of / on

10. There is nothing remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ the subject matter of his novels, but he will always be remembered \_\_\_\_\_ his delightfully vivid settings.

- A) about / for
- B) from / in
- C) in / from
- D) out of / through
- E) of / over

11. On the night we went to the opera, Domingo was not singing, but \_\_\_\_\_ we enjoyed ourselves enormously.

- A) in case
- B) on the contrary
- C) moreover
- D) whatever
- E) nevertheless

12. \_\_\_\_\_ the terrible state of the roads following the heavy rains, it is almost impossible to reach the village except in a tractor.

- A) Unfortunately
- B) Owing to
- C) Even so
- D) Except for
- E) In spite of

13. I was lucky enough to get home \_\_\_\_\_ the thunderstorm was beginning.

- A) till
- B) so as to
- C) in time for
- D) up to
- E) just as

14. She is one of those rare critics \_\_\_\_\_ judgements have a common sense basis.

- A) what
- B) which
- C) whom
- D) whose
- E) that

15. 'The Old Wives' Tale is one of \_\_\_\_\_ impressive novels I have read for a long time.

- A) a more
- B) most
- C) the most
- D) least
- E) the little

16. \_\_\_\_\_ of the information he gave me was unfortunately out of date.

- A) The more
- B) None
- C) Many
- D) Some
- E) Another

17. He was delighted to learn that \_\_\_\_\_ people really do appreciate his music.

- A) any
- B) little
- C) a little
- D) a few
- E) much

18. I have to admit I found his argument most disturbing, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A) have you
- B) haven't you
- C) didn't you
- D) do you
- E) don't you

19. Before I got to the end of his article I felt I knew everything there \_\_\_\_\_ about the North America Free Trade Agreement.

- A) was to know
- B) is known
- C) had known
- D) is being known
- E) has to be known

20. By the time he \_\_\_\_\_ his report to the screening committee, others \_\_\_\_\_ up with better proposals.

- A) has presented / had come
- B) presents / will have come
- C) will present / came
- D) had presented / would have come
- E) was presenting / will be coming

21. One feels that there \_\_\_\_\_ any noticeable improvement in the human rights problem in Africa until all the African countries \_\_\_\_\_ their economic difficulties.

- A) cannot be / will overcome
- B) hasn't been / had overcome
- C) won't be / overcome
- D) wouldn't be / would be overcome
- E) wasn't / have overcome

22. As I \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday, the undersecretary \_\_\_\_\_ over this afternoon's discussions.

- A) have told / was presiding
- B) told / will be presiding
- C) would have told / had presided
- D) will tell / has presided
- E) would tell / has been presiding

23. The Pacific markets \_\_\_\_\_ extremely competitive since the manufacturing capacity of many Far Eastern countries \_\_\_\_\_ to improve at the turn of the decade.

- A) are becoming / begins
- B) had become / would begin
- C) became / have begun
- D) were becoming / would have begun
- E) have become / began

24. If they \_\_\_\_\_ out some market research for the new product they \_\_\_\_\_ such heavy losses in sales.

- A) have carried / had been spared
- B) carried / will be spared
- C) carry / have been spared
- D) had carried / could have been spared
- E) would have carried / were spared

**25-34 sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.**

**25. One must also consider how taxation affects the income from the investments.**

- A) Ayrıca, vergilendirmenin yatırımlardan elde edilen geliri nasıl etkilediği dikkate alınmalıdır.
- B) Yine de vergilerin, yatırımlardan sağlanan gelir üzerindeki etkisi tartışılmalıdır.
- C) Bu arada, yatırımlardan elde edilen gelirin vergilendirmeyi nasıl etkilediği ortaya konulmalıdır.
- D) Öte yandan, vergilerin, yatırımlardan sağlanan gelir üzerindeki baskısı göz önüne alınmalıdır.
- E) Buna rağmen, yatırımların sağladığı gelirin vergilerden ne ölçüde etkilendiği incelenmektedir.

**26. In 1974 the new British Government told its European partners that it was determined to renegotiate the terms of entry into the European Economic Community.**

- A) 1974'te, yeni İngiliz Hükümeti, Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na giriş koşullarını Avrupalı ortaklarıyla yeniden görüşerek belirledi.
- B) 1974'teki yeni İngiliz Hükümeti, Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na giriş koşullarını Avrupalı ortaklarıyla yeniden görüşmek istediğini açıkladı.
- C) 1974'te Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na giriş koşulları yeni İngiliz Hükümeti ile Avrupalı ortakları arasında yapılan görüşmeler sonucu belirlendi.
- D) 1974'te, yeni İngiliz Hükümeti Avrupalı ortaklarına, Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na giriş koşullarını yeniden görüşmeye kararlı olduğunu bildirdi.
- E) 1974'teki yeni İngiliz Hükümeti, Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na giriş koşulları ile ilgili olarak Avrupalı ortaklarını yeniden görüşmeye çağırdı.

**27. In a period of economic recession, the measures taken by the company to reduce the costs may lead to a serious rise in the number of lay-offs.**

- A) Bir ekonomik durgunluk dönemine giren şirketin, giderleri azaltmak amacıyla aldığı önlemler, çok sayıda kişinin işini kaybetmesine yol açtı.
- B) Bir ekonomik durgunluk döneminde maliyetleri azaltmak için şirket tarafından alınan önlemler, işten çıkarılanların sayısında ciddi bir artışa neden olabilir.
- C) Bir ekonomik durgunluk içinde olan şirketin almış olduğu önlemler, maliyetleri azaltmasına rağmen, çok sayıda kişinin işini kaybetmesine yol açtı.
- D) Giderleri azaltmak için önlem olarak ekonomik durgunluk döneminden çıkmak isteyen şirkette, işten çıkarılanların sayısı ciddi şekilde arttı.
- E) Şirket bir ekonomik durgunluk döneminde olduğu için, maliyetleri azaltıcı önlemler kapsamında pek çok kişinin işine son verdi.

