

CLOZE TESTS

CLOZE TEST SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

ÖSYM tarafından KPDS-ÜDS-YDS-KPSS gibi sınavlarda 2003 yılından beri Cloze Test formatı uygulanmaktadır. Cloze Test soru tipi verilen bir paragraf içerisinde beş boşluk bırakılarak sunulan bir soru tipidir. Sınavlarda Cloze Test'e kadar olan kısımda **vocabulary, prepositions, phrasal verbs** ve **grammar** bilginiz bağımsız sorular şeklinde ölçülmektedir. Cloze Test'in amacı aynı bilgileri bir paragraf içerisinde okuma-anlama bilginizi birleştirerek ölçmektir. Cloze Test kısmındaki sorular kelime, edat, phrasal verb eğitimi ise ve seçeneklerdeki yapıların genelini bilmediğiniz ifadeler olursa bile bu soruların bazılarında parçadan yola çıkarak 5 soruda 1-2 doğru yapabilirsiniz. Dil bilgisi ağırlıklı sorular verildiğinde ise 5 soruda 5 doğru yapabilmek ihtimaliniz yüksektir. Buna göre, soruların neyi ölçmek istediğine bağlı olarak Cloze Test sorularında doğru sayılarınız çok istikrar göstermeyebilir. Ancak, bu soru tipine bir ön yargı geliştirmemeniz gerekir. Cloze Test sorularına ayrıları kitabımızın bu bölümündeki Testler sayesinde **grammar, kelime, preposition** ve **phrasal verb** bilgilerinizi tekrar etme imkanı bulabileceksiniz.

Cloze Test sorularında sizlere sunulan 5 boşluk olduğu için bu bölüm ilk bakışta 5 ayrı soru olarak görülebilir; ancak Cloze Test sorularını asla ayrı ayrı ele alacağımız sorular olarak düşünmeyiniz. Aksine, sadece bir soru gibi bile düşünebilirsiniz. Çünkü, Cloze Test sorularında ilk boşlukta yapabileceğiniz bir yanlış, diğer boşlukları da doğrudan zincirleme etkileyebilir. Bir diğer önemli unsur ise Cloze Test içerisindeki sorular arasında yapmak zorunda olmamanızdır. Öncelikle daha kolay cevaplayabileceğiniz soruları yapmanız Cloze Test sorularındaki en önemli ipucudur. Örneğin üçüncü boşluğu önceden yapmanız ikinci boşlukta sizi doğru yanıtla daha kolay götürebilir. Bu nedenle Cloze Test içerisinde öncelikle en iyi bildiğiniz, sizin için kolay olabilecek boşluklara yönelmeniz daha faydalı olacaktır. Ayrıca, **grammar** sorusu olan boşlukları önce yapmak kelime soruları olan boşlukları sona bırakmak da önemlidir. Cloze Test'te **preposition** (edat) sorulduğunda boşluğun sadece solundaki kelimeye odaklanarak doğru yanıt bulma eğiliminiz olabilir; ancak edat sorularında boşluğun hem solundaki diziyle hem de sağındaki diziyle bakmak gerekmektedir, çünkü boşluğun devamındaki bir ifade ile birlikte kullanılan edat da sorulabilir. Ayrıca **time** sorularında eğer boşluğun olduğu mevcut cümlede zamana dair önemli bir ipucu ya da herhangi bir zaman ifadesi yoksa genel olarak paragrafın zaman akışı ipucu olarak değerlendirilebilir. Ayrıca, boşluktan önceki ve sonraki cümlelerin de zaman gelişimindeki önemli ipuçları olabilir. Başlangıç sorularında ise seçeneklerdeki yapılarla ilgili olarak boşluğun devamında tüm cümle olup olmaması, noktalama işaretleri, öncesindeki cümle ve devamındaki cümle arasındaki anlam bütünlüğü kontrol edilmelidir. Ayrıca, aynı cümlede iki ya da üç boşluk da verilebilir. Bu anlamda tüm cümleyi birlikte değerlendirip birbirine bağlı olan soruları bu bağlantıyı dikkate alarak çözebilirsiniz. Şimdi ayrıntılarıyla Cloze Test sorularına nasıl yaklaşmamız gerektiği konusunda hangi aşamaları takip etmeniz gerektiğini inceleyelim:

➤ Genel tarama / paragrafın ilk cümlesini okuma:

Amaç: "Paragraf ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulmak

Cloze Test sorularında genellikle paragraf doğrudan okumaya başlanır ve birinci boşluğa gelindiğinde seçeneklere gidilerek değerlendirilme yapılır; ancak bu yaklaşım kesinlikle yanlıştır. Cloze Test sorularında öncelikle okumaya başlamadan önce paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğu tahmin edilmelidir. Bunu yapmanın iki yolu vardır: Birincisi, **topic sentence** dediğimiz ve paragrafın genel fikrini verebilecek ilk cümleyi okumaktır. İkincisi ise yukarıdan aşağıya bazı kelimeleri işaretleyerek genel bir tarama yapmaktır. Öncelikle bu iki aşama için bir örnek verelim.

ÖRNEK SORU :

4. Paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu bulmak için sadece ilk cümle okunabilir ve paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğuna dair bir tahmin yürütülebilir.

Floyd, a notorious storm, killed more than 50 people, destroyed thousands of homes, and left a massive public health and environmental disaster in its wake. The damages _____ (1) the storm caused were less than anticipated, _____ (2). As it approached the Southeastern coast in mid-September, the Texas-sized Floyd was a category 5 storm, the strongest and rarest kind, packing winds of more than 250 km/h (155 mph). _____ (3) widespread deaths, officials in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina ordered _____ (4) to evacuate coastal areas. About 2.6 million people were affected by the evacuation orders and United States vice president Al Gore _____ (5) it the largest peacetime evacuation in United States history.

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu bulmak için sadece ilk cümle okundu. İlk cümleden genel olarak anladığımız şey: "Floyd isimli bir fırtına insanların ölümüne yol açtı, evleri yok etti, çevresel felakete yol açtı." Tahmin: Bu paragraf "bir fırtına ve yol açtığı etkilere" bahsedebilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

4. Paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu bulmak için yukarıdan aşağıya bazı ifadelerin tespitiyle olası adı çizilebilir. Bu sırada zaman kaybedilmemelidir, hızlı bir şekilde 30-45 saniye civarı bir sürede genel tarama yapılabilir.

Floyd, a notorious storm, killed more than 50 people, destroyed thousands of homes, and left a massive public health and environmental disaster in its wake. The damages _____ (1) the storm caused were less than anticipated, _____ (2). As it approached the Southeastern coast in mid-September, the Texas-sized Floyd was a category 5 storm, the strongest and rarest kind, packing winds of more than 250 km/h (155 mph). _____ (3) widespread deaths, officials in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina ordered _____ (4) to evacuate coastal areas. About 2.6 million people were affected by the evacuation orders and United States vice president Al Gore _____ (5) it the largest peacetime evacuation in United States history.

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu bulmak için paragrafa bazı ifadelerin adı çizildi. Altını çizdiğimiz ifadeleri hızlıca göz alıyoruz:

notorious storm	: fırtına	more than 250 km/h	: 250 km'den daha fazla
destroyed thousands	: binlerce... yok etti	widespread deaths	: yaygın ölümler
environmental disaster	: çevresel felaket	coastal areas	: kıyı bölgeleri
storm caused	: fırtına yol açtı	people were affected	: insanlar etkilendi
the Southeastern coast	: Güneydoğu kıyılar	largest peacetime evacuation	: en büyük tahliye...
Texas-sized Floyd	: Teksas büyüklüğünde Floyd		

Seçtiğimiz kelimeler genel olarak paragrafın konusuna ait kelimelerdir ve bu tarama sonucunda da paragrafın "bir fırtına ve negatif sonuçlarından" bahsettiği anlaşılmaktadır.

SONUÇ:

Cloze Test soru tipinde öncelikle en fazla bir dakika harcıyarak ya ilk cümleyi okuyarak ya da genel tarama yaparak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu tahmin etmeye çalışıyoruz. çünkü biraz sonra göreceğiniz yaklaşımla paragrafın kiminü her zaman okumak zorunda kalmayacağız; ancak genel olarak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu bilmek önemli bir ipucu olabilecek.

> Seçenek analizi:

Amaç: Seçeneklere bakarak hangi konuya dair soru sorulduğunu anlamak ve boşluğa bu konu bilgisiyle yaklaşılarak paragrafın tümünü okumadan doğru yanıtı bulabilmek.

ÖRNEK SORU:

→ Genel bir tarama yaptıktan sonra ya da paragrafın ilk cümlesini okuyup genel bir tahmin yaptıktan sonra boş sorunun seçeneklerini analiz edelim:

Floyd, a notorious storm, killed more than 60 people, destroyed thousands of homes, and left a massive public health and environmental disaster in its wake. The damages _____ (1) the storm caused were less than anticipated. _____ (2). As it approached the Southeastern coast in mid-September, the Texas-sized Floyd was a category 5 storm, the strongest and rarest kind, packing winds of more than 250 km/h (156 mph). _____ (3) widespread deaths, officials in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina ordered _____ (4) to evacuate coastal areas. About 2.6 million people were affected by the evacuation orders and United States vice president Al Gore _____ (5) it the largest peacetime evacuation in United States history.

1. A) in which
- B) why
- C) that
- D) whose
- E) of which

Adjective Clause sorusu

1. boşluğa Adjective Clause bilgisiyle yaklaşmalıyız.

2. A) although
- B) either
- C) however
- D) even if
- E) still

Adverbial Clause sorusu

2. başluğa bağlaçlar bilgisiyle yaklaşmalıyız

3. A) To be feared
- B) Fear
- C) Being feared
- D) To fear
- E) Fearing

Kısaltma sorusu olabilir?

Gerund/Infinitive olabilir?

3. boşlukta cümle dizilimine bakarak ne sorusu olduğunu

tam olarak anladıktan sonra çözüme başlamak gerekmektedir.

4. A) dwellings kelime bilgisi sorusu
 B) citizens
 C) residents
 D) innovators
 E) founders
5. A) had called tense / passive sorusu
 B) was called
 C) would call
 D) called
 E) was calling

SONUÇ:

II aşamada seçenek analizi yapıldı ve soruların gramer bilginiz aracılığıyla ne sorusu olduğu tespit edildi.

➤ Paragrafın ilminin okumadan doğru verilere ulaşma:

Amaç: Seçeneklere bakarak doğruya boşlukların bulunduğu cümlelere ulaşmak.

CÖZÜMLER:

- Soru 1. A) in which Adjective Clause sorusu
 B) why
 C) that
 D) whose
 E) of which
1. boşluğa Adjective Clause bilginizle yaklaşmalısınız.

Paragraftaki cümle:

The damages _____ (1) the storm caused were less than anticipated, _____ (2).

- Birinci boşluğa Adjective Clause bilginizle yaklaşsanız, boşluğun sonu analiz edildiğinde bir nesne dışında bir şeyin tanımlandığı açıktır. Boşluğun devamında ki "the storm caused" kısmında ise nesne eksiktir. Bu açıklama bu sorunun bir nesne odaklı Adjective Clause sorusu olduğunu ve doğru yanıtın "which/that-" yapılarından biri olabileceğini gösterir. Buna göre doğru yanıt "that" yapısının varıldığı C seçeneğidir.

- Soru 2. A) although Adverbial Clause sorusu
 B) either
 C) however
 D) even if
 E) still
2. boşluğa bağlaç konusunda öğrendiğiniz bilgilerle yaklaşmalısınız

Paragraftaki cümle:

The damages _____ (1) the storm caused were less than anticipated, _____ (2).

- İkinci boşluğa Adverbial Clause bilginizle yaklaşmalısınız. Adverbial Clause sorularında boşluğun öncesi, sonrası ve noktalama işaretleri aracılığı ile ilk elemeyi yapmalısınız. Bu cümlede boşluk, cümlelerin en sonunda ve virgülden sonra verilmiştir. Seçenekler bu anlamda analiz edildiğinde B seçeneğindeki "either" ve C

seçeneğindeki "however" yapısını cümle sonunda kullanabilir bilgiyi de iki seçenek arasında kalınmalıdır. Ancak "de / da" bağlacı gibi negatif cümleye eklenme bilinen B seçeneğindeki either yapısının doğru olması için öncesinde iki tane negatif cümlelerin bulunması gerekmektedir (She doesn't like ice-cream. I don't like ice-cream, either). Boşluğun öncesi analiz edildiğinde bu tür bir dizilim mevcut olmadığını görürüz. Bu nedenle B seçeneği elenmelidir. Doğru yanıt "fakat, buna rağmen" anlamı veren ve cümlede herhangi bir yerde kullanılabilen "however" zarfıdır. Cümlede genel olarak "ancak, fırtınanın yol açtığı zararlar tahmin edildenden daha azdı" anlamı mevcuttur. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

- Soru 3. A) To be feared Kısaltma sorusu olabilir?
 B) Fear Gerund/Infinitive olabilir?
 C) Being feared 3. boşlukta cümle dizilimine bakarak ne sorusu olduğunu
 D) To fear tam anlayıp yaklaştırmak gerekmektedir.
 E) Fearing

Paragraftaki cümle:

_____ (3) widespread deaths, officials in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina ordered _____ (4) to evacuate coastal areas.

Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde bu sorunun bir kısaltma sorusu olabileceği ya da Gerund-Infinitive sorusu olabileceği görülmektedir. Cümle dizilimi analiz edildiğinde, cümle başında verilen bir boşluk bulunmaktadır ve cümle devamında bir virgül olarak ayrılmaktadır; ayrıca "fear" fiilini boşluğa koyduğunuzda virgüle kadar olan dizilimde bir özne olmadığı ve öznenin virgülden sonra "officials" olarak ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. Bu dizilim bir kısaltma sorusu olduğunu göstermektedir. Kısaltma sorularında bu sorunun seçenekleri analiz edildiğinde, cümle başında eş zamanlı ve aktif anlam olduğu zaman Ving, pasif anlam olduğu zaman V3/Being V3 yapıları ilk etapta düşünülmelidir. Farklı zamanda ise aktif anlamda -Having V3, pasif anlamda Having been V3 düşünülmelidir. Bu sorunun seçenekleri incelendiğinde A ve D seçenekleri elenmelidir, çünkü "To V" dizilimi devamında virgül olduğunda amaç bildiren yapı olarak kullanılır ve kısaltmalarda cümle başında To V dizilimleri yoktur. B seçeneğindeki V" olarak çekimlenen "fear" kelimesi de bir kısaltma yapısı değildir. Bu nedenle C ve E seçeneklerinde kalmanız gerekmektedir. Zaten cümle başında kısaltmada kullanılabilecek iki seçenek C seçeneğindeki pasif olan dizilim ile E seçeneğindeki aktif olan dizilimdir. Boşluktan sonra "fear" fiilinin "widespread deaths" şeklinde nesnesi olduğu için fiilin aktif olması gerekliliğini düşünebilirsiniz. Ayrıca, virgülden sonra gelen öznenin fear eylemiyle ilişkili düşünüldüğünde "korkuktan için..." çevirisi, (since they feared...) anlamını yine aktif olduğunu gösterir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt aktif kısaltmada kullanılan Ving (fearing) yapısının olduğu E seçeneğidir. Ayrıca bu dizilimi Adjective Clause kısaltması olarak doğarlantırsanız da aktif anlamda Ving, pasif anlamda V3 yapılarını kullanmak gerekmektedir. Eğer dizilimi "officials who feared widespread deaths..." şeklinde düşünürseniz de kısaltma "officials fearing..." şeklinde olur ve Ving yapısını cümle başına çekerseniz de aktif anlam olduğu için yine E seçeneğine ulaşabilirsiniz.

- Soru 4. A) dwellings : meskenler kelime bilgisi sorusu
 B) citizens : vatandaşlar
 C) residents : sakinler, oturanlar
 D) innovators : yenilikçiler
 E) founders : kurucular

Paragraftaki cümle:

_____ (3) widespread deaths, officials in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina ordered _____ (4) to evacuate coastal areas.

Bu tür kelime sorularında mutlak surette çeviri yapmak gerekmektedir: sadece boşluğun devamında herhangi bir edat varsa o edat ipucu olarak kullanılabilir ve seçeneklerde o edat ile birlikte kullanılan kelimeye gidilebilir. Bu cümlede genel olarak "yetkililer, ...a kıyı bölgelerini boşaltmalarını emretiler" anlamı mevcuttur. Seçeneklerdeki kelimeler incelendiğinde anlamca boşluğa en uygun olan kelime "belli bir bölgede oturanlar, sakinler" anlamı veren residents" kelimesidir. B seçeneği çeldirici olabilir ancak "citizens" çarelerseniz sanli tüm vatandaşlardan istemiş gibi bir anlam ortaya çıkar. "residents" kelimesi ile sadece "o bölgede oturan sakinler" kastedilmiştir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

- Soru 5. A) had called tenze / pasifve sorusu
 B) was called
 C) would call
 D) called
 E) was calling

Paragraftaki cümle:

About 2.6 million people were affected by the evacuation orders and United States vice president Al Gore ____
 (5) it the largest peacetime evacuation in United States history.

Seçenekler incelendiğinde bu sorunun tenze ve passive/active sorusu olduğu aşaktır. Tenze sorularında eğer mevcut cümlede ipucu olabilecek bazı bir zaman ifadesi yoksa öncesindeki ve sonrasındaki cümlelerin zamanı ile paragrafın genel zaman akışı göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Paragrafın genelinde past zamanlar kullanılmıştır ve boşluktan önceki cümlede de "were affected" Past Simple yapısı verilmiştir. Bu nedenle öncelikle Past Simple yapılar içeren B ve D seçeneklerinde kalınmalıdır. B seçeneğinde "was called" pasif yapısı verilmektedir, ancak "adlandırılmak" anlamında iki nesne alabilen "call" fiilinin devamında "it" ve "the largest peacetime evacuation" nesneleri olduğundan aktif olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu yüzden aktif Past Simple yapısı olan "called" fiilinin verildiği D seçeneği doğrudur. Cümlede genel olarak "Al Gore bu olayı Amerika tarihindeki en büyük tahliye olarak adlandırdı" anlamı mevcuttur.

SONUÇ:

Cloze Test sorularını çözerken öncelikle hızlı bir tarama yaparak ya da paragrafın sadece ilk cümlesini okuyarak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğu tahmin edilmelidir. Daha sonra seçeneklere gidilerek seçenek analizi yapıp sorunun ne sorusu (Adjective Clause, tenze, preposition) olduğu tespit edilmeli ve doğrudan paragrafta o boşluğa gidilerek gramer ya da kelime bilginizi kullanarak doğru yanıtı ulaşılmaya çalışılmalıdır. Eğer herhangi bir boşluğu yapamazsanız diğer boşluklara geçmelisiniz. Soruları sırasıyla yapmak zorunda değiliz. Amaç tüm paragrafı okumadan doğrudan seçenekler ve devamlarındaki boşluklar değerlendirilerek zaman kazanıp doğru yanıtı ulaşmak olmalıdır. Cloze Test sorularında doğrudan paragrafı okuyarak mevcut boşluğa geçildiğinde seçeneklere gitmek kesinlikle yanlıştır. Cloze Test soru tipi de "listening" (dinleme) gibi zamanla ve sürekli soru çözerek geliştirebileceğiniz bir soru tipidir. Şimdi stratejilerimizi pekiştirmek için bir örnek daha yapalım:

ÖRNEK SORU :

- * İsterseniz öncelikle hızlı bir tarama yaparak ya da ilk cümleyi okuyarak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğunu tahmin edebilirsiniz. Devamında ise seçenekleri analiz edip doğrudan çözüme geçebilirsiniz.

Amerigo Vespucci was a successful Florentine businessman and navigator ____ (1) was knowledgeable in geography and cosmography. He was also the financial representative of the Medici, who were influential people in the fifteen century. It ____ (2) mainly for these reasons that he got ____ (3) in various expeditions at the time, made acquaintance of Columbus and was of great help to him. ____ (4) he didn't actually join in any of the Columbus expeditions, he was responsible for their organization. He obtained the ships and the necessary supplies, ____ (5) food.

1. A) whom Adjective Clause sorusu
B) which
C) who
D) whose
E) to which
2. A) has been tense sorusu / Özne-yüklem uyumu sorusu
B) were
C) has
D) have been
E) was
3. A) increased kolayca bilinen sorusu
B) initiated
C) included
D) involved
E) investigated
4. A) Thus Adverbial Clause / Sentence Adverbs sorusu
B) Therefore
C) In spite of
D) Since
E) Although
5. A) such as Sentence Adverbs sorusu
B) except
C) similar to
D) likewise
E) similarly

CÖZÜMLER:

- Soru 1. A) whom **Adjective Clause sorusu**
 B) which
 C) who
 D) whose
 E) to which

Paragraftaki cümle:

Amerigo Vespucci was a successful Florentine businessman and navigator . (1) was knowledgeable in geography and cosmography.

Seçenekler incelendiğinde bu sorunun **Adjective Clause** sorusu olduğu açıktır. Hemen ilk cümleyi **Adjective Clause** bilginiz ile değerlendirdiğinizde boşluktan sonra yardımcı ilî olması bunun bir özne odaklı **Adjective Clause** olduğunu gösteriyor. Öznenin ekallı olduğu bu tür sorularda doğru yanıt "**who/which**" ikilisinden biri ya da virgül olmadığında kullanılabilen "**that**" yapısı olmalıdır. Boşluğun öncesinde insan nitelendiği için doğru yanıt "**who**" yapısıdır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

- Soru 2. A) has been **tense sorusu / özne-yüklem uyumu sorusu**
 B) were
 C) has
 D) have been
 E) was

Paragraftaki cümle:

It ____ (2) mainly for these reasons that he got ____ (3) in various expeditions at the time...

Seçenekler incelendiğinde bu sorunun **tense / özne-yüklem uyumu** sorusu olduğu açıktır. Özne "It" olduğu için ve çoğul özne isteyen B ve D seçenekleri elenmelidir. Cümle zaman olarak değerlendirildiğinde devamındaki "**got...**" fiilinin **past** çekimlenmesi ve paragrafın da **past** zamanda akması doğru yanıtın "**was**" yardımcı fiili olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

- Soru 3. A) Increased : artmak **kelime bilgisi sorusu**
 B) initiated : başlamak
 C) Included : içermek
 D) Involved : -e dahil olmak, -e katılmak
 E) Investigated : araştırmak

Paragraftaki cümle:

It ____ (2) mainly for these reasons that he got ____ (3) in various expeditions at the time, made acquaintance of Columbus and was of great help to him

Kelime sorularında mutlak surette çeviri yapmak gerekmektedir, sadece boşluğun devamında herhangi bir edat varsa o edat ipucu olarak kullanılabilir ve seçeneklerde o edat ile birlikte kullanılan kelimeye gidilebilir. Bu cümlede boşluğun devamındaki "**in**" edatı doğru yanıtı ulaştırmak için önemli bir ipucu olabilir. Bu cümlede genel

CLOZE TEST SORULARI Nasıl Çözülür?

olarak "Bu nedenlerden dolayı o esnada bir çok sefere _____, Columbus ile tanıştı ve ona çok yardımcı oldu" anlamı mevcuttur. Seçeneklerdeki kelimeler incelendiğinde anlamca boşluğa en uygun olan kelime "katılmak, dahil olmak" anlamı veren "Involved In..." kelimesidir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

4. A) Thus Adverbial Clause / Sentence Adverbs sonucu
B) Therefore
C) In spite of
D) Since
E) Although

Paragraftaki cümle:

_____ (4) he didn't actually join in any of the Columbus expeditions, he was responsible for their organization

Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde A ve B seçeneklerindeki "bu nedenle, bu yüzden, sonuç olarak" anlamı veren "thus" ve "therefore" yapılan aynı kullanım ve anlamı sahip oldukları için denebilir. C seçeneğindeki "-e rağmen" anlamına gelen "in spite of" yapısı devamında tam cümle almaz. Cümlede boşluğun devamı incelendiğinde "he didn't actually join in any of the Columbus expeditions" şeklinde tam bir cümle olduğu için C seçeneği de elemebilir. D ve E seçeneklerindeki yapılar devamında tam cümle alabilirler. Bu nedenle anlamca iki seçenek değerlendirildiğinde cümlede genel olarak "Columbus'un seferlerine katılmaması- _____, seferlerin organizasyonundan sorumluydu" anlamı mevcuttur. D seçeneği neden-sonuç ilişkisi içinde "-dığı için", E seçeneği zıtlık ilişkisi içinde "-e rağmen" anlamı vermektedir. Bu yapılar kıyaslandığında anlamca soru kökü ile uyum sağlayan yapı zıtlık anlamı veren "although" yapısıdır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

5. A) such as : gibi (örnekleme) + NP sentence adverbs
B) except : hariç + NP
C) similar to : -e benzer + NP
D) likewise : aynı biçimde + SVO (E seçeneğindeki yapı ile aynı grupta)
E) similarly : aynı biçimde + SVO (D seçeneğindeki yapı ile aynı grupta)

Paragraftaki cümle:

He obtained the ships and the necessary supplies. _____ (5) food.

