

ÜDS SOSYAL Mart - 2003

1. – 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. French law ---- that all food products sold in France should have the contents listed in French.

- A) stipulates  
C) suspends  
E) treats
- B) dominates  
D) confides

2. Most people would be ---- by the idea of a computer that contains living brain cells.

- A) made over  
C) found out  
E) put off
- B) turned down  
D) played down

3. Their aim must be to ---- the barriers that hinder the free flow of information between employees, systems and devices.

- A) run up  
C) pull through  
E) turn down
- B) close up  
D) break down

4. An indirect ---- of winning the photographic competition was the offer of more work.

- A) response  
C) appreciation  
E) achievement
- B) benefit  
D) disposition

5. Apparently as much as 20 per cent of London fires are started ----.

- A) reputedly  
C) preferably  
E) compulsively
- B) appropriately  
D) deliberately

6. Small children often become unsettled if they are forced to spend long stretches of time in a ---- space.

- A) considerable  
C) restricted  
E) rejected
- B) selected  
D) potential

7. Japan spends a huge amount on its fire service but ---- return has extraordinary low rates of damage ---- fire.

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

8. ---- the suggestions I've listened to, this was the most outrageous.

- A) From all  
C) All of  
E) Overall
- B) Of all  
D) All

9. Even in the middle of the last century, education was the exception ---- the rule.

- A) according to  
C) with regard to  
E) as well as
- B) except for  
D) rather than

10. ---- concentrating on creating training opportunities, their government ought to turn its attention to creating more jobs.

- A) Far from  
C) Instead of  
E) In case of
- B) More than  
D) In accordance with

11. Trade-union membership in Germany, ---- in the rest of Europe, is shrinking.

- A) so  
D) as
- B) whether  
E) unless
- C) though

12. ---- the bubonic plague overturned the social order in Medieval Europe, ---- AIDS seems likely to reshape Africa.

- A) Even so / though  
B) Similarly / even  
C) In case / moreover  
D) Accordingly / as  
E) Just as / so

13. Western scholarship ---- impose itself on the developing world, but at last the West is beginning to realize that it has much to learn itself.

- A) ought to  
C) used to  
E) would
- B) has to  
D) might

14. If the birth rate in India ---- controlled, the population ---- in the next 25 or 30 years, increasing from about 900 million to about 1,800 million.

- A) is not / will double  
B) will not be/doubles  
C) has not been / would double  
D) would not be / could have doubled  
E) was not / would have doubled

**15. Since Taiwan ---- its recession the retail clothing industry ---- very badly.**

- A) has entered / would have been doing
- B) had entered / would do
- C) would enter / has done
- D) was entering / will be doing
- E) entered / has been doing

**16. The robot has just the sort of features that ---- to Japanese consumers when it ---- on sale there later this year.**

- A) would appeal / went
- B) will appeal / goes
- C) have appealed / went
- D) appeal / will go
- E) are appealing / is going

**17. America ---- that some of the commodities Iraq was allowed to import under the oil-for-food programme ---- military uses.**

- A) argued / could have had
- B) has argued / will have had
- C) had argued / would have had
- D) was arguing / can have had
- E) would argue / can have been having

**18. Thesiger's writings show that an increasing admiration ---- and understanding ---- tribal customs.**

- A) from / over
- B) to / in
- C) for / of
- D) through / for
- E) at / into

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

The population of the world continues to increase at an alarming rate. (19) ---- the rise of high-tech agriculture, food supplies remain inadequate. According to a recent report, there are now 800 million people who regularly do not get (20) ---- to eat. (21) ----, this is often due to a lack of money. But by the year 2050 there (22) ---- 9 billion mouths to feed, (23) ---- is 3 billion more than today.

