

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

1. Among the problems facing bridge engineers, the most serious ones are those of \_\_\_\_ and repair.

- A) improvement
- B) reassessment
- C) determination
- D) distinction
- E) maintenance

2. The two major political parties in Britain have currently \_\_\_\_ to extreme and radically different approaches to the solution of Britain's economic problem.

- A) referred
- B) obsessed
- C) committed
- D) implied
- E) meant

3. It now appears that while US leaders are still willing for the nation to exert itself abroad and give large amounts of foreign assistance, the American public is \_\_\_\_ to go along with these policies.

- A) spontaneous
- B) precarious
- C) competitive
- D) reluctant
- E) deliberate

4. It is \_\_\_\_ surprising that the art of ancient America remains the most mysterious and the least accessible.

- A) urgently
- B) notably
- C) indifferently
- D) elaborately
- E) hardly

5. Bartok was influenced as much by the musical innovations of Debussy and Stravinsky as by East European, \_\_\_\_ Hungarian, folk music.

- A) exceedingly
- B) notably
- C) appropriately
- D) vehemently
- E) adequately

6. Due to the industrialisation and colonisation, the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_ the greatest expansion of wealth the world had ever known.

- A) brought about
- B) put off
- C) held up
- D) gave in
- E) set off

7. The two archaeologists have tried hard to read the inscription in old Latin, but I do not think they have \_\_\_\_ what it really means.

- A) got away with
- B) written off
- C) taken after
- D) made out
- E) brought up

8. The children of today are healthier and better \_\_\_\_ than those of the past, and far fewer of them die in infancy.

- A) disposed of
- B) fed up
- C) rounded up
- D) looked into
- E) cared for

9. Naturally I will come to you for advice whenever I feel in need of \_\_\_\_ .

- A) them
- B) one
- C) some
- D) none
- E) a few

10. We've had some pretty good directors over two years but Dr Radcliffe is \_\_\_\_ the most capable of them all.

- A) by far
- B) over all
- C) just so
- D) as much
- E) too much

11. The committee showed their wholehearted approval of the designs he submitted and \_\_\_\_ .

- A) me, too
- B) so did I
- C) so have I
- D) so we do
- E) we also have

12. The other climbers were all for giving up the attempt, but it was \_\_\_\_ impossible to convince him of the need to do so.

- A) too
- B) such
- C) quite
- D) as
- E) much

13. Could this possibly be the firm's new buyer \_\_\_\_\_ reputation, if we are able to believe the newspapers, is not quite what it should be.

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

14. \_\_\_\_\_ takes on the task of investigating these particular allegations is going to run into a lot of difficulties.

- A) Someone
- B) Anyone
- C) Whatsoever
- D) Whoever
- E) Whichever

15. His scheme, with all its shortcomings, will inevitably be pushed through \_\_\_\_\_ we can produce one, by Tuesday, which is obviously much more feasible.

- A) how
- B) so that
- C) unless
- D) moreover
- E) in case

16. \_\_\_\_\_ he gives the appearance of sincerity and reliability, just remember that you can't trust him an inch.

- A) Though
- B) That
- C) As far as
- D) Nevertheless
- E) So

17. On that occasion, he really was \_\_\_\_\_ luck; it was as if every thing had combined \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- A) up to / through
- B) away from / behind
- C) out of / against
- D) into / upon
- E) onto / over

18. Few sociologists will admit that a city is distinct \_\_\_\_\_ a village merely \_\_\_\_\_ the number of its inhabitants.

- A) of / for
- B) from / by
- C) to / over
- D) in / though
- E) off / in

19. Water has a moderating effect on temperature, \_\_\_\_\_ summer and midday heat, and winter and midnight cold.

- A) diminished
- B) having diminished
- C) to diminish
- D) being diminished
- E) diminishing

20. Of course nobody knows what the outcome of the election \_\_\_\_\_ but at the moment Malcolm \_\_\_\_\_ as the most likely candidate.

- A) would have been / is being regarded
- B) is / has been regarded
- C) was / would have been regarded
- D) will be / is regarded
- E) has been / has been regarded

21. When that happened, their hopes \_\_\_\_\_ because the army \_\_\_\_\_ its most trusted leaders.

- A) wane / would lose
- B) are waning / loses
- C) waned / had lost
- D) were waning / has lost
- E) have waned / lost

22. They \_\_\_\_\_ the advantages and the disadvantages of the takeover when I \_\_\_\_\_ them an hour or so later.

- A) will discuss / would rejoin
- B) have discussed / am rejoining
- C) are discussing / will rejoin
- D) were discussing / rejoined
- E) would discuss / had rejoined

23. The doctors are of the opinion that if the disorder \_\_\_\_\_ a few months earlier, it \_\_\_\_\_ treated successfully.

- A) had been diagnosed / could have been
- B) were diagnosed / would be
- C) has been diagnosed / will be
- D) is being diagnosed / is being
- E) were to be diagnosed / has been

24. We still \_\_\_\_\_ that any changes in the law along these lines \_\_\_\_\_ to our advantage.

- A) had believed / will have been
- B) believed / had been
- C) have believed / would be
- D) would believe / were being
- E) believe / will be

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

**25. Of all the great changes in the history of the world, none has been more dramatic and more rapid than the end of colonialism.**

- A) Dünya tarihinde görülen diğer büyük değişimler, sömürgeciliğin kaldırılması kadar çarpıcı ve etkileyici değildir.
- B) Dünya tarihindeki tüm büyük değişimlerden hiçbiri, sömürgeciliğin sona ermesinden daha çarpıcı ve daha hızlı olmamıştır.
- C) Dünya tarihinde, sömürgeciliğin sona ermesinden daha çarpıcı ve daha önemli başka hiçbir büyük değişim yoktur.
- D) Dünya tarihini incelediğimizde görüyoruz ki sömürgeciliğe son verilmesinden daha çarpıcı ve daha güç başka bir değişim yoktur.
- E) Dünya tarihindeki büyük değişiklikler içinde hiçbiri, sömürgeciliğin tamamen kaldırılması kadar çarpıcı ve kapsamlı değildir.