Cümlede boşluktan sonra bir isim bulunmaktadır; bu nedenle devamında cümle alan ve aynı anlamda yapılar olan "likewise" ve "similarly" zorları olmalıdır. Bu nedenle D ve E seçenekleri elemebilir. Cümlede genel olarak "... ve yiyecek _____ gerekli ihtiyaçları aldı" anlamı mevcuttur. Seçeneklerdeki yapılar incelendiğinde örnekleme anlamı vermek için kullanılan ve "gibi" anlamına gelen "such as" yapısı doğru yanıt vermektedir. B ve D seçenekleri de yapıca uygundur ancak anlamca "yiyecek" ifadesi "gerekli ihtiyaçlar" grubunda olduğu için "such as" doğru yanıt olmalıdır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

SONUC:

Paragrafın anlatılan konuya tam olarak hakim olmadan da sadece cümleler ve boşluklar dikkate alınarak doğru yanıtı daha hızlı bir şekilde ulaşılabilir.

CLOZE TESTS

01-06. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 1

According to a recent survey, a large majority of Americans are in favor of retaining the present 65-mile-an-hour speed limit. This speed limit --- (1) in 1973 when fuel shortages became crucial. Seventy-five per cent of the persons --- (2) think that the law is a good one. They point to the decrease --- (3) the highway death rate or to the saving of fuel as reasons for their opinion. Easterners and older people, --- (4) young adults, are more likely to argue for --- (5) of the law.

1. A) imposed
B) imposing
C) was imposed
D) had been imposed
E) has been imposed
2. A) surveyed
B) surveying
C) were surveyed
D) to be surveyed
E) to be surveying
3. A) on
B) at
C) with
D) off
E) in
4. A) beside
B) moreover
C) such as
D) as
E) rather than
5. A) attention
B) interaction
C) succession
D) rotation
E) intention

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 2

There is a popular belief that the feminist movement, which --- (1) very popular and powerful in the early 1970's, caused women to be dissatisfied --- (2) their traditional roles --- (3) wives, mothers, and homemakers. These women then began to find more satisfying work outside the home. This, --- (4) is not an accurate picture of the connection between working women and the feminist movement. --- (5) feminism, or women's liberation, has been an important factor in the changes which have occurred in the role of women since 1970, it did not begin these changes.

1. A) has become
B) had become
C) becomes
D) was becoming
E) became
2. A) upon
B) of
C) into
D) with
E) at
3. A) as
B) even
C) such
D) so
E) too
4. A) although
B) however
C) since
D) in addition
E) hence
5. A) Because of
B) Although
C) Inasmuch as
D) Whereas
E) Despite

İNGİLİZCE

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01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 3

Food contains proteins, carbohydrates, fats and vitamins and these are vital to life. Food must be fresh when we eat it. --- (1) it is bad, it can make us ill. There are two main agents which turn food bad; fungi --- (2) yeast and various moulds) and bacteria. These are micro-organisms which cannot make their own food. --- (3) they live and grow on our food. Moulds, for example, usually grow on bread. Yeast can spoil fresh food but it also has some very useful --- (4). For hundreds of years people --- (5) it in the making of bread and wine.

1. A) Even if
B) Unless
C) Provided that
D) As if
E) In case
2. A) as
B) in addition
C) too
D) such as
E) either
3. A) Therefore
B) Whereby
C) Irrespective of
D) Besides
E) Even so
4. A) necessities
B) choices
C) properties
D) hazards
E) proportions
5. A) used
B) had been using
C) have used
D) were using
E) have been used

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 4

There are --- (1) different kinds of electric fish --- (2) in the various rivers and oceans of the world. They can generate electricity up to several hundred volts. The most powerful electric fish are the electric catfish and the electric eel. The electric eel lives in South America. Its special organs can generate a very powerful electric current. --- (3) is enough --- (4) twelve light bulbs. The eel uses this electric charge to kill its prey --- mainly fish and frogs --- and to keep its enemies --- (5).

1. A) a great deal of
B) a number of
C) a little
D) too much
E) a large amount of
2. A) live
B) lived
C) having lived
D) dying
E) to live
3. A) that
B) why
C) whose
D) which
E) where
4. A) to be lit
B) to light
C) lighting
D) being lit
E) to have lit
5. A) away
B) in
C) on
D) of
E) behind

İREM YAYINLARI

İREM YAYINLARI

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 5

Hearing specialists used to worry --- (1) loud noise --- (2) a cause of deafness only in industrial and military situations. They knew that eight hours of daily exposure, year in and year out, --- (3) the noise of the provincial boiler factory would eventually --- (4) permanent, or irreversible, hearing loss. People who used drills were --- (5) susceptible.

1. A) with
B) over
C) about
D) beyond
E) at
2. A) as
B) like
C) so
D) more
E) such
3. A) in
B) on
C) at
D) of
E) to
4. A) result in
B) result from
C) develop out of
D) arise from
E) likely to
5. A) hardly
B) rarely
C) conversely
D) particularly
E) almost

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 6

At the age of 12, the Spanish musician Pablo Casals could play nearly --- (1) instrument in the orchestra after. The one he decided to study seriously was the cello. He was such a fine player --- (2) by the time he was 21 he was professor of the cello at a big music school in Barcelona. His method of playing --- (3) by cellists all over the world. Later he took up conducting, and showed himself to be as good a conductor as he was a cellist. In 1939, --- (4) the Spanish Civil War, he left Spain because he did not like the new ruler --- (5) that country, Francisco Franco.

1. A) every
B) all
C) some
D) most
E) neither
2. A) even
B) that
C) the fact that
D) who
E) which
3. A) copied
B) has been copied
C) had been copied
D) was copying
E) was copied
4. A) when
B) the moment
C) after
D) until
E) once
5. A) upon
B) away
C) off
D) of
E) out of

İNGİLİZCE

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01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 7

It is said that the falling of an apple to the ground helped the great mathematician and scientist Sir Isaac Newton to --- (1) the laws of gravity. His knowledge of the laws of gravity enabled him --- (2) how the moon revolves around the earth, and the earth and --- (3) planets around the sun. Newton studied light, and discovered --- (4) sunlight is a mixture of all the colours of the rainbow. He --- (5) constructed the first reflecting telescope.

1. A) put up with
B) put out
C) work out
D) depend on
E) carry out
2. A) calculating
B) to be calculated
C) being calculated
D) having calculated
E) to calculate
3. A) others
B) other
C) another
D) the others
E) each other
4. A) what
B) whether
C) that
D) how
E) where
5. A) as well
B) too
C) either
D) neither
E) also

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 8

To grow and maintain health we must eat not only the right kinds of food but also the right amounts. --- (1) we eat too much food we get overweight. This problem can --- (2) heart disorders and we get undernourished. The result may be weakness that makes us --- (3) to various disorders and diseases. Our daily energy needs vary widely. At work, a labourer uses almost --- (4) as much energy as a desk clerk. We obtain energy from the proteins, fats and carbohydrates in our diet. In most diets, carbohydrates --- (5) the main source of energy.

1. A) Even if
B) In case
C) As long as
D) Unless
E) What if
2. A) result from
B) lead to
C) resort to
D) emerge from
E) rely on
3. A) susceptible
B) sensible
C) likely
D) adapted
E) resistant
4. A) periods
B) degrees
C) figures
D) twice
E) points
5. A) propose
B) provoke
C) protect
D) prevail
E) provide

İSİM YATIRIMCI

İSİM YATIRIMCI

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 8

Many large companies may be waiting anxiously for the Turkish government — (1) a new loan deal with the International Monetary Fund, —, (2) that is not the case for the small-and medium-sized enterprises of the country. — (3) many of Turkey's leading companies — (4) the government to reach a deal with the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, as soon as possible. — (5) of the country's smaller companies are cringing in the background.

- reaching
 - to be reached
 - being reached
 - to reach
 - to have reached
- Even though
 - Moreover
 - Hence
 - On account of
 - However
- However
 - Although
 - The fact that
 - Thereby
 - Regardless of
- were pressuring
 - pressured
 - has been pressuring
 - was pressuring
 - are pressuring
- a little
 - a great deal of
 - some
 - vast amount of
 - both

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 10

The number of shopping malls in Istanbul rose to 226. These shopping malls and newly built residential projects with business centers led to a surplus of demand — (1) rental properties. And with the global economic crisis, the number of empty rental estates increased — (2). —, (3) the opportunity to rent without key money has become a possibility. On the most popular streets, owners still require key money, but often they are offered at a 50 percent discount. But more time is needed — (4) tenants for real estate — (5) require key money compared to those that do not.

- upon
 - of
 - for
 - in
 - out of
- substantially
 - barely
 - anxiously
 - deliberately
 - comprehensibly
- Nonetheless
 - Besides
 - Even so
 - As a result
 - Seeing that
- to be found
 - to find
 - finding
 - being found
 - to have found
- whose
 - of which
 - who
 - in which
 - that

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 11

The global economy is likely to shrink for the first time — (1) World War B, and trade will — (2) by the most in 80 years, the World Bank said. The World Bank's assessment is — (3) pessimistic than an International Monetary Fund report in January predicting 0.5 percent global growth this year. The Washington-based World Bank didn't provide a specific — (4) in its report Sunday. World growth will be 5 percent below its potential, the bank said. Developing nations will bear the stress — (5) the contraction.

1. A) until
B) before
C) prior to
D) since
E) during
2. A) increase
B) rise
C) soar
D) decline
E) float
3. A) more
B) too
C) much
D) even
E) such
4. A) process
B) estimate
C) treaty
D) quotation
E) perception
5. A) of
B) in
C) at
D) off
E) on

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 12

London was the first city — (1) a subway. Today, London has 10 lines that provide quick, cheap transportation to — (2) parts of the city and suburbs. This subway system is often called the tube or the underground. Some of its subway lines are — (3) far that passengers go down on elevators. London's first underground passenger line opened in 1863. — (4) used steam locomotives. The first deep-level line opened in 1890 and had electric locomotives. All subways since then — (5) electrically.

1. A) to having
B) having
C) to have
D) to be having
E) having had
2. A) both
B) every
C) none
D) neither
E) all
3. A) such
B) as
C) even
D) so
E) too
4. A) when
B) which
C) that
D) where
E) how
5. A) have been using
B) used
C) is using
D) has been using
E) was using

01.-06. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 13

Throughout most of history, transportation was extremely slow and difficult. In prehistoric times, people traveled mainly — (1) foot. They transported goods on their backs or heads or by — (2) them along the ground. About 5000 B.C., people began to use animals to haul loads. By 3000 B.C., wagons and sailing vessels — (3). The use of animals, wagons, and sailing vessels — (4) people to transport loads farther and more easily than before. (5) the speed of transportation improved only slightly over the centuries.

1. A) at
B) of
C) by
D) on
E) off
2. A) being dragged
B) to be dragged
C) dragging
D) to drag
E) to have dragged
3. A) have been invented
B) invented
C) had invented
D) had been inventing
E) had been invented
4. A) persuaded
B) discouraged
C) enabled
D) prevented
E) involved
5. A) For
B) So
C) Nor
D) And
E) Yet

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 14

By 1970, more people in U.S. metropolitan areas had lived in suburbs than in central cities. But by the early 1980's, the rate of suburban growth had decreased for — (1) reasons. — (2) many people moved to the suburbs to — (3) such problems of big cities — (4) crime, housing shortages, and racial conflicts. However, as the suburbs grew larger, they developed the same problems. Urban revitalization programs drew some people — (5) to central cities.

1. A) vast amount of
B) only a little
C) only a few
D) a number of
E) too much
2. A) Like
B) However
C) For instance
D) Such as
E) In addition
3. A) include
B) witness
C) predict
D) adapt
E) avoid
4. A) as
B) so
C) that
D) like
E) more
5. A) on
B) back
C) out of
D) beneath
E) across

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01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 15

Yoga is a term that has two meanings. It is --- (1) a school of thought in the Hindu religion and a system of mental and physical exercise --- (2) by that school. Followers of the yoga school, who are called yogis or yugins, use yoga exercise to --- (3) their goal of isolation of the soul from the body and mind. Many non-Hindus in Western countries practice some form of yoga exercise in hope of --- (4) their health and achieving peace of mind. The word yoga means discipline in Sanskrit, the classical language --- (5) India.

1. A) neither
B) either
C) both
D) not only
E) whether
2. A) developing
B) developed
C) to be developed
D) to develop
E) having developed
3. A) turn
B) excess
C) reject
D) achieve
E) curtail
4. A) improving
B) to improve
C) being improved
D) to be improved
E) having improved
5. A) on
B) from
C) at
D) of
E) off

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 16

Day care is a service --- (1) children or dependent adults are cared for while the person who normally cares for them cannot do --- (2). In the United States and Canada, women have traditionally cared for their children and for other dependent relatives. But in recent years, more and more women --- (3) working outside the home. --- (4) families with only one parent has also increased. --- (5) these changes, many families no longer have an adult at home during the day, and the demand for day care has risen.

1. A) when
B) that
C) in which
D) where
E) on which
2. A) too
B) either
C) as well
D) so
E) neither
3. A) began
B) had begun
C) was begun
D) have been begun
E) have begun
4. A) The number of
B) A number of
C) A great deal of
D) So many
E) Great quantity of
5. A) In spite of
B) Now that
C) However
D) No matter
E) Because of

01-05. boşluklarda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 17

People of almost -- (1) age can enjoy hobbies. A hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Hobbies offer unworlded areas of interest and ways to pass the time --- (2). Hobbies can be important in helping patients --- (3) from physical or mental illness because they provide distractions from the patients' problems. For people -- (4) are ill or bedridden, hobbies offer fascinating ways to pass the time. Hobbies can --- (5) be an important form of occupational therapy.

1. A) all
B) some
C) most
D) any
E) none
2. A) restlessly
B) intolerantly
C) successively
D) respectively
E) pleasantly
3. A) to be recovered
B) recovering
C) recover
D) being recovered
E) to have been recovered
4. A) whose
B) that
C) which
D) whom
E) to which
5. A) so
B) either
C) both
D) as well
E) also

01-05. boşluklarda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 18

No purely capitalist or completely centrally planned economy has ever existed. The economic systems of --- (1) nations use some government control and some private choice. But economies that rely mostly --- (2) private decisions are usually described as capitalist. --- (3) economies include those of the United States and Canada. The former Soviet Union and many nations of Eastern Europe once relied heavily upon central planning. Those economies are sometimes called socialist or communist. Many --- (4) nations rely --- (5) upon capitalism than the United States does but more than the Soviet Union did.

1. A) all
B) every
C) each
D) both
E) none
2. A) up
B) at
C) in
D) on
E) of
3. A) As
B) Like
C) Such
D) Such as
E) So
4. A) some
B) another
C) other
D) others
E) the others
5. A) less
B) much
C) that
D) so
E) as

İREM YAVRUCU

İREM YAVRUCU

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 19

Interest is the price paid to lenders for the use of their money. Interest is figured --- (1) a percentage of the amount of money --- (2). For example, a borrower who is charged 12 percent interest would pay \$12 a year in interest for every \$100 of the loan. Interest is based --- (3) the idea --- (4) lenders are entitled to a return on their investment. This pays them for giving up their right to use the money for a period of time or to make a profit in --- (5) ways.

1. A) like
B) such
C) as
D) so
E) too
2. A) borrowed
B) borrowing
C) to have borrowed
D) having borrowed
E) to have been borrowed
3. A) in
B) at
C) on
D) for
E) of
4. A) which
B) whose
C) what
D) that
E) how
5. A) another
B) the other
C) the others
D) other
E) others

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 20

Petroleum is one of the most valuable natural --- (1) in the world. Some people call petroleum black gold. --- (2) it may be better described as the lifeblood of industrialized countries. Fuels --- (3) from petroleum provide power --- (4) automobiles, airplanes, factories, farm equipment, trucks, trains, and ships. Petroleum fuels also generate heat and electricity for many houses and business places. Altogether, petroleum provides nearly --- (5) the energy used in the world.

1. A) protections
B) options
C) resources
D) depictions
E) convictions
2. A) but
B) so
C) and
D) for
E) nor
3. A) to have been made
B) to make
C) making
D) having made
E) made
4. A) with
B) beside
C) behind
D) for
E) along
5. A) many
B) both
C) a few
D) half
E) several

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01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 21

In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. In early 1991, the United States and other countries --- (1) Iraq in the Persian Gulf War. --- (2) the war, Iraq fired missiles at Israel. In October 1991, peace talks began --- (3) Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Israel's Labor Party gained control of the government in June 1992 parliamentary elections. In July, Labor Party leader Yitzhak Rabin replaced Shamir --- (4) prime minister. Rabin agreed to limit construction of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as a step --- (5) a peace agreement.

1. A) were defeated
B) had defeated
C) had been defeated
D) defeated
E) was defeating
2. A) Once
B) During
C) While
D) By the time
E) The moment
3. A) between
B) either
C) neither
D) both
E) from
4. A) like
B) such
C) as
D) for example
E) except
5. A) back
B) behind
C) near
D) beyond
E) toward

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 22

Encyclopedia is a collection of information about people, places, events, and things. It may deal --- (1) all areas of knowledge or it may confine itself --- (2) just one area. A general encyclopedia, --- (3) World Book, includes information on topics in --- (4) field of knowledge. Specialized encyclopedias provide more detailed and technical information --- (5) specific areas of knowledge, such as art, medicine, or the social sciences.

1. A) into
B) with
C) by
D) through
E) for
2. A) with
B) for
C) to
D) at
E) out
3. A) as
B) such
C) too
D) much
E) such as
4. A) all
B) both
C) every
D) either
E) neither
5. A) back
B) with
C) out of
D) on
E) off

İREM YAVUZCU

İREM YAVUZCU

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

GLOZE TEST 23

Human being has the most highly developed brain of — (1) animal. The human brain gives people many special abilities, the most outstanding — (2) is the ability to speak. Language has enabled human beings to develop culture, which consists — (3) ways of behaving and thinking. These ways are passed on from generation to generation — (4) learning. Culture also includes technology; — (5) the tools and techniques invented by people to help satisfy their needs and desires. The richness and complexity of human culture distinguish human beings from all other animals.

1. A) all
B) some
C) any
D) most
E) several
2. A) of which
B) of that
C) whose
D) which
E) what
3. A) in
B) at
C) on
D) of
E) for
4. A) whereby
B) thereby
C) through
D) also
E) in addition
5. A) in that
B) however
C) moreover
D) as well as
E) that is

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

GLOZE TEST 24

War is any struggle in which two large groups try to destroy or conquer— (1). Since the dawn of history, there — (2) many kinds of wars. Families have fought against families, tribes against tribes, followers of one religion against followers of — (3) religion. In modern times, wars have been fought between nations or groups of nations. Armies and navies once were almost the only factors in — (4) the outcome of wars. Today, civilians must join in the war effort — (5) it is to succeed.

1. A) others
B) another
C) the others
D) each other
E) the other
2. A) were
B) had been
C) have been
D) was
E) has been
3. A) another
B) some other
C) each other
D) others
E) the others
4. A) to decide
B) to be decided
C) being decided
D) to have decided
E) deciding
5. A) owing to
B) if
C) supposing that
D) in case
E) as if

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 25

In 1528, Hernando Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, took some cacao beans to Spain. In about 1606, cacao beans — (1) into Italy. Shortly after, people in Austria and France began to use the beans. Eventually, their popularity — (2) to England. By 1707, cocoa — (3) a fashionable beverage in London. Today, chocolate is popular in most of the world. Countries — (4) large amounts of chocolate — (5) include Belgium, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

1. A) introduced
B) have been introduced
C) have introduced
D) were introduced
E) were introducing
2. A) appointed
B) promoted
C) spread
D) consumed
E) facilitated
3. A) has become
B) becomes
C) was becoming
D) had been become
E) had become
4. A) whom
B) in which
C) that
D) what
E) how
5. A) are eaten
B) were eaten
C) had been eaten
D) eat
E) have eaten

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 26

Primary care physicians are the first line of triage for patients (1) — have fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS). They are responsible (2) — ruling out coexisting disorders and establishing possible inducing factors that may warrant specific management. (3) — these goals are accomplished, they can steer patients in a positive direction toward addressing their symptoms without becoming stigmatized. Providing patient education, instilling a sense of self worth, advising avoidance of disability and narcotic medications, offering instruction in optimal sleep hygiene, establishing anxiety reduction measures, and recommending a comprehensive exercise and stretching program all may help this effort. Involving patients in management decisions has the (4) — to improve physician-patient interaction and, (5) —, improve outcomes.

1. A) who
B) whose
C) what
D) where
E) why
2. A) from
B) with
C) for
D) within
E) onward
3. A) In case
B) Whether
C) Only if
D) Once
E) Although
4. A) importance
B) potential
C) emergence
D) provision
E) presence
5. A) in spite
B) providing
C) whereby
D) because of
E) as a result

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 27

Frida Kahlo (1907-1954) is one of Mexico's (1) --- famous female artists. She did not always aspire (2) --- an artist, however. Only after a serious bus accident when she was eighteen did she begin to teach herself to paint. Now, she is internationally respected for her self-portraits, (3) --- used brilliant colors. One of Kahlo's earliest supporters was her husband, Diego Rivera (1886-1957), a trained artist whose dramatic murals are said (4) --- fresco painting in Latin America. His murals are also (5) --- their bold use of color, but unlike his wife's personal portraits, his work focuses on depicting broad themes in Mexican history.

1. A) much
B) so
C) most
D) very
E) the most
2. A) to be
B) being
C) be
D) having been
E) to being
3. A) what
B) whose
C) that
D) which
E) where
4. A) being revived
B) to have revived
C) to be revived
D) having revived
E) to have been revived
5. A) regardless of
B) accused of
C) charged with
D) applied to
E) noted for

01.-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 28

Were America and Europe (1) --- sceptics and agree a sort of common market across the Atlantic, it (2) --- a revolution in global air travel. With full liberalisation of the two markets that account for (3) --- half of air travel, the rest of the world would follow. Instead of the present trend toward a creeping liberalisation, bilateral deals would (4) --- all restrictions, (5) --- airlines to behave like normal businesses, with consolidation and cross-border mergers.

1. A) surprised
B) surprising
C) to surprise
D) being surprised
E) to be surprised
2. A) had unleashed
B) would be unleashed
C) unleashed
D) can unleash
E) would unleash
3. A) so much that
B) as many as
C) more than
D) as
E) further
4. A) figure out
B) make for
C) put away
D) run over
E) do away with
5. A) allowed
B) being allowed
C) allowing
D) to have allowed
E) to be allowed

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 29

This month, Google announced that it is moving forward with its plans to digitise books from several big libraries, (1) — two lawsuits filed in October by authors and publishers who claim (2) — the firm's actions violate their copyrights. Meanwhile, Yahoo! and Microsoft (3) — plans to make books accessible online through the Open Content Alliance, and Microsoft has struck a deal (4) — the British Library to digitise 100,000 books in its collection that are no longer under copyright. Not being outdone, Amazon said it plans (5) — online access to books on a "pay-per-view" basis.

1. A) hence
B) though
C) while
D) despite
E) even so
2. A) that
B) which
C) what
D) whom
E) how
3. A) had unveiled
B) will have unveiled
C) would unveil
D) have unveiled
E) is unveiling
4. A) in
B) for
C) with
D) off
E) on
5. A) being sold
B) selling
C) to sell
D) to be sold
E) to have sold

01-05. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 30

After the "Cold War" ended, EU has entered a new phase: The integration of the "Larger Europe". This integration is now of course included previous "East European States" which were (1) — the Soviet influence during the "Cold War". This new phase has started within the member states of EU, with the unification of Germany and this development has paved the way for the extension of the borders of Europe. (2) — the new cultural and political frontiers of globalization cut across the religious and nationalistic differences, the "New Europe" has emerged as a futuristic project not only for Europe, (3) — the humanity as a whole. Globalization has two contradictory aspects with regard to culture: It surpasses nationalistic cultures and puts all of them in the melting pot of a "global market" whereas at the same time underlines and puts special (4) — on local cultures especially the ones (5) — are under the threat of extinction.