**19.**

- A) Following
- B) In spite of
- C) Owing to
- D) In accordance with
- E) Contrary to

**20.**

- A) enough
- B) satisfactory
- C) adequately
- D) so much
- E) more

**21.**

- A) Sometimes
- B) Admittedly
- C) Rightly
- D) Hardly
- E) Likely

**22.**

- A) would be
- B) have been
- C) will be
- D) could have been
- E) would have been

**23.**

- A) which
- B) what
- C) there
- D) it
- E) whose

**24. – 35. sorularda verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**24. In ancient Greece, as wealth increased and public buildings became more elaborate, ----.**

- A) resemblances to Egyptian sculpture were superficial and casual
- B) knowledge of Greek sculpture depends largely on the stylistic study of its relics
- C) they were embellished with sculpture
- D) ideal beauty had always been an essential of sculpture
- E) they show the sense of pattern and the preference for ideal forms

**25. Although adoption is mentioned in the legal codes and writings of many ancient peoples, including Romans and Hebrews, ----.**

- A) no such laws existed in Europe prior to the middle of the 19th century
- B) children without parents were generally sent to public institutions known as "almshouses"
- C) in the United States, the practice has increased since the Vietnam War
- D) especially in Europe "open adoption", in which adoptive and birth parents are known to each other, has become more accepted
- E) international adoptions have increased dramatically over the last decade

**26. ---- that need to be solved.**

- A) More detailed information would have enabled us to find solutions to the problems
- B) Some managers are in favour of routine reports on progress being made
- C) He should have been able to identify such problems in the early stages of development
- D) The first stage in decision-making is the identification of problems
- E) Once a problem has been perceived

**27. If the war is of short duration, ----.**

- A) a deep recession would have been possible
- B) oil prices are likely to rise briefly and then fall sharply
- C) a weak economy is obviously more vulnerable than a strong one
- D) in contrast with American ones, Europe's stock markets have underperformed
- E) such imbalances should have been corrected a long time ago

**28. ---- which restricted access to information directly related to the production of biological weapons.**

- A) The instructions were all transmitted verbally
- B) There is considerable concern about legislation
- C) They are demanding an amendment
- D) The fear is that such a measure might hamper research
- E) The British Parliament recently passed a law

**29. ---- but indicated that no final decision had been made.**

- A) President Bush said Iraq would have had nuclear weapons fairly soon if the United Nations had not started arms inspection
- B) Sanctions imposed on Iraq after its defeat in the Gulf War in 1991 required Iraq to destroy any nuclear, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction
- C) President Bush reiterated at a press conference yesterday that the US was considering an attack on Iraq
- D) Policy analysts have concluded that foreign support for a military campaign against Iraq is scant
- E) Defence Secretary Rumsfeld said that the US had solid evidence of links between terrorist networks and the Iraqi government

**30. For a long time no one was able to explain ----.**

- A) though none of their ideas were actually mainstream ones
- B) if so many academics had opposed the Vietnam War
- C) while he had a better understanding of peasant societies
- D) why the Vietnamese peasants didn't want to be liberated
- E) whether this informal economy should have been taken seriously

**31. J. Marshall has been running the company since 1979 ----.**

- A) since a large proportion of the shares are in the hands of profit-oriented investors
- B) if he had cooperated with this new breed of investor
- C) which was well-known for its aggressive insurance policy
- D) whether or not such a strategy would prove viable
- E) when he became the first manager to come from the sales force

**32. ----, there will be almost no change in the way it does business.**

- A) Since the sales target for the first year is quite modest
- B) If this is really a new departure for the company
- C) Once the new office staff had become familiarized with the routine
- D) Although the company plans to branch out into new territories
- E) Whether or not the market share has risen

**33. The Indus, ----, provides vital water supplies to vast regions of desert.**

- A) as the water in three eastern tributaries has been assigned to India
- B) that it flows through Kashmir and into Pakistan
- C) since it has given rise to years of dispute between India and Pakistan
- D) whether the tributaries mostly rise in the Indian Himalayas
- E) which is one of the world's largest river systems

**34. There must be few people with an interest in art and architecture ----.**

- A) who haven't read and enjoyed at least one of his excellent books on Byzantine works
- B) that the great cathedrals of Europe have received little critical attention
- C) in which the best of the modern artists are fully represented
- D) since the great Renaissance artists have rarely been equaled and certainly not bettered
- E) whether it is indeed useful to try to compare one school with another

**35. Environmentalists want protection for the archipelago of 7,000 islands that make up the Philippines ----.**

- A) though conditions in Polynesia were obviously quite similar
- B) since 75 per cent of its flora is to be found nowhere else
- C) until people began to realize that much of its wild life was also unique
- D) if the introduction of predators could have been foreseen
- E) before it was critically endangered by deforestation

**36. – 38. sorularda verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

**36. The Las Vegas that we know today basically began to flourish after World War II, when the idea of building large hotels in the desert was developed.**