**26. In establishing our trade network in Africa we must always remember that it is not only a vast continent but also an enormous mixture of tribes and cultures.**

- A) Afrika'nın kabileler ve kültürler karışımı geniş bir kıta olmasının, kurulmakta olan ticaret ağımızdaki önemini daima hatırlamalıyız.
- B) Ticaret ağımızı kurmakta olduğumuz Afrika'nın hem çok geniş bir kıta hem de kabilelerin ve kültürlerin oluşturduğu karmaşık bir bölge olduğunu her zaman hatırlayalım.
- C) Afrika'daki ticaret ağımızı kurarken, burasının sadece geniş bir kıta olmadığını fakat aynı zamanda muazzam bir kabileler ve kültürler karışımı olduğunu daima hatırlamamız gerekir.
- D) Afrika'daki ticaret ağımızı kurabilmek için bu kıtanın sadece büyük olduğunu değil fakat aynı zamanda bir kabileler ve kültürler bileşimi olduğunu da hatırlamalıyız.
- E) Afrika'daki ticaret ağımızı kurunca, burasının çeşitli kabile ve kültürlerden oluşan çok geniş bir kıta olduğunu her zaman hatırlamak zorundayız.

**27. Not until the end of 16th century did anyone think of combining drama and music, and so invent the new art we know today as "opera".**

- A) 16. yüzyılın sonundan itibaren herkes tiyatro ile müziği birleştirerek o gün için yeni bir sanat olan "opera"yı yaratmayı düşünüyordu.
- B) 16. yüzyılın sonlarında hiç kimse tiyatro ile müziği kaynaştırarak yeni bir sanat olan "opera"yı yaratmayı düşünmüyordu.
- C) 16. yüzyılın sonuna kadar hiç kimse tiyatro ile müziği birleştirmeyi ve böylece, bugün "opera" olarak bildiğimiz yeni sanatı icat etmeyi düşünmedi.

- D) Müzikle tiyatronun kaynaşması sonucu ortaya çıkan "opera"yı hiç kimse 16. yüzyılın sonuna kadar bir sanat olarak nitelendirmedi.
- E) 16. yüzyıldan önce hiç kimse tiyatro ile müziğin birleşebileceğine ve bugün "opera" adı verilen yeni bir sanatın doğabileceğine inanmıyordu.

**28. Like President Carter before him, Reagan discovered by the end of his first year as President that eliminating or even substantially reducing the budget deficit was exceedingly difficult.**

- A) Reagan, kendinden önce gelen başkan Carter gibi, bütçe açığını en aza indirmek için çok çaba harcaması gerektiğini başkanlığının ilk yılının sonunda gördü.
- B) Bütçe açığını kapatmanın veya büyük ölçüde azaltmanın ne kadar zor olduğunu, Reagan, kendinden önceki başkan Carter gibi, başkanlığının daha ilk yılında hemen anladı.
- C) Başkan Carter gibi Reagan da başkanlığının ilk yılında bütçe açığını ortadan kaldırmanın veya azaltmanın mümkün olmadığını itiraf etti.
- D) Bütçe açığını kapatmak veya en aza indirmek için Reagan, başkan Carter gibi çok zorlu bir çalışmaya girmenin gerekli olduğunu başkanlığının ilk yılında anladı.
- E) Kendinden önceki başkan Carter gibi, bütçe açığını ortadan kaldırmanın, hatta önemli ölçüde azaltmanın bile çok zor olduğunu başkanlığının ilk yılının sonunda anladı.

**29. One must remember that, despite the great prosperity of the people, Canada's principal political problem remains the relationship between her English and French speaking communities.**

- A) Halkın büyük refahına rağmen, İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan topluluklarının arasındaki ilişkinin, Kanada'nın başlıca siyasal sorunu olarak durduğu hatırlanmalıdır.
- B) İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan toplulukları büyük refah içinde olsa da, bunların birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerinin Kanada'nın temel siyasal sorunu olduğu göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.
- C) Halkı büyük refah içinde olan Kanada'nın başlıca siyasal sorununun, İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan topluluklarının arasındaki ilişkiye dayandığı hiçbir zaman unutulmamalıdır.
- D) Bugün Kanada'nın en önemli siyasal sorununun, büyük refah içinde yaşayan, İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan toplulukları arasındaki ilişkiler olduğu bilinmelidir.
- E) Şu bilinmelidir ki büyük bir refah içinde yaşayan İngiliz ve Fransız toplulukları arasındaki ilişki, bugün Kanada'nın en başta gelen siyasal sorunudur.

**30. When Thatcher came to power in 1979, she immediately curtailed the freedom of local authorities to determine their own levels of spending**

- A) Thatcher 1979 da iktidara gelir gelmez, yerel yönetimlerin harcama özgürlüğünü tamamen ortadan kaldırmaya karar verdi.
- B) Thatcher 1979 da iktidara geldiğinde, yerel yönetimlerin kendi harcama düzeylerini belirleme özgürlüğünü derhal kısıtladı.
- C) Yerel yönetimlerin kendi harcama düzeylerini belirleme özgürlüğü, Thatcher'ın 1979 da iktidara gelmesiyle son buldu.
- D) 1979 yılında iktidara gelen Thatcher, yerel yönetimlerin kendi harcamalarını belirleme özgürlüğünü hemen kısıtladı.
- E) Thatcher 1979 da iktidara gelince, ilk işi yerel yönetimlerin kendi bütçelerini belirleme özgürlüğünü kısıtlamak oldu.

**31. As mentioned in the introductory part of the report, New Caledonia, annexed by France in 1853, comprises New Caledonia itself and various other Islands in the South Pacific.**

- A) Raporun giriş bölümünden de anlayacağınız gibi, Güney Pasifik'teki çeşitli adalardan oluşan yeni Kaledonya, 1853 yılında Fransa tarafından ilhak edilmiştir.
- B) Yeni Kaledonya'nın Fransa tarafından ilhak edildiği ve Güney Pasifik'teki pek çok adadan oluştuğu, 1853'te yazılmış bir raporun giriş bölümünde belirtilmiştir.
- C) Yeni Kaledonya ve Güney Pasifik'teki diğer bazı adaların 1853'te ilhak edildiği, Fransızlara ait bir raporun giriş bölümünde vurgulanmıştır.
- D) Raporun giriş bölümünde belirtildiği gibi, 1853'te Fransa tarafından ilhak edilen Yeni Kaledonya, Yeni Kaledonya'nın kendisinden ve Güney Pasifik 'teki çeşitli diğer adalardan oluşur.
- E) 1853'te ilhak edilen Yeni Kaledonya'nın Güney Pasifik'teki irili ufaklı pek çok adadan ve Yeni Kaledonya'nın kendisinden oluştuğu ilk olarak bu raporda açıklanmıştır.