1. A) under
B) with
C) upon
D) before
E) over
2. A) Just as
B) Although
C) However
D) Even if
E) Since
3. A) where
B) but for
C) like
D) either
E) afterwards
4. A) formation
B) revolution
C) emphasis
D) challenge
E) opposition
5. A) whichever
B) where
C) what
D) that
E) who

İREM YAVUZCUK

İREM YAVUZCUK

SENTENCE COMPLETION

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

KPDS-ÜDS-YDS-KPSS gibi sınavlarda cümle tamamlama soruları genellikle "Adverbial Clause, Adjective Clause, Noun Clause" dizilimlerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu konulardaki yapıları, kurallara ve dizilimlere çok iyi hakim olup bize verilen cümlelerin hangi Clause yapısını oluşturabileceğine dair çıkarım yapabilmeyi öğrenmek gerekmektedir. Sınavda tüm soru tiplerinde gramer bilginizi kullanarak seçenek elemesi yapmak ve en son çare olarak anlamı girmek hız kazanmak adına önemlidir. Yüzde yüz doğru cevaba günde bir diyemeyeceğimiz ancak cümle tamamlama sorularında kullanıldığında büyük ölçüde seçenek elemenizi kolaylaştıracak bazı stratejiler aşağıda verilmektedir. Bu nedenle, cümleyi anlamca ayrıntılı analiz etmeden önce aşağıdaki bilgileri göz önüne alarak ön bir eleme yapmanız doğru yanıtı bulmanızı kolaylaştıracaktır:

KURAL 1 !!! IF CLAUSE BİLGİSİ:

Grammer konularında "If Clause" için vermiş olduğumuz genel kural cümle tamamlama sorularında da uygulanabilir. Öncelikle "If Clause" yapılarında ana cümledeki gelececek yapıları hatırlayalım.

IF _____
Yan cümlecik Ana Cümlecik

IF
PROVIDED
UNLESS

- a) have / has V3
- b) V2
- c) was-were (Ving)
- d) had V3
- e) had been Ving
- f) am-is-are Ving (sadece "planlı gelecek" ifade ederse gelebilir)

Yukarıda vermiş olduğumuz kuralı "if / provided / unless" gibi sert ifade eden bağlaçlarla kullanabilirsiniz.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Unless strict measures are put into force to control noise, _____.

- A) the migration to rural areas seems likely to continue unabated
- B) the complaints were not attended to at all
- C) every teenager appeared to be enamored of extremely loud music
- D) this would have been regarded as a serious breach of regulations
- E) a rural existence would naturally have been predictable

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru köklü "unless" yapısı ile başlamaktadır. Ana cümleye gelmeyen yapılar kuralımızı uygulayarak B ve C seçenekleri elenebilir. D ve E seçeneklerini ise If Clause yaparken kullandığımız Type kurallarını temel alarak eledebilirsiniz.

Bu bilgiyi tavs mantikle kullanacak olursak, soru kökünde yukarıda ana cümlecığe gelmeyeceğini söylediğimiz yapıların olduğu bir cümlecik varlığını seçenelerde "if / provided / unless" gibi şart ifade eden bağlaçlar ile başlayan seçenekler olabilir.

Have / has V3

Have / has been Ving

V2

Was – were (Ving)

Had V3

Had been Ving

~~a) if
b) unless
c) provided, etc.~~

ÖRNEK SORU:

The manager promised to promote her _____.

- A) ~~if~~ she has proved far more efficient than any of the other employees
- B) that she has really deserved it
- C) as she had been working for the company for so many years
- D) ~~unless~~ there was a good reason for doing so
- E) until the company's annual budget is approved

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki ana cümlecik analiz edildiğinde "V2" ile çekimlenen bir cümle görülmektedir. If Clause yapılan ana cümlesinde V2 yapısı olmadığından "if" ile başlayan A ve "unless" ile başlayan D seçenekleri elenmelidir. Diğer seçenekler arasında nasıl bir değerlendirme yapacağımızı aşağıdaki stratejilerde işleyeceğiz.

KURAL-2 III: "UNLESS" KULLANIMI:

Burada "unless" yapısı için ek bir hatırlatma yapmamız gerekmektedir. "Unless" yapısı "-mасса / -medikçe" şeklinde çevirildiği için genellikle ana cümlesinde "olumsuz" bir anlamla beraber kullanılır. Bu durumda genellikle ana cümlesinde "won't/cannot" gibi negatif yapılan sıkça görebiliriz.

UNLESS _____
%80 olumsuz anlam
won't / cannot

ÖRNEK SORU :

Unless they promise to use some of the money to improve career prospects for young scientists, _____.

- A) the issue under discussion has been dropped
- B) there were a number of things we had to take into account
- C) anyone else thought of opposing the scheme
- D) the money left over from donations could be included
- E) we feel we cannot give our support to the campaign ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen cümle "unless" ile başlamaktadır. Öncelikle ana cümleye girmeyen yapılar kuralını uygulayarak A, B ve C seçenekleri elenebilir. D ve E seçenekleri arasında kaldığında, anlama girmeden önce E seçeneğindeki cannot dilimi unless yapısı için önemli bir ipucudur.

Bu bilgiyi tersten uygulayacak olursak, soru kökündeki cümlede "won't/cannot" gibi uygun çekimlenmiş negatif yapılar varlığı zaman bir mantikle seçeneklerde öncelikle "unless" aranabilir.

.....cannot / won't....

- a)
- b) unless ... ✓
- c)

ÖRNEK SORU :

The overall quality of life in today's world cannot be improved _____.

- A) just as population growth would strain the global urban environment
- B) while the underdeveloped countries were ignored completely by international agencies like the United Nations and the World Bank
- C) since the population of that part of the world rose from 800 million in 1960 to 1.2 billion in 1985
- D) unless the developed countries are prepared to offer a helping hand to the underdeveloped ✓
- E) whenever the OECD declines to support a series of projects for the development of poorer countries.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlede "cannot" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu ifade genellikle "unless" ile anlam bütünlüğü oluşturabilecek bir yapıdır. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "unless" yapısı aranmalıdır. D seçeneğinde "unless" yapısını gördükten sonra ise soru kökü ile D seçeneği arasındaki anlam bütünlüğü kontrol edilmelidir.

KURAJ-3.00: "ZAMAN BAĞLACI" UYUM İSTER BİLGİSİ:

Zaman bağlacıyla yapılan cümlede mutlaka tense uyumu olmak zorundadır. Bu nedenle zaman bağlacı görürsek, yan cümledeki de ana cümledeki arasında mutlak zaman uyumu aranmalıdır.

past _____ past
Zaman Bağlacı _____
present _____ present

Zaman bağlacının bulunduğu kısım eğer present çekimlenmişse ana cümle de present çekimlenmelidir. Bu nedenle seçeneklerdeki past yapılar elenmelidir.

Aksini düşündüğümüzde, zaman bağlacının bulunduğu kısım eğer past çekimlenmişse ana cümle de past çekimlenmelidir; bu nedenle seçeneklerdeki present yapılar elenmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

After he had learned my side of the story from Molly, _____.

- A) his apologies ~~are~~ obviously worthless
- B) he phoned me to apologize for his attitude ✓
- C) I ~~don't~~ even want to listen to his apologies
- D) he's still too proud to admit he behaved badly
- E) it ~~will~~ obviously be better to forget all about it

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökü "after" zaman bağlacı ile başlamaktadır ve devamında past bir çekimleme söz konusudur; bu nedenle seçeneklerdeki present yapılar elenmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Before the National Health Service Act came into force in 1946 in England, _____.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökü "before" zaman bağlacı ile başlamaktadır ve devamında past bir çekimleme söz konusudur. Bu nedenle seçeneklerdeki present yapılar elenmelidir. Bu anlamda A ve D seçeneği arasında kalınabilir.

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmalıdır?

Bu bölüyl tersten kullanacak olduğumuzda, soru kökünde verilen çekimlemeye dikkat edilip, eğer soru kökü present ise ve seçeneklerde size past yapı ile devam eden bir zaman bağlacı verilmişse bu seçenek zaman bağlacının gerektirdiği uyumu içermediği için elenebilir. Ya da, eğer soru kökü past ise ve seçeneklerde size present yapı ile devam eden bir zaman bağlacı verilmişse de bu seçenek zaman uyumu içermediği için elenebilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

All opposition to the project vanished _____.

- A) as soon as everyone realized how much money they could earn through it ✓
- B) after financial support has finally been promised
- C) which has attracted so much attention
- D) if it seemed likely that it wouldn't take up too much time
- E) as more and more people are starting to work on it in their free time

STRATEJİ III!

Soru kökü "past" bir çekimlemeye sahiptir. B seçeneği after zaman bağlacı ile başlamaktadır ve present çekimlemeye sahiptir. Bu nedenle zaman uyumu sağlamayacağı için elenebilir.

Ayrıca, herhangi bir zaman bağlacını kullanarak V2 ve had V3 seçeneklerinde kalınca mutlaka hangi eylemin daha önce olduğuna bakılmalıdır. Anlatınca uygun ancak mantık olarak yanlış olan dizilimler sınavlarda zaman bağlacı ile verilebilmektedir. "Mantık hatası içeren sorular" olarak nitelendirdiğimiz bu sorulardan bir örnek soruya bakalım:

ÖRNEK SORU :

When the four-thousand-year-old tomb was finally opened, _____.

- A) the archaeologists had looked down into it in disbelief
- ~~B) there seems to be nothing in it of any interest at all~~
- ~~C) they have all looked at each other in amazement~~
- D) the most exciting find was a set of surgical instruments ✓
- ~~E) it would be a moment of unbearable suspense~~

STRATEJİ III!

Soru kökünde "when" zaman bağlacı ile verilen past bir çekimleme mevcuttur. Öncelikle zaman bağlacının uyum ister kuralına göre present çekimlenen B, C ve E seçenekleri elenebilir. Soru kökünde V2 çekimlemesi mevcuttur. A seçeneğinde "had V3" ve D seçeneğinde "V2" çekimlemeleri verilmiştir. Soru kökünde genel olarak "4000 yıllık mezar sonunda açıldığında _____" şeklinde tamamlanması gereken bir ifade verilmektedir. A seçeneğinde ise genel olarak "arkeologlar mezara hayretle baktılar" anlamı mevcuttur. Bu ifade anlatınca soru kökü ile tutarlılık içindedir, ancak had V3 çekimlemesi nedeniyle mezara bakana eylemi soru kökündeki mezarı açma olayından önceymiş gibi olacağından mantık hatası çerçevesinde yanlış bir ifade olmaktadır. Eğer bu seçenek "looked" şeklinde "V2" olarak çekimlenseydi o zamanı belirli anına gerçekleşen olaylar gibi görüntü doğru anlamı verebilirdi. D seçeneğinde ise "en önemli bulgular tıbbi malzemelerdi" anlamı veren ve "was" ile çekimlenen ifade doğru anlamı vermektedir. Bu nedenle soru kökü ve seçenek olarak V2/had V3 dizilimi işaretlediğinizde mutlaka hangi olay daha önce olmuş diye bakmanızı öneririz.

KURAL-4.111 ZAMİRLER VE REFERANS KELİMELERİ BİLGİSİ:

Öncelinde bahsi geçen bir şeye gönderme yapan "these..., those..., this..., such..., their..., her..., his..." gibi referans kelimelerini ve yine öncesindeki bir ismin yerini tutan "he, she, they" gibi özne zamirlerini, "him, her, them" gibi nesne zamirlerini, "this, that, these, those" gibi işaret zamirlerini ya da "many, both, each, etc." gibi lak başına kullanılıp öncesindeki ismin yerini tutarak zamir gibi de kullanılabilen miktar ifadelerini içeren bir taraf soru kökünde verilmişse seçeneklerde bu ifadelere gönderme yapabilecek isimler aranmalıdır. Ya da ters mantıkla hareket edersek, seçeneklerde bu tür ifadeler kullanılmışsa soru kökünde bu ifadelerle karşılık olabilecek yapıların varlığı verilmediğine bakarak seçeneklerde eleme yapılabilir.

☞ Size soru kökünde verilen zamirlerin ve referans kelimelerinin karşılıklarını seçeneklerde arayınız:

such methods ...
it / she / he / their ...

a) ?
b) ?
c) ?

☜ Size seçeneklerde verilen zamirlerin ve referans kelimelerinin karşılıklarını soru kökünde arayınız:

?

a)
b) such methods ...
c) it / she / he / their ...

☛ Ayrıca, zamirler ve referans kelimelerinin karşılıklarını ararken teklik, çoğulluğa ve niteliklerine dikkat etmek gerekir:

_____ they can be decorated...

Örneğin bu tür bir soruda, öncelikle "they" ifadesinden yola çıkarak seçeneklerdeki sadece çoğul isimler taranmalıdır. Birden fazla seçenekte uygun bir çoğul isimle karşılaşıldığında ise soru kökünün devamı okunup "they" zamiri ile ilgili daha fazla bilgi edinilmelidir. Örneğin, yukarıdaki cümleye bakarak "they" zamirine karşılık seçeneklerde "decorate edilebilen çoğul bir ifade" aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

_____ as it contains salt.

- A) The ice freezes at temperatures below the normal freezing point of water ✓
B) She tries to avoid such types of food
C) In polar regions glaciers frequently flow down into the sea
D) The warmer the air the more moisture it can carry
E) Snowflakes, like other forms of water vapour, nearly always possess a crystal structure

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde ilk kısım boş bırakılmış ve devamında "it" zamiri verilmiştir. Sadece "it" zamerinden yola çıkarak seçeneklerde tekil isimler arandığında B, C ve E seçenekleri çoğul isimler içerdiğinden elenabilirler. Soru kökündeki "it" zamerinin devamına bakılarak anlamca analiz edildiğinde "tuz içeren tıbbi bir ifade" aranması gerektiğini söyleyebiliriz. Buna göre, geri kalan A ve D seçenekleri incelendiğinde sadece A seçeneğindeki "the sea" kavramının mantıklı olduğu görülmektedir.

Şimdi de seçeneklerde verilmiş olan bir zamer ya da referans kelimesinin soru kökünde karşılığının aranmasına örnek verelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

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) these people can't afford medical advice
- C) there have been angry debates about the necessity for it
- D) everyone realized that ~~these~~ were all, fundamentally, political issues
- E) many doctors would feel that the transition had been extremely painful

STRATEJİ !!!

Kural 3'le anlattığımız "zaman bağlacı zaman uyumu later" kuralı yardımıyla-Past yapıdaki soru köküyle uyumlu olmayan yapılar içeren B, C ve E seçeneklerini elererek sadece A ve D seçenekleri arasında kaldığımız yukarıdaki sorunun seçenekleri incelendiğinde D seçeneğinde verilen ve "bunlar" anlamına gelen "these" zamerinin soru kökünde gönderme yapılabileceği hiçbir çoğul dilim mevcut değildir. Bu nedenle bu seçenek de elenerek doğru yanıt A olarak işaretlenmelidir.

KURAL 5'İ: "SO...THAT" / "SUCH ...THAT" dizilimi

Verilen soru kökünde "so" ya da "such" kelimeleri varsa "bu diziim "o kadar .. ki ..." anlamına gelen ve neden-sonuç ilişkisi veren "so... that + SVO" ya da "such... that + SVO" yapılan olabilir" mantığı ile seçeneklerde öncelikle "that" ile başlayan dizilimlere öncelik verilmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Some comets have such long orbits _____

- A) while some asteroids may be burnt-up comets
- B) in case they come from a region outside the Solar System
- C) since they are often visible from the Earth
- D) that they pass near the Earth only once every million years ✓
- E) just as their dust tails stretch up to 10 million kilometres across the sky

STRATEJİ !!!

Cümlede geçen "suçlu" kelimesi nedeniyle seçeneklerde öncelikle "that" ile başlayan dizimler arandığında D seçeneği tek seçenektir. Anlamca da uygun olan D seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAL 6 !!! ZİTLİK BAĞLAÇLARI ile "Actually" / "Still" / "Nevertheless" / "Nonetheless" / "In fact" / "Indeed" ilişkisi:

Soru kökünde "actually, still, nevertheless, nonetheless" gibi yapılar varsa öncelikle "although, though..." gibi zıtlık bağlaçları ile başlayan dizimlere gidilebilir. Çünkü "aslında, yine de" çevirisi ile "-e rağmen" çevirisi anlam bütünlüğü sağlamaktadır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

This is actually a camera _____.

- A) though it is roughly the same size as a credit card ✓
- B) if only I could afford to buy it
- C) that unfortunately it doesn't have a zoom
- D) since the shape was hardly recognizable
- E) as we have been wondering about which one to buy

STRATEJİ !!!

Cümlede geçen "actually" kelimesi nedeniyle seçeneklerde öncelikle zıtlık bağlaçları arandığında though ile başlayan A seçeneği ilk incelenmesi gereken seçenektir. Bu kural kesin doğru yanıtı ulaştıracak bir yöntem olmadığı için seçenek ve soru kökünün anlamları ve zamanı olarak da uyumu gibi diğer hususlar da değerlendirildikten sonra işaretlemeye yapılmalıdır.

Bu tekniği ters mantık doğrultusunda değerlendirecek olursak, soru kökü "although, though ..." gibi zıtlık bağlaçları ile başlıyor ise seçeneklerde "actually, still, nevertheless, nonetheless, in fact, indeed" yapılarını içeren ifadelere öncelik vermekte fayda vardır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Even though global environmental trends over the past few decades have generally not been favorable,

- A) the built up greenhouse gases in the atmosphere would have been reduced
- B) some positive developments are nevertheless beginning to emerge ✓
- C) they have inadvertently assumed responsibility for it
- D) future generations would not have been deprived of the opportunity support themselves
- E) deforestation proved to be the lesser of the two evils

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökü “-e rağmen” anlamına gelen ve zıtlık anlamı veren “even though” yapısı ile başlamaktadır. Doğru yolda ulaşmak için diğer stratejilerin de kullanılacağı bu soruda seçeneklerde öncelikle “actually, still, nevertheless, nonetheless, in fact, indeed” gibi ifadeler aranabilir. Bu anlamda B seçeneği “nevertheless” yapısını içerdiği için öncelikli olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Ancak, sadece bu kurala bakarak cevap vermek yanlış olabilir.

KURAL 7 !!! DEVRİK CÜMLE VE DEVRİK YAPILAR bilgisi

Soru kökünde boşluktan sonra yardımcı fiil + özne dizilimi mevcutsa cümlede bir devrik yapı mevcuttur sonucu çıkarılabilir ve seçeneklerde, ana cümlecikinde devrik yapı (Inversion) gerektiren yapılar aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

..... does investing your money in risky things make sense so risk makes you earn more than usual.

- A) If you can live prosperously even without having that amount of money
- B) Provided that you don't need it any time
- C) If only you don't have some other opportunities to make money
- D) Only if your future life is under guarantee ✓
- E) Seeing that you have some clues about the outcomes of the risky investments

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde boşluktan sonra yardımcı fiil ve özne dizilimi mevcuttur; yani bir devrik yapı vardır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde ana cümlecikinde devrik yapı gerektiren dizilimler aranmalıdır. Seçenekler bu anlamda incelendiğinde sadece D seçeneğinde “only...” yapısı ana cümlecikinde devrik dizilimi gerektirmektedir; bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

KURAL-8 !!! NOUN CLAUSE bilgisi

Cümle tamamlama sorularında “Noun Clause” yapısını kullanarak doğru yanıtı nasıl ulaşacağımızı incelermeden önce “Noun Clause” yapılarının neler olduğunu hatırlayalım:

- a) that / the fact that : kararlı durum bağlaçları
- b) whether / if : kararsız durum bağlaçları
- c) why / how : kararsız durum bağlaçları

Hatırlanacağı gibi “Noun Clause” yapısı bir bütün olarak düşünüldüğünde genelde içinde bulunduğu cümlelerin ya öznesi ya da nesnesi görevindedir. Bu yüzden, Noun Clause yapısının kullanılacağı cümlede genelde ya öznenin ya da nesnenin eksik olması gerekliliğini hatırlayıp “Noun Clause” yapılarını kullanarak cümle tamamlama sorularını hangi tekniklerle çözebileceğimizi inceleyelim:

ÖSYM'nin yaptığı sınavlardaki cümle tamamlama sorularında Noun Clause yapılarının özne pozisyonunda sınırlı olduğu pek görülmez. Genelde cümlenin devamında yani nesne pozisyonunda nasıl kullanıldıkları test edilir. Şimdi Kararlı ve Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları diye kategorize ettiğimiz Noun Clause yapılarının nasıl cümlelerin devamında geldiğini gruplayarak görelim:

A) Kararlı Durum Bağlaçları, "That" ve "The fact that" aşağıdaki yapıların ardından gelebilir

- He knows ____ (nesnesi eksik bir fiilden sonra)
- My idea is ____ (tamamlayıcısı eksik "be" fiilinden sonra)
- I am confident ____ (açıklama gerektiren bir sıfattan sonra)
(Bu cümlede neden emin olduğumu açıklamak için "That Clause" ile bir bilgi verilebilir.)
- She has the idea ____ (soyut bir isimden sonra onu açıklamak için)
- They are talking about ____ (nesnesi eksik bir Preposition'dan sonra sadece "The fact that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause gelebilir. "that" gelmez.)
- It is known ____ ("It" boş öznesi ile başlayan bir dizilimin ardında)

B) Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları, "what" ve "how" soru kelimeleri ile "whether" ve "if" yapılan aşağıdaki yapıların ardından gelebilir

- He doesn't know ____ (nesnesi eksik bir fiilden sonra)
- What I want to know is ____ (tamamlayıcısı eksik "be" fiilinden sonra)
- I am not sure ____ (açıklama gerektiren bir sıfattan sonra)
(Bu cümlede neden emin olduğum belli değildir. Bu yüzden bir Noun Clause ile açıklama gelebilir.)
- They are talking about ____ (nesnesi eksik bir Preposition'dan sonra "if" hariç bütün Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları gelebilir.)
- It isn't known ____ ("It" boş öznesi ile başlayan bir dizilimin ardında)

Yukarıdaki bilgilen cümle tamamlama sorularına uygulayacak olursak iki farklı bakış açısıyla öğrendiklerimizi uygulayabiliriz. İlk olarak, aşağıdaki örneklerde olduğu gibi Noun Clause yapısı eğer soru kökünde varılmışsa, yine aşağıda maddeler halinde verdiğimiz kurallara dikkat etmek doğru yanıtı bulmayı hem hızlandıracak hem de kolaylaştıracaktır.

that she knows the truth.

how they will do it.

_____ what she told me

Yukarıda gördüğümüz dizilimler genelde tüm bir cümlenin sadece nesnesini oluşturmaktadır; yani elimizde sadece nesne (object) mevcuttur. Soru kökünde sadece nesne olduğu için seçeneklerde nesnesi eksik bir dizilim aranmalıdır. Seçeneklerde nesnesi eksik bir dizilim aramadan önce yapmanız gereken ilk elemeler şunlardır:

- a) SVO dizilimleri elenmelidir; çünkü zaten soru kökünde bir nesne olduğu için tekrar bir nesneye ihtiyaç yoktur. Sadece iki nesne alan fiillerde (give, vs...) dikkatli olmak gerekir, ancak sınavlarda cümle tamamlama sorularında iki nesne alan fiiller genellikle verilmemiştir.
- b) "It" ile başlayanlar ve "iki nesne alan" fiillerin kullandığı pasif (edilgen) yapılar hariç diğer pasif yapılar elenmelidir, çünkü bir cümlenin pasif olması için nesnesinin başa alınması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle pasif dizilimler tekrar devamında nesne almazlar.
- c) Noun clause tense uyumu kurallarına göre eğer soru kökündeki ifade Past olarak çekimlenmişse seçeneklerde ilk etapta Present olan çekimlemeleri değerlendirme dışında tutmakla fayda vardır. Ya da soru kökündeki ifade Present olarak çekimlenmişse seçeneklerde ilk etapta Past olan çekimlemeleri elemek genelde doğru yanıtı ulaşmayı kolaylaştıran ve hızlandıran bir tekniktir.