- A) Bugün bildiğimiz kadarıyla Las Vegas, çölde büyük oteller yapma düşüncesinin geliştirilmeye başlandığı II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra kalkınmıştır.
- B) Bugün biliyoruz ki Las Vegas, II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra önem kazanmaya başlamıştır, zira çölde büyük oteller inşa etme düşüncesi yaygınlık kazanmıştır.
- C) Çölde büyük oteller yapma düşüncesi II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra önem kazanınca, bugünkü bildiğimiz Las Vegas hızla gelişmeye başladı.
- D) Bugün bildiğimiz Las Vegas, esas itibarıyla, çölde büyük oteller inşa etme düşüncesinin geliştirildiği II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra büyümeye başlamıştır.
- E) Esasen bugün biliyoruz ki çölde büyük oteller inşa etme düşüncesinin geliştirilmesi üzerine, Las Vegas, II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra hızla kalkınmaya başlamıştır.

**37. English land law, which has evolved continuously since the Middle Ages, is still complicated and difficult despite the changes introduced during the past century.**

- A) İngiliz toprak hukuku, Ortaçağdan beri sürekli gelişmiş, ancak geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişikliklerle zorlaşmış ve içinden çıkılmaz olmuştur.
- B) Ortaçağdan geçen yüzyıla kadar sürekli değiştirilen İngiliz toprak hukuku hala karmaşık ve zordur.
- C) Ortaçağdan beri sürekli ilerlemiş olan İngiliz toprak hukuku, geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişikliklere rağmen hala karmaşık ve zordur.
- D) Geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişiklikler sonucu zorlaşmış ve karmaşık bir biçim almış İngiliz toprak hukuku, Ortaçağdan beri sürekli gelişmiştir.
- E) İngiliz toprak hukuku, Ortaçağdan beri sürekli gelişmiş olmasına karşı, geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişiklikler sonucu yinede karmaşık ve zordur.

**38. In most industrial societies today, less respect is shown to old people than formerly.**

- A) Bugün, çoğu sanayileşmiş toplumda, yaşlı insanlara giderek daha az saygı gösterilmektedir.  
B) Pek çok sanayileşmiş toplumda, bugün yaşlı insanlara gösterilen saygı, eskisiyle kıyaslandığında daha azdır.  
C) Bugünkü sanayileşmiş toplumların çoğunda, yaşlı insanlar daha az saygı görmektedirler.  
D) Bugün yaşlı insanlara gösterilen saygı, pek çok sanayi toplumunda giderek azalmaktadır.  
E) Bugün sanayi toplumlarının çoğunda, yaşlı insanlara eskisinden daha az saygı gösterilmektedir.

**39. – 41. sorularda verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

**39. Shakspeare bize karakterlerinin yaşlarını söylemez, dış görünümleri hakkında da fazla bilgi vermez.**

- A) Shakespeare tells us nothing about the age of many of his characters or about their physical appearance.  
B) Shakespeare does not tell us the age of his characters or reveal much about their physical appearance.  
C) We learn very little about the physical appearance of Shakespeare's characters and nothing about their age.  
D) The physical appearance of Shakespeare's characters is not given, and neither is their age.  
E) Shakespeare doesn't tell us the age of his characters nor does he give many details about their appearance.

**40. ABD Nüfus Sayımı Dairesi'nce açıklanan rakamlara göre, tüm eyaletlerde nüfus artmıştır, ancak en çarpıcı artış ülkenin güneydoğu ve batı kesimlerinde olmuştur.**

- A) The figures released by the US Census Bureau confirm that the increase in the population in south-eastern and western parts of the country is in excess of other parts.  
B) The figures released by the US Census Bureau show there has been an increase in the population throughout the country but especially in the southeast and western parts.  
C) According to the figures released by the US Census Bureau, the population in all the states has increased, but the most dramatic increase has been in the southeastern and western parts of the country.  
D) According to the US Census Bureau, the most dramatic population increase recently has been in the southeast and western parts, but there has been an increase in all states.

- E) The figures released by the US Census Bureau show that there has been a countrywide increase in the population but in particular in the south-western and eastern parts.