**28. Not until the beginning of the seventeenth century did anyone think of combining drama and music, and thus inventing the new art we call opera today.**

- A) Onyedinci yüzyılın başından önce, tiyatro ile müziğin birleştirilerek yeni bir sanat olan operanın keşfedilmesi konusunda kimse ortaya bir düşünce koymamıştır.
- B) Onyedinci yüzyılın başlarına kadar, tiyatro ile müziği birleştirerek günümüzün yeni sanatı operayı keşfetmek, hiçkimsenin aklından geçmiyordu.
- C) Onyedinci yüzyılın başlarında henüz hiç kimse tiyatro ile müziği birleştirmek düşüncesinde değildi ve bugün opera adını verdiğimiz yeni sanat daha keşfedilmemişti.
- D) Tiyatro ile müziği birleştirilerek bugün opera dediğimiz sanatın keşfedilmesi ancak onyedinci yüzyılın başlarından sonra olmuştur.
- E) Onyedinci yüzyılın başına kadar hiç kimse tiyatro ile müziği birleştirmeyi ve böylece bugün opera dediğimiz yeni sanatı keşfetmeyi düşünmemiştir.

**29. In nearly all forms of cancer, the big problem is that it spreads to other parts of the body.**

- A) Kanserin bütün türleri dikkate alındığında, bu hastalığın vücudun diğer yerlerine yayılarak sorun yarattığı görülür.
- B) Kanserin her çeşidinde başlıca sorun, bu hastalığın vücudun her yerine yayılmış olmasıdır.
- C) Vücudun çeşitli yerlerine yayıldığı için, kanserin bütün türleri bir sorundur.
- D) Hemen tüm kanser türlerindeki büyük sorun, kanserin vücudun diğer bölümlerine yayılmasıdır.
- E) Kanserin hemen tüm çeşitlerinde görülen en önemli sorun, hastalığın yayılarak vücudun her yerini etkilemesidir.

**30. It is not always possible to be able to identify the germ responsible for an infection and determine to which drug it is sensitive.**

- A) Hem hastalığa yol açan mikrobu keşfetmek hem de bunu etkileyecek ilacı hemen belirlemek her zaman mümkün değildir.
- B) Bir mikrobu hangi ilaca duyarlı olduğunu belirlemek ve yol açtığı hastalığı tedavi etmek çoğu zaman mümkün değildir.
- C) Hastalığa yol açan mikrobu tanımlayabilmek ve bunun hangi ilaca duyarlı olduğunu belirleyebilmek her zaman mümkün değildir.
- D) Bazı hastalıkların nedeni olan mikropları ve bu mikropların duyarlı olduğu ilaçları belirlemek mümkün değildir.
- E) Bir hastalığa neden olan mikrobu tanımlamak mümkün olsa da bunun hangi ilaçlara duyarlı olduğunu belirlemek her zaman mümkün değildir.

**31. The first World Cup was played in Montevideo in 1930, but the conception of such a world-wide competition occurred ten years earlier at a FIFA congress in Antwerp.**

- A) İlk Dünya Kupası 1930 yılında Montevideo'da oynandı, ancak dünya çapında böyle bir yarışma düşüncesi on yıl öncesinde Ansver'de yapılan bir FIFA Kongresinde ortaya çıkmıştı.
- B) 1930'da Montevideo'da ilk Dünya Kupası karşılaşmaları yapıldı, ancak dünya çapında böyle bir yarışma yapılması kararı on yıl önce Ansver'de yapılan FIFA toplantısında alınmıştı.
- C) 1930 yılında Montevideo'da oynanan ilk Dünya Kupasından on yıl önce, Ansver'deki FIFA Kongresinde tüm dünyayı kapsayacak bir yarışma düzenlenmesine karar verilmişti.
- D) İlk Dünya Kupası 1930'da Montevideo'da oynansa da dünya çapında böyle bir yarışmanın düzenlenmesi ile ilgili görüşler, on yıl önce Ansver'de yapılan FIFA toplantısında tartışılmıştı.
- E) Ansver'da yapılan FIFA Kongresinde dünya çapında bir yarışma düzenlenmesi düşüncesinin ortaya çıkmasına karşın, İlk Dünya Kupası ancak 1930'da Montevideo'da oynanabildi.

**32. As we all know, unemployment is also a major problem of the developed world where on the average one in ten of the workforce is unemployed.**

- A) Bildiğimize göre, işsizlik gelişmiş dünyanın başlıca sorunudur ve burada her on kişiden biri işsiz durumdadır.
- B) Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, işgücünün ortalama onda birinin işsiz olduğu sanayileşmiş dünyada da işsizlik temel sorunlardan biridir.
- C) Hepimiz biliyoruz ki, işgücünün ortalama onda birinin işsiz olduğu kalkınmış dünyada bile işsizlik hala sorun olmaya devam etmektedir.