**32. The Nobel Foundation was established at the beginning of the century to put into effect the wishes expressed by Alfred Nobel in his will.**

- A) Yüzyılın başında kurulan Nobel Vakfı'nın amacı, Alfred Nobel'in vasiyetnamesindeki dileklerini hayata geçirmektir.
- B) Alfred Nobel'in vasiyetnamesinde ifade ettiği hedeflere ulaşmak için yüzyılın başlarında Nobel Vakfı kurulmuştur.
- C) Nobel Vakfı, Alfred Nobel tarafından vasiyetnamesinde ifade edilen dilekleri hayata geçirmek için yüzyılın başında kuruldu.
- D) Alfred Nobel tarafından hazırlanan vasiyetnamedeki dilekleri gerçekleştirebilmek amacıyla, yüzyılın başında Nobel Vakfı'nın kurulması sağlanmıştır.
- E) Nobel Vakfı'nın kuruluş amacı, Alfred Nobel tarafından yüzyılın başında kaleme alınan vasiyeti hayata geçirmektir.

**33. Today thousands of meteorological observation stations are in operation all over the world and supply us with estimates of various atmospheric situations.**

- A) Bugün binlerce hava gözlem istasyonu tüm dünya üzerinde faaliyet göstermekte ve bize çeşitli atmosfer durumları ile ilgili tahminleri sağlamaktadır
- B) Bugün dünya üzerinde binlerce hava gözlem istasyonu atmosfer durumları ile ilgili bilgileri bize eksiksiz olarak aktarmaktadır.
- C) Dünya üzerinde binlerce hava gözlem istasyonundan atmosfer durumları ile ilgili günlük tahminleri elde edebilirsiniz.
- D) Günümüzde atmosfer olayları ile ilgili tüm gelişmeler, yeryüzünde faaliyet gösteren binlerce hava gözlem istasyonu tarafından takip edilmektedir.
- E) Günümüzde, atmosferde yer alan pek çok olayı yeryüzünde faaliyet gösteren binlerce hava gözlem istasyonunun çalışmaları sayesinde öğreniyoruz.

**34. On the surface of Mars, the fourth nearest planet to the sun, one sees vast plains which have been subject to excessive rain over hundreds of millions of years.**

- A) Mars, Güneş'e en yakın dördüncü gezegen olmasına rağmen, yüzeyinde, yüz milyonlarca yıl büyük yağışlar almış çok büyük ovalar göze çarpmaktadır.
- B) Yüzeyinde, yüz milyonlarca yıl büyük sel baskınlarına maruz kalmış ovaları olan Mars, Güneş'e en yakın dördüncü gezegendir.
- C) Mars, Güneş'e en yakın dördüncü gezegen olduğu için, yüzeyindeki çok geniş ovalar yüz milyonlarca yıl şiddetli yağmurlara maruz kalmıştır.
- D) Güneş'e en yakın dördüncü gezegen Mars'ın yüzeyinde, yüz milyonlarca yıl aşırı yağmura maruz kalmış geniş ovalar görülmektedir.
- E) Güneş'e en yakın dördüncü gezegen olan Mars'ın yüzeyi, yüz milyonlarca yıl aşırı yağmura maruz kalmış sınırsız ovalardan oluşmaktadır.

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

**35. 1970'ten bu yana ülkenin hava ve su kirlenmesini azaltmakta kaydettiği ilerleme tartışılmaz.**

- A) One has to admit that the country has worked hard since 1970 to check the pollution of air and water.
- B) During 1970s there was doubtless a great reduction in the pollution level of air and water in the country.
- C) The country has certainly managed to bring down the pollution levels in air and water from what they were in 1970.
- D) The country has been remarkably successful in its efforts to bring down the pollution levels from what they were in 1970.
- E) The progress the country has made in reducing air and water pollution since 1970 is indisputable.

**36. Her iki taraftaki sertlik yanlıları, güç paylaşımı yönündeki tüm girişimleri engelledi.**

- A) Hard-liners on both sides made determined efforts to prevent any power sharing.
- B) On both sides there are hard-liners to oppose all efforts to share the power.
- C) Hard-liners on both sides have blocked all moves towards power sharing.
- D) On both sides the redistribution of power was opposed by hard-liners.
- E) Any move towards a redistribution of power would have been overruled by hard-liners of either side.

**37. Nükleer bilim ve teknolojinin gelişmesinde nötron çok önemli bir rol oynamıştır.**

- A) As nuclear science and technology have developed, the role of neutron has gained in importance.
- B) In the development of nuclear science and technology the neutron has played a most important role.
- C) The importance of the neutron became apparent as nuclear science and technology developed.
- D) As progress was made in nuclear science and technology the importance of the neutron become apparent.
- E) The development of nuclear science and technology was due to the important role played by the neutron.

**38. Fiyatları karşılaştırırken, nitelik gibi niceliğin de farklılık gösterebileceğini hatırlamada yarar var.**

- A) One needs to be reminded that in comparing prices, the quantity as well as the quality must be considered.
- B) When comparing prices one should remember that both quality and quantity need to be checked.
- C) One should remember that prices can only be compared when quantity as well as quality are alike.
- D) When comparing prices, it is worth bearing in mind that the quantity may vary as well as the quality.
- E) In comparing prices, variations in quantity and in quality are of equal importance.