**41. Bugün Malezya yarımadasında oturan halkın ataları, bölgeye ilk kez M.Ö. 2500 ile 1500 arasında göç etmiştir.**

- A) The ancestors of the people that today inhabit the Malaysian peninsula first migrated to the area between 2500 and 1500 B.C.  
B) The Malaysian peninsula today is inhabited by people whose ancestors migrated there after 2500 but before 1500 B.C.  
C) The ancestors of the people now living in the Malaysian peninsula originally migrated there after 2500 but before 1500 B.C.  
D) Between 2500 and 1500 B.C., these people migrated to the Malaysian peninsula, and their descendants are still here.  
E) The Malaysian peninsula is now inhabited by the descendants of people who migrated there between 2500 and 1500 B.C.

**42. – 46. sorularda boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**

**42. "Futurism" was an avant-garde movement founded in 1909 that celebrated the dynamism of the modern world. It was chiefly an Italian movement and was mainly expressed in painting. ----. It had extensive influence outside Italy, particularly in Russia. In Italy, the movement virtually died during World War I, but in Russia, it continued to flourish into the 1920s.**

- A) By the late 1930s Salvador Dali had developed a more conventional style  
B) For instance, Stravinsky's music aroused a great deal of controversy in the 1910s for its unorthodox rhythms and harmonies  
C) Picasso was one of the most inventive and prolific talents in 20th century art  
D) However, it also embraced other arts, including literature and music  
E) On the other hand, the surrealists were inspired by the thoughts and visions of the subconscious mind

**43. It was the Romans who, through their bridge, wall and road system, gave London its skeleton, made it safe and determined the lines of its future development. In 839, the city was stormed by the Vikings. King Alfred conquered it in 886 and made it the base of his resistance against the Danes. ----. The city began to grow rapidly owing to more peaceful conditions and increased trade with the Continent.**

- A) The earliest Roman city arose on a small hill, called "Ludgate" on the northern bank of the Thames
- B) After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the development of London gained in momentum
- C) No certainty has yet been reached about the meaning of the name "London"
- D) The earliest city was burnt by Boadicea, who was a native queen fighting against the Romans
- E) Today, London lies on the north and south banks of the Thames

**44. The first US census, which counted 3,9 million people, was conducted in 1790, shortly after George Washington became president. ---- . It took 18 months to collect the data, often on unofficial sheets of paper supplied by local administrations. In contrast to today's pledge of confidentiality; the 1790 census was displayed in public places and, thus, made the demographic information available to everybody.**

- A) It counted the number of free white males, free white females, and all other free persons
- B) The US census is conducted every 10 years as mandated by the US Constitution
- C) As the nation expanded, so did the scope of the census data
- D) The Census Bureau began using statistical sampling techniques in the 1940s
- E) For many years, the undertaking of each census had to be authorized by a specific act of Congress

**45. For the most part it seems, workers in rich countries have little to fear from globalization, and a lot to gain. ----? The answer is that they are even more likely than their rich-country counterparts to benefit because they have less to lose and more to gain.**

- A) But is the same true for workers in poor countries
- B) But the question is, can this be expected to continue
- C) Is this really a satisfactory state of affairs
- D) Is this also the case in some of the poor countries
- E) Can such a state of affairs be expected to continue indefinitely

**46. Today three powerful worldwide changes have altered the environment of business. The first change is the emergence and strengthening of the global economy. The second change is the transformation of industrial economies and societies into knowledge-based and information-based service economies. The third is the transformation of the business enterprise. ----.**

- A) An organization coordinates work through a structured hierarchy and formal, standard operating procedures
- B) The success of firms has always depended on their ability to operate globally
- C) The knowledge and information revolution began at the turn of the twentieth century and has gradually accelerated
- D) Managers are problem solvers who are responsible for analyzing challenges and developing strategies
- E) These changes in the business environment and climate pose a number of new challenges to business firms and their management

**47. – 51. sorularda karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**47.**

Peter: - **Did you manage to go to the Portraits exhibition?**

Helen : - **Yes, I did. But it was most disappointing.**

Peter: - ----

Helen: - **Well, the two portraits mentioned there were quite spectacular, but everything else was very second-rate.**

- A) Then I'm glad I didn't make the effort to go there myself.
- B) Really? But the review we read about it made it sound rather exciting.
- C) James said it was quite interesting. But then he always does.
- D) Never mind. But we'll go to the next one together.
- E) Actually, I had heard it was as good as the organizers had tried to make out.

48.

Jane: - I've nearly finished my crossword puzzle but I need a three-letter word that means "an enthusiastic supporter" or "blow on".