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülür?

Bu bilgiyi bir çemayle beneklendirmek gerekirse aşğıdaki gibi bir dıllım yazabılırız:

He says that _____ present _____ %90
He said that _____ past _____ %90

Ancak "tense" elemeel yaparken belli bağı özel kurallara ve istisnalara da dikkat etmek gerekmektedir. Şimdi o istisna ve kuralları inceleyelim-

NOUN CLAUSE TENSE UYUMU İSTİSNALARI:

1) "It" ile başlayan dıllımlarda "tense" uyumu olmayabilir.

It is claimed that she stole the money.
present _____ past

2) Fact (genel geçer bilgi) anlam veren cümleler nesne kısmında ise mutaka Present çekimlenmelidir.

The professor explained that coffee grows in Brazil.
past _____ present

3) Nesne kısmında "olayan gerçek zaman" verilmişse "tense" uyumu olmayabilir.

He claims that the war started in 1990.
present _____ past

4) Eğer neand içerisinde "If Clause" yapıma geçilmişse ya da "zaman bağlacı" ile başlayan bir cümle mevcutsa artık Noun Clause bilgilerini unutup "If Clause" bağlacı ve "zaman bağlacı" bilgilerini kullanarak elemeler yapabilirsiniz.

He regrets that if he had been to the party, he could have met her.
He says that when they were in office, they did better.

5) Noun Clause kısmında "should Vo" yapısı varsa ana III Present olabileceği gibi Past şeklinde de olabilir. "Should Vo" yapısının "one tense back" hali yoktur, yani değişmez.

e.g. His suggestion is that we should stay in until midnight.
present _____ should Vo

The doctor recommended that he should have a rest for at least ten days.
past _____ should Vo

Yukarıdaki beş maddedeki durumlar göz önünde tutularak Noun Clause dıllımlarında "tense" uyumuna dikkat etmek gerekmektedir.

- × Yukarıdaki açıklamaya göre, eğer soru kökünde bir nesne mevcutsa seçeneklerde SVO (tam cümle) dizimleri, "it" ile başlayanlar "iki nesne alan fiillerde yapılmış" pasif yapılar hariç pasif dizimler ve Noun Clause "tense" uyumu kuralına göre uyumsuz yapılar elenmelidir. Elenen bu yapıların dışında, aşağıdaki üç maddede verildiği gibi soru kökünde herhangi bir Noun Clause varken,

- 1) "_____ that + SVO"
- 2) "_____ what / whether / wtr..."
- 3) "_____ how / how much / how long..."

seçeneklerdeki doğru yanıt olabilecek yapılar şunlardır:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| a) S + V | (nesneye ihtiyaç var) | : He has decided ... / I don't know... |
| b) S + yardımcı fiil | (nesneye ihtiyaç var) | : The most outstanding problem is... |
| c) It + pasif | | : It is estimated... (genelde "that" ile devam eder.) |
| d) ... adj | (açıklama gerektiren sıfat) | : I am glad... |
| e) ... soyut isim | (açıklama gerektiren soyut isim) | : I am of the opinion... (genelde "that" ile devam eder.) |
| | (idea, opinion, fact, fear, observation, etc.) | |
| f) ... prep | (nesneye ihtiyaç var) | : I am sure about ... (preposition sonra "that" ve "if" gelmez) |

Şimdi soru kökünde Noun Clause yapısı verilmiş cümle tamamlama sorularında doğru yanıtı ulaşabileceğimizi birkaç örnek soru üzerinde inceleyelim;

ÖRNEK SORU:

_____ that scientists are now sending out "e-prints" instead of pre-prints of unpublished articles.

- A) Before the Internet, it was not possible
- B) One change that the advent of the Internet has brought is ✓
- C) The Internet has indeed opened many doors
- D) The benefits of technology should not be over-rated
- E) Among academics, technological advances attract less attention

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "that + SVO" dizimi mevcuttur. Yani, elimizde bir fiil ya da yardımcı fiilden sonra, açıklama gerektiren bir sıfattan sonra ya da soyut isimden sonra gelebilecek bir yapı vardır. Ayrıca soru kökü Present çekimlenmiştir. Bu bilgileri dikkate alarak seçenekler analiz edildiğinde;

- A) Pasif bir cümledir. Soru kökü Present olduğu için, Noun Clause "tense" uyumu gereğince elenmelidir.
- B) S + yardımcı fiil ... şeklinde bir dizim vardır ve nesne ihtiyacı söz konusudur. ✓
- C) S + V + O şeklinde tam bir cümle vardır. Nesneye ihtiyaç yoktur. Bu nedenle olunmalıdır.
- D) Pasif bir dizim vardır. (Sadece "it + pasif" dizimleri ve fiil iki nesne alıyorsa pasif yapıdan sonra Noun Clause gelebilir. Bu cümlede bu iki durum da olmadığı için bu seçenek elenir.
- E) S + V + O şeklinde tam bir cümle vardır. Nesneye ihtiyaç yoktur. Bu nedenle elenmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____ that treatment policies suitable for one age group may not be justified in another.

- A) A controversy immediately arose
- B) The article has considerable originality
- C) A recent study into cholesterol levels suggests ✓
- D) They had already convinced
- E) The implications were not at first realized

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökünde "that + SVO" dizilimi mevcuttur. Yani, elimizde bir fiil ya da yardımcı fiilden sonra, açıklama gerektiren bir sıfattan sonra ya da soyut isimden sonra gelebilecek bir yapı vardır. Ayrıca soru kökü **Present** çekimlenmiştir. Bu bilgiler dikkate alarak seçenekler analiz edildiğinde;

- A) **Past** bir cümledir. Soru kökü **Present** olduğu için, Noun Clause "tense" uyumu gereğince elenmelidir.
- B) **S + V + O** şeklinde tam bir cümle vardır. Nesneye ihtiyaç yoktur. Bu nedenle elenmelidir.
- C) **S + V ...** şeklinde bir dizilim vardır ve **nesne** ihtiyacı söz konusudur. ✓
- D) **Past** bir cümledir. Soru kökü **Present** olduğu için, Noun Clause "tense" uyumu gereğince elenmelidir.
- E) **Past** bir cümledir. Soru kökü **Present** olduğu için, Noun Clause "tense" uyumu gereğince elenmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____ how acid rain would affect trees.

- ☒ A) The decreases in sulphur deposition has been so marked
- ☒ B) The death of forests became a chief concern in the 1980s and led to dire predictions
- ☒ C) There were many erroneous ideas about
- ☒ D) In the 1980s and 1990s, there were concerns in the West
- ☐ E) Some geologists have argued

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökünde "how" soru kelimesi ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause yapısı verilmiştir. Bu durumda seçeneklerde devamında Noun Clause alabilecek ve yukarıda öğrendiğimiz yapılardan hangisi veya hangilerinin seçeneklerde varlığına bakmamız gerekir. Seçenekler incelendiğinde A, B ve D seçeneklerinde devamına Noun Clause almayacak tam cümle (SVO) dizilimleri olduğunu görmekteyiz. Her ne kadar A seçeneği "has been marked" şeklinde fiille bitiyor gibi görünse de bu yapı pasif olduğu için nesne ihtiyacı yoktur, yani devamına Noun Clause gelmez. Ayrıca A seçeneğindeki dizilim **Present** bir dizilimdir. Habiraneceği gibi pasif yapılardan sonra, ancak boş özne "it" varsa veya fiil iki nesne alıyorsa Noun Clause getirilebilir. Geniş kalan C seçeneğinde Preposition olan "about" yapısının, E seçeneğinde ise "argue" fiilinin nesneye ihtiyacı vardır. Bu iki yapıdan sonra da Noun Clause getirilebilir. Bu durumda, "Noun Clause yapılarında zaman ilişkisi" bilgisi devreye girecektir ve soru kökünde verilen "would" yapısı habiraneceği gibi "Noun Clause" dizilimleri içerisinde ("will" yapısının aktarılmış hali) past olarak düşünülmesi gerektiği için E seçeneği ile zaman uyumu sağlamaz. Bu nedenle F seçeneği de elenebilir. Buna göre, preposition ile biten ve nesneye ihtiyacı olan C seçeneği doğru yanıttır. Bu örnek önceliği ile de edatlardan sonra Noun Clause dizilimlerinin nasıl gelebileceğini görmüş olduk.

- Yukarıdaki üç örnek ve öncesindeki bilgiye beraber Noun Clause yapısı eğer soru kökünde verilmişse doğru yanıtın nasıl dizilimler olabileceğini öğrendik. Şimdi de soru kökü aracılığı ile "bu soru Noun Clause sorusudur" tespitini nasıl yapacağımızı öğreneceğiz.
- Soru kökünde size verilen ve nesneye ihtiyacı olan bir diziim örneğinize çıkabiliriz. Eğer soru kökünde aşağıdaki gibi diziimler mevcutsa seçeneklerde bu soru kökünü tamamlayacak bir "Noun Clause" yapısı aranmalıdır:

She has decided _____ . → S + V (nesneye ihtiyacı var)
 Their suggestion is _____ . → S + yardımcı fiil (nesneye ihtiyacı var)
 It is estimated _____ . → It + pasif ... (genelde "that" ile devam eder.)
 I am not sure _____ . → ... ad) + (açıklama gerektiren sıfat)
 I am of the opinion _____ . → ... açıklama gerektiren soyut isim (idea, opinion, fact, fear, etc.) (genelde "that" alır)
 We are concerned about _____ . → ... prep

Şimdi bu kullanımlara benzer kullanımlar içeren soru köklerinin verildiği soruları çözerek bu bölümü pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

The speaker from China has stated _____.

- A) so that preserving agricultural land is his government's primary economic policy
 B) that terracing the soil is one conservation method used widely in his country to control erosion ✓
 C) since urban renewal has completely changed the look of the cities in his country
 D) as regards the fact that a handful of industrial nations monopolized deep sea fishing until the early 1970's
 E) while rich tropical forests are vanishing at the rate of some 11 million hectares a year

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "has stated" fiili ile biten ve nesneye ihtiyacı olan bir diziim verilmiştir. Bu durumda seçeneklerde Noun Clause aranmalıdır. Soru köküyle beraber seçenekleri inceleyelim:

The speaker from China has stated _____.

Subject	verb	(nesneye ihtiyacı var)
---------	------	------------------------

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) so that | (adverbial clause) elenmelidir. |
| B) that + SVO | (noun clause) doğru yanıt. |
| C) since | (adverbial clause) elenmelidir. |
| D) as regards | (adverbial clause) elenmelidir. |
| E) while | (adverbial clause) elenmelidir. |

Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece B seçeneği içerdği "that + SVO" şeklinde bir Noun Clause yapısı içermektedir. Bu yapı soru kökündeki "state" fiilinin nesnesi olacak ve soru kökündeki diziimi tamamlayacaktır. Buna göre, doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

People sometimes wonder _____.

- A) since the richest sources of vitamin A are foods of animal origin such as liver, fish oil, milk and eggs
- B) in case a shortage of vitamin A was not the main problem
- C) that, in the typical Western diet, about half of the vitamin A intake is from vegetables and fruits
- D) if the eating of liver too frequently can cause vitamin A toxicity
- E) just as most foods with vitamin A activity or brightly coloured, often yellow or orange

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "wonder" fiili ile bilen ve nesneye ihtiyacı olan bir dizilim verilmiştir. Bu durumda seçeneklerde Noun Clause aranmalıdır. Soru köküyle beraber seçenekleri inceleyelim:

People sometimes wonder _____.

Subject verb (nesneye ihtiyaç var)

- A) since ... (adverbial clause) elenmelidir.
- B) in case ... (adverbial clause) elenmelidir.
- C) that + SVO (noun clause)
- D) if (noun clause – whether yerine kullanılan if) ✓
- E) just as ... (adverbial clause) elenmelidir

Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece Noun Clause içeren C ve D seçenekleri yapıcı soru kökü ile bütünlük sağlamaktadır. C seçeneğinde "Kararlı Durum Bağlacı" olarak nitelendirdiğimiz "that + SVO" ve D seçeneğinde "Kararsız Durum Bağlacı" olarak nitelendirdiğimiz "if" yapısı mevcuttur. Soru kökündeki "wonder" fiili aşağıda "Noun Clause Kullanırken Dikkatli Olmamız Gereken Durumlar" başlığı altında değineceğimiz üzere verdiği anlam gereği "Kararlı Durum Bağlacı" olan "that" yapısı ile devam etmez. Buna göre, "...ıp ...madığı" anlamı veren ve "Kararsız Durum Bağlacı" olan "if" yapısı ile yapılmış Noun Clause yapısının verildiği D seçeneği doğru olmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Over the past decade, doctors have become increasingly concerned about _____.

- ☒ A) even though natural sources pump 10 times as much particulate matter into the atmosphere as humans do
- ☒ B) that people with lung and heart disease are the most vulnerable
- ☒ C) whether heart disease and airborne pollution would have been deadly enemies
- ☐ D) how the tiniest particles in the air adversely affect health
- ☒ E) if hospital admissions for asthma and heart conditions start to go up

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde nesnesi eksik "about" edatı ile bitmiş bir dizilim verilmiştir. Bu dizilimi tamamlayacak yapı "about" edatının nesnesi görevinde kullanılabilecek tek Clause olan bir Noun Clause yapısı olmalıdır. Ayrıca, ana cümle görevindeki soru kökünde "have been" (Present Perfect) Present yapısı kullanıldığı için seçtiğimiz Noun Clause yapısında gerçek zaman kullanılmış olmalıdır, yani "one tense back" halinde verilen Past yapıdaki Noun Clause yapısını eleriz. Bu bilgiyle seçenekleri incelediğimizde,

- A) "even though" yapısı bir bağlaçtır ve "adverbial clause" yapısı olduğu için bizim ihtiyacımız olan "preposition'un nesnesi" görevinde kullanılamaz.
- B) "that" yapısı devamına tam bir cümle olarak bir Noun Clause oluşturmuştur ve zamanı da Present (are) yapı olduğu gerçek zaman kullanılmıştır diyebiliriz. Ancak, hatırlanacağı gibi bir Preposition yapısından sonra "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause kullanılmaz, onun yerine "the fact that" yapısı kullanılır. Bu durumda. Prap'ten sonra "that" gelmeyeceği için bu seçenek elenir.
- C) "whether" yapısı "...-ip, ...-ipmediği" anlamıyla Noun Clause yapabilen bir yapıdır ve Prep'ten sonra da kullanılabilir. Ancak, soru kökündeki ana cümle kısmında "have been" Present yapısı kullanıldığı için Noun Clause kısmında "gerçek zaman" kullanılmaktadır. Fakat, bu seçenekte "would have been" şeklinde "one tense back" kuralı uygulanarak yapılmış Past Unreal yapısı verildiği için bu seçenek de elenir.
- D) "how" soru kelimesi ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause içeren bu seçenek, "affect" şeklinde Present yapıda bir fiille devam ettiği için gramer olarak soru kökünü tamamlayabilecek bir seçenektir. Anlam olarak da soru köküyle uyumlu bir dizilim olduğu için de bu seçenek doğru yanıtır.
- E) "if" ile yapılmış bir dizilim içeren bu seçenek, "if" yapısının "...-ip, ...-ipmediği" anlamıyla Noun Clause oluşturabildiğini hatırladığımızda doğru yanıt için bir alternatif olabilir. Zaman olarak da "start" şeklinde Present bir fi ile karşılaştığı için soru köküyle uyumludur, fakat, Noun Clause yapılarının nasıl kullanıldığını hatırlarsak, Prep'ten sonra "if" gelmeyeceği için soru kökündeki "about" edatının nesnesi "if" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause olamaz. Bu yüzden bu seçenek elenir.

- ❖ Kısaça özetleyecek olursak, soru kökünü okuduğunuzda ve cümle dizimini olarak analiz ettiğinizde nesnesi eksik olan bir fiil ya da preposition, açıklama isteyen sıfat, ya da soyut isim ile biten bir dizilim var ise bu tür soruların seçeneklerinde öncelikle Noun Clause yapılarına yönelmek gerekmektedir.

"NOUN CLAUSE" KULLANIRKEN DİKKATLİ OLMANIZ GEREKEN DURUMLAR:

- Soru kökünde veya seçeneklerde "as you know; however obvious it seems; as far as I know, etc." gibi sanık nesnesi eksik olan yapılar verildiğinde devamlarına Noun Clause gelmemiz gerektiğini düşünebiliriz, ancak bu yanlış bir değerlendirmedir. Her ne kadar bu yapılarıdaki fiillerin nesneleri yokmuş gibi dursa da beraber kullandıkları "as", "however" ve "as far as" bağlaçları bu eksikliği anlamca kapatarak bir yan cümlecik oluşturmuşlardır. Bu tür bir durumda, yanı bağlaçta başlayan bir yan cümlecik söz konusu olduğunda nesne eksik gelirdi ise de, bu dizimlerin ardına bir Noun Clause değil, tam bir cümle (ana cümlecik) gelmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

_____ that the major cancer killer, lung cancer, is strongly influenced by diet.

- ~~A) The latest statistical evidence~~
~~B) However obvious it may seem~~
~~C) There is much evidence to suggest~~
~~D) As smokers love to point out~~
~~E) The consumption of fruit and vegetables ensures~~

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause yapısı verilmiştir. "That" ile yapılan Noun Clause yapısının nelerin ardından gelebileceğini hatırlatılarak seçenekler incelendiğinde;

- A) "evidence" soyut isminden sonra "that clause" gelebilir ancak bu seçenekte bir fiil olmadığı için cümle yoktur ve soru köküyle birleştiğinde tam bir cümle meydana getirmez.
- B) "seem" fiilinin nesneye ihtiyacı var gibi görünse de, yukarıda anlattığımız gibi, "however" yapısı bağlaç olarak bir yan cümlecik oluşturmuştur ve "açık görünmesine rağmen" anlamı vermiştir. Bu durumda, devamına bir Noun Clause değil, tam bir cümle (ana cümlecik) ister.
- C) Bu cümlede "suggest" fiilinin nesneye ihtiyacı vardır ve devamına "that clause" alabilir.
- D) "point out" fiilinin nesneye ihtiyacı var gibi görünse de, yukarıda anlattığımız gibi, "as" yapısı bağlaç olarak bir yan cümlecik oluşturmuştur ve "sigara içenlerin severek vurguladığı gibi" anlamı vermiştir. Bu durumda, devamına bir Noun Clause değil, tam bir cümle (ana cümlecik) ister.
- E) Bu cümlede "ensure" fiilinin nesneye ihtiyacı vardır ve devamına "that clause" alabilir.

Bu bilgilerle göre, sadece C ve E seçeneklerinden sonra bir "that clause" getirebiliriz. Bu iki seçenek de soru köküyle uyumlu olarak Present yapıda olduktan için geriye kalan tek yol anlam olarak soru köküyle daha uyumlu olanı bulmaktır. C seçeneği soru köküyle anlamca bir bütünlük oluşturduğu için doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

- Seçeneklerde ya da soru kökünde pasif bir yapı verilmişse pasif yapıya değil de fiilin verilmiş olmasına yoğunlaşarak sanki nesneye ihtiyacı varmış gibi Noun Clause kullanılacağını düşünmek yanlış olur. Çünkü, daha önce de belirttiğimiz gibi nesne ihtiyacını ortadan kaldıran pasif yapıdan sonra ancak iki durumda Noun Clause gelebilir. Aşağıdaki iki durum dışında pasif yapılardan sonra Noun Clause gelmez:

- 1) Boş özne "it" ile yapılmış bir cümle ise pasif yapıdan sonra Noun Clause gelebilir:

e.g. It is known that she hates cooking.

- 2) Pasif yapılan fiil iki nesne alabilen bir fiilse pasif olduğu takdirde devamına bir Noun Clause alabilir:

e.g. He has been told that they will leave their home.

- "wonder", "ask", "question" gibi fiilerden sonra Kararlı Durum bağlacı "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause kullanılmamaya özen gösterin, çünkü bu fiiller belirsizlik ifade ettikleri için çok büyük olasılıkla Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları ile yapılmış Noun Clause ile devam ederler.
- "suggest", "suspect", "imply", "complain", "state" gibi fiiller net bir durumdan bahsederken kullandıkları için devamlarına çok büyük olasılıkla Kararlı Durum Bağlacı "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause alırlar. Bu fiilleri Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları ile kullanılmamaya özen gösterin.
- Noun Clause kısmında "had V3" veya "would V0" gibi yapılar kullanılmışsa orada "one tense back" kuralı uygulandığını düşünüp ana fiilde Past yapılara yönelmek gerekir.
- Ana cümlecik kısmında "had V3" veya "will have V3" yapılarının kullanılmamasına özen gösterin, çünkü bu yapılar ancak belli bir zamandan önce biten eylemler için kullanılırlar. Ana cümlecik kısmında belli bir zamandan öncesi anlaşılmıyorsa bu yapılar kullanılmaz.
- "That" ile yapılan her yapı Noun Clause değildir çünkü "that" yapısı Adjectival Clause yaparken de kullanılır. Bu durumda hatırlanması gereken şey Noun Clause yaparken "that" yapısının devamına tam bir cümle (SVO) atıldığıdır. "That" atıldığında geriye yine de tam bir cümle (SVO) kalıyorsa bir Noun Clause yapısı olduğunu düşünerek soru ona göre çözülmalıdır. "That" atıldığında devamındaki cümlede "özne" ya da "nesne" eksik kalıyorsa bir Adjectival Clause kullanımı söz konusu olduğu düşünülmesi ve soru ona göre çözülmalıdır.

- "It" yapısı boş özne (It is important that...) ya da boş nesne (People take it for granted that...) olduğunda genelde devamına onu açıklayan bir "That Clause" getirildiği hatırlanmalıdır.
- "It" boş öznesinin ardından Noun Clause gelebileceği gibi Cleft Sentence dediğimiz belirli bir ifadeyi vurgulamak için kullanılan yapı da gelebilir. Cleft Sentence kullanımı söz konusu olduğunda Noun Clause için bahsettiğimiz ana fiil ile Noun Clause arasındaki zaman ilişkisi kuralları geçerli değildir. Bu kullanımı az önce de değeriendirdiğimiz aynı örnek üzerinde tekrar açıklayalım:

ÖRNEK SORU:

_____ that the first women's college was founded in England as early as 1849.

- A) To be fair, what I recommended was
- B) I wouldn't have been at all impressed
- C) It was owing to the ceaseless efforts of Mrs. Reid ✓
- D) Victoria has been queen for twelve years
- E) He showed little interest

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökünde "that + SVO" şeklinde verilmiş ve normalde Noun Clause diyebileceğiniz bir diziim verilmiştir. Bu bakımda kullanılan "was founded" Past yapısının "1849" zaman ifadesi dikkate alındığında eylemin gerçek zamanı olduğunu söyleyebilirsiniz. Bu durumda Noun Clause kısmında gerçek zaman kullanıldığı için ana fiil Present olmalıdır mantığı ile seçeneklerde Present yapı aradığımızda tek Present yapının D seçeneğinde verildiğini görmekteyiz. Ancak, D seçeneğinde verilen cümle tam bir cümle olduğu için devamına "that clause" alamaz. Bu durumda, soru kökündeki yapının "it" boş öznesi ile beraber kullanılan ve Adjective Clause konu anlamını sonunda da gördüğünüz "Cleft Sentence" yapan "that" yapısı olabileceğini düşünerek seçeneklerde "it" boş öznesi aradığımızda sadece C seçeneğinde bu tür bir kullanım olduğunu görmekteyiz. Anlamca da soru kökünü tamamlayarak bir bütün oluşturan C seçeneği Past bir yapı içermesine rağmen Cleft Sentence yapılan Noun Clause yapılarındaki zaman ilişkisine bağlı olarak kullanılmadıkları için "That Clause" kısmında gerçek zamanın kullanılmış olması yanlış değildir. Buna göre C seçeneği doğrudur. Sonuç olarak şöyle diyebiliriz: "it" boş öznesi ile yapılan cümlelerde Cleft Sentence kullanımı da söz konusu olabileceği için mutlaka Noun Clause zaman ilişkilerine bağlı kalmamalıdır.