- D) Hepimizin bildiği gibi, işsizlik, işgücünün ortalama onda birinin işsiz olduğu gelişmiş dünyanın da önemli bir sorunudur.
- E) Biliyoruz ki, gelişmiş dünyanın en başta gelen sorunu işsizliktir ve ortalama olarak her on kişiden biri işsizdir.

**33. In the article it is explained how international aid to developing countries has grown over the last few years.**

- A) Makalede, gelişmekte olan ülkelere yapılan uluslararası yardımın önümüzdeki birkaç yıl içinde nasıl arttırılabileceği belirtilmektedir.
- B) Makalede, gelişmekte olan ülkelere yapılan uluslararası yardımın son birkaç yıl içinde ne denli arttığı açıklanmaktadır.
- C) Gelişmekte olan ülkelere yapılacak uluslararası yardımın birkaç yıl içinde ne kadar artması gerektiği, makalede ele alınmaktadır.
- D) Makalesinde, gelişmekte olan ülkelerin son birkaç yıl içinde uluslararası yardımdan giderek daha çok nasıl yararlandıklarını ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Bu makalede, son birkaç yıldan beri uluslararası yardımın gelişmekte olan ülkeler lehine ne denli arttığını ifade etmektedir.

**34. No one warned him about the dangers involved in mountaineering.**

- A) Kimse onu, dağcılığın içerdiği tehlikeler konusunda uyarımadı.
- B) Hiç kimse ona dağcılığın karşılaştığı tehlikelerden söz etmedi.
- C) Ona dağcılıkta ne gibi tehlikelerle karşılaştığı konusunda herhangi bir uyarıda bulunulmamıştı.
- D) Dağcılıkta karşılaşılabileceği tehlikelerle ilgili olarak kimseden herhangi bir uyarı almamıştı.
- E) Dağcılığın ne kadar ciddi tehlikeler içerdiğini hiç kimse ona söylememişti.

**35-44 sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.**

**35. Hastalığın Tanrıdan gelen bir ceza olarak görüldüğü zamanlardan bu yana tıp, pek çok aşamadan geçmiştir.**

- A) So far the biggest obstacle to be passed in medicine was the belief that illness was a punishment from God.
- B) Medicine has improved in many ways since then when illness was regarded as a punishment from God.
- C) At many stages the medical world regarded illness as a punishment from God.
- D) When disease was regarded as a punishment from God, medicine had little chance of developing.
- E) Medicine has passed through many phases from the times when disease was regarded a punishment from God.

**36. Son yıllarda, basın-yayın organlarının etkisiyle Amerika ve Avrupa'da bazı ilkel dinlere ilgi yoğun olarak artmıştır.**

- A) The recent increase of interest in such primitive religions in America and Europe is due to the influence of the media.
- B) In recent years, due to the influence of the media, interest in some primitive religions has increased considerably in America and Europe.
- C) In recent years, in America and in Europe there has been an increasing interest in various primitive religions that have been brought to the fore by the media.
- D) The media has recently shown decisively that there is an increase in the influence of primitive religions in Europe and America.
- E) In recent years, the nature of the influence of primitive religions on life in Europe and America has been fully covered by the media.

**37. Aylar süren sıkı pazarlıktan sonra, her iki taraf da ödünler verdi ve bir uzlaşmaya ulaşıldı.**

- A) After months of hard bargaining, both sides made concessions and an agreement was reached.
- B) The bargaining was hard and continued for months but finally concessions were made on both sides and an agreement reached.
- C) The agreement concerning the concessions to be made by either sides was only reached after months of hard bargaining.

- D) According to the agreement that followed months of hard bargaining both sides would have to make concessions.
- E) It's obvious from the way the bargaining goes that concessions will have to be made on both sides if an agreement is to be reached.

**38. 1970'lerin ortalarında Avrupa'da petrol ithalatının giderek artan maliyeti, ödemeler dengesi ve sanayi ilişkileri üzerinde olumsuz etki yapmıştır.**

- A) The balance of payments and industrial relations during the 1970s in Europe fell to a low ebb owing to the increased costs of oil imports.
- B) In the mid-1970s in Europe the cost of increased oil imports had a negative effect on the balance of payments and, therefore, on industrial relations.
- C) In Europe in the mid-1970s the increasing cost of oil imports had an adverse effect on the balance of payments and on industrial relations.
- D) The increased cost of oil imports in central Europe in the 1970s upset the balance of payments as well as industrial relations.
- E) The rise in oil prices in the mid-1970s led to industrial problems in Europe and so upset the balance of payments.

**39. 1980'lerin başına kadar, İngiltere'deki sanayi üretiminin en az yüzde 25'i Amerikan sermayeli işletmelerin elindeydi.**

- A) Starting with the 1980s, the percentage of manufacturing output in Britain dependent on American capital fell by a quarter.
- B) In the early 1980s, nearly 25 per cent of industrial output of Britain was dependent upon American capital.
- C) At least a quarter of the British industrial projects have been financed by America since the early 1980s.
- D) By the beginning of the 1980s, at least 25 per cent of manufacturing output of Britain was in the hands of concerns with American capital.
- E) The part played by American capital in British industry had risen by 25 per cent by the early 1980s

**40. Brahms'ın sanatının özü, onun oda müziğinde bulunur.**

- A) It is in his chamber music that the real art of Brahms becomes apparent
- B) The essential Brahms is only to be found in his chamber music.
- C) The chamber music of Brahms reflects the best of his talent.
- D) The essence of Brahms's art is hardly to be found in his chamber music.
- E) It is in his chamber music that the quintessence of Brahms's art is contained.