Alison : - What about "fan"?

Jane : - ----

Alison: - Of course it does. Think of "fan the flames".

- A) Why do you say that?
- B) Clever you! How did you think of that?
- C) Are you sure? It doesn't seem quite right to me.
- D) That's fine for "enthusiastic supporter" but I can't see how it fits "blow on".
- E) Yes. Well we call enthusiastic supporters "fans". But what about "blow on"?

49.

Kevin: - Advertising on TV ought to be banned!

Charles: - ----

Kevin : - I know it is. But that doesn't make it any less annoying.

Charles : - I couldn't agree more.

- A) Yes. But then who would pay for the good films?
- B) Well, at least it shouldn't be allowed to interrupt the programme all the time.
- C) But it is the adverts that pay for the films.
- D) There's certainly far too much of it nowadays.
- E) What I can't understand is why anyone ever watches them.

50.

Jude : - Is Bill really on the lookout for a new job?

Adam : - ----

Jude : - Yes, you may be right. He's still not recovered from the scandal about his father, which made the headlines.

Adam : - That's very understandable. But to my way of thinking, running away isn't the answer.

- A) He says so. But I can't think why.
- B) Not to my knowledge. Has he said anything to you about it?
- C) What's wrong with the job he's in at present?
- D) Yes, he is. But I suspect it's not a new job he's looking for but a new way of life.
- E) He certainly is. In fact he's asked me to help him with his CV and give him a reference

51.

Joe : - Why is California known as the "Golden State"?

Janet: - It got the name originally because of the gold mines.

Joe: - ----

Janet: - There's now gold of a different kind: the gold of the orange groves.

- A) But there's no gold left now.
- B) Actually there never was much gold, was there?
- C) Why is gold so important?
- D) Gold and golden don't mean the same thing, you know.
- E) Gold is a highly-overrated metal in my opinion

52. – 56. sorularda cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

52. (I) Dresden shows little sign of having been flattened during the war. (II) The Renaissance towers still stand with the Elbe flowing by cobbled squares and green parks. (III) It now compares well with any western city, and is actually more beautiful than most. (IV) Architects have indeed done a fine job in restoring it to all its former glory. (V) Dresden even has a new name, "Bio polis", meaning a city of biological science.

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

53. (I) Most of the developing countries are pressing ahead with social, political and economic reforms. (II) But without sustained external support, these efforts are unlikely to succeed. (III) Fortunately, there are some encouraging signs at present that economic support is forthcoming. (IV) Most developing countries have fantastic natural resources but they are unable to use them in order to increase their economic growth. (V) For example, the United States has pledged to increase aid spending by \$5 billion a year and the EU has promised an additional \$ 7 billion a year.

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

**54. (I)** On January 1st, 2003, as the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) enters its tenth year, a new phase of tariff reductions on farm produce will start. **(II)** The United States will eliminate tariffs completely on several Mexican items including winter vegetables. **(III)** In return, Mexico will eliminate them on a range of produce, including wheat, barley and rice. **(IV)** This moves the two countries a step closer to the point in 2008, when the last few tariffs on agricultural produce will be removed. **(V)** But any Mexican government has to listen seriously to the farmers for they make up a large part of the population.

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

**55. (I)** Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. **(II)** Most short stories will hardly have **room** for more than one or two developed characters. **(III)** When recounted by itself, it bears about the same relationship to a story that a map does to a journey. **(IV)** Just as a map may be drawn on a finer or grosser scale, a plot may be recounted with lesser or greater detail. **(V)** It may include what a character says or thinks, as well as what he does.

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

**56. (I)** IMF loans are not freely given. **(II)** They are lent on condition that certain policies are followed. **(III)** In addition, the World Bank provides extensive technical assistance. **(IV)** Sometimes these policies are very unpopular in borrowing countries. **(V)** They may be required to devalue their currencies, raise taxes and cut government spending.

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

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Leonardo's importance as a painter may be summarized by saying that he was the first master of the high Renaissance style, and of all his scientific researches that which he most fully devoted to this end was his study of light and shade. Many changes came about in Italian painting around the turn of the 15th-16th century, for which he more than anyone else was responsible. As regards subject matter and composition, painting became less realistic and more classical but as regards treatment it became more naturalistic and closer to life, which was partly the result of increased knowledge of anatomy and an interest in light and shade. In his rare excursions into classical subjects, such as the "Leda", Leonardo's approach is intensely personal. Indeed, drawings by Leonardo which seem to derive from antique art are excessively rare and there is no evidence of his interest in the celebrated collections of Lorenzo the Magnificent or Pope Leo X, even though he was living in close contact with both of these. This trend is not belied by the "Last Supper" even though it epitomizes the spirit of classical art.