Başka bir teknikte yaklaşırsak, soru kökündeki dizimin bir nesne olduğuna ve sorunun Noun Clause sorusu olacağına karar verdiğimizde sizlere yukarıda verdiğimiz bilgilere göre eleme yaptıkları sonra ya da hangi dizimlerin Noun Clause yapıları ile devam edebileceğine karar verdikten sonra eğer seçeneklerde "it" ile başlayan bir ifade ile başka bir dizim arasında kalırsanız ("it" ile başlayan dizimler Cleft Sentence da olabilir), "it" ile başlayanlar "tense" uyumu gerektirmezler ve "It + past..." yapılar devamında nesne olabilirler mantığı ile "it" ile başlayan dizimleri değerlendirmenizi tavsiye ederiz. Eğer soru kökünde "that + SVO" dizimi verildiğinde ve seçeneklerde "it" ile başlayan dizim varsa, soru kökündeki nesneyi seçeneklerdeki boş özne olarak nitelendirdiğimiz "it" yerine koyarak da anlamı değerlendirmek faydalı olur.

Mesela, yukarıdaki soru kökünde genel olarak "ilk bayan koleji 1849'da İngiltere'de kuruldu" anlamı mevcuttur. A seçeneğinde genel olarak "benim tavsiye ettiğim şey..." anlamı mevcuttur ve yapı olarak soru kökü ile uyumlu olmasına rağmen anlamca bütünlük sağlamamaktadır. C seçeneğinde ise "it" ile başlayan bir dizim olduğu için aşağıdaki kural uygulanmalıdır. Soru kökündeki "that SVO" dizimi C seçeneğindeki "it" yerine konularak cümlelin öznesi durumuna getirildiğinde:

That the first women's college was founded in England as early as 1849 was owing to the ceaseless efforts of Mrs. Reid.
It

Yukarıdaki dizilimde "that + SVO" kısmı özne konumuna getirilmiştir ve genel olarak "1849'da İngiltere'de ilk bayan kolejinin kurulması Mrs.Reid'in bilmeyen çabaları sayesindeydi" anlamı mevcuttur. Anlam bütünlüğü sağlandığı için doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

Buna göre, seçeneklerde "it" ile başlayan bir ifade varsa ve soru kökü de "that + SVO" gibi bir dizilim ise soru kökündeki dizilimi seçeneklerdeki "it" yerine koyarak ve anlamı değerlendirerek de doğru yanıtı ulaşılabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

_____ what everyone assumed to be true.

- ☒ A) The truly outstanding success of the principle of natural selection had been
- ☒ B) Many biological ideas proposed during the past 150 years stood in stark conflict with
- ☒ C) The theory of evolution by natural selection is thought to explain
- ☒ D) Another aspect of the new philosophy of biology concerns
- ☒ E) The scientific foundation created by Darwin has been

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "what" soru kelimesi ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause verilmiştir. Noun Clause kısmında "assumed" şeklinde V2 kullanılmıştır. Bu durumda yapılması gereken ilk şey bu V2 yapısının gerçek zaman V2 mi yoksa "one tense back" olmuş V2 mi olduğunu bulmaktır. Noun Clause kısmında geçmesi işaret eden bir nokta zaman ifadesi yoktur. Ayrıca, Noun Clause kısmındaki ifade geçmişten meydana geldiği herkesçe kabul gören bir bilgi de değildir. Bu durumda kullanılmış olan V2 yapısı "one tense back" olmuş yapıdır bilgiyle seçeneklerde Past yapı aranmalı, varsa Present yapılar elenmelidir. Seçenekler incelendiğinde, C, D, ve E seçenekleri her ne kadar devamlarına Noun Clause ekleyecek neanesi eksik fiiller içeriyor olsalar da zamanları Present olduğu için elenirler. A seçeneği ise biraz sonra değineceğimiz bir konu olan "Noun Clause yapılarının ana cümledeki kelimede 'had V3' veya 'will have V3' kullanılmaz" kuralı gereği "had been" yapısı içerdığı için elenir. Geniş kalan tek seçenek "with" edatının neanesi eksik olarak verildiği ve Noun Clause ile devam edebilecek ayrıca zaman da "stood" şeklinde V2 olarak verilmiş olan B seçeneğidir. Ana fiil Past olduğunda Noun Clause kısmı "one tense back" olacağı için soru köküyle uyumlu olan B seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAL-9 !!!: ADJECTIVE CLAUSE bilgisi:

- Soru kökünde boşluktan önce tam bir cümle verildiğinde son kelimeye eğer "a/an + noun", "the + noun", "çoğul isim" ya da "someone, anything, etc." gibi açıklanabilecek ya da tanımlanabilecek bir isim veya yer, zaman, vb. ifade ise seçeneklerde öncelikle bu tanımlı açıklayabilecek bir Adjective Clause dizilimi aranmalıdır.

_____ the people.....	(who/whom/whose/that)
_____ the method.....	(which/that/whose)
_____ countries.....	(where/which/whose)
_____ 1990.....	(when/which).....
_____ a problem	(which, that, whose)
_____ somebody	(who, whom/whose, that)

- Normalde cümle tamamlama sorularında boşluk ya başta ya da sonda verilir. Bu iki durumdan farklı olarak boşluğun ortada verildiği durumlarda öncelikle seçeneklerde boşluktan önceki ismi açıklayabilecek **Adjective Clause** dizimlerine yönelmenizde fayda vardır. Bu stratejiyi bir kaç örnek ile açıklayalım;

ÖRNEK SORU :

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 ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde iki virgül arasında bir boşluk bırakılmıştır ve boşluğun öncesinde "The Indus" ismi mevcuttur. Bu tür dizimlerde öncelikle "Adjective Clause" dizimlerine yönelmek gerekmektedir. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler incelendiğinde öncelikle tek Adjective Clause yapısı olan ve "which is..." şeklinde başlayan E seçeneği önem kazanmaktadır. B seçeneğindeki "that" yapısı Adjective Clause yaparken kullandığımız bir yapı olsa da hem virgülden sonra kullanılmayacağı için, hem de devamında tam bir cümle (SVO) olduğundan "that" yapısı burada bir Noun Clause yaptığı için elenir, "Indus" ile ilgili genel bir bilgi verilmiş ve hem soru kökünde hem de E seçeneğinde Present yapılar kullanılmıştır. Buna göre, doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Among the young architects of the eighteen-nineties _____ was the American Frank Lloyd Wright.

- A) who decided on this revolutionary course ✓
- B) that they concentrated on the inside of the house, not the façade
- C) so they opposed the demand for strict symmetry
- D) since they were engineers as well as architects
- E) while they wanted to meet the needs of the people

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde boşluk ortada verilmiştir ve boşluğun öncesinde "the young architects of the eighteen-nineties" ismi mevcuttur. Bu tür dizimlerde öncelikle boşluğun öncesindeki ismi nitelleyebilecek "Adjective Clause" dizimlerine yönelmek gerekmektedir. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler incelendiğinde, Adjective Clause yapabilecek yapıların A seçeneğindeki "who" ve B seçeneğindeki "that" yapılarının olduğunu görürüz. Ancak B seçeneğindeki "that" yapısı devamında tam cümle (SVO) aldığı için bir Noun Clause dizimini oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle "Adjective Clause" oluşturmadığı için elenebilir. A seçeneğinde ise boşluğun öncesindeki ismi nitelleyebilecek "who decided..." dizimi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

CÜMLE TANIMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmelidir?

Şimdi de boşluğun ortada verilmediği ve daha yaygın olarak karşınıza çıkabilecek dizilimler için örnekler uzanında çalışalım:

ÖRNEK SORU:

One of the best suggestions was put forward by Dr. Johnson. _____

- A) that the managing director was especially impressed
- B) who is generally the quietest member of the board ✓
- C) even though the financial demands might be difficult to meet
- D) unless it was approved by the committee
- E) before anyone else has time to make any contribution to the discussion

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde tam bir cümle bulunmaktadır ve boşluğun hemen öncesinde verilen "Dr. Johnson" ismi nitelenebilecek bir isimdir. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle bu ismi nitelleyebilecek "who, whom, whose" gibi insanları nitelerken kullandığımız yapılarla yapılmış bir **Adjective Clause** aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece B seçeneği soru kökü için uygundur. A seçeneğindeki "that" yapısı, boşluktan önce virgül olduğu için elenmelidir. Ayrıca virgül olmasa bile "that" yapısının devamı analiz edildiğinde tam cümle (SVO) dizilimi olması bunun aslında bir **Noun Clause** dizilimi olduğunu göstermektedir. C, D ve E seçeneklerinde ise "Adverbial Clause" dizilimi mevcuttur. Bu tür bir durumda, **Adjective Clause** dizilimi yapı olarak uygun olmasına rağmen doğru anlamı vermezse ancak o zaman **Adverbial Clause** dizilimleri düşünülmelidir, yani **Adjective Clause** yapılan öncelikli olarak incelenmelidir. Buna göre, "who" ile yapılmış ve boşluktan önceki "Dr. Johnson" ismini açıklayan bir **Adjective Clause** yapısının verildiği B seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

A chief defect of wire ropes is fatigue. _____

- A) that stress is set up by these vibrations
- B) as if there has been a gradual development of transverse cracks
- C) although the elastic limit of wire ropes declined with use
- D) which is induced by the vibrations set up in hoisting or lowering loads ✓
- E) if the maximum load had been exceeded

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde tam bir cümle bulunmaktadır ve boşluğun hemen öncesinde verilen ve "eşinme" anlamına gelen "fatigue" ismi nitelenebilecek bir isimdir. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle bu ismi nitelleyebilecek "which, that, whose" gibi insan dışında şeyleri nitelerken kullandığımız yapılarla yapılmış bir **Adjective Clause** aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece "which" ile yapılmış bir **Adjective Clause** içeren D seçeneği soru kökü için uygundur. A seçeneğindeki "that" yapısının devamı analiz edildiğinde tam cümle (SVO) dizilimi olması bunun aslında bir **Noun Clause** dizilimi olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Helium, the lightest of the inert gases, was discovered in 1868 _____.

- A) until its importance was recognized in scientific research at low temperatures
- B) as liquid helium has many remarkable qualities which are only imperfectly understood
- C) when spectrographic investigations disclosed an unknown yellow line in the chromosphere of the sun
- D) before studies into atomic structure would be realized
- E) though two of its stable isotopes exist as liquids right down to the absolute zero

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde tam bir cümle bulunmaktadır ve boşluğun hemen öncesinde verilen "1868" ismi nitelenebilecek bir zaman ifadesidir. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle bu ismi nitelenebilecek "when, which, that" gibi zaman ifadelerini nitelerken kullandığımız yapılarla yapılmış bir Adjective Clause aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece "when" ile yapılmış ve zamanı da nitelendiği "1868" ismine uygun olarak V2 (disclosed) şeklinde çekimlenmiş olan bir Adjective Clause içeren ve C seçeneği soru kökü için uygundur. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

► Ayrıca, soru kökünde boşluktan sonra Adjective Clause yapabilecek bir yapı verildiğinde seçeneklerdeki cümlelerin özellikle son kısımlarında yukarıda verilen Adjective Clause ile devam edebilecek ve anlamca bir bütün oluşturabilecek isimler aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____ which expands when heated.

- A) A thermometer contains mercury.
- B) This is a characteristic of all metals.
- C) The atmosphere contains various gases.
- D) Parts of the sea floor remain unexpected.
- E) The hole in the ozone layer is becoming more and more dangerous.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "which" ile yapılmış bir Adjective Clause verilmiştir. Bu durumda seçeneklerdeki cümlelerin özellikle son kısımlarında "which" yapısının nitelenebileceği isim dışında bir isim aranmalıdır. Ancak, bu isim aranırken, soru kökünde "which" yapısından sonra "expands" şeklinde tekil çekimlenmiş bir III geldiği için nitelenecek ismin de tekil olması gerekliliğine dikkat edilmelidir. Bu bilgiye göre seçeneklerde "sırfınca genişleyen tekil bir isim aranmalıdır". Seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece A seçeneğinde verilen "mercury" (civa) tekil isim soru köküdeki Adjective Clause ile nitelenebilir. B ve C seçeneğindeki "metals" ve "gases" isimleri çoğul oldukları için "which expand..." şeklinde devam etmelidirler, yani "which expands..." şeklindeki tekile göre çekimlenmiş soru kökü ile uyumsuzdur. D ve E seçeneklerinde ise nitelenebilecek bir isim mevcut değildir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

Yukarıdaki sorudan da gördüğümüz üzere, Adjective Clause dizimlerinde Subject-Verb Agreement (SVA) olarak adlandırılan özne-yüklem uyumuna (tekil-çoğul dizimlere) de dikkat etmek gerekmektedir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Japan has produced two hi-tech stadiums_____.

- A) that has been designed to serve several purposes
- B) which display the sort of innovation-for fun treatment we expect from that country ✓
- C) neither of them is designed with the fans in mind
- D) whenever there is novelty for the sake of novelty
- E) as there is provision for novel waterproofing systems which are highly effective

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde tam bir cümle bulunmaktadır ve boşluğun hemen önceindeki "stadiums" ismi nitelenebilecek bir isimdir. Bu tür bir diziliş "Adjective Clause" ile devam edebilir. Būğisi ile seçeneklerde öncelikle "which, that..." gibi insan dışı şeyleri nitelerken kullandığımız yapılar aranmalıdır. Seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece A seçeneğindeki "that..." ve B seçeneğindeki "which..." dizimleri öncelik kazanmaktadır. Ancak, soru kökündeki "stadiums" ismi çoğul bir ism olduğu için A seçeneğindeki ifade anlamca çok iyi olmasına rağmen "that has..." şeklinde "tekil özne" devam ettiği için elenmektedir. Eğer "that have..." olsaydı doğru yanıt olabilirdi. Bu nedenle B seçeneğindeki çoğul isme göre çekimlenmiş "which display..." dizimini hem Adjective Clause hem de "SVA" olarak uyum sağladığı için doğru yanıt vermektir.

NOT: "That" yapısı hem Adjective Clause hem de Noun Clause yaparken bir yapı olduğu için genelde karıştırılır. Bu konuyu netliğe kavuşturmak için uyguladığımız bir yöntem vardır.

"That" yapısı Noun Clause yaparken devamına tam bir cümle (SVO) alır. Bu tür bir kullanımda "that" yapısı Noun Clause yaparken nasıl kullanılırsa öyle kullanılmalıdır.

"That" yapısı devamına eğer öznesi ya da nesnesi eksik bir dizilim almışsa, yani "that" yapısı cümleden atıldığında geriye öznesi ya da nesnesi eksik bir dizilim kalıyorsa bir Adjective Clause yapıyor demektir. Bu durumda ise Adjective Clause yapısı nasıl kullanılıyorsa öyle kullanılmalıdır.

Örneğin "_____ that was published in 1980." gibi bir soru kökü verildiğinde "that" yapısı devamındaki dizilimin öznesi görevindedir. Yani "that" atıldığında devamındaki dizilimin öznesi eksik kalacaktır. Bu durumda bir Adjective Clause oluşturduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Helmiye'nin gibi "that" yapısı devamında "öznesi ya da nesnesi eksik" bir dizilim olduğunda Adjective Clause, tam bir cümle (SVO) olduğunda ise Noun Clause yapar. Bu soru kökünde Adjective Clause yaptığı için seçeneklerde "1980'de yayınlanmış olan bir şey" aranmalıdır. Bunu yaparken "that" yapısından sonra "was" tekil özne verildiği için aranan ismin tekil olmasına da özen gösterilmelidir.

KURAL-10!!! ADVERBIAL CLAUSE bilgisi

Yukarıda Noun Clause ve Adjective Clause yapılarını cümle tamamlama sorularında nasıl kullanabileceğimizi analiz ettik. Noun Clause dizimleri cümle tamamlama sorularında özellikle cümledeki nesneyi oluşturma işlevine sahiptir. Adjective Clause dizimleri ise öncesinde gelen bir ismi nitelene işlevine sahiptir. Bu bölgede anlatacağımız Adverbial Clause yapıları ise iki ayrı cümleyi birleştirme görevindedir. Bu tür yapılarda Adjective Clause ve Noun Clause yapılarında olduğu kadar kolay seçenek etimesi yapılamaz. Bu nedenle belli başlı yöntemleri kullanarak etime yapıldıktan sonra geriye kalan seçenekler arasında anlamca değeriendirme yapmak uygun olanıdır.

- Adverbial Clause yapılan arasında sadece “zaman bağlaçları” yüzde yüz zaman uyumu gereklidir. Bunun yanında “if clause” yapılarının zaten kendilerine has belli başlı zaman kullanımları vardır. Bu iki grup dışında kalan bağlaçlarda zaman uyumu şart değildir, fakat buğüne kadar ÖSYM tarafından sorulan sorularda büyük çoğunlukla aralarında zaman uyumu olan taraflar birarada kullanıldığı için bağlaçın anlamı ne olursa olsun öncelikle zaman uyumu olan seçenekler arasında değerlendirilme yapmak gerekir. Ancak, tekrar hatırlatacak olursak, “zaman bağlaçları” dışında kalan bağlaçlarda zaman uyumu şart değildir. Genel olarak, zaman bağlaçları dışında bir bağlaç kullanımı söz konusu olduğunda yan cümlecik ve ana cümlecik arasındaki zaman ilişkisini aşağıdaki gibi şemalendirebilirsiniz.

Yan cümlecik veya ana cümlecik kısmında genel bir ifade verilmişse her iki tarafta birden Present yapılar kullanılır. İfadeler genel olduğu için de genelde V1 kullanımı tercih edilir:

Bağlaç present present

Yan cümlecik Past olduğunda ana cümlecik hem Past hem de Present olabilir:

Bağlaç past past / present

Ana cümlecik Past olduğunda ise yan cümlecik kısmında öncelikle Past yapılar değerlendirilmelidir. Ancak, ana cümlecik Past olsa da, genel bir ifadenin olması durumunda yan cümlecik kısmı Present yapıda olabilir:

Bağlaç past / present (genel ifade) past

Kısacası, zaman bağlaçları hariç diğer bağlaçlar söz konusu olduğunda yan cümlecik ve ana cümlecik arasında kesin olarak zaman uyumu aranmak yanlış olur. Öncelik her ne kadar zaman olarak uyumlu seçeneklerde olsa da yukarıdaki şemalardan da görüleceği üzere zaman zaman Past ve Present yapılar bir arada kullanılabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

As the daily temperature changes on the planet Mercury is extreme, _____.

- A) its rocky surface cracks, producing cliffs and canyons -/
 B) there ~~hasn't been~~ sufficient atmosphere to hold the heat
 C) the explorations carried out so far would have been very costly
 D) the craters in its surface were formed by rocks from outer space
 E) there was no evidence to suggest that this was due to volcanic activity

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökü “-diği için” anlamı veren ve “neden-sonuç” ilişkisi veren “as” yapısı ile başlamaktadır ve devamında “genel geçer bir bilgi” içeren present (V1) bir çekimlemeye sahiptir. Yukarıda da açıkladığımız gibi genel geçer anlatımlar olduğunda genelde V1 kullanımı tercih edilir. Bu nedenle öncelikle past yapılar içeren C,D ve E seçenekleri elenmelidir. B seçeneğinde ise Present Perfect (hasn't been) yapısı verilmiştir. Bu yapı her ne kadar Present bir yapı olsa da genel geçer ifadeler söz konusu olduğunda genelde tercih edilmez. Bu nedenle, doğru yanıt “cracks” şeklinde V1 içeren, ve ayrıca “its” referans kalimesi ile de soru kökündeki “the planet Mercury” ismine gönderme yapan A seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Although Hong Kong used to be one of the world's most alluring shopping centres, _____.

- A) competition seems to be growing even keener
- B) this was no longer the case
- C) it might have remained a fashionable holiday resort
- D) others did not share this opinion
- E) It is now one of its most expensive ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökü “-e rağmen” anlamı veren ve “zıtlık” ilişkisi veren “although” yapısı ile başlamaktadır ve devamında past bir çekimlemeye sahiptir. **Adverbial Clause** cümlelerinde bağlacın bulunduğu cümle past çekimlenmişse ana cümlede öncelikle past yapılar aranmalıdır. Soruda B, C ve D seçenekleri past çekimlenmiştir, öncelikle bu ifadeler değerlendirilebilir, ancak bu dizimler anlamca soru kökü ile uyum sağlamadığı için **present** dizimlere de bakmak gerekmektedir. Hatırlanacağı gibi, zaman bağlaçları hariç, diğer bağlaçlar kullanıldığında öncelik zaman uyumu olan seçeneklerde olsa da zaman uyumu olmayan taraflarda bir arada kullanılabilir. Buna göre, **Present** bir yapıda olmasına rağmen hem soru kökündeki “used to” yapısı ile zıtlık ifade eden “now” yapısını, hem de soru kökündeki “Hong Kong” ismine gönderme yapan “it” öznesini içeren E seçeneği doğru yanlır. Bu örnek “past” ve “present” yapıların bir arada olabileceğini göstermektedir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____, so the introduction of metalworking made trade with the outside world inevitable.

- A) Compared with those of the Iron Age, Stone Age tools were very primitive.
- B) Many ores, like copper and tin are not found in all countries
- C) The “bronze age” is a term used in prehistoric archaeology
- D) The chemical processes involved in the smelting of ores were not as complicated
- E) Subsequently the knowledge of metalworking must have spread among the less advanced communities around

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde “bir yüzyıldan” anlamıyla “sonuç” bildiren “so” bağlacıyla geçiş yapılmış ve Past yapıda bir cümle verilmiştir. Normalde, sonucu Past yapıda olan bir ifadenin sebebi de Past yapıda olmalıdır. Ancak, bu sorunun seçenekleri incelendiğinde Past yapıda olan A, D ve E seçenekleri anlamca soru köküyle bir bütünlük içinde değildir. Bu durumda, “genel geçer” bilgilerin şu an için olduğu gibi geçmiş için de geçerli olduğunu hatırlatarak, “bakır ve kalay gibi birçok maden her ülkede bulunmaz” şeklinde “genel geçer” bir bilgi veren B seçeneğini soru kökündeki ifadeyle beraber düşündüğümüzde anlamca bir bütünlük söz konusu olduğunu görmekteyiz. Buna göre, doğru yanlır B seçeneği olduğunu söylerken şunu da belirtmeliyiz: soru kökünde Past bir yapı söz konusu olduğunda öncelik her zaman Past seçeneklerde olsa da bazen Present yapıdaki seçenekler de anlamca bir bütünlük kurabilecekleri için Past yapıdaki seçeneklerin doğru olmadığı durumlarda Present yapıdaki seçenekler mutlaka değerlendirilmelidir, yani zaman uyumu yok diye kesin eleme yapılmamalıdır.

KURAT-11 !!! İŞARETLEMekten KACINMANIZ GEREKEN DİZİMLER:

2. Adverbial Clause yapılarında ve tüm cümle tamamlama sorularında zaman uyumu konusunda genelde işaretlemekten kaçınmanız gereken dizimler aşağıdadır. Anlama girmeden önce, bu bağlardan faydalanarak bir ön eleme yapmak çözümü kolaylaştıracaktır.

Had V3	a) Had V3
	b) V2/V1
	c) Have/has V3
	d) Am-is-are (Ving)
	e) Future time yapılan
	f) Was / were Ving
Have / has V3	w2/were Ving
am-is-are	would
would	would

ÖRNEK SORU:

Though the construction of a bridge across the river would doubtless prove popular, _____.

- A) the technology to be transferred is far suitable
 B) city councils would have been committed to encourage it
 C) similar designs are on view everywhere
 D) it will not be easy to raise enough money to do it ✓
 E) it is a German-Japanese consortium that gets most of the orders

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "would Vo" yapısı mevcuttur. Yukarıda verdiğimiz "would" yapısı ile bir arada kullanılmayacak yapıları göz önüne alırsak "am-is-are" içeren A, C ve E seçenekleri ile "would" içeren B seçeneği ilk etapta değerlendirmeye dışıdır. D seçeneği ise "zıtlık" ifade eden "though" bağlacına uygun olarak "prove popular" şeklinde olumlu bir anlam içeren soru köküyle çarpıştığı "not easy" şeklinde negatif bir anlamla zıtlık oluşturmaktadır. Buna göre D seçeneği doğru yanittir.

Though the construction of a bridge across the river would doubtless prove popular, _____.