**41. 1920'de bile uzayda en az yarım milyon galaksi olduğu biliniyordu.**

- A) Even in 1920 it was known that there were at least half a million galaxies in space.
- B) It was in 1920s that it was first realised that roughly half a million galaxies existed in space.
- C) Before 1920 very few of the half million galaxies in space were discovered.
- D) Until about 1920 very few of the half million galaxies in space had been explored.
- E) At least half of the million galaxies in space were only discovered in and around 1920s.

**42. 20 Mayıs 1980'de yapılan halkoylamasında, Quebec halkı Kanada'dan tamamen ayrılma önerisini reddetti.**

- A) The complete break between Canada and Quebec followed the referendum held on 20 May 1980.
- B) The people of Quebec, in the referendum held on 20 May 1980, voted on the proposals that they should separate themselves entirely from Canada.
- C) In the referendum held on 20 May 1980, the people of Quebec rejected the proposal to break away completely from Canada.
- D) Following the referendum of 20 May 1980 the people of Quebec proposed a complete break away from Canada.
- E) With the referendum of 20 May 1980 the movement to separate Quebec from Canada finally came to an end.

**43. İngilterede'ki hükümet, kamu harcamalarında önemli kesintiler yapması için basın-yayın organlarının baskısı altındadır.**

- A) The media played an important role in forcing the British government to make cuts in public expenditure.
- B) In Britain the government was pressurised by the media into making a substantial cuts in public expenditure.
- C) In Britain the government's cuts in public expenditure were to a large extent due to pressure from the media.
- D) In Britain the government is under pressure from the media to make substantial cuts in public expenditure.
- E) According to the media, the government of Britain should make substantial cuts in public expenditure.

**44. Yönetimde benimsenen yeni ekonomik politikalar, personel arasında büyük bir huzursuzluğa neden olmuştur.**

- A) The management's new economic policies seem likely to cause considerable unrest among the employees.
- B) The new economic policies adopted by the management have caused a great deal of unrest among the employees.
- C) There will be unrest among the employees once the management introduces the new economic policies.
- D) Management is uneasy about the response of the employees to the new economic policies.
- E) New economic policies might lead to more disagreements between the management and the employees.

45-52 sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

45. It was somewhere near here \_\_\_\_ .

- A) now the dogs caught the scent of the fox again
- B) where the fire-fighters lose control
- C) before the road turns off to the right
- D) that they will leave the road and make off through the woods.
- E) that the accident occurred

46. \_\_\_\_ , there was something un-English about his sentence structure

- A) Since Raleigh made classical writers his models
- B) If that were really a translation
- C) However difficult it is to read
- D) Before he has time to develop a style of his own
- E) Once he has established his reputation

47. Can't you remember even approximately \_\_\_\_ ?

- A) that had been changed
- B) where have they decided to hold the meeting
- C) how far is it to Istanbul from here
- D) how many people we are expecting
- E) what sort of an excuse had been made

48. In the latter half of the century, political ideas and opinions dominated poetry \_\_\_\_ .

- A) that it was not to be expected
- B) more than they ever had done before
- C) which wouldn't have been surprising
- D) especially if poets are young
- E) even if sensuous writing would have remained popular

49. \_\_\_\_ , although they didn't have any really serious grounds for doing so.

- A) Quite a lot of the objections will be easily dealt with
- B) The foreman may take it on himself to fire the man
- C) Several people are thinking of declining the invitation
- D) Several nations boycotted the games
- E) Conclusions reigned at the following meeting

50. Once we get through with the background material \_\_\_\_ .

- A) the weather is still not suitable for on-site work
- B) we still haven't had any opportunity to get down to the practical work
- C) the course will start to get much more interesting
- D) work on the wards proved demanding as well as rewarding
- E) as hardly surprising that we're progressing so slowly

51. \_\_\_\_ even though he hasn't got enough financial backing for it.

- A) Never before had he faced failure
- B) That's the city of it all
- C) Technical matters had received the largest share of his attention
- D) The scheme was hardly likely to succeed
- E) He seems determined to go ahead with the project

52. However far-fetched the story may seem, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) people say that truth is stranger than fiction
- B) newspaper headlines are, after all, far from reliable
- C) we can assume that there is a basis of truth in it
- D) we have always known she loves to exaggerate
- E) it really doesn't matter if some details are wrong

53-58 sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

**53. However hard he tries, he'll never again enjoy the confidence of the country as a whole.**

- A) Apparently he is quite confident that he does enjoy the respect of most people in the country.
- B) So long as he tries, there's every chance that he will gain the support of the whole country.
- C) It will be hard to recover the respect of the country at large.
- D) No matter what he does, he'll never recover the trust of the country as a whole.
- E) If only he'd try a little harder he would gain the respect of the whole country.

**54. If only he had kept to the original statement he made to the police!**

- A) How lucky that the police realised that his first statement was false!
- B) It was a good thing he did deny the statement he gave to the police.
- C) I wish he hadn't gone back on that first statement he made to the police.
- D) I wish he hadn't gone back on that first statement he made to the police.
- E) I wish he hadn't gone back on that first statement he made to the police.

**55. He entered furtively, in the vain hope that the others would not realise he was late.**

- A) However stealthily he may enter, they are bound to know he was late.
- B) Though he crept in quietly, he couldn't hide from them the fact that he was late.
- C) By creeping in so quietly he only drew attention to the fact that he was late.
- D) He must have expected that some of the others would arrive late.
- E) Once they realised he was late it was too late to try and hide the fact.