**39. 1712'de getirilen gazete vergisine rağmen, 18. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru Londra'da yayınlanan gazete sayısı 53'e çıkmıştı.**

- A) More than 53 newspapers were published in London in the late eighteenth century in spite of the tax on newspapers introduced in 1712.
- B) By the end of eighteenth century, when the newspaper tax of 1712 was removed, the number of newspapers being published in London rose to 53.
- C) A tax was introduced on newspapers in 1712, with a view to preventing a further increase in newspapers but nevertheless there were 53 by the end of eighteenth century.
- D) The number of newspaper published in London in the late eighteenth century fell to 53 following the newspapers tax imposed in 1712.
- E) Despite the newspaper tax introduced in 1712, the number of newspapers published in London towards the end of the eighteenth century increased to 53.

**40. Bir çok çağdaşı gibi, Charles Dickens, sanayileşmenin sonucu ortaya çıkan toplumsal sorunları ele almıştır.**

- A) Many of the contemporaries of Charles Dickens also gave expression to the social problems that resulted from industrialisation.
- B) Like many of his contemporaries, Charles Dickens dealt with the social problems brought about by industrialisation.
- C) Like so many of his contemporaries, Charles Dickens tried to ease the social problems arising from industrialisation.
- D) The social problems that came with industrialisation were the main concern of Charles Dickens and his contemporaries.
- E) Charles Dickens and many of his contemporaries wrote about industrialization and the social issues involved.

**41. Şimdiki yerine 1588'de taşınmış olan Roma Vatikan Kütüphanesi'nin bugün, Avrupa'nın en büyük kütüphanelerinden biri olduğu kabul edilir.**

- A) One of the largest libraries in Europe today is undoubtedly that of the Vatican in Rome, which has been in existence since 1588.
- B) Today it is generally agreed that the Vatican Library of Rome, which has been in its present premises since 1588, is one of Europe's oldest libraries.
- C) The Vatican Library of Rome, which moved to its present premises in 1588, is accepted to be one of the greatest libraries of Europe today.
- D) It is generally agreed that the Vatican Library in Rome, which was moved to its present premises in 1588, is Europe's greatest library.
- E) Of all the libraries in Europe today, the Vatican Library of Rome dating back to 1588 is, by general consent, the greatest.

**42. Viktorya çağının önde gelen bir romancısı olan Thackeray, kişilerin erdem ve kusurlarının anlatımında mümkün olduğu kadar gerçekçi olmayı amaçladı.**

- A) Thackeray was a leading novelist of the Victorian age, for he depicted the vices and virtues of ordinary people truthfully.
- B) The novelist Thackeray, writing in Victorian times, described people's virtues and vices with remarkable accuracy.
- C) Thackeray was one of the Victorian novelist to depict in a really truthful manner the virtues and the failings of ordinary people.
- D) Thackeray was the first of the Victorian novelist to concern himself with accurate accounts of people's virtues and shortcomings in everyday action.
- E) Thackeray, a leading novelist of the Victorian age, aimed to be as truthful as possible in his description of people's virtues and shortcomings.

**43. 1925 yılında imzalanan Locarno Antlaşmasıyla, Almanya, Fransa ve Belçika, mevcut sınırlarını korumayı ve birbirlerine karşı güç kullanmaktan kaçınmayı taahhüt etmişlerdi.**

- A) With the Treaty of Locarno, signed in 1925, Germany, France and Belgium undertook to maintain their existing frontiers and abstain from the use of force against each other.
- B) In the Treaty of Locarno, signed in 1925, it was stipulated that Germany, France and Belgium should maintain their existing frontiers even if they had to resort to force to do so.
- C) Germany, France and Belgium signed the Locarno Treaty in 1925, so the frontiers were maintained without having to resort to force.
- D) The Treaty of Locarno, signed in 1925, was an effort to settle the frontiers of Germany, France and Belgium without resorting to force.
- E) The present day frontiers between France, Germany and Belgium date from 1925, when the treaty of Locarno was signed to end the use of force between these countries.

**44. "Sanat" sözcüğü çoğu kez "plastik" ve "görsel" olarak tanımlanan sanatlara ilişkin olarak kullanılır, ancak bu sözcük aslında edebiyat ve müziği de içerir.**

- A) Besides the "plastic" or "visual" arts, which it usually refers to, the word "art" can also be used with reference to literature and music.
- B) The word "art" should not be restricted to the "plastic" or "visual" arts for it also includes literature and music.
- C) The word "art" is usually used in association with the arts defined as "plastic" or "visual", but in fact it also includes literature and music.
- D) Literature and music are often included in the word "art" but the term should be used only in association with plastic or visual arts.
- E) Though they are neither "plastic" nor "visual", literature and music are also forms of "art".

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

**45. Many people take it for granted \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) whether they realised just how serious the drug problem had become
- B) that the new interest policy has contributed to the greater degree of stability in prices at this period
- C) why no survivors were found
- D) how all receipts and papers concerning the transaction mysteriously disappeared
- E) why the other passengers had absolutely no comment to make at all about the accident

**46. \_\_\_\_ , Huddersfield was one of the few textile towns that continued to grow in the twentieth century.**

- A) If the government lifted the sanctions
- B) Since its trade was both flexible and varied
- C) However unpopular the scheme had seemed to many
- D) As soon as the industrial revolution got under way
- E) Just as many industrial areas are competing with each other

**47. Smallpox inoculation became popular \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) that eventually this disease would have been completely wiped out
- B) even though the success rate, according to recent statistics, is still rather doubtful
- C) even if it had not been a fatal disease that brought death to all levels of society
- D) however unlikely one is to come in contact with the disease
- E) only after Janner's discovery that the less dangerous cowpox material was an effective immunizing agent

**48. The helicopter has the ability to climb vertically, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) even though the winds were blowing at gale force
- B) if it can take off in a very restricted space
- C) which, in certain circumstances, is its main advantage over other types of aircraft
- D) whenever the pilot felt himself obliged to make a forced landing
- E) if the cost of its upkeep hadn't been a heavy burden on the budget

**49. \_\_\_\_ , if any one party decides to ignore the obligations it has undertaken in the treaty.**

- A) Obviously, very serious problems will arise
- B) They may have rejected the offer
- C) They were obviously determined to be present at the opening of the talks
- D) The last speaker was quite adamant on the need to resume fighting
- E) The observes may have been very upset