- A) the technology to be transferred is far suitable
 B) city councils would have been committed to encourage it
 C) similar designs are on view everywhere
 D) it will not be easy to raise enough money to do it ✓
 E) it is a German-Japanese consortium that gets most of the orders

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____, a great many alarming theories are sure to spring to the fore.

- A) Before the truth had been verified
- B) Though his death had almost certainly been from natural causes
- C) If several perfectly natural explanations had been put forward
- D) Whenever there are anonymous terrorist attacks ✓
- E) As soon as this admittedly unpleasant incident got forgotten

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "are" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "are" yapısı ile genellikle kullanılmayan seçenekler elemelidir. Bu anlamda "had V3" içeren A, B ve C seçenekleri elemelidir. E seçeneği ise zaman bağlacı ile başlamıştır ve zaman uyumu şartı gerektirir. Fakat, Present yapıdaki soru kökü ile Past yapıda olan bu seçenek arasında bir zaman uyumu yoktur. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

_____, a great many alarming theories are sure to spring to the fore.

- A) Before the truth had been verified
- B) Though his death had almost certainly been from natural causes
- C) If several perfectly natural explanations had been put forward
- D) Whenever there are anonymous terrorist attacks ✓
- E) As soon as this admittedly unpleasant incident got forgotten

KURAL 12 !!!: Genellikle WILL yapısı ile kullanılan yapılar :

Soru kökünde ana cümle olarak verilen kısımda "will Vo" yapısı mevcutsa seçeneklerde öncelikle "if, unless, when, as soon as, once" yapıları incelenmelidir ve bu yapıların da devamındaki dilzüm mutlaka present olmalıdır ki zaman olarak uyum sağlanabilsin. Ya da bahsetti ettiğimiz bu bağlaçlarla yapılan bir yan cümlecik soru kökünde verilir ve present devam ederse ana cümlecik kısmı için seçeneklerde öncelikle "will" yapısı aranabilir. Ancak, Unless yapısı için "will Vo" yapısının yanı sıra "won't Vo" yapısıyla da çok sık kullanıldığını tekrar hatırlatalım.

When

Once _____ present _____ will Vo

As soon as

If (type I)

Unless _____ present _____ won't Vo

ÖRNEK SORU :

_____ a committee will be set up to determine just how to turn the museum into a private, non-profit corporation.

- A) As long as there weren't any rival claims
- B) As soon as the board has approved the project ✓
- C) However much disappointment it would have caused them
- D) If such a crisis could have been avoided
- E) Whoever managed to deceive you

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "will Ve" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "when, as soon as, once, if" yapılarına bakılmalıdır. Bu anlamda öncelikle "as soon as" ile başlayan B seçeneğine gidilerek anlama bakılmalıdır. D seçeneğindeki "If Clause" yapısı ise "could have V3" şeklinde Type 3 yapısı içerdiği için Type 1 ile kullanılması gereken soru köküyle uyumlu değildir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Construction workers will go on strike next Monday _____.

- A) that they negotiated for over five hours and were unable to reach an agreement with the management
- B) as long as the only solution for a settlement is an independent inquiry into their working conditions
- C) because the two sides have done their best to settle their dispute by bargaining
- D) in case the workers were asked to compromise and accept a pay rise of 20%
- E) unless the management agrees to accept their claim for a 60% pay increase ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "will Ve" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "when, as soon as, once, if, unless" yapılarına bakılmalıdır. Bu bilgiye göre seçenekler incelendiğinde öncelikle "unless" ile başlayan E seçeneğine gidilerek içerdiği zaman ve anlama bakılmalıdır. Present yapı içeren E seçeneği anlamca da soru köküyle bütünlük ifade ettiği için E seçeneği doğru yanıtır.

KURAL-13 !!!: "ONLY" ve "WHEN/IF/AFTER" DİŞKİNE

Soru kökünde özellikle de fiilden önce "only" kelimesi varsa seçeneklerde öncelikle "when, if, after..." ile başlayan dizillimlere gidilip içerdiği zaman ve anlam kontrol edilmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

You can only write a good summary of a passage _____.

- A) if you ever need to go back to review it
- B) ~~why~~ you have read it carefully
- C) when you have fully understood it ✓
- D) that it uses words from the essay
- E) whether the summary is objective

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde fiilden hemen önce "only" kelimesi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "when, if, after" yapılarına bakılmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle öncelikle "if" ve "when" yapılarıyla başlayan A ve C seçeneklerine gidilerek zaman ve anlama bakılmalıdır. A seçeneğindeki "if" ile yapılan yan cümlecek zaman olarak uyumlu olsa da anlam olarak soru köküyle uyumlu değildir. C seçeneği ise hem zaman hem de anlam olarak soru kökü ile bütünlük sağlamaktadır. Buna göre C seçeneği doğru yanıtır.

KURAL 14 !!!: ÖZNE - ZAMİR uyumu bilgisi:

Soru kökündeki kısımda verilen cümlemin öznesini tespit etmek önemlidir. Çoğu stratejiyi kullanamayacağınız ve anlam yardımıyla çözebileceğiniz sorularda özellikle seçeneklerde, soru kökündeki öznenin yerini tutan bir zamirin olup olmadığına dikkat edilmelidir. Eğer varsa, öncelikle bu bilgi kullanılarak, daha sonra anlama beklenebilir.

Özne _____

- a) it.....
- b) he.....
- c) they....

ÖRNEK SORU :

As unemployment is currently a major social issue,

- A) the strikes have really crippled the industry and, consequently, the export of manufactured goods has come to a standstill
- B) the measures introduced had little effect on the improvement of the country's economic performance
- C) its worst economic effects have been partly softened by the government's introduction of unemployment compensation ✓
- D) the economic prospect was far from encouraging
- E) people are not working as hard as their belief in the work ethic shows that they should

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlemin öznesi "unemployment" kılımlıdır. Diğer ipuçları ile de eleme yapabileceğiniz bu soruda seçeneklerdeki özneleri analiz ettiğinizde..esetete..C seçeneğindeki "its..." yapısının soru kökündeki "unemployment" ifadesine gönderme yapabildiği açıktır. Bu nedenle, öncelikle bu seçeneği değerlendirmek gerekir. Anlaşınca ve zaman olarak da soru köküyle uyumlu olan C seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAL-15 !!!: "SOME..." - "OTHERS" / "OTHER - NOUN" uyumu bilgisi:

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede eğer "some ..." yapısı mevcutsa seçeneklerde others yapısının olup olmadığına bakılmalıdır, çünkü bu diziim genellikle "some ..., while/whereas/but others ..." şeklinde çok sık kullanılmaktadır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Some avalanches move no faster than 40 kilometres per hour, _____.

- A) while others have been estimated to have a speed of about 300 kilometres per hour ✓
- B) even if the damage they did was minimal compared with the destruction caused by hurricanes and earthquake
- C) in spite of the fact that snow lying on a steep slope is always liable to avalanche
- D) for the wind sometimes reaches a force almost equal to that of a tornado
- E) so that in such areas measures may be taken to prevent large avalanches

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökündeki cümlede "some avalanches" yapısı verilmiştir. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "other + noun" veya "others" dizilimi aranmalıdır. A seçeneğinde "others" yapısının verildiğini görüp öncelikle bu seçeneği zamanı ve anlamca değerlendirdiğinizde soru köküyle bir bütünlük oluşturduğunu söyleyebilirsiniz. Buna göre doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL-16 !!!: "SINCE" Bağlacının Özel Kullanımı:

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "have/has V3" yapısı mevcutsa ve diğer seçeneklerde "since + V2" dizilimi verilmişse bu dizilim "-den beri" anlamına gelen "have/has V3 + since + V2" dizilimi olabilir mantığı ile öncelikle bu seçenek değerlendirilmelidir. Ya da soru kökünde "Since + V2" dizilimi mevcutsa öncelikle seçeneklerde "have/has V3" ile çekimlenen dizilimlere gidilebilir. Ancak, bu kuralın sadece "-den beri" anlamı veren "since" yapısı için geçerli olduğu tekrar hatırlanmalıdır; çünkü "since" yapısı "-diğer için" anlamına geliyorsa bu tür bir katı zaman kuralı söz konusu değildir, yani daha farklı zamanlarda da kullanılabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Since Samaranch assumed leadership of the International Olympic Committee, _____.

- A) some disagreements at meetings had been leaked to the press
- B) he ~~has done~~ much to raise the prestige of the Games ✓
- C) his policies conflicted with the principles of the ancient Olympics
- D) the present situation concerning the 2002 Games call for urgent attention
- E) this was the first time he talked about his resignation

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlede "Since + V2" dizilimi mevcuttur. Bu cümledeki "since" yapısı "-den beri" anlamına gelebilir mantığı ile seçeneklerde öncelikle "have/has V3" ile çekimlenen dizilimlere bakmak gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle öncelikle B seçeneğine yönelip anlam kontrol edilmelidir. Aynı zamanda soru kökündeki "Samaranch" ismine gönderme yapan "he" zamiryle başlayan B seçeneği soru köküyle bütünlük ifade etmektedir. Buna göre doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KURAL-17 !!!: "JUST AS" Bağlacının Kullanımı:

Cümle tamamlama sorularında "just as" ile başlayan cümleler olduğunda soru kökü ile doğru seçenek arasında anlamca bir paralellik olmalıdır. "Just as" yapısı "tam ...-iken ..." şeklinde ve "-diğer gibi" şeklinde kullanılabilir. Cümle tamamlama sorularında bu yapı genellikle "-diğer gibi" anlamı ile benzetme yapacak şekilde sorulmaktadır. Aşağıdaki örnek soru ile bu kuralı pekiştirilir:

ÖRNEK SORU :

Just as railway bridges were the great structural symbols of the 19th century, _____.

- A) highway bridges became the engineering emblems of the 20th century ✓
- B) the invention of the automobile created an irresistible demand for better roads
- C) most highway bridges carry lighter loads than railway bridges do
- D) the type of bridge needed for cars and truck is fundamentally different from that needed for trains
- E) an arch bridge curves upwards to support the roadway

STRATEJİ !!!

Railway bridges → highway bridges
Structural symbols → engineering emblems
19th century → 20th century

Soru kökündeki cümlede "just as" dizilimi mevcuttur. Bu cümledeki "just as" yapısı "diğer gibi" anlamına gelmektedir. Soru kökünde "demiryolu köprülerinin 19.yy'da büyük yapısal sembol olduğu gibi ____" şeklinde tamamlanması gereken bir ifade bulunmaktadır. Seçeneklerde ise soru kökündeki anlamın paralel dizilimi aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler analiz edildiğinde A seçeneğindeki yapılar dikkat çekmektedir. Yukarıdaki dizimler sonucunda ortaya çıkan anlam şu şekildedir: Demiryolu köprülerinin 19.yy'da büyük yapısal sembol olduğu gibi otoyol köprüleri de 20.yy'ın mühendislik sembolleri haline geldi." Bu cümlenin bir diğer çevirisi de şu şekilde yapılabilir: "Nasıl Demiryolu köprüleri 19.yy'ın büyük mimari sembolleri olduyorsa, otoyol köprüleri de 20.yy'ın büyük mühendislik sembolleri oldu."

KURAL 18 !!! "BY THE TIME" ve "ALREADY" BAĞLANTISI

Verilen soru kökünde "-e kadar, -e gelindiğinde, -den önce" anlamı veren "by the time" zaman bağlacı varsa öncelikle zaman bağlacı uyum ister kuralları ile seçenek elimesi yapabilirsiniz ya da "by the time" yapısına özgü dizimleri bilginizi kullabilirsiniz. Bunların dışında diğer iki ya da daha fazla seçenekte kalırsanız ve eğer seçeneklerde "zaten, çoktan" anlamı veren "already" zarfı var ise bu seçeneğe yönelmeniz gerekir, çünkü "by the time" yapısı ana cümlecikteki eylemin daha önce olduğunu ifade eder. "Already" zarfı da "zaten, çoktan" anlamıyla bahsi geçen eylemin önceden olduğunu işaret ettiği için bu bağlamı dikkatten kaçırmamalıdır. Bu yapıyı bir soru üzerinde çalışalım;

ÖRNEK SORU :

By the time Turner was thirteen, _____.

- A) his father, to whom he was deeply attached, was a barber in London
- B) his mother was a woman of violent temper who eventually went mad
- C) it was already agreed that he should become an artist ✓
- D) he was never an artist who relied on his genius
- E) he has been called "the father of Impressionism"

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen soru kökü "by the time" zaman bağlacı ile başlamaktadır. Öncelikle zaman bağlacı ile uyum ister kursu ile soru kökü Past yapıda çekimlendiği için Present olan E seçeneğini elleyebilirsiniz. A, B, C ve D seçeneklerinde anlama girmek zorunda kalmadan, öncelik already zarf arayışı olmalıdır. Bu nedenle öncelikle C seçeneğine yönelip anlama bakıldığında genel olarak "Turner 13 yaşına geldiğinde onun sanatçı olacağı çoktan/zaten beliydi" anlama mevcuttur. Bu nedenle soru köküyle bütünlük sağlayan C seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAL 19 !!! "KISALTMA SORULARI" BİLGİSİ:

Cümle tamamlama sorularında soru kökünde verilen (farklıdan sonra virgül konulup devamı boş bırakılmışsa ve virgüle kadar olan dizilimde özne mevcut değilse, "bu tür dizimler kısaltma soruları olabilir" yorumu yapılmalıdır ve kısaltmaların özne ortaklığı koşulu ile yapılabileceği düşünülerek anlama girmeden önce seçeneklerdeki özneler tespit edilmelidir ve seçeneklerde soru kökündeki eylemi yapabilecek bir özne aranmalıdır. Çünkü, soru kökündeki eylemi yapan özne ile seçeneklerdeki eylemi yapacak özne aynı özne olmalıdır; aksi takdirde kısaltma yapılamaz. Bunu anlamamanın en iyi yöntemi ise okuduğunuz soru kökünde öznenin olmamasıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

1. After experiencing an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the early and mid 1990s, _____.
- A) structural reforms would have done little or nothing to reduce the income inequality in Latin America
- B) Latin America is now facing economic stagnation ✓
- C) the political mood in Latin America had shifted sharply to the left
- D) everybody admitted that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been at fault
- E) the Latin American countries would have followed the advice of analysts and looked to Korea as a role model

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde virgüle kadar olan yerde özne mevcut değildir. Bu nedenle, bu soruda dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli şey soru kökünde bir kısaltma yapılmış olmasıdır. Bu tür kısaltmaların en önemli özelliği iki cümlecğin de öznesinin aynı olmasıdır. Aksi takdirde kısaltma yapılamaz. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde aramamız gereken ilk şey soru kökünde verilen "enjoy ..." fiil öbeğini gerçekleştirebilecek bir özne bulmaktır. Seçenekleri "gayri saflı milli hasılda (GDP) artış yaşayan" bir özne arayışı için incelediğimizde B ve E seçenekleri ile karşılaşmaktayız. E seçeneğinde kullanılan "Past Unreality" (would have V3) zaman ve anlam olarak soru kökünü tamamlamamaktadır. B seçeneğinde verilen "Latin America" öznesi hem kullanılan zaman hem de anlam olarak soru köküyle bir bütünlük içinde olduğundan dolayı doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir. Bu nedenle bu tür sorularda virgüle kadar özne olmadığında soru kökündeki eylemi yapabilecek özne seçeneklerde aranmalıdır.

KURAL-20.11: "AFTER" BAĞLAÇININ İSTISNAİ KULLANIMI

Cümle tamamlama sorularında zaman bağlacı %100 uyum ister diğerleri nadiren bazı zaman bağlaçları için istisnalar içermektedir ve bu istisna kullanımlar son yıllardaki sınavlarda sorulmaktadır. Örneğin, normalde "after" zaman bağlacı ile başlayıp Past devam eden bir soru kökünde doğru yanıtın da Past olarak çekimlenmesi gerekmektedir. Ancak, present dizilimlerin de doğru yanıt olduğu sorular son birkaç yılda sorulmuştur. Bunun sebebi "after" zaman bağlacının "since" kullanımına benzer bir anlam içermesidir. Örneğin, "After the authorities enforced new laws _____" ifadesi "yetkililer yeni yasaları uygulamaya koyduktan sonra" şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu tür bir soru kökünde verildiği durumda, zaman bağlaçları yüzde yüz zaman uyumu ister kuralı gereğince seçeneklerdeki Present dizilimleri eleme önceliği olabilir. Ancak, "after" bağlacı için dikkatli olmamız gereken bir husus vardır: bu cümle "since the authorities enforced new laws..." (yetkililer yeni yasaları uygulamaya koyduğundan beri...) anlamıyla "now" noktasını etkileyen bir anlam vereceği için dizilimin devamı herhangi bir Present yapı içerebilir. Şimdi bu kullanımı destekleyen ÖSYM'nin az sayıdaki sorularından birini inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

The British Medical Association is coming under pressure to support compulsory childhood vaccinations, _____

- A) when such interventions are insisted on by the parents
- B) whereas there are several diseases for which there are no vaccinations
- C) after a false scare about autism led to a drop in vaccinations and a big jump in measles cases
- D) most of which were of no value after a certain age
- E) but this fails to take into account the views of the general public.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde Present olarak çekimlenmiş bir ifade mevcuttur. Seçenekler sadece tense uyumu kurallarına göre değerlendirildiğinde normalde C ve D seçenekleri Past yapıda oldukları için ilk elenmesi gereken seçeneklerdir. Fakat, Present yapıdaki diğer üç seçenek anlamca soru köküyle bir bütünlük sağlamamaktadır. Bu nedenle, Past yapı içeren C ve D seçenekleri tekrar değerlendirildiğinde, "after" zamanı bağlacı içeren C seçeneğinin zaman uyumu bakımından bütünlük sağlamamasına rağmen anlamca uyumlu olduğu görülür. Bu durumda hatırlanması gereken şey, "after" bağlacının bazen devamında "past" bir yapı aldığı halde geçmişten şu ana bağlanı kurarak "present" herhangi bir yapı ile devam edebileceğini hatırlamak gerekir. Şu ana kadar yapılan sınavlarda çok da yaygın olmayan bu kullanım nadir de olsa çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle after ile bağlanan cümlelerde sadece zamana değil anlama da dikkat etmek gerekmektedir.

KURAL-21.11: "SIMILAR/DIFFER/ALIKE" ve "IN THAT" İlişkisi

Cümle tamamlama sorularında soru kökünde "benzer, farklı, garip, sıradışı..." anlamı veren "similar, alike, different, unusual..." gibi kelimeler varsa, seçeneklerde de "bakımından, açısından" anlamı veren "in that + SVD" dizilimi mevcutsa öncelikle bu seçenek değerlendirilebilir. Çünkü, bu dizimlerin çevirileri "...bakımından benzer, ...bakımından farklı" şeklinde anlam bütünlüğü sağlayabilirler.

ÖRNEK SORU :

1. Germany is similar in many ways to France, Italy and the UK _____.
- A) unless it attaches primary importance to both multilateral and bilateral diplomacy
 B) as though the EU were essentially in control of environmental policies
 C) where the foreign policy process in Germany had to agree to a compromise in recent years
 D) although this had led to arguments concerning the proper role of the German Foreign Ministry in shaping and implementing policy
 E) in that it is one of just a few European states which attempt to maintain worldwide representation ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "benzer" anlamına gelen "similar" kelimesi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle "...bakımdan, ...açısından" anlamına gelen "in that" ile başlayan seçenek değerlendirilebilir. Cümlede genel olarak "Almanya bakımdan Fransa, İtalya ve İngiltere'ye benzer." anlamı mevcuttur. Ayrıca, E seçeneğindeki "K" zahirinin soru kökündeki "Germany" ifadesine gönderme yaptığı da açıktır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

SONUÇ:

Cümle tamamlama sorularında öncelikle yukarıda size vermiş olduğumuz tılgıleri kullanarak, cümle düzenine bakarak, yapıların zamanlarına bakarak, zamirlere ve referans kelimelerine dikkat ederek vs... elemeler yaptıkları sonra anlama girmek soruları hem daha hızlı hem de daha kolay bir şekilde çözmenizi sağlayacaktır.

Sentence Completion / Test-1

01.-24. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Our unconscious mind contains many millions of past experiences ----.

- A) although it can give him clues to forgotten things
- B) that, so far as our conscious mind knows, are lost forever
- C) but it will bring up whole networks of lost ideas and forgotten terrors
- D) since there are certain drugs which also help in this process
- E) whereas they can be of tremendous value in exploring a patient's unconscious

2. Of the world's 2,500-plus species of palm trees, the Palmyra palm is most important to man, next to the coconut palm, ----.

- A) although the Palmyra needs to be climbed twice daily to extract the nutritious juice from its flower-bunches
- B) but collecting this juice is arduous
- C) that is the basis for a wide variety of other products
- D) as it is this juice, converted by several different methods
- E) because it yields food and provides over one hundred different useful end-products

3. Recent psychological studies have shown ----.

- A) whether a mediocre joke is likely to get as big a rise out of him as a truly humorous one.
- B) as if they are highly appreciative of humour
- C) that people with a really keen sense of humour are not prone to much laughter.
- D) but they are also discriminating
- E) who habitually laughs longest and loudest when a joke is retold

4. Forests are the lifeguards of the snowy peaks of the Alps ----.

- A) but the skiing industry, which had proved a boon for poor Alpine farmers, was damaging the environment
- B) because forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks, and hotels
- C) that the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon
- D) since they provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslides
- E) in that Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism

5. Today there are hardly any factories to be found ----.

- A) though the car lacked certain luxuries
- B) because the price of more luxurious cars had dropped
- C) where Ford's assembly line system is not being utilized for mass production
- D) as the Model-A was being sold at a much lower price
- E) that manufacturing costs had risen to over \$1,000

6. Nobody eats as much Pacific salmon as the Japanese, ----.

- A) though Pacific salmon are most commonly found in Japanese waters
- B) who consume the fish raw, pickled, baked, salted, fried, smoked and put in soup
- C) that the Japanese prepare Pacific salmon in a variety of ways
- D) whether Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market is close to the sea
- E) when the only fish eaten in Japan is the Pacific salmon

7. Forestry experts estimate that two-thirds of the several thousand avalanches — are the result of forest depletion.

- A) that descend into inhabited parts each year
- B) which has brought much-needed help for protecting the environment
- C) because many areas are now uninhabitable
- D) although the frequency of avalanches has greatly increased
- E) as only one-third of all avalanches occur in uninhabited parts

8. It was claimed that the thieves had a catalog and knew —.

- A) as if the stolen goods were part of the museum's exhibition
- B) since the guards shouldn't have been carrying guns
- C) before the artifacts stolen from the museum came from the ancient city of Pompeii
- D) that they had never been exhibited in the museum
- E) just what they were after

9. Telegraphs, long-distance phones, radio, television, telstar, and flashing communications are just a few examples of the Revolution in Speed, —.

- A) though technological advance decreased interest in reading
- B) where people have to acquire different skills to use the new machinery
- C) which is hastening us along in its breathless velocity
- D) whether more time for reading can only be achieved with a well-organized daily routine or not
- E) that he has to read to keep pace with the speed of our age

10. — as he learns to read and put him on his own as soon as possible.

- A) He didn't have much incentive for doing the reading himself
- B) Parents should decrease their reading to the child
- C) He should have leaped into learning to read in school, and into the voluntary reading of self-selected books
- D) He had become aware that books, magazines, and newspapers hold something of interest and amusement for him
- E) The child was likely to lack the motivation to read on his own

11. Tea and coffee both contain caffeine, —.

- A) which have no nutritive value but add to the pleasure of a meal
- B) though they may cause sleeplessness
- C) if not consumed excessively by adults, cannot be strongly objected to on medical grounds
- D) after it could have caused damage to the normal stomach lining.
- E) which is a mild stimulant and also causes the kidneys to excrete more water

12. In the early days of the settlement of Australia, the European rabbit had no natural enemies in the Antipodes (Australia), —.

- A) so it multiplied incredibly quickly
- B) because this particular variety of rabbit was susceptible to a fatal virus disease
- C) that it effectively spread the disease all over the continent
- D) which can affect millions of sheep and cattle
- E) only when they had been finally exterminated, but only after a long struggle

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Sentence Completion Test 1

13. —, its chief present advantage is that it can manipulate symbols a million times faster than a man with pencil and paper.