**57. It is clear from the passage that, though Leonardo sometimes chose subjects from classical sources, ----.**

- A) this is because he wanted to conform to current interests
- B) he gave them his own special individual touch
- C) they were mostly confined to his drawings
- D) these are not among his best paintings
- E) this was usually because of his patrons' archaeological interests

**58. According to the passage, a major contribution Leonardo made to the art of painting in the Renaissance was ----.**

- A) his concern with the interaction of light and shade
- B) the archaeological setting of the backgrounds of his paintings
- C) the blend of Christian and pagan motifs and themes
- D) the inclusion of more realistic accessory detail in the composition
- E) the introduction of a more intellectual and historical approach

**59. The passage makes the point that, though there was a tendency among Renaissance painters to favour classical subjects, ----.**

- A) their drawings show that they had a sound knowledge of anatomy
- B) Leonardo himself was never concerned with them
- C) patrons of the arts, like Lorenzo the Magnificent, were opposed to this trend
- D) the depictions of scenes from daily life were far more popular
- E) their treatment of these classical subjects became far more natural and true to life

**60. As we understand from the passage, even though Leonardo was a major representative of Renaissance art, ----.**

- A) in his own day he received little recognition except from Lorenzo the Magnificent and Pope Leo X
- B) it is for his "Last Supper" that he is primarily remembered
- C) he was nevertheless different from his contemporaries in a variety of ways
- D) his main interest was actually in the study of anatomy
- E) he contributed very little to the changes that were taking place in his time

**61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

At first sight, doing away with paper and letting computers register votes seems an attractive proposition, at least in theory. Electronic votes can be easily counted and recounted. At a mock election held in Palm Beach, USA, for instance, it took no more than an hour to count all the votes. Ironically it is computer scientists, not officials, who are counseling caution. There is no way to verify that ballots are recorded, transmitted and tabulated properly, argues one computer-science professor. For one thing, it is theoretically impossible to determine whether computer systems are free from programming bugs. Many people feel that elections should not be paperless. They would like to see touch-screen systems connected direct to a printer to produce physical evidence of a voter's choice. Such a printout could be inspected by the voter and kept as evidence in case there were problems with the electronic voting system.

**61. As it has been emphasized in the passage, a computerized vote ----.**

- A) has frequently been used in the United States.
- B) needs to be supported with some sort of tangible evidence on paper
- C) has so far attracted very little serious attention and is unlikely to do so.
- D) cannot be printed out for evidence
- E) can easily be correctly recorded and tabulated.

**62. As we understand from the passage, one of the benefits of computerized voting is that ----.**

- A) no one can possibly manipulate the process
- B) it keeps a permanent record of the votes
- C) the results can be obtained very rapidly
- D) it requires very little preparation and organization
- E) it provides the voter with the evidence of his/her vote

**63. As it is pointed out in the passage, it is the computer specialists themselves who ---- .**

- A) recognize the possible drawbacks of computerized voting
- B) strongly support the process of computerized voting
- C) will be responsible for the programming of the voting system
- D) are, in fact, producing programming bugs
- E) originally came up with the idea of computerized voting

**64. We learn from the passage that part of the skepticism concerning computerized voting systems is ----.**

- A) that many people feel they can't use them properly
- B) that there are many striking instances of when they have failed
- C) that they can be extremely costly
- D) due to the fact that they are all vulnerable to programming defects
- E) that the process of registering the votes is a very slow one

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Chief imperial architect Sinan was in his eighties when he built the Selimiye, which marks the zenith of his lifelong endeavour to perfect the domed building. The Suleymaniye Mosque had taken him nearly to the zenith of his creative power, but Selimiye was the crown of his genius. The mosque was built to commemorate the conquest of Cyprus, perhaps Selim II's sole military achievement. Either because no hilltop remained in Istanbul worthy of such a monument or perhaps as a gesture of loyalty to a city where Selim had spent nine years of his life, it was decided that the mosque should be built in Edirne. The chosen site was the hill of Sanbayir overlooking the city, and the acquisition of land commenced. In those years horticulture was one of the main sources of income in Edirne, and Sanbayir was covered with flower nurseries growing principally tulips. The story goes that a woman who owned a small tulip garden here objected to selling her land, and resisted official pressure for a considerable time. Finally, they took her to see Sinan, hoping the architect could persuade her. She agreed, but on one condition, that in some part of the mosque there should be a sign that there had once been a tulip garden. Sinan kept his word and had an inverted tulip motif carved on one of the marble pillars at the eastern corner of the muezzin's gallery in the centre of the mosque.