**50. \_\_\_\_ who played a unique role in the revival of the ideals of classical antiquity**

- A) There is still a lively debate going on among scholars
- B) Dr. Davies lectured on the Renaissance
- C) He then went on to explain why such Renaissance figures
- D) Leonardo da Vinci also lived in the Renaissance
- E) Petraich is rightly regarded as a humanist

**51. \_\_\_\_ , even though many countries are stepping up their own production.**

- A) This is just one of many developments in international trade
- B) England still imported a great deal of tropical fruit
- C) Turkey's exports of fruit and vegetables will have dropped sharply
- D) Steel remains an important item on international trade
- E) By the end of the month figures concerning the dollar reserves will have been processed

**52. Before the national Health Service Act came into force in 1948 in England, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the funding of hospitals was a major issue in home politics
- B) there have been angry debates about the necessity for it
- C) these people aren't able to afford medical advice
- D) everyone realised that these were all fundamentally, political issues
- E) many doctors would feel that the transition had been extremely painful

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

**53. I've been out of the country for nearly a year, so I'm out of touch with everything here.**

- A) I feel quite like a stranger now that I'm back after almost a year abroad.
- B) A year or so abroad will make you feel differently about your own country.
- C) On my return after almost a year, I was amazed to find so few changes here.
- D) The year abroad has estranged me so I don't want to go back to my own country.
- E) It will seem strange to be back home after almost a year abroad.

**54. We'd better leave right away as the traffic will be heavy at this hour.**

- A) The sooner they leave the better if they don't want to get caught in a traffic jam.
- B) We mustn't leave it too late as the roads are likely to be busy for the next hour.
- C) Let's wait an hour so as to avoid some of this heavy traffic.
- D) If we set off now we would avoid most of the heavy traffic.
- E) The road are busy at this time of day so we ought to set off at once.

**55. The harnessing of the wind to generate electricity dates back to 1890, but few notable advances were made until 1970 when energy prices began to rise fast.**

- A) in 1890 a few efforts were made to generate electricity from wind power, but it was only in 1970 when energy prices rose steeply, that such a scheme was taken seriously.
- B) In 1890, when there was a sudden increase in energy prices, efforts were made to harness the power of the wind for the generation of electricity for the first time since 1890.
- C) It was in 1890 that the wind was first used to generate electricity, but it was long before 1970 when energy prices started to rise sharply, that real advances were made.
- D) Between 1890 and 1970 various attempts were made to harness power of the wind as the rising prices of energy made this desirable.
- E) Impressive advances in the generation of electricity from wind power coincided with rising energy prices in 1970, but the practice actually dates back to 1890.

**56. If the others had taken sensible precautions like we did, this tragedy need never have happened.**

- A) Their tiresome behaviour meant that we were all inevitably involved in the tragedy.
- B) If they had not behaved so foolishly, they would not have involved us, too, in this tragedy
- C) The tragedy is that this could have been avoided if only they had all controlled their emotions.
- D) This tragic outcome could have been avoided, but, unlike us, the others behaved rashly.
- E) If only they would follow our example and behave in a reasonable manner all this suffering could be avoided.

**57. The theory of natural selection made the idea of organic evolution acceptable to the majority of the scientific world.**

- A) The world's scientists accepted the idea of organic evolution more readily than the concept of natural selection.
- B) Without the theory of natural selection to support it, no scientist would ever have approved the theory of organic evolution.
- C) In the eyes of the scientific world, the theory of natural selection and the idea of organic evolution are inseparable concepts.
- D) It was only after the introduction of the theory of natural selection that scientists paid attention to the idea of organic evolution.
- E) On the whole, the scientific world approved the concept of organic evolution once the theory of natural selection had been postulated.

**58. Citrus trees thrive on wide range of soils, but well-drained and slightly acid types are most suitable.**

- A) The ideal soil for citrus trees is one that is well-drained and rather acid; they do not do well in other soils.
- B) Though citrus trees prefer a well-drained and slightly acid soil, they do well in many other types.
- C) Citrus trees grow in many different places, but the soil must always be well-drained and fairly acid.
- D) The well-drained and rather acid soil that suits citrus trees is the most common of soil types.
- E) Citrus trees are particular about the soil on which they grow and do best on well-drained and slightly acid soil types.

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

59. Most of our misconceptions of art arise from a lack of consistency in the use of the words "art" and "beauty".

\_\_\_\_\_. We always assume that all that is beautiful is art, or that all art is beautiful, that what is not beautiful is not art, and that ugliness is the negation of art. This identification of art and beauty is at the bottom of all our difficulties in the appreciation of art.

- A) The painter usually expresses himself by the representation of the visible world
- B) The relation between art and religion is one of the most difficult questions that we have to face.
- C) Expressionism in modern art is a distinct movement, having little or nothing in common with cubism..
- D) It might be said that we are only consistent in our misuse of these words
- E) Some people are quite unaware of the importance of proportion in architecture, and have no sense of shape, surface and mass.

60. At the beginning of this century, a group of writers from scattered mid-western towns came together in bustling, commercial Chicago. From the rough immediacy of the city, they forged a style that was distinctively and unsparingly realistic. \_\_\_\_\_. In fact the critics were soon to describe Chicago as the literary capital of the US.

- A) Most of them, however, eventually moved away from Chicago.
- B) The "Chicago Renaissance" fuelled by these writers soon captured the attention of the rest of the nation.
- C) It is now commonplace of literary criticism that there is a close relationship between cities and their writers.
- D) Chicano is indeed a city of absorbing contrast in the field of architecture.
- E) American realism differs in many obvious ways from European realism.

61. Italy is the great country of fountains, and the fountains of Rome are world famous. \_\_\_\_\_. It was built in the time of Pope Clement XII about the middle of the eighteenth century. The fountain and the palace behind it are a good examples of the baroque style of architecture, which gives a feeling of magnificence, movement and excitement.

- A) The fountain of Trevi, in Rome, is one of the most magnificent in the city.
- B) This style is especially effective for fountains because of the moving water.
- C) The water is brought underground from a spring many miles outside the city.
- D) A statue of Neptune in the fountain is surrounded by numerous other figures.
- E) The city of Rome has been the capital of Italy ever since it was founded thousands of years ago.