**56. The more time I spend with him the more I realize that he really is a most remarkable man.**

- A) As I get to know him better it becomes more and more apparent that he's really an outstanding person.
- B) Of the people I know well, he is the most extraordinary of all.
- C) It's really worth spending time on getting to know a wonderful person like that.
- D) It was a long time before I really understood that he's actually a very fascinating person.
- E) The really fantastic thing about him is that I still feel there's a lot more to him than I know.

**57. At this stage there is no sense in discussing the matter with anyone else.**

- A) Whatever happens, news of the matter must not be allowed to leak out.
- B) There's a lot at stake so the matter must not be allowed to go any further.
- C) For now, the fewer the people who know, the better.
- D) For the present it's pointless to bring others into the discussion.
- E) Once the stage is passed we can safely ask the others for their opinions.

**58. He'll never get oranges to grow here; the climate just isn't suitable.**

- A) If he wants to grow oranges he could try here; the climate is just right.
- B) Oranges require sun and warmth, so naturally they won't grow here.
- C) However hard he tries, he won't manage to grow oranges here as it's the wrong sort of climate.
- D) The climate may be right for growing oranges but he's had no success.
- E) The climate is the most important factor when growing oranges.

59-64 sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşün ifadeyi bulunuz.

59. The pay of a worker depends on his seniority, that is to say, on the years he has been with the firm. \_\_\_\_ . When he is 30 or 40 years old, therefore, he cannot afford to change jobs. If he did move, he would also lose valuable fringe benefits. Promotion depends on seniority as well.

- A) The results produced are not as good as might be expected
- B) Even so some people prefer to change jobs frequently
- C) The longer he stays there, the higher his salary will be
- D) He will not be laid off if the company no longer needs him
- E) It is a common practice among Japanese workers to make it a family concern

60. Lassa Fever was first recognised in West Africa in 1982 when three missionary nurses working in Lassa became ill with a mysterious infection and two died. \_\_\_\_ . Cases have also occurred among medical and nursing staff tending patients with the disease and in laboratory workers handling specimens from them.

- A) Since then a number of localized outbreaks have been notified in several countries in West Africa
- B) Some infections flourish in warm countries like those in the tropical regions
- C) People travelling to West Africa are advised to get themselves vaccinated
- D) Malnutrition has been one of the major hazards of the region
- E) The World Health Organisation has taken stringent measures to eradicate all kinds of infectious diseases there

61. It cannot be denied that the influence of politics on sport is not a new development. For instance, Mussolini's Italy, with the fascists in command, was a fiery setting for the second World Cup in 1934. \_\_\_\_ . However in our time governments try to maintain a low profile in sporting matters.

- A) In recent decades one has observed the rising success in sports of several new countries
- B) Most countries spend huge amounts of money in preparing their teams for international competitions
- C) In fact, Italy has been one of the few countries that have maintained a constant high standard in sporting events
- D) In soccer it is not only the technical skill of a player but also his age that counts
- E) Even though the credit and praise for Italy's winning of the cup rightly went to the players and their coach, there was a great deal of open political interference

62. Economic liberalisation and reform generally promote economic development. This is not always the case; for instance, the Soviet Union in the 1930s and East European countries in the 1950s achieved very high rates of economic growth under state control. In the contemporary world, however, state ownership, controls and regulations have generally hindered economic development, whereas, countries like the United States have created strong economies through the implementation of economic liberalisation policies. \_\_\_\_ .

- A) Economic reforms can most effectively be carried out under strong government pressure
- B) Countries that are still primarily agricultural are most to be found in Asia and Latin America
- C) So it really is fair to say that economic development is more likely to occur with less state economic control than with more
- D) These two systems can obviously not be reconciled in the decades ahead
- E) Economic and social conditions have a great impact on state ownership in certain countries

63. With the end of the ideological rivalry between East and West, the world has a fresh chance to reinvigorate the idea and institution of collective security. Now that there is wide agreement on first principles, the United Nations can play the leading role its creators envisioned for it a half-century ago. An expanded Security Council, no longer paralysed by veto threats, can now become a more effective catalyst for UN action across a range of security and humanitarian needs. \_\_\_\_ .

- A) And the General Assembly can serve as a forum for more productive co-operation
- B) The cold war was then a threat to world peace
- C) The International Monetary Fund has always played an active role in the regulation of less developed countries
- D) The United States and her allies are committed to the maintenance of security in the world
- E) In dealing with the crisis, America's enduring interests abroad have to be taken into consideration

64. In Britain at the head of the government structure is the Cabinet, which consists of the leading members of the majority party in the Commons, selected by the Prime Minister. \_\_\_\_ . Although legally ministers are individually responsible for the exercise of government powers, politically it is expected that the Cabinet is collectively responsible for government policy. It thus acts as one man, and a minister who disagrees with the Cabinet must either resign or remain silent.

- A) The British Parliament consists of the Houses of Commons and Lords
- B) Most Cabinet ministers are the heads of government departments, which are staffed by civil servants
- C) In the British political system the monarch has no executive powers
- D) Local administrations enjoy considerable autonomy in decision-making
- E) In the past British governments followed a policy of non-intervention in the world

65-70 sorularda, anlam bakımından hangi cümlelerin parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

65. (I) Beginning in the mid-60s, there was in the West a profound surge or extension of liberalism, revolving once again around individualism. (II) It built upon what had gone before, but it also represented a significant redefinition, (III) And it is that surge which provides the immediate backdrop for current American opinion and values. (IV) To some extent, the way we perceive a decade is affected by the period which immediately preceded it. (V) Indeed, the modern American concept of freedom has been influenced by this all-pervasive individualism.