**65. According to the passage, it was with the Selimiye Mosque that Sinan ----.**

- A) reached the height of his architectural achievements.
- B) lost the favour of the Sultan
- C) transformed Edirne, making her into an imperial city
- D) repaid the debt he felt he owed to Edirne
- E) pioneered a number of structural techniques

**66. We understand from the passage that there was apparently more than one reason ----.**

- A) why Selim II chose Sinan as the architect of his new mosque
- B) why Edirne, not Istanbul, was chosen as the site of the Selimiye Mosque
- C) which made the woman refuse to give up her flower garden
- D) for Sinan's depiction of the tulip in an inverted position
- E) for Sinan's preference for the dome over other types of roofing

**67. It is pointed out in the passage that in Sinan's age ----.**

- A) the Suleymaniye Mosque was never surpassed by any other work of architecture
- B) the dome was the major architectural innovation
- C) the tulip gardens of Edirne were a major source of wealth for the city
- D) the conquest of Cyprus was just one example of Selim II's great victories
- E) Edirne was beginning to excel Istanbul as a fashionable city

**68. The phrase "Sinan kept his word" means that Sinan ----.**

- A) ignored what had been asked of him
- B) said no more than was needed
- C) was reluctant to break his promise
- D) did what he had promised
- E) avoided what was expected of him

69. – 72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Norway was transformed by the discovery of oil and gas in the North Sea in the 1960s and its previously agricultural-based economy saw an explosion of wealth. But since then a fierce but seemingly misplaced sense of national pride appears to be preventing Norwegian companies from making sensible business decisions to capitalize on the natural advantages the country has been handed. State intervention has supported entrepreneurial business ever since, but now times are tougher. Companies in other parts of Scandinavia have realized that in order to keep ahead in a global economy, and win foreign market share, they not only need greater financial power but also partners with local knowledge. However, rather than taking a similar proactive approach, Norwegian companies are adopting a defensive stance and seem perplexed by a sudden wave of hostile takeover bids.

**69. As we understand from the passage, the Norwegian economy ----.**

- A) has been integrated into the global economy
- B) has preserved its traditional agricultural pattern despite the discovery of North Sea oil and gas
- C) is still in the forefront of European economy
- D) received a big lift through revenues coming from oil and gas
- E) is fully based upon its oil and gas resources

**70. According to the passage, in contrast to Norwegian companies, the companies of other Scandinavian countries ----.**

- A) have mostly been taken over by big, global companies
- B) are putting their oil reserves to very good use
- C) are aware of the advantages of working with foreign partners
- D) have constantly received financial aid from the state
- E) are going through a period of recession

**71. It is suggested in the passage that a major cause for Norway's reluctance to cooperate with foreign companies is ----.**

- A) the outcome of the importance given to her agricultural economy
- B) the fear that she would lose control of her natural resources
- C) her concern about the future of the oil reserves in the North Sea
- D) the fact that she doesn't realize the advantages of such a policy
- E) the hostility she constantly faces in other Scandinavian countries

**72. We understand from the passage that Norwegian companies, at present, ----.**

- A) are fully confident that their policies will put them well ahead of other Scandinavian companies
- B) are investing heavily in the North Sea oil and gas industry
- C) are collectively resisting every form of state intervention
- D) are taking a strong proactive approach to the global economy
- E) have no decisive policy as regards global partnerships

**73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

It is thought that sails were invented by the Egyptians around 3400 B.C. Harnessing wind power for sea transport was a crucial factor in the development of civilisation, enabling Egyptian sailors to carry the timber they needed from the thickly forested coasts of Lebanon, and later taking them to Cyprus where there were plentiful deposits of copper and to the coasts of Anatolia. Trade began to flourish in the eastern Mediterranean, but of the thousands of ships which came and went from Anatolian harbours, some were inevitably wrecked in storms. The ships and cargoes which sank to the seabed over the centuries are today providing illuminating evidence about maritime and commercial history. Since the first underwater excavations were carried out in Turkish coastal waters in 1960, much has been discovered about shipbuilding technology in antiquity and the commodities the ships were carrying. Undoubtedly, the most important wreck excavated so far is the Uluburun Wreck, which is the earliest of all, dating from the late Bronze Age. This ship sank 3300 years ago and is accounted one of the most important ten archaeological discoveries of the 20th century. The gold seal of Queen Nefertiti and a two-leaf wooden book, the oldest book in the world, are among the hundreds of remarkable finds.