62. \_\_\_\_\_. His principal equipment is a leather, couch for patients to lie on and a cabinet of mysterious drugs of one kind or another to send them off to sleep. He is particularly interested in the dreams of his clients and may use some form of hypnosis to study their repressed thoughts and secret emotions.

- A) More and more large firms are realising the advantages offered by psychiatry
- B) No one may prescribe drugs or surgery in treating mentally sick individuals unless he is medically qualified
- C) It is important to realise that psychologists are first and foremost trained as scientists rather than as medical experts.
- D) Psychologists are primarily concerned with behaviour and its abnormalities.
- E) The popular image of a psychiatrist is a fairly well defined one

63. The Federal Republic of Germany, founded in 1949, had as its first Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer. His Christian Democrat government produced conditions of stability and confidence in which Germany rebuilt her shattered prosperity and a viable parliamentary democracy. Further, his work in building a special relationship with France, culminating in a treaty of friendship, was a dramatic contrast to the long tradition of enmity towards France. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Even so, Adenauer's successor Dr. Erhard was a loyal supporter of the Atlantic Alliance.
- B) Moreover, he strove relentlessly for German reunification within the boundaries of 1937, stressing West Germany's right to speak for the whole of Germany.
- C) The Brandt Government's main achievements were in the field of foreign policy.
- D) On the other hand, Brandt had built up his reputation as mayor of West Berlin before he was elected Chancellor.
- E) Indeed, the tension within the government were heightened by protracted negotiations between the coalition partners over policies to counter the sharply rising trend of unemployment.

64. 1972 was not an easy or a successful year for the Heath Government in Britain. It was a year of confrontation with the trade unions. \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, it was even forced to adopt certain policies similar to those which it had attacked so vehemently when it had been in Opposition.

- A) Finally, after 1972, there was industrial action in protest against the Government's prices and incomes policy
- B) These problems were aggravated by persistently high levels of unemployment, especially in certain regions.
- C) It was also a year in which the pressure of circumstances forced the Government to abandon many of the initiatives it had started in 1970
- D) Moreover, negotiations with the EEC started immediately after the general election of 1970
- E) Consequently, a 90-day standstill was imposed on wages, and prices and charges for goods and services were similarly frozen

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

65. (I) Chemistry is the science of the elements and their compounds. (II) It is concerned with the laws of their combination and behavior under various conditions. (III) This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases. (IV) It had its roots in alchemy and has gradually developed into a science of vast magnitude and importance. (V) Its major fields are organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and physical chemistry.

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

66. (I) Racism is the doctrine that one race is inherently superior or inferior to others. (II) It has no connection whatsoever with the study of race as a concept. (III) Moreover, it is not concerned with the investigation of racial differences, which is a science practised by the physical anthropologist. (IV) Racism is simply a vulgar superstition believed in by the ignorant or the mentally unbalanced. (V) Today in the world anti-Semitism is not so widespread as it used to be in the past.

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

67. (I) The balance of payments has recently been a serious problem particularly in Eastern Europe. (II) The late 1950s and the early 1960s saw a decline in British competitiveness. (III) As a result the British share in world exports of manufactures fell steadily. (IV) On the other hand, there was a rapid increase in imports of manufactured goods. (V) Consequently, the balance of payments deteriorated, and the country was heading towards a major economic crisis.

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

68. (I) In the early 1900s, various film production companies appeared in the United States and entered into fierce competition with each other. (II) It was in the late 1920s, however, that the golden era of Hollywood really began. (III) Many companies then created stars still popular and famous today. (IV) Financial difficulties became even more pressing during the depression years. (V) Among these the best known and most famous of all was, of course, Charlie Chaplain.

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

69. (I) Delacroix's paintings fall into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music, and often spoke of his palette as though it were a scale on which he composed harmonies. (III) There are his portraits, remarkable for their astonishing psychological perception. (IV) Then there are his historical pieces, large ambitious subjects drawn from the romantic literature for which he had so much sympathy. (V) Finally there are a few landscapes, of pure lyrical content.

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

70. (I) On 15 June 1977 the first free parliamentary elections for 41 years were held in Spain. (II) This was a decisive step on the road from dictatorship to democracy, and in July the new two-chamber parliament replaced the old "Cortes" of General Franco. (III) Indeed, the most crucial issue for the future of Spain was the separatist Basque terrorism in the north of the country. (IV) The first task of the new government and parliament was the drawing up of a new democratic constitution. (V) Also, in the meantime, a wide range of political and economic reforms were introduced, and in the 1980s Spain emerged as a major economic power in Europe.

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

**71-76 sorularda, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**71. A friend is working on a report, which means he only rarely shows up at the office. However, there's a meeting that he must attend and you feel you ought to remind him. You leave a message on the answering machine of his telephone. You say:**

- A) There's a meeting again tomorrow if you feel like coming.
- B) The meeting went off well. The boss didn't even notice your absence.
- C) If you aren't coming to the meeting, send note of apology.
- D) Are you planning to come to the meeting? If so, see you there.
- E) Just a reminder. The boss is expecting everyone at tomorrow's meeting. Mind you're there.

**72. You are in town on business and it's all business, and no free time to yourself. You phone a friend, explain the situation and then ask her to join you at a cocktail party though you know she won't want to do so. You then say truthfully:**

- A) I know, it's not your idea of a pleasant evening, but if you can come I shall be very pleased.
- B) If you can't come, than keep Thursday free and we'll have lunch together.
- C) Good, I'll pick you up on my way there. Expect me at about 7 o'clock.
- D) If you'd let me know earlier I could have made better arrangements.
- E) Well, in that case we'll have to plan differently and I'll let you know.

**73. A friend complains that he's getting no job satisfaction and a very low salary; so he's going to resign immediately. You feel he's behaving rather foolishly. You advise caution and say:**

- A) The scheme doesn't sound very sensible to me, but if that's what you want, do it.
- B) I suggest you hang onto this job while you look around for something better, or you may be landed with something worse.
- C) I wish I could offer you a job in my work place but at present there are no openings.
- D) I feel just as you feel. If only we could get somebody to give us the capital we could set up on our own.
- E) Few jobs do give job satisfaction. Just accept the fact.