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

66. (I) Man's chief purpose is the creation and preservation of values. (II) That is what gives meaning to our civilisation and, ultimately, to the individual human life. (III) Western civilisation attaches great importance to democracy and human rights. (IV) It is only when values are fostered through art, religion, science and love that men can really use well their powers to tame nature and secure human existence from the worst outrages and accidents that forever threaten it. (V) Civilisation, our very capacity to be human, rests on that perpetual effort.

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

67. (I) Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. (II) In recent decades a growing number of historians have embarked on research in political and social history. (III) What happened in the past is lived again in memory. (IV) With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. (V) But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things.

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

68. (I) Science, which was once thought to provide the answer to all human needs, has proved its inner contradiction. (II) On the one hand, it has enormously broadened and disseminated man's understanding of himself and of his environment, while on the other hand it has unleashed forces of immense destructive potential. (III) The prime example is of course nuclear power. (IV) This ambivalence of science has destroyed the belief that science is essentially good in human terms and that the more science there is, the better it is for man. (V) Therefore, governments are urged to allocate more resources for further scientific research.

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

69. (I) The negotiations between union leaders and company representatives have not aroused much interest. (II) The strike is the unions' weapon of last resort. (III) Most unions maintain strike funds in order to support their members when they call them out on strike; but these funds are small, and strike pay is usually very much below normal wages. (IV) So unions cannot afford to call strikes irresponsibly, and major official strikes are relatively uncommon. (V) Nevertheless, the big strikes are important; for the success or failure of one big strike can affect the results of all the other collective bargaining under way at the time.

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

70. (I) Terrorism is the deliberate and cold blooded exaltation of violence over all forms of political activity. (II) The modern terrorist employs violence not as a necessary evil, but as a desirable form of action. (III) There is, indeed, a definite intellectual background to the present wave of terrorism. (IV) It is worth noting that the countries that finance and maintain the international infrastructure of terrorism are, without exception, despotic states. (V) It springs not only from early 20th-century justifications of violence but also from the postwar philosophy of violence derived from Neitzsche through Heidegger, and widely popularised by Sartre, his colleagues and disciples.

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

71-76 sorularda, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. You feel it's time the tea-break ended as everyone has a lot to do and not much time to do it in; so you say to the group in general;

- A) Let's have some more tea; there's nothing urgent waiting to be done.
- B) Well, there is a lot of work to be done that can't wait. I think we had better make a start.
- C) I'm going back to my office. If there is a problem let me know.
- D) If Mr Clare arrives, show him straight into my office; otherwise I don't want to be disturbed.
- E) If you've nothing better to do, make sure the meeting hall is in good order for tomorrow's work-shop.

72. You make an unscheduled visit to a colleague of yours in another department and find that he's out somewhere. So before leaving, you ask the secretary to let him know that you have called; you say:

- A) Tell him I called as arranged
- B) I am Richard Stokes; wasn't he expecting me?
- C) Could you tell my colleague that I called? My name is Richard Stokes.
- D) I might as well wait as he's sure to be back soon.
- E) This is Richard Stokes. I came to your office as you had asked me to.

73. As the head of the organising committee, you want to make the opening session of the conference something rather special and impressive. With this in mind you approach an eminent scholar and say:

- A) Would you be interested in going through the paper I'm presenting at the conference?
- B) I would like you to give your candid opinion of the proceedings of the conference.
- C) Could you kindly chair one of the sessions at the conference?
- D) I was wondering if you would be so kind as to make the keynote address at the opening of the conference
- E) I'm sure you were expecting me to ask you to be present at the opening of the conference.

74. You have called a meeting of the board members at 10 a.m., but at the last moment you have had to put it off; so you ask your secretary to notify the members of the postponement:

- A) Please tell the members that the meeting has been put forward to 3 p.m. today.
- B) Could you inform the board members of the agenda of the meeting?
- C) Will the board members be able to attend today's meeting?
- D) Have you managed to get in touch yet with the board members?
- E) I would like to comment on the reaction of the board members to the items on the agenda.

75. You have been asked to give your opinion on a project proposal for energy conservation. You are impressed with its feasibility and generally feel very enthusiastic about it; so you say:

- A) The project I am talking about has a relatively low chance of success.
- B) The energy resources of the country could be adversely affected by such a project.
- C) I'm fully in favour of the project, since the country's energy policy will benefit from it.
- D) To be frank, the new energy policy does not really take into account the recommendations of the project.
- E) As far as I am concerned, energy conservation is a highly over-rated issue.

**76. You visit a friend in his home and during the conversation he complains about some ailment. It is clear to you that he is not looking well; so you feel concerned and say:**

- A) Just keep on with the medicine prescribed by the doctor.
- B) Well, I have some aches and pains too; it's normal to feel down at this time of the year.
- C) By the way, I met James last week, and he seems to have the same problem as you.
- D) Stop thinking about it so much. It's sure to pass.
- E) Don't keep putting it off; I really do think you should see a specialist right away.