**73. It is pointed out in the passage that underwater archaeology along the coasts of Turkey ----.**

- A) has only recently begun to gain recognition in the world
- B) goes back for over four decades
- C) has, apart from the Uluburun Wreck, proved disappointing
- D) has just about exhausted all possible sites of wrecks
- E) has so far only been concerned with the Bronze Age wrecks

**74. According to the passage, the Uluburun Wreck ----.**

- A) has provided much evidence about the relationship between Anatolia and the eastern Mediterranean
- B) was the first one ever to be discovered in Turkish coastal waters
- C) has shed light on the kind of goods transported by ships in ancient times
- D) has yielded some extremely precious artifacts
- E) was richer in treasures than any other discovered in the Mediterranean

**75. According to the passage, the invention of sails in Egypt ----.**

- A) enabled ships to travel long distances more safely
- B) rapidly had an adverse effect on the maritime activities of neighboring countries
- C) resulted from the need to carry copper from Cyprus
- D) made her the leading maritime power in the eastern Mediterranean
- E) made it possible for the Egyptians to engage in overseas trade

**76. As we learn from the passage, one of the benefits of Turkey's underwater archaeological discoveries ----.**

- A) was that it opened up a new field of study
- B) has been to attract a great deal of foreign attention
- C) is that our knowledge of ancient shipping and trade has increased
- D) has been to solve a long controversy concerning trade links between Anatolia and Egypt
- E) has been to establish the definite dating of Egypt's expansion into Lebanon

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The serious writer is an interpreter, not an inventor. Like a good actor, he is an intermediary between a segment of experience and an audience. The actor must pay some consideration to his audience: he must be careful, for instance, to face toward it, not away from it. But the great actor is the one who is wrapped up in the thoughts and feelings of the role he is playing, not the one who is continually stealing glances at the audience to determine the effect of his last gesture or bit of business. The actor who begins taking his clues from the audience rather than from the script soon becomes a "ham": he exaggerates and falsifies for the sake of effects. The writer, too, though he must pay some consideration to his reader, must focus his attention primarily on his subject. If he begins to think primarily of the effect of his tale on his reader, he begins to manipulate his material, to heighten reality, to contrive and falsify for the sake of effects. The serious writer selects and arranges his material in order to convey most effectively the feeling or truth of a human situation. The less serious writer selects and arranges his material so as to stimulate a response in the reader.

**77. It is emphasized in the passage that the main concern of a great writer ----.**

- A) is to give a powerful representation of the human condition
- B) is to persuade his readers to believe as he does
- C) is not to interpret a human situation but to evoke a memory
- D) is to give multiple meanings to a single situation
- E) is not so much content as form and style

**78. according to the passage, a second-rate actor ----.**

- A) is very conscious of the truth of what he is playing
- B) gives priority to the text not to the audience
- C) is selective about the roles he is willing to play
- D) likes to interpret his role in different ways
- E) gives too much importance to pleasing his audiences

**79. We understand from the passage that one quality the great actor and the great writer have in common is ----.**

- A) their need for encouragement from the public
- B) the importance each gives to his art, not to the responses to it
- C) the desire to please at all costs
- D) the tendency to present everything in a more colorful and exciting manner
- E) their fondness for exaggeration and stimulation

**80. The expression "the great actor is the one who is wrapped up in the thoughts and feelings of in the role he is playing" ----.**

- A) denotes that what makes an actor great is his absorption in the role
- B) signifies that an actor must give more emphasis to his own thoughts and feelings
- C) means that the greatness of an actor results from his fondness for his role
- D) suggests that the success of an actor depends upon his manipulation of the audience
- E) indicates the actor's concern with the reactions of the audience to his performance

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

## CEVAP ANAHTARI

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