**74. You got a friend to go to the cinema with you, but he agreed rather unwillingly. The films turn out to be most disappointing; the story is meaningless and the acting bad. You feel you ought to apologise and say:**

- A) Is this your kind of film? It isn't mine.
- B) What a shame! A perfectly good story ruined by bad acting.
- C) If I'd known what the film was like I'd never have dragged you here. I'm sorry.
- D) I rarely go to the cinema so I don't know if this counts as a good film or not.
- E) The film wasn't much good but it was better than staying in all evening, wasn't it?

**75. You are visiting a neighbour who is back from hospital after quite a serious operation. He's the type who doesn't like to be ill and won't admit to being ill and is talking of going back to work within the week. You don't want to upset or worry him, but you do want him to stay at home and rest a little longer. You say:**

- A) What does your doctor say about going back to work?
- B) If you don't feel like going back to the office, than don't do so.
- C) What's the matter? Haven't you got a doctor's report to cover the whole period?
- D) You're looking just fine; but wouldn't it be sensible to take things easy just a little longer?
- E) If only you had a reliable secretary you could supervise your office from the home.

**76. At the hotel you manage, there have been problems with the waitresses. They don't like changes in the work timetable. They can't stay late. If they do stay late they want to be sent home by taxi. With this in mind your instructions to those who are recruiting new waitresses are:**

- A) Make sure that they are willing to work flexible hours and that they don't live too far away.
- B) They must look smart and have had at least two years experience.
- C) Experience is not important. We'll train them here. But they must know some English.
- D) The starting salary is low, but tell them our customers give generous tips.
- E) Don't let them meet the ones who are leaving; they may learn bad habits from them.

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

77. Dr. Ward: How's that patient of yours doing? Is there any change in his condition yet?

Dr. Simpson: \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Ward: So you're starting to be hopeful?

Dr. Simpson: I wish I could be. But it's too early yet.

- A) It's the most puzzling case I've had in years
- B) None whatsoever
- C) I think perhaps he's just beginning to respond to treatment.
- D) No, and there seems to be nothing we can do for him.
- E) Oh yes! He's making a remarkable recovery.

78. Andrew: Apparently, the department can take out subscriptions for three more journals. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Malcolm: Don't ask me, ask Tony. He's the authority you know.

Andrew: I know he is; but his taste is rather too erudite for most of us.

- A) How can we order them
- B) Have you any suggestions
- C) Which should we cancel
- D) Has your article been accepted
- E) Have the ones we loaned out come back

79. Mrs Smart: How is Barry getting on in his new job?

Mrs Palmer: Well, he doesn't complain, but clearly he finds it very tiring.

Mrs Smart: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs Palmer: Yes, I suppose you're right.

- A) Can't his uncle help him to a job in the bank?
- B) Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
- C) He's only complaining because he wants some sympathy.
- D) That's only natural. He hasn't had time yet to get used to the work.
- E) What's the salary like? Is it worth it?

80. Mary: You're looking depressed. What's the matter?

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

Marry: Well, it's only Wednesday today. It will be over by the weekend.

Peter: I certainly hope it will.

- A) It's the weather! I was planning to go camping at the weekend and just look at the rain
- B) Nothing really. I was just wondering what I should do at the weekend
- C) I was just wishing it were Friday today
- D) No, I'm not feeling depressed. I have no reason to
- E) It looks as if I shall have to work overtime for the next month

81. Alan: Have you read Blake's review of the play in The Times?

David: Yes, I have. And I think it's most unfair.

Alan: \_\_\_\_\_

David: Well, that just shows he hasn't understood the least thing about the play.

- A) Of course it was. That's what one expects of review by Blake
- B) I have too. It will be interesting to see what other critics say
- C) Well, I don't know. In my opinion, it's the best play he's written to date
- D) Do you really? I don't know what he really intends to achieve.
- E) So do I. His comments on the artificiality of the dialogue in particular are quite unacceptable

82. Secretary : When can you give me the report for typing

Mr. Baines: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Secretary : Well; it is, rather

Mr. Baines : Then; I'll do my best to get it to you on Thursday

- A) I put it on your desk an hour ago. Haven' t you seen it
- B) How about Friday? Or is that late
- C) It's not very long, is it
- D) Some time next week. Will that give you plenty of time
- E) The first half is ready. Would you like to make a start with it

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

Today, the United States is in the grip of a second Industrial revolution. While the first, stretching from the 1870s to the 1970s, shifted the main sector of the American economy from agriculture to industry, the new revolution is shifting the economy away from traditional "smokestack" manufacturing industries to those based upon information, services and new technologies. It took the country decades to accommodate the cultural and social changes resulting from the first industrial revolution and it would be rashly optimistic to assume that Americans will not face serious stresses in coming to terms with the changes that are transforming the workplace today.

**83. It is understood from the passage that the American economy \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) was, at the beginning, largely an agricultural one
- B) was, from the start, based on heavy industry
- C) has, over the years, undergone very little radical changes
- D) has recently entered a period of recession
- E) has invariably kept a balance between agriculture and industry

**84. The writer points out that the change in America from an agricultural to an industrial economy \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) was bitterly opposed by a large segment of society
- B) was achieved in a very short period of time, actually only about two decades
- C) made the use of information technologies indispensable
- D) brought with it many new cultural and social conditions which took years to resolve
- E) brought little benefit to the country as a whole

**85. The author is worried that the Americans**

- A) will find the second industrial revaluation hard to cope with
- B) are closing down heavy industry far too soon
- C) don't pay adequate attention to conditions in the workplace
- D) may turn back to an agricultural economy
- E) have already lost their control over manufacturing industries

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

A great many books have been written on computers, computer programming languages, particularly Fortran. To produce another book on Fortran, even the newest Fortran IV, probably seems unreasonable to most, and it is with mild trepidation that, I, the author, embark on this project. However, several good reasons can be stated for doing just that. Most computer professionals will agree that the field of computer and information science has quickly become a valid discipline for academia and that rapid changes are occurring in computer programming languages. Both of these facts demand that a new direction be taken in presenting the subject.