**77-82 sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**77. Alan: I'll take you to the station.**

**Peter: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Alan: None at all. It's more or less on my route.**

- A) Well I can't find a taxi anywhere.
- B) Is there time? The train leaves at 7:40.
- C) Thanks, but I'm not going till tomorrow.
- D) Will you really? Are you sure it's no trouble?
- E) Haven't you got anything better to do?

**78. Dr. Jones: When do you think you can get your thesis finished? By mid-November?**

**Alison: Perhaps, but it may take a little longer.**

**Dr. Jones: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Alison: Yes, it will certainly be finished by then.**

- A) Well actually there is no rush; we don't want to spoil it at the last minute.
- B) We can let it drag on four months.
- C) What's the trouble? Why can't you get it done by mid-November?
- D) Typing, proof-reading and corrections shouldn't take more than a week.
- E) Well, at the latest, let's say by the end of the year, shall we?

**79. Andrew: Did you watch the party politics debate last night on TV?**

**Matthew: No; I meant to but was called out to the hospital.**

**Andrew: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Matthew: Yes, so I hear. Even worse than usual.**

- A) Pity. It really was well done for once.
- B) Well, you didn't miss much. Boring from start to finish.
- C) Bad luck. Quite one of the best in the series.
- D) I recorded it, so you can watch it some time.
- E) Just routine work, I suppose.

**80. Mrs Deane: Did I see you coming out of an estate agents the other day?**

**Mrs Farnley: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Mrs Deane: Why? Don't you like your present house?**

**Mrs Farnley: Yes we do; but we don't like the area. It's so noisy. We want to get something further out.**

- A) Yes, at least you could have done. We are considering buying a new house.
- B) Probably, if it was the one opposite the town hall; Jane works there you know.
- C) Definitely not. I haven't been near one in years.
- D) No, it must have been someone else.
- E) We still haven't sold that place down Bromley Road.

**81. Wife: How's the shop's new floor manager?**

**Husband: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Wife: What do you mean by that?**

**Husband: He's getting too much gossip and too much advice.**

- A) I've been too busy to take much notice of him.
- B) He'd be fine if given the chance
- C) He doesn't start at work till the beginning of the month.
- D) I think he's going to be good; much better than his predecessor.
- E) Just what we need. Sensible and efficient.

**82. Richard: By the way, what's Bill doing these days? Have you seen him lately?**

**Nell: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Richard: Really? What was he doing with them?**

**Nell: He was in their advertising department and seemed to be quite enjoying it.**

- A) Yes. He's just got a job at Ford's. Starts working there next week.
- B) Yes, we meet quite regularly. He'll be graduating next year.
- C) Funnily enough I hadn't seen him for years, but last week he gave me a ring.
- D) Not since we went to his wedding together.
- E) I ran into him a couple of months ago, he was working for Lover Brothers then.

**83-85 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

When it was formed many million years ago the earth was a liquid. It is still cooling and many miles below the hard crust is still hot. However, in some places the heat is closer to the surface. These places are associated with volcanic activity or hot sulphur springs. By drilling deep into the earth's crust we can reach rocks that are much warmer than those at the surface. Pumping water down into contact with these rocks and extracting the steam so produced is a source of energy that can be used to produce electricity. It is called geothermal energy.

**83. It is explained in the passage that under the hard surface of the earth there \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) exists a hot core which can be used as a source of energy
- B) seems to be a great deal of volcanic activity which threatens life
- C) is a hot liquid layer which has never been drilled
- D) could be a number of hot sulphur springs, the main cause of volcanic activity
- E) has never been sufficient heat to melt rocks

**84. According to the passage, geothermal energy \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) has been used by man for millions of years
- B) can be produced both plentifully and cheaply
- C) is a by-product of extensive volcanic activity
- D) is the result of the contact of water with the hot rocks below the earth's surface
- E) is recognised as the only form of energy that would never be exhausted

**85. We can infer from the passage that the earth's crust \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) has completely stopped the process of cooling underneath
- B) is a constant source of geothermal energy
- C) is not suitable for any kind of drilling
- D) is constantly warming and cooling due to volcanic activity
- E) varies in thickness from place to place

**86-88 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Japanese have a special way of making decisions. They call it the consensus system. This is how it works. When a firm is thinking of taking a certain action, it encourages workers at all levels to discuss the proposal and give their opinions. The purpose is to reach consensus (general agreement). As soon as everyone agrees on the right course of action, the decision is taken. Because of this method, a group of workers, rather than a person, is responsible for company policies. One advantage of this is that decisions come from a mixture of experience from the top, the middle and the bottom of an enterprise. Another advantage is that junior staff frequently suggest ideas for change. A disadvantage, perhaps, is that decision-making can be slow.

**85. In view of the explanation given in the passage, the consensus system \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) can be defined as a collective decision making process
- B) has a number of drawbacks that can not be overcome
- C) is rapidly falling out of favour as a result of the economic recession
- D) gives undue importance to the views of the junior staff
- E) has already led to the laying off numerous workers

**87. It is pointed out in the passage that, with the Japanese style of decision-making in industry \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) policies can go into effect more speedily
- B) the working conditions can be improved much more efficiently
- C) the workers find themselves at the mercy of their employers
- D) the interaction between the management and the workers has reached a low ebb
- E) tends to take a long time before any action is agreed upon

**88. According to the passage, the most striking feature of the Japanese consensus system is that \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the introduction of changes into a firm's policy-making is more or less impossible
- B) decisions are taken fast and accurately
- C) it is the point of view of management that prevails
- D) everyone, from the top to the bottom, in a firm has a fair share in decision-making
- E) workers are denied the right to discuss proposals in detail

**89-91 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Rabies is a very frightening disease because once symptoms develop it is always fatal. The disease is caused by a virus and it affects many species of animals, particularly dogs, jackals, foxes and bats. In Britain no indigenous case of human rabies has been reported since 1902 but it is widespread among animals in most parts of the world. Unfortunately, in the last 30 years the disease has been spreading across Europe from the East, especially in foxes, and has now reached Northern France. For this reason strict animal quarantine laws are in force in Britain and it is rightly regarded as a serious offence to attempt to evade them.