- A) Since the difference between doing a calculation by hand and by computer is the difference between having one dollar and having a million
- B) Whereas only a computer can calculate swiftly enough to analyze the data from a satellite
- C) Although man must usually instruct or program the machine minutely
- D) However basically the computer was thought as a device for ingesting, judging, and otherwise processing or usefully modifying knowledge.
- E) That the computer expresses knowledge in terms of symbols

14. Even good swimmers, —, have been known to sink instantly, overcome with the sudden pain.

- A) who has suffered from it can conceive its fatal power
- B) where the cramp is felt is the calf of the leg
- C) as there is only one method of proceeding under such circumstances
- D) whether the method of saving a person drowning because of cramp demands great practice
- E) when seized with cramp

15. Both parents had been on the stage and lived in the hope —.

- A) whether their son was determined to succeed where they had failed
- B) that they would one day be stars
- C) by the time he reaches the top of the film world in such a short time
- D) even though by 1914 his optimism and determination had been justified
- E) since they don't believe it can be unhappier than their past

16. — where the child's real interests lie.

- A) Sympathetic treatment by parents and teachers will gradually suffice to cure
- B) To handle the problem of cruelty requires the parents to use good temper and good sense, trying to find out
- C) It's certain that to repress the aggressiveness of a child will make him later more aggressive and anti-social
- D) The instinct for aggression normally exists only during childhood
- E) The problem of cruelty is too difficult for parents to deal with on their own

17. Alfred Nobel's famous will, —, is a memorial to his interests and ideals.

- A) that his name has brought fame and glory to others
- B) who invented a new explosive, dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building
- C) because he never had a wife or family to love him
- D) in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace
- E) as he had never become outstanding in the fields in which he was interested

18. — that it is only when people's living standards begin to rise that birth rates begin to fall.

- A) Governments of poor countries should increase the amount of old age pensions
- B) Statistics from the developed countries suggest
- C) As the recent articles neatly indicate
- D) The birth rates in developed countries are now keeping pace with economic growth
- E) People in poor countries want to be sure of

19. If the drowning man succeeds in grasping the person who is trying to save him, --- .

- A) every precaution should have been taken to prevent such a misfortune
- B) barely anyone has ever survived an attack in water
- C) both will probably sink together
- D) rescuers would approach a victim head-on
- E) he would always be seized from behind and pushed forwards

20. --- how loud their children's music is.

- A) Even though damage may not be apparent until later in life
- B) Because loud noise causes hearing loss by killing irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear
- C) In the past, some studies had shown
- D) The normal process of hearing loss can start at any age, depending upon
- E) Since headphones are used privately, parents often don't realize

21. Misers seem almost obsessed with the idea of saving, --- .

- A) so they accumulate money in banks if their income is large
- B) when they deprived themselves of many things and spent money just on the most essential things
- C) because economizers are practical people who spend wisely
- D) and they are often too generous, making elaborate gifts to friends and family
- E) as spenders are people who have a tendency to spend too much on too many unnecessary things

22. A spider can make many different kinds of silk thread --- .

- A) that would harden on contact with the air
- B) because they thrive in the hottest jungles and the coldest polar regions
- C) though spider silk is stronger than silkworm silk
- D) each of which has its own special purpose
- E) that the spider's incredible silk-spinning organs are on its abdomen

23. Everybody knows that Santa Claus lives somewhere near the North Pole --- .

- A) after he settled there because of all that snow for his reindeer and sleigh
- B) where a carpet of snow covers the mountains and the amazing Northern Lights shine brightly in the Arctic night
- C) when he put his roots down on the edge of the Arctic Circle in Finnish Lapland
- D) whether he simply loved the beauty and solitude of this last Utopia, Santa Claus Land or not
- E) that the capital is the winter-sport center of Rovaniemi

24. When truly aroused, --- .

- A) it is clear that they had often beaten their chests as expressions of high spirits
- B) that he explodes into a charge which may or may not be a bluff
- C) but the animals almost always stop short of violence
- D) scientists had found shorter gorillas to be more violent
- E) the leader of the gorilla troop beats and drums his chest rapidly, palms open and slightly cupped

Sentence Completion / Test-2

01.-26. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. --- that brought many of the marvels of mankind to even the poorest.

- A) People obviously came to believe
- B) It was the technical advances
- C) Since there are no longer any starving peasants
- D) It has benefited the rich and the poor alike
- E) Modern technology makes life too complicated and materialistic

2. If maintained over a prolonged period, ---.

- A) we help ourselves to health by permitting ourselves to weep instead of repressing the impulse
- B) some people develop personally problems from ailments such as asthma
- C) anger makes the body - and the personality - tight, dry and rigid
- D) people should have visited their doctors in times of emotional emergency
- E) doctors wouldn't do enough to help patients with emotional problems

3. Because their sweat glands are relatively ineffective in lowering body temperature, ---.

- A) the pig is frequently regarded as unclean and even untouchable by many people
- B) pigs are neither filthy nor stupid
- C) pigs seek relief from the heat by wallowing in mud or shallow waterholes
- D) pigs have proved to be among the smartest of all domestic animals
- E) pigs supply humans with very many types of products

4. Frostbite is a common injury in winter weather, ---.

- A) particularly when low temperatures are combined with wind
- B) why the nose, ears, fingers, toes, and chin are the most susceptible
- C) because frozen tissue usually ranges from distinctly white in light-skinned people to ashen gray in dark-skinned people
- D) though every effort should have been made to protect the frozen part
- E) if there is a chance that the part might refreeze before reaching medical care

5. After striking a huge iceberg, ---.

- A) the firm which had insured the Titanic, had reasoned that the probability of such an event was one in a million
- B) the 46,500-ton vessel sank in less than three hours.
- C) the lookout had not sighted the iceberg
- D) more people died at sea in this incident than ever before
- E) Lloyd's had thought the Titanic was extremely unlikely to sink

6. ---, but governments can enhance efficiency without threatening their own sovereignty.

- A) It will not be easy to strike the balance
- B) In order to be able to cope with financial trouble
- C) All the measures were already taken
- D) The community had appealed for an urgent helping hand from the government
- E) Some military powers never face trouble

7. Even now, not every central banker is terribly impressed by the gravity of the financial crisis —.

- A) which would have affected all the shareholders
- B) that has spread from Western banks to the emerging world's shares
- C) through whose investments entrepreneurs make plausible investments
- D) even though they had intended to pay back their investments in the long run
- E) that they analyzed the budget deficit in detail

8. The emerging markets, —, are vulnerable to the financial crisis in at least three ways.

- A) however various it is
- B) since they followed the upward movement
- C) that have a direct impact upon the shares
- D) regardless of its productivity
- E) which enter the crisis from very different positions

9. The huge question, in Hungary and elsewhere, is —.

- A) whether foreign banks will stand by their local customers
- B) because the country is on the verge of an economic recession
- C) while others claim just the opposite
- D) that its flat topography attracted the tourists
- E) what all people wondered for a considerable time

10. — that there are probably five main ways in which animals try to overcome their monotony.

- A) Observations by Dr Morris and the staff of London Zoo have revealed
- B) The archeological evidence was supported
- C) All the people who visited the zoo were curious about
- D) The issue under discussion was animal rights
- E) All the essential precautions for security are taken

11. Long before Lehman Brothers went bankrupt in mid-September, prompting the world's money markets to seize up, —.

- A) some pairs solved the game in minutes
- B) California's voters have preferred the arguments of the public-employee unions
- C) the currencies of commodity exporters had already started to tumble
- D) Mr. Ferrer was certainly a less taxing opponent
- E) he sold all his properties to be able to get by

12. — that offers a conceptual schema for the whole context of human experience.

- A) A recent study suggests
- B) There are a number of sciences
- C) The man from the UN would doubtless find it hard to believe
- D) They will need to hire more full-time workers
- E) Anthropology is the only discipline

13. General anthropology insists first and foremost ---.

- A) that conclusions based upon the study of one particular human group or civilization be checked against the evidence of other groups
- B) that publicises best practice at companies promoting good child-care initiatives
- C) that the new recruit had to memorise
- D) although many airlines cut capacity after the recession
- E) whether the ERC will be able to set its own research agenda

14. --- that by 1880 European powers had access to most of the markets in Asia's coastal regions.

- A) Although the new secretary had the necessary qualifications
- B) The guest speaker pointed out
- C) All they look forward to attain has been
- D) In spite of the ceaseless efforts
- E) Governments must comply with the regulations

15. Sustainable development is a key concept ---.

- A) which reward scientific excellence
- B) that oil exporters' current-account surplus could reach \$400 billion
- C) They look forward to 'attaining' some of their basic objectives in the short term
- D) due to the fact that they are of great importance
- E) that necessitate profound interest

16. --- that cooling fuel before it is put into an aircraft prevents explosive fumes building up in the fuel tanks.

- A) Tests in the US have shown
- B) It had already been obvious
- C) The results have been analyzed
- D) Since the process is a rough one
- E) Fuel production costs are estimated

17. --- since Alexander Graham Bell invented the first crude transmitter in 1876.

- A) A number of innovations were underway
- B) The invention of telephone revealed
- C) New quality prediction algorithms were developed for analysis
- D) The telephone has come a long distance indeed
- E) Quality control is a vital and rather expensive process

18. The first obvious fact about the mass media system is ---.

- A) that they directly affect the public
- B) whether it is still under debate
- C) due to the reaction of the community
- D) in case there might be a strike
- E) that it is not controlled by corporations; it is made up of them

19. The judge is worried ---.

- A) that the results would disappoint him
- B) which would directly affect the witnesses
- C) because different witnesses have given a different sequence of events
- D) whether the lawyer advocated the right side
- E) although the case is of great importance

20. People in other European countries have been wondering for some time ---.

- A) why and how Norway has stayed out of the European Union
- B) that the economic crisis will have adverse effects
- C) since they are curious about the facts
- D) although they are willing to do so
- E) no matter how they react

21. In its full force the Gulf Stream, ---, carries warm water to a depth of up to 100 meters at rates of up to 8 kilometres an hour.

- A) which begins in the Gulf of Mexico
- B) that was discovered accidentally
- C) even if it has appropriate conditions
- D) because of their smooth flow
- E) as it was claimed by the scientists

22. Research on various aspects of aetiology and pathogenesis of orofacial clefting (OFC) malformations is rather limited ---.

- A) whether experts claims the vice versa
- B) despite the great numbers of patients
- C) although there are few patients
- D) if it weren't for the treatment methods
- E) owing to the unforeseen positive results

23. --- that the prevalence at birth of orofacial clefting (OFC) has been on the increase.

- A) The results have been shown
- B) It had not been known
- C) What the scientists looked for was
- D) Epidemiology studies reveal
- E) Since the birth rate increases

24. ---, the exact role of exogenous factors has not yet been explained and further analysis is required.

- A) Since there were more than enough evidences
- B) While the internal factors were still unclear
- C) If the essential precautions were taken
- D) Unless they re-establish their facts
- E) Although heredity's connection with aetiology is well established

25. Craniofacial anomalies (CFA) are complex and diverse congenital malformations ---.

- A) which has a direct influence on population
- B) that the growth rate is inevitably affected
- C) that affect a significant part of world's population
- D) whose effects were profoundly discomforting
- E) whether they are taken into consideration or not

Sentence Completion / Test-3

01.-25. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. People think the roads are safer, —.

- A) nonetheless it is not as they expect to be
- B) since no new innovation has been made
- C) although for pedestrians they are becoming more and more dangerous
- D) unless they had serious accidents
- E) they are doing their best to avoid accidents

2. —, even though they may differ in the number of neutrons.

- A) An atom is bonded to another
- B) Atoms of the same element always have the same number of protons and electrons
- C) There are no similarities between the components
- D) The scientists are of the opinion that
- E) The experiments revealed some discrepancies

3. —, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion at the twenty-first century opens.

- A) Although the birthrate has dropped in some nations
- B) Whether the population continues to increase
- C) Because the measures against the population growth are effective
- D) If it weren't for the preservation campaigns
- E) Provided that people are more careful about the issue

4. Although tornadoes usually destroy property rather than lives, —.

- A) scores of people died due to earthquakes
- B) they also destroy houses and factories
- C) how it is formed is still unknown
- D) an average of 120 people die yearly as a result of these violent storms
- E) people ignored their effects

5. Whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, —.

- A) they even know some secrets about them
- B) it is as yet too early to criticize them
- C) today they still know one another, even all the details about them
- D) today all of them recall such relationships
- E) nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other

6. In some countries a person is considered innocent until he is proved guilty, —.

- A) because the legal system is still not sufficient
- B) despite the fact that the judge was confident about the case
- C) even though there were enough evidence to convict him
- D) but in others the opposite is true
- E) no matter what kind of punishment he should be given

İREM YAYINLARI

İREM YAYINLARI

7. —, but no single theory is accepted as completely explaining all aspects of it.

- A) There exists to be just one theory
- B) It is too difficult to prove the theories
- C) There are a number of theories on hypnosis
- D) Psychologists couldn't reach any conclusion
- E) The methods of hypnosis are not easy to apply

8. Isotopes are important in biology —.

- A) that they are useful for the experiments
- B) although they were not used in other fields
- C) unless other substances are used for other purposes
- D) because they can be used in many processes in living cells.
- E) which dealt with the study of living things

9. Most vegetarian diets contain fewer calories than diets that include meat, —.

- A) for example, beans and rice together provide complete protein, but neither food does when eaten alone
- B) however, these foods must be eaten in particular combinations
- C) in addition, a high level of cholesterol in the blood is associated with heart disease
- D) and thus vegetarians tend to be thinner than meat-eaters
- E) therefore, most vegetarians think eating meat is unhealthy

10. It is interesting to observe the effect —.

- A) that the arrival of snow has on people in different countries
- B) which had deeply influenced all people
- C) whether scientists reject the proposals or not
- D) although people never avoid doing so
- E) just as the explanations were not convincing enough

11. According to scientists at the Meteorological Office, —, the eighties were the earth's warmest decade since records began.

- A) which offer accurate predictions
- B) the most rainy season of all times
- C) who have recently completed their analysis of global temperatures
- D) however much it tries to guess
- E) despite the external obstacles they faced

12. The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the global average, —.

- A) which has contributed to the melting of sea ice in the Arctic summer and thinning in the winter
- B) because the high reflectivity of its snow and ice surfaces usually keeps the ground from absorbing much of the heat
- C) where a shortage of data makes it hard to be sure
- D) that natural forces alone are not enough to produce these results
- E) which are the most dramatic impacts of climate change on the planet in recent years

İREM YATMAZ

İREM YATMAZ

13. Although advances have been made in knowledge of tobacco use and its health consequences, ---.

- A) which contains at least 250 chemicals known to be toxic
- B) however, this rate of progress is unlikely to continue
- C) intervention strategies to reduce tobacco use must continue
- D) more former smokers exist than current smokers
- E) approximately 38,000 deaths had been attributed to exposure to second-hand smoke

14. Most pyramids had two temples ---.

- A) that were connected by a long stone passageway
- B) that the king's relatives and officials were buried in smaller rectangular tombs
- C) which was filled with treasures of gold and precious objects
- D) that the remains of these pyramids are still impressive
- E) but some of its upper stones are gone now

15. ---, their chances of a successful marriage drop significantly.

- A) However many people choose never to marry
- B) If a man and woman are of a different age, nationality, religion, or background
- C) Because a majority of divorced people would remarry
- D) After a man and a woman dated over time
- E) The younger that a man and a woman are when they begin to date

16. Although fashion usually refers to dress, ---.

- A) a fashion that quickly comes and goes is called a fad
- B) people imitate the style of a person or group with whom they identify
- C) it does not mean the same thing as clothing
- D) people wore clothes that reflected the long-standing customs of their communities
- E) only wealthy and powerful individuals concern themselves with the style of their clothes

17. All stars and star clusters in the Milky Way orbit the centre of the Galaxy, ---.

- A) nevertheless, a powerful gravitational force seems to come from the exact centre of the Galaxy
- B) that, on clear, dark nights, it appears as a broad, milky-looking band of starlight
- C) because a vast number of older stars are in the central bulge of the disk
- D) though much of the mass is concentrated toward the centre of the Galaxy
- E) just as the planets in our solar system orbit the sun

18. The big bang theory, ---, contradicts with the steady state theory which offers that the universe has always existed in its present state.

- A) that contains nine major planets along with thousands of comets and minor planets called asteroids
- B) then, the universe consisted chiefly of intense radiation and particles
- C) whether it discovered that the sun is moving within a large system of stars, the Milky Way
- D) according to which the universe began with an explosion
- E) if they have been always regarded as the only explanation of the formation of the planets

19. Although poultry are used primarily for food, ---.

- A) but also in making paint, vaccines, and other products
- B) about 80 percent of the poultry consumed comes from chickens
- C) they also provide several important by-products
- D) the poultry industry developed several new kinds of processed meats from poultry
- E) red meat still comes out ahead of poultry in terms of per-capita consumption

20. Certain centres in the brain normally make people eat an amount of food ---.

- A) they eat in relation to the amount of energy they use
- B) that chemical units in cells determine inherited characteristics
- C) as baked potatoes and bread have many more calories than they do
- D) when it has more calories than your body needs, the excess is converted to fat
- E) that provides the right amount of energy for their needs

21. Some of the dental treatment focus on correcting problems of the teeth ---.

- A) where one or a number of dentists treat patients
- B) which are caused chiefly by dental decay
- C) that provides improvements in the diagnosis and the treatment of dental disorders
- D) for those patients who have no teeth whatsoever
- E) because the dentist will remove all the decay and restore the tooth with a filling

22. Although there are many examples of what appears to be navigation by animals, ---.

- A) scientists know little about how this process works
- B) some species of birds are guided by the sun and the earth's magnetic field during the day
- C) the factors that trigger migrations are more difficult to explain
- D) human beings also migrate, but they do so for political and social reasons as well as biological ones
- E) some birds can even travel at night using the sun

23. Car manufacturers are being encouraged ---.

- A) with other countries to develop international standards
- B) that include further improvement in conventional petrol and diesel power trains
- C) that could make electric and other green cars more practical and affordable
- D) so that they can participate in a £10m scheme to make motoring greener
- E) the government to bring lower carbon vehicles to roads as soon as possible

24. While in a hypnotic trance, ---.

- A) you are neither unconscious nor asleep, but rather in a deeply relaxed state
- B) hypnotists insist that hypnosis cannot make people do anything they don't want to do
- C) it can enable the mind to tell the body how to react
- D) it does not help everyone who wants to quit smoking
- E) it has been used to treat many troublesome health problems

25. Some recent studies have found ---.

- A) as vigorous aerobic warm-up simply makes you tired
- B) that are not only a waste of time but actually bad for you
- C) after your aerobic warm-up and as soon as possible before your workout
- D) that stretching of muscles decreases muscle strength by as much as 30 percent
- E) who warm up are nine times less likely to be injured

Sentence Completion / Test-4

01-25. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. ---, information about organic production is ever more widely sought and distributed.

A) Additionally, there is a growing body of information about organic gardening
B) Though there has always been a wide range of variation in organic gardening
C) As farmers adopt organic production methods to meet consumer demand
D) Whether you are growing fruits and vegetables for home or market
E) Furthermore, it covers organic gardening techniques, philosophies and plant varieties

2. ---, it is mostly going to portals and stand-alone web sites, not newspapers.

A) While newspaper sites received 14 percent of total Internet revenue in 2004
B) Even though local advertisers are spending more and more money online
C) Since so many things are hurting newspaper companies like rising printing and distribution costs
D) When print sales and the number of ads decline
E) Since newspapers can sell ads on certain web pages

3. ---, it has been included as an academic discipline only in a few engineering faculties.

A) Although printing technology is becoming increasingly important worldwide
B) This breakthrough technology will change the printing industry
C) While traditional offset printing has carried most of the workload for years
D) However there are certain limitations of digital printing
E) As print gave a broader range of readers access to knowledge

4. Although brain activity has stopped, some vital organs remain alive in an individual ---.

A) when they are near death and unable to communicate
B) if the heart and lungs start working again and give the cells the oxygen they need
C) whose breathing and heartbeat had stopped
D) whose body processes are maintained by machine
E) has the right to stop treatment that would only temporarily extend life

5. ---, they can produce more than if they try to do several different jobs.

A) Because people do not produce everything they need themselves
B) If factories specialize in using mass-production methods
C) If workers concentrate on the job they are best fitted to perform
D) As people learned that they could have more and better goods and services
E) Provided that they can use their most plentiful resources

6. Parents should try to teach their children discriminatory awareness ---.

A) If we fear differences, our children will too
B) though prejudice and discrimination push them apart
C) that they need to correct misperceptions
D) as parents must become aware of and sensitive to their own stereotypes
E) so that they can respect a culture even when individuals in that culture behave in a deviant manner

7. European Commission has proposed —.

- A) that will lead to improvements in human and animal health and welfare
- B) whether it is right to use animals in experimental research
- C) which meant that power plant construction could be completed in just a few months
- D) that the use of great apes, such as gorillas, in scientific experiments should be banned
- E) what reduces the threats of environmental degradation and economic decline

8. Were Earth to be juxtaposed with the Great Red Spot —.

- A) our planet would be dwarfed in comparison with a diameter less than half that of the Great Red Spot
- B) our planet will continue to be able to feed its growing number of people
- C) that the experts talk about the future of world's agriculture
- D) it has persisted for at least the 400 years that humans have observed it through telescopes
- E) it would have been a great high pressure storm akin to a hurricane on Earth

9. Employees at 3M Company in Minnesota were asked —.

- A) if they could think of a use for a weak adhesive which could be reused
- B) because it could be applied in a piece of paper in use as a bookmark
- C) whether they will give the demonstrations of the product
- D) since the workers noted how useful the simple product could be
- E) that required a patent for the product

10. From the evidence that has been discovered —.

- A) as they the reach New Mexico people are trying to find new ways
- B) archeologist have concluded that the Clovis, New Mexico, had a mobile culture
- C) so long as they travelled in groups of 40 to 50 individuals
- D) which tools were found rather advanced
- E) that the Clovis are going back to the same hunting camps

11. Because so many students have been registering for classes in the Humanities Department for which they have not fulfilled the prerequisites, —.

- A) they should withdraw from the election campaign
- B) new buildings had been made by a good architect
- C) the faculty community has decided that a new policy will go into effect for the coming semester
- D) it is very costly for the department chair to build a new block
- E) to register in courses the students must obtain signatures from the advisers

12. The world's heaviest flower is a parasite —.

- A) that survived by using food produced by host plants
- B) each bloom can weigh up to 7 kg and measure up to 1 m across
- C) to penetrate the food channels of the plant
- D) that flourishes among the roots of jungle vines
- E) which would seem very interesting to everyone

13. As more and more pulsars were found —.

- A) a name is needed for this newly discovered phenomenon
- B) their observed periods range from 1.4 ms to 8.5 s
- C) gamma-ray instruments will greatly increase the number of detected sources
- D) to see whether a pulsar might be a white dwarf star
- E) astronomers engaged in debates over their nature

14. To understand moonbows and halos, you need to know about sunlight —.

- A) since the light from the moon is reflected sunlight
- B) that is what makes a rainbow colorful
- C) if raindrops scatter the moonlight into its individual colors
- D) when the moon was full or near full on a rainy night
- E) that they are definitely dimmer than those in a daytime rainbow

15. Archaeologists have recently found —.

- A) because hunting and gathering people ate a variety of plants and animals
- B) where Clovis have lasted from between 200 and 800 years
- C) that Clovis points from Alaska to northern Mexico and from California to Maine
- D) that appeared in the archaeological record of North America
- E) since Clovis is one of the oldest widely recognized cultures

16. The Bosphorus gets its name from Greek words meaning ox ford —.

- A) because it was so narrow in some places that cattle could cross
- B) although it was agreed that no war vessels could pass through the Bosphorus
- C) but it has great commercial importance
- D) whereas the world's narrowest strait used for international navigation
- E) where is an important outlet for ships of nations that border the Black Sea

17. Although some immigration laws have been relaxed —.

- A) many of the receiving countries have restricted immigration to maintain a homogeneous society
- B) many newcomers of different backgrounds still face challenges in gaining acceptance
- C) immigrants become citizens of the new country and take part in politics and government
- D) most immigrants find a job and strive to buy a home
- E) immigrants have made enormous contributions to the culture and economy of some nations

18. How long it took to build the Great Pyramid —.

- A) it shouldn't have been misinterpreted
- B) scholars now doubt that account
- C) does not have a clear evidence yet
- D) working three or four months each year is one of the assumptions
- E) which wouldn't have been so complicated

IRISH VAMPIRES

IRISH VAMPIRES

19. Whenever you eat about 3,500 more calories than you use ---.

- A) the amount of food you eat can play a much more important role in weight control
- B) most of the excess will turn into body fat
- C) you shouldn't eat more calories than you burn
- D) we are likely to be bombarded with the ideas about obesity on TV
- E) it is natural that sometimes you don't realize how much you eat

20. Biologists wondered ---.

- A) why there should be so many species with little variation
- B) since species change over time and that some species had evolved from others
- C) just as several biologists proposed explanations of how species evolve
- D) that each species of life had remained unchanged and no new species had appeared since the world began
- E) although farmers had produced new varieties of plants and animals by selective breeding

21. --- as though operation might be needless.