**85. From the passage we understand that the writer is somewhat apprehensive in case \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) computer sales should drop sharply
- B) developments in computer programming will become more and more costly
- C) his book will be felt, by many people, to be superfluous
- D) computer programming should be taken over by professionals
- E) programming languages should become far more complicated

**87. According to the passage, publications on computer technology \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) are only concerned with Fortran computer programming
- B) have already reached a very high number
- C) are brought out by academia for academia
- D) invariably cause a great deal of public reaction
- E) are largely repetitive and very costly

**88. The writer of this passage feels that his new book on Fortran is justified because \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) computer science is a new science with little relevant literature
- B) computer professionals have not as yet recognised the changes taking place in computer science
- C) it will boost the sale of computers throughout the world
- D) it introduces a new approach to computer programming languages
- E) it will change the concept of computer science among academia

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

Until the late 19th century most American museums and art academies considered watercolor an amateur pursuit or a preliminary to serious work in oils. Many American watercolorists saw the medium as a holiday diversion, using portable paint boxes and a free style to make what they called "snapshots" of their travels. In contrast, a few recognised the exceptional capacity of watercolours as a medium to provide clear and luminous colours in works that would evoke the ever changing nature of lakes and rivers they knew so well, and ultimately vie for supremacy with oil paintings in major art collections.

**89. We can understand from the passage that, in America, it was a long time before watercolours \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) were taken seriously as an art form
- B) fell out of public favour
- C) lost their appeal and gave way to oils
- D) were confined to the depiction of lakes and rivers
- E) became an amateur pursuit among the ordinary people

**90. According to the passage, some American artists felt that watercolour \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) and oil painting were equally effective as mediums for the portrayal of human emotions
- B) had been overworked for centuries
- C) was only to be practised as a hobby on holidays
- D) had always been superior to oil painting
- E) was an ideal means for representing nature in its various shades and colours

**91. The passage explains clearly how \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) watercolour has revolutionised landscape painting in America
- B) watercolour slowly gave way to oils in art collections
- C) American museums and art galleries have collected their oil paintings and watercolours
- D) watercolour has come to be recognised in America as a valid art medium
- E) watercolour differs in style and execution from oil painting

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

"Human rights" is a fairly new name for what were formerly called "the rights of man". It was Eleanor Roosevelt in 1940s who promoted the use of the expression "human rights" when she discovered, through her work in the United Nations, that the rights of men were not understood in some parts of the world to include the rights of women. The "rights of man" at an earlier date had itself replaced the original term "natural rights", in part, perhaps, because the concept of natural law, with which the concept of natural rights was logically connected, had become a subject of controversy.

**92. The passage explains the stages by which \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the United Nations carried out its procedures
- B) Eleanor Roosevelt developed the idea of human rights
- C) the term "human rights" came into use
- D) the various "rights of man" came to be recognised
- E) human rights are today being violated throughout the world

**93. By referring to Eleanor Roosevelt, the author points out that, before the 1940s, the term "the rights of man" \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) had always been used in conjunction with "the rights of women"
- B) had come under severe criticism
- C) had long been a subject of controversy among politicians
- D) had already become irrelevant in world politics
- E) had often been misunderstood by some nations

**94. It is pointed out in the passage that the disagreement over the concept of natural law \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) was actually of no significance in many parts of the world
- B) meant that the term "natural rights" was no longer acceptable
- C) forced Eleanor Roosevelt to introduce the term "human rights"
- D) undermined the work of the United Nations
- E) was closely connected with the growing recognition of the rights of women

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

After 1933 the Western World realised that it was living in another age of absolutism, or rather, in an age of totalitarian dictatorship far worse than the worst of the old absolute kings; such regimes could be seen to be enforcing a "law" that was the command hardly of a "sovereign" but of a cruel and genocidal despot. It was ordinary people who protested: "This cannot be law. Law, if it is to deserve the name of law, must respect at least some basic rights to which every human being is entitled simply because he is human."

**95. According to the passage, compared with the absolute kings of the past, modern dictators \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) have been far more cruel and oppressive
- B) have shown a relatively high respect for the rights of the individual
- C) have received considerable support from ordinary people
- D) have shown leniency in the enforcement of law
- E) have always been anxious to rule by law

**96. The writer suggests that a major distinctive feature of "law" is \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) to prevent the rise of totalitarianism in society
- B) that it disregards the rights of ordinary people
- C) respect for basic human rights
- D) to uphold respect for the sovereign
- E) that it should make a return to absolutism impossible

**97. According to the passage, the major protest against the despots of modern times \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) has been largely on account of their genocidal actions
- B) began to increase after 1933
- C) has largely been confined to the Western world
- D) has been due to a growing fear of totalitarianism
- E) has come from common people who are concerned about their basic rights

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

The shopping centre emerged in the early 1900s in the suburbs that encircled American cities. Suburbs of that time tended to be chiefly residential and to depend on the traditional city centres for shopping. The first suburban commercial centres had three identifiable features; they consisted of a number of stores built and leased by a single developer; they were usually situated at an important intersection, and they provided plenty of free, offstreet parking. These "shopping villages" resembled small-town shopping districts, both in their architecture which was carefully traditional, and in their layout, which integrated them into the surrounding neighbourhood. The stores faced the street and the parking lots were usually in the rear.

**98. Before the introduction of shopping centres those living in the residential suburban areas \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) were anxious to keep commercial activities there to a minimum
- B) usually preferred to go to nearby small towns in order to do their shopping
- C) found parking a great problem when they went downtown to shop
- D) had to go into the centre of the city to do their shopping
- E) felt that shopping facilities could not be integrated into such neighbourhoods

**99. A popular site for the early shopping centres in the United States was \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the very heart of a big city with roads directly serving all the suburbs
- B) one near an important road junctions with enough space to provide adequate parking facilities
- C) the villages bordering on the suburbs of a town, since they too would benefit from the facilities
- D) a suitable point far away from two or three suburban areas
- E) one that was in the hands of a single developer and architect

**100. The new "shopping villages" were reminiscent of small-town shopping areas \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) since many architects felt these could hardly be integrated effectively into suburban conditions
- B) although the stores faced onto the parking lots, not the streets
- C) as regards both the architectural style and the arrangement of the buildings
- D) even though the architecture was very different
- E) as most developers wanted to bring something new into the commercial activities of the region

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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