**89. As it is pointed out in the passage, what makes rabies so dangerous a disease is that \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) quarantine regulations concerning the disease are disregarded by most people
- B) very few people can recognise the symptoms
- C) as soon as it manifests itself in the patient it is already too late for any treatment
- D) it is now threatening the whole of Europe
- E) during the last thirty years it seems to have become indigenous even in England

**90. The passage suggests that the British government has already taken strict measures to \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) ban the import of animals from France and other countries
- B) discourage the keeping of pets in Britain
- C) deal with the recent outbreaks of rabies, especially in foxes in Britain
- D) ensure that no rabies enters the country
- E) make sure that rabies patients will receive affective treatment

**91. It is clearly stated in the passage that, for nearly a century \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) thanks to new diagnostic techniques rabies has been confined to dogs, jackals, foxes and bats
- B) strict quarantine laws have been in effect in Britain
- C) rabies has been one of the most frightening diseases in Europe
- D) there have been remarkable advances made in the treatment of rabies
- E) no one in Britain has contracted rabies

**92-94 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

When we turn to the problem of fishing, we see that through a UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the world's nations have indicated that they recognize the risks of over-fishing. Nations can now declare 200-mile exclusive economic zones and exclusive fishing zones and control the catch at a level that is sustainable. Developing nations seem to be beginning to benefit from the new fisheries regime which offers the promise of allowing them to manage fishing resources for optimum, that is long-term, benefits.

**92. We can understand from the passage that the statutory measures taken by the UN, regarding fishing \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) are unlikely to be abided by, at least not in the near future
- B) have had no beneficial impact on the situation
- C) have been welcomed by all the member countries
- D) came into effect too late to be of any use whatsoever
- E) have unfortunately served the interests of only the developed countries

**93. One major benefit arising out of the 200-mile exclusive fishing zone is, as we understand from the passage, to \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) ensure that an ever increasing quantity of fish shall be caught
- B) keep under control the amount of fish caught
- C) exploit the marine resources through international cooperation
- D) help developing countries to improve their inefficient economies
- E) prevent new fisheries from coming into being

**94. It is stated in the passage that in the management of fisheries, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) no consideration should be given to the size of the catch
- B) one cannot plan ahead to the future
- C) the introduction of restrictive measures should be avoided
- D) one should give importance to future rather than to present gains
- E) the 200-mile zone policy can be ignored

**95-97 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The exact number of people who died in the cyclone that struck Bangladesh last year will probably never be known. Winds reaching 145 miles per hour hammered the country's low-lying south-eastern coast for nine hours, at one point driving a wall of water roughly 20 feet high across the area – one of the most densely populated places in the world. It was the strongest storm ever recorded in the region. The official news agency reported that 125.000 victims had been confirmed dead, but it was believed that the toll was actually much higher.

**95. One can infer from the passage that one reason why so many lives were lost in the cyclone was because \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) most of the population had no decent housing
- B) the Bangladesh government had failed to foresee such a disaster
- C) the country had still not recovered from the previous similar cyclone
- D) it struck only a very narrow stretch of land
- E) the area struck was one of the most overcrowded in the world

**96. We can understand from the passage that the official figures given regarding the death toll \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) didn't reflect the actual extent of the tragedy
- B) overestimated the number of victims
- C) were much higher than the authorities expected
- D) included only those drowned
- E) exceeded the number of those who survived the disaster

**97. The passage aims to impress on the reader \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the extent of suffering experienced by the people in Bangladesh
- B) the magnitude of the cyclone's destructive force
- C) the inadequacy of the relief work sent in
- D) the extent of poverty and misery in Bangladesh
- E) the frequency with which such disasters hit the world

**98-100 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Written communication is the basis of much communication in business. This includes letters, reports, memoranda, notices, telex, and fax messages. Although written communication is a slower form of communication than verbal or oral, it provides a record of what is being discussed so that disagreements are avoided and accuracy can be checked; it will also be more detailed than other forms of communication, with the possibility of technical points being explained and interpreted.

**98. From the passage it is clear that one of the advantages of written communication is that \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) no elaborate equipment is involved
- B) it is one of the fastest forms of communication
- C) one has a reliable document to which one can always refer
- D) it can be used only in business
- E) it requires almost no effort and very little time

**99. The main concern of the passage is to \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) establish the advantages of written communication over oral in business
- B) explain the technical points involved in written communication
- C) emphasize the drawbacks of written communication
- D) differentiate between the uses and abuses of various types of communication
- E) draw attention to the fact that the business world no longer uses written communication

**100. It is pointed out in the passage that written communication \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) is always open to dispute
- B) takes various forms, ranging from letters to telex and fax messages
- C) is mostly seen in the form of reports
- D) does not require any interpretation whatsoever
- E) often leads to serious controversies

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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