- A) She had given details about it
- B) They gave him the confidence
- C) The physician came to a decision that
- D) According to the latest information it seems
- E) In relation to the report it was deduced that

22. Many vital organs remain alive and functioning in an individual ---.

- A) there is relatively little agreement about transplantations of organs
- B) the organs of a person who has died are damaged
- C) it is sometimes impossible to transplant the damaged organs
- D) even though brain activity has stopped
- E) brain death is accepted as a legal definition

23. No one knows ---.

- A) although there are at least 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe
- B) whereas galaxies tend to be grouped into clusters
- C) after the studies show the exact number of the galaxies
- D) before galaxies are observed in every direction across the sky
- E) whether the universe is finite or infinite in size

24. Although an army is trained for both offensive and defensive combat operations, ---.

- A) some units may be assigned to fight only in case of an enemy attack
- B) modern armies do not rely nearly as much on fortifications
- C) it is very easy to conquer a territory compared to the past
- D) a small army with tactical nuclear weapons may have greater striking power
- E) a large army with outdated weapons has no power without tactics

25. ---, it differs from other literary forms in the way it is presented.

- A) Even if she really wants to read that book so much
- B) Although drama is a form of literature
- C) Now that a novel tells a story involving characters
- D) That no one knows exactly how or when drama began
- E) Most drama achieves its greatest performance

ENGLISH-TURKISH TRANSLATION

İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE ÇEVİRİ SORULARI nasıl çözülür?

Sınavlarda karşınıza çıkan çeviri soruları sınav esnasında hem çok hızlı geçebileceğiniz hem de çok dikkat etmeniz gereken bir soru grubudur. Çok kolay görünen çeviri soruları dikkatsizlik nedeniyle yanlış yapılabilmektedir. Bu nedenle bu soru tipi asla küçümsenmemelidir. Çeviri sorularında tek bir ifadeye bakarak çoğu zaman doğru yanıtı ulaşabilirsiniz; ancak işaretleyeceğiniz seçenekteki herhangi bir ifadenin soru kökünde çeviri olarak karşılığı olup olmadığına bakıp sağlamasını yapmadan işaretlemeyi yapmayınız. Örneğin soru kökündeki fiil sayesinde B seçeneği doğru yanıt görülmektedir, ancak B seçeneğindeki herhangi bir özel yapıyı da soru kökünde kontrol ettikten sonra son kararı vermeniz en doğru yöntemdir. Çeviri sorularında kullanabileceğiniz ve sizlere hız kazandıracak aşağıda verilen stratejilere dikkat etmenizi öneririz.

Çeviri sorularını çözerken İngilizce'de ve Türkçe'de farklı olan cümle düzenlerini bilmek çok önemlidir. İngilizce - Türkçe çevirilerde dikkat etmeniz gereken stratejiler şunlardır.

KURAL-1 NE BAĞLAÇ VARSA BAĞLACIN DOĞRU ÇEVİRİSİNİ BULMAK:

Soru kökünde verilen İngilizce cümlede herhangi bir bağlaç varsa o bağlacın uygun bir çevirisi seçeneklerde aranmalıdır. Bazen sadece bağlacın doğru çevirisini bulmak bile doğru yanıtı ulaştırabilir. Bazen de bir bağlaç en yaygın kullanılan anlamıyla değil benzer bir anlamla çevrilmiş olabilir. Bu durumda doğru olabilecek çevirilerin verildiği seçenekler önce değerlendirilmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Not until the end of the 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) Müzikte 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 doğabileceğini tahmin etmiyordu.

STRATEJİ III:

Verilen cümledeki "and so" bağlacının doğru çevirisi seçeneklerde arandığında "and" bağlacının doğru çevirisi "ve" şeklinde sadece C ve E seçeneklerinde verilmiştir. Soru kökündeki "and so" yapısının doğru çevirisi ise "ve böylece" şeklinde sadece C seçeneğinde verildiği için C seçeneği doğru yanıtıdır.

KURAL 2 !!! CÜMLENİN YÜKLEMİNİ (ana fiil) BULMAK

Verilen İngilizce cümlelerin yüklemine (ana fiil) bularak onun doğru çevirisini seçeneklerde aramak çeviri sonlarında çok önemli bir tekniktir. İngilizce cümlede yüklemün özneden sonra gelen fiil olduğunu, ancak Türkçe cümlede yüklemün cümle sonunda verildiğini hatırlarsak,

İngilizce : Subject Verb Object
Türkçe : Subject Object Verb

verilen İngilizce cümlelerin ana fiilini bulup ona karşılık olabilecek doğru çeviriyi seçeneklerde cümle sonlarında aramak soruyu doğru ve kısa sürede çözmek için önemlidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The parliaments of the member states of the European Union agreed on the use of a single currency to be known as 'the Euro'.

- A) 'Euro', Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerin, kullanımı üzerinde anlaşıldığı tek para birimi olarak bilinmektedir.
B) 'Euro', Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerin parlamentolarının, kullanımı üzerinde anlaşabildiği tek para birimidir.
C) Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerin parlamentoları, kullanacakları tek para birimini 'Euro' olarak adlandırma konusunda anlaşmışlardır.
D) Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerin parlamentoları, kullanımı üzerinde uzlaştıkları tek para birimini 'Euro' olarak adlandırmışlardır.
E) Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletlerin parlamentoları, 'Euro' olarak bilinen tek bir para biriminin kullanımı üzerinde anlaştılar.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen cümledeki "yüklem" (ana fiil) "agreed" fiilidir. Bu fiilin yüklem olarak doğru çevirisini seçeneklerde ararsak, cümle sonlarına baktığımızda sadece C seçeneğindeki "anlaşmışlardır" ve E seçeneğindeki "anlaştılar" yüklemlerinin doğru olabileceğini görmekteyiz. Ancak, soru kökündeki "agreed on the use of a single currency ..." ifadesinin karşılığı olabilecek tek çeviri "tek bir para biriminin kullanımı üzerinde anlaştılar" şeklinde E seçeneğinde verildiği için E seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- > Verilen İngilizce cümlede yüklemi ararken Clause yapılarına dikkat etmek gerekir. Çünkü, cümlelerin yüklemi olan fiil Clause içinde olan fiil değil ana cümlecğin fiilidir. Örneğin aşağıda yazılan örneklerde italik yazılan Clause bölümlerindeki fiiller cümlelerin bütünün yüklemi değildir. Yüklem (ana fiil) ana cümlecik kısmında verilen fiildir:

Adverbial Clause : Although he came late,ana fiil.....
Adjective Clause : The man who came late ana fiil.....
Noun Clause : That he came late ana fiil.....

Buna göre, eğer verilen İngilizce cümlede bir Clause söz konusu ise Clause olan kısımları ilk etapta değerlendirme dışında tutup ana fiili (yüklem) bulup onun doğru çevirisini seçeneklerde cümle sonlarında aramak en doğrusu olacaktır, çünkü hatırlanacağı gibi Türkçe cümlelerde fiil (yüklem) sonunda yer almaktadır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

In the early years of the fourteenth century, there began to develop in Italy an increasing interest in the manuscripts that had survived from ancient Greece and Rome.

- A) Eski Yunan ve Roma elyazmalarına on dördüncü yüzyılın ilk yıllarında İtalya'da duyulmaya başlayan ilgi giderek yoğunlaştı.
B) Eski Yunan ve Roma'dan kalma elyazmalarına on dördüncü yüzyıl başlarında oluşan ilgi, İtalya'da giderek artmıştır.
C) İtalya'da on dördüncü yüzyılın başlarında eski Yunan ve Roma elyazmalarına duyulan ilgi giderek artmaya başlamıştır.
D) On dördüncü yüzyılın ilk yıllarında, İtalya'da eski Yunan ve Roma'dan kalma elyazmalarına giderek artan bir ilgi oluşmaya başladı. ✓
E) İtalya'da eski Yunan ve Roma'dan kalma elyazmalarına yoğun ilginin ortaya çıkması, on dördüncü yüzyılın ilk yıllarına rasılır.

STRATEJİ III

Verilen İngilizce cümlede her ne kadar "that had survived from..." şeklinde devam eden bir Adjective Clause yapısı varlması olsa da cümlelerin ana fiili (yüklem) bu Clause içindeki "survive" fiili değil ana cümlecğin yüklemi olan "began" kelimeseldir. Bu fiilin doğru çevirisi seçeneklerin sonunda arandığında sadece C seçeneğinde "başlamıştır" ve D seçeneğinde "başladı" şeklinde doğru olabilecek çeviriler verilmiştir. Soru kökündeki "that had survived from..." şeklindeki Adjective Clause yapısının doğru çevirisi "-dan kalan" şeklinde sadece D seçeneğinde verildiği için D seçeneği doğru yanlır.

- Eğer verilen İngilizce cümle "fantboys" adı altında gördüğümüz "for, and, nor, then, but, or, yet, so" yapılarıyla birbirine bağlanmış iki ayrı cümle içeriyorsa o zaman bu iki cümlelerin yüklemeni (ana fiil) de ayrı olacağı için seçeneklerde bu bağlaçların doğru çevirilerini aradıktan sonra birinci ve ikinci cümlelerin yüklemelerini de cümle sonlarında aramak olmalıdır. Böyle bir durumda birinci cümlelerin yüklemi hemen bağlaçtan önce, ikinci cümlelerin öznesi ise cümle sonunda aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

No certainty has yet been reached about the meaning of the name "London", but it was the Romans who almost certainly founded the city.

- A) "Londra" adının anlamına ilişkin bir kesinliğe henüz ulaşılamamıştır, ancak şehir kurantlar, hemen hemen kesinlikle Romalılardır.
B) "Londra" adının ne anlama geldiğine ilişkin hiçbir kesinlik yoktur, ancak şehir Romalıların kurmuş olduğu kesindir.
C) Londra'yı kuranların Romalılar olduğu hemen hemen kesin ise de "Londra" adının anlamına ilişkin bilgiler kesin değildir.
D) Londra'yı Romalıların kurmuş olduğu kesindir, fakat "Londra" adının ne anlama geldiği hususunda kesin bir kanıta ulaşılamamıştır.
E) "Londra" adının anlamı hakkında kesin kanıtlara ulaşılamamış olmasına rağmen, şehrin Romalılar tarafından kurulmuş olduğu kesindir.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen İngilizce cümlede "but" ile bağlanmış iki ayrı cümle verilmiştir. Bu bağlaçın doğru olabilecek çevrilen A ve B seçeneklerinde "ancak" şeklinde, D seçeneğinde ise "fakat" şeklinde verilmiştir. Bu durumda her iki cümlelerin de yüklenmesine bakmak gerekir. Birinci cümlelerin yüklemi "has yet been reached" ve ikinci cümlelerin yüklemi "was the Romans" ifadeleridir. Bu ifadelerin doğru çevirileri seçeneklerde arandığında sadece A seçeneğinde "henüz ulaşılmamıştır" ve "Romalıları" şeklinde doğru çevirilerin verildiğini görmekteyiz. Buna göre, A seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAJ -3 !!! CÜMLERİN ÖZNESİNİ BULMAK:

Yukarıda anlattığımız "bağlaç" ve "yüklem" tekniklerini uyguladıkları sonra hala birden fazla seçenek kalıyorsa soru kökündeki cümlelerin öznesinin doğru çevirisini aramak doğru bir tercih olabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

The Hittites were an ancient Anatolian people, who, during the second millennium B.C., founded an empire and for a time ruled over a large part of the Middle East.

- A) Belli bir süre tüm Ortadoğu'yu yöneten Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde imparatorluk haline gelmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.
- B) Eski bir Anadolu halkı olan Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yılda kurdukları imparatorlukla Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümünü çok uzun süre yönetmiştir.
- C) MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde imparatorluk kurmuş olan Hititler, Ortadoğu'nun çok büyük bir kısmını yönetmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.
- D) Eski bir Anadolu halkı olarak Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yılda bir imparatorluk kurmuşlar ve Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümüne uzun süre hükmetmişlerdir.
- E) Hititler, MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde bir imparatorluk kurmuş ve bir süre Ortadoğu'nun büyük bir bölümüne hükmetmiş eski bir Anadolu halkıydı.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen cümledeki illi "were an ancient Anatolian people" ifadesidir ve bu ifadenin doğru çevriliş seçeneklerin sonunda arandığında A, C ve E seçeneklerinde "eski bir Anadolu halkıydı" şeklinde doğru çeviriler görmekteyiz. Bu üç seçenekte kaldıktan sonra cümlelerin öznesi analiz edildiğinde "The Hittites" ifadesinin özneyi oluşturduğu açıktır. Bu üç seçenek doğru özne çevirisel kuralına göre değerlendirildiğinde sadece E seçeneğinde soru kökündeki özne "Hittiter" şeklinde doğru olarak çevrilmiştir. A seçeneğindeki "Belli bir süre tüm Ortadoğu'yu yöneten Hititler" ve C seçeneğindeki "MÖ ikinci bin yıl içinde imparatorluk kurmuş olan Hititler" çevirilerinde "yöneten" ve "olan" ifadelerinden anlaşıldığı gibi bir Adjective Clause çevirisi kullanılmıştır, fakat soru kökündeki özne, Adjective Clause içermeyen sadece "The Hittites" ifadesidir. Buna göre doğru yanıt yalın olarak "Hititler" şeklindeki özne çevirisinin verildiği E seçeneğidir.

KURAL-4 III: ÖZEL YAPI ÇEVİRİLERİ

Yukarıdaki açıklamalara göre kural 1, 2 ve 3 sırasıyla uygulandıktan sonra bile hala benzer çeviriler mevcutsa soru kökündeki cümledeki bazı özel yapılara bakılabilir. Özel yapılar, cümlede geçen "after, and, but, until, both...and..., despite..." gibi yapılardır. Hatta bazen sadece bu yapılara bakarak kural 1, 2 ve 3 uygulanmadan da doğru yanıtla ulaşılabilir, ancak öncelikle ana fiil çevirisine dikkat etmek en doğru yöntemdir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Poetry, which is as universal as language, has for centuries been written and read by all kinds of people everywhere.

- A) Şiir, yüzyıllar boyunca her yerde, her türlü insan tarafından yazıldığı ve okunduğu için dil kadar evrenselidir.
- B) Dil gibi şiiir de o kadar evrenselidir ki her türlü insan tarafından, her yerde yazılmış ve her zaman okunmuştur.
- C) Dil kadar evrensel olan şiir, yüzyıllardır her yerde, her türlü insan tarafından yazılmış ve okunmuştur. ✓
- D) Yüzyıllardır dünyanın her yerinde ve her toplulunda yazılıp okunan şiir, dil gibi evrenselidir.
- E) Şiir de dil gibi yüzyıllar boyunca evrensel kabul edilmiş, her yerde ve herkes tarafından yazılıp okunmuştur.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen İngilizce cümlede "which" ile yapılan ve Poetry ismini niteleyen bir Adjective Clause verilmiştir. Bu Adjective Clause bölümünde yer alan "as universal as" yapısının doğru çevirisini seçeneklerde aradığımızda sadece C seçeneğinde "Dil kadar evrensel olan şiir" şeklinde doğru bir çeviri verildiğini görmekteyiz. Her ne kadar A ve B seçeneklerinde de "kadar" kelimesi kullanılmış olsa da bu kelime soru kökündeki Adjective Clause çevirisine uygun değildir. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir. Az önce belirttiğimiz gibi sadece tek bir yapı ile doğru yanıtla ulaşmak çoğu zaman mümkün olmasına rağmen direkt işaretleyip geçmeden önce mevcut seçenekle başka yapıların da çevirilerine bakıp süzleme yaparak en son kararı vermek çeviri sorularında en doğru yöntemdir.

KURAL 5 III: AKTİF - PASİF YAPILARA DİKKAT

Soru kökünde verilen fiilin doğru çevirisini ararken pasif mi yoksa aktif mi çekimlendiğine de dikkat edilmelidir. Bu bilgiyi kullanarak bizi çok zorlayacak bazı çekimci seçenekleri eleyebiliriz.

ÖRNEK SORU:

The guest speaker pointed out that by 1880 European powers had access to most of the markets in Asia's coastal regions.

- A) Konuk konuşmacının da belirttiği gibi, Avrupalı güçler, 1880'den beri, Asya'nın kıyı bölgelerindeki pazarların pek çoğuna giriş imtiyazına sahiptirler.
- B) Konuk konuşmacı, Avrupalı güçlerin, 1880'e kadar Asya'nın kıyı bölgelerindeki pazarların çoğuna giriş hakkını elde etmiş olduğunu belirtti. ✓
- C) Avrupalı güçlerin çoğunun, Asya'nın kıyı bölgelerindeki pazarlara 1880'e kadar ulaşmış olduğu, konuk konuşmacı tarafından açık bir şekilde belirtildi.
- D) Konuk konuşmacı, Avrupalı güçlerin Asya'nın kıyı bölgelerindeki pek çok pazara giriş iznini ancak 1880'de aldığı yönü sürdürdü.
- E) Konuk konuşmacı Avrupalı güçlerin Asya'nın kıyı bölgelerindeki pek çok pazara serbest giriş hakkını ancak 1880'de elde edebildiğini vurguladı.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlelerin yüklemi "pointed out" iflidir. Bu fiil genelde her ne kadar "belirtmek" anlamında kullanılsa da ÖSYM sorularında bazen fiillerin anlamı esnetilebildiği için daha dikkatli olarak seçenekleri incelemeliyiz. Buna göre, daha geniş bir bakış açısıyla seçeneklere baktığımızda "point out" fiilinin doğru çevirisi olabilecek ifadelerin B seçeneğinde "belirtti", C seçeneğinde "belirtildi", D seçeneğinde "ileri sürdü" ve E seçeneğinde "vurguladı" şeklinde verildiğini görmekteyiz. D ve E seçeneklerindeki çeviriler okunduğunda her iki çeviride de kullanılmış olan "ancak" kelimesinin soru kökünde karşılığı olmadığı için bu seçenekler elenebilir. C seçeneğinde ise "belirtildi" şeklinde Pasif bir çeviri verilmiştir. Soru kökündeki "pointed out" fiili aktif olduğu için Pasif çevirinin verildiği C seçeneği de elenir. Buna göre, "belirtti" şeklinde aktif çevirinin verildiği B seçeneği doğru yanıtır.

KTİRAL-6 !!!: AM-IS-ARE / WAS WİRE ÇEVİRİLERİ:

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede ana fiil (yüklem) "be" fiili ise (am-is-are-was-were-has been, etc.) bu yapıları seçeneklerde genellikle "-dır/-dir/-di/-di" şeklinde aramak en doğru olanıdır. Türkiye'de isim cümlesi (yüklemin isimden oluştuğu cümle) adı verilen bu kullanıma dikkat etmek bazı sorularda doğru yanıtı ulaşmayı çok kolaylaştırabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

To prevent traffic accidents, one of the precautions suggested in many countries is to increase the minimum age of driving to 21.

- A) Araba kullanma yaşının 21 'e yükseltilmesi, trafik kazalarının azaltılması için birçok ülkede alınan önlemlerden biridir.
- B) Trafik kazalarını engellemenin yollarından biri olan araba kullanma yaşının en az 21 olması, birçok ülkede taraftar bulmaktadır.
- C) Birçok ülkede, trafik kazalarına karşı alınması gereken önlemlerden birinin, araba kullanma yaşının 21'e yükseltilmesi olduğu savunulmaktadır.
- D) Trafik kazalarını önlemek için pek çok ülkede önerilen önlemlerden biri, araba kullanma yaşının en az 21'e yükseltilmesidir. ✓
- E) Birçok ülkede, araba kullanma yaşının 21'e yükseltilmesinin, trafik kazalarını önleme yollarından biri olduğu kabul ediliyor.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen ana fiil "is to increase" ifadesidir ve bu ifade sadece D seçeneğinde "yükseltilmesidir" şeklinde doğru olarak çevrilmiştir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

There was much documentary evidence about the case, which was subjected to rigorous testing by the forensic specialists and found to be authentic.

- A) Davaya ilişkin bir sürü kanıt ve belge bu alanda uzmanlarınca köklü bir incelemeye alınmış ve bunların doğruluğu ispatlanmıştır.
B) Güvenlik uzmanları, dava ile ilgili pek çok belge ve kanıt yoğun bir incelemeye almış ve bunların gerçek olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
C) Dava hakkında, adli tıp uzmanlarınca sıkı incelemeye tabi tutulan ve gerçek olduğu anlaşılan pek çok belgesel kanıt bulunmaktaydı. ✓
D) Parmak izi uzmanlarınca ayrıntılı bir incelemeye alınan belgesel kanıtlar, davaya ilişkin gerçekten kesin olarak ortaya koymuştur.
E) Davaya ilişkin o kadar çok belge ve kanıt bulunmaktaydı ki bunların ilgili uzmanlarca incelenmesi ve doğruluklarının saptanması çok uzun sürmüştür.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen fiil "there was" kadesidir. Genelde "vardır" şeklinde çevrilmesi beklenen bu ifade sadece C seçeneğinde "bulunmaktaydı" şeklinde doğru anlamı verecek şekilde çevrilmiştir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL-7 !!! NOUN CLAUSE ÇEVİRİLERİ:

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "That" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause varsa iki şekilde çeviri yapılabilir. Bu nedenle dikkatli olunmalıdır. Örneğin aşağıdaki cümle ile de çeviri sonuçlarında verilebilir. İlk çeviri daha doğru olan ve daha çok kullanılandır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde ilk aramanız gereken çeviri şöldir birinci çeviri türü olmalıdır, ancak ikinci çeviriye uygun bir seçenek verildiğinde dikkatli olmak gerekir.

I think that she has stolen the money.

- 1) Onun parayı çaldığını düşünüyorum.
2) Düşünüyorum ki o parayı çaldı.

ÖRNEK SORU:

I would like to make it absolutely clear at the outset that I do not approve of the measures proposed by the consulting firm.

- A) Hemen kesin olarak açıklayayım ki danışman firma tarafından ortaya konulan görüşlerin hiçbirini kabul etmiyorum.
B) Öncelikle, danışman firmanın bizimle ilgili görüşlerine katılmadığımı kesin olarak açıklamak isterim.
C) Basta şunu açık olarak kesinlikle belirtmek isterim ki danışmanlık şirketinin önermiş olduğu önlemleri onaylamıyorum. ✓
D) Danışmanlığınızı yapan firmanın sunmuş olduğu çözümlerin hiçbirini uygun bulmadığımı hepken açık olarak belirtiyorum.
E) Öncelikle ve kesin bir dile ifade etmek isterim ki danışmanlık şirketinin bize getirmiş olduğu önerileri hiçbir zaman olumlu bulmadım.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki ana fiil "would like" fiildir ve "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause mevcuttur. Bu durumda "would like" fiilinin doğru çevirisi olarak "isterim" şeklindeki çevirinin yanı sıra varsa eğer "isterim ki" çevirilerine de dikkat etmek gerekir. Seçenekler incelendiğinde B seçeneğinde "isterim" şeklinde bir çeviri, C ve F seçeneklerinde ise "isterim ki" şeklinde çeviriler verilmiştir. Bu durumda Noun Clause kısmının doğru çevirisi aranmalıdır. Noun Clause kısmında ana fiil "do not approve" fiildir ve bu fiilin doğru çevirisi "onaylamıyorum" şeklinde sadece C seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

In his talk he stressed that economic relationships are complicated and changeable, since everything happens at once.

- A) Konuşmasında, ekonomik ilişkilerin karmaşık olduğunu ve sürekli değiştiğini, bunun da her şeyin bir anda olup bitmesine yol açtığını ileri sürdü.
- B) Yaptığı konuşmada, her şeyin bir anda olup bitmesinin nedeninin, ekonomik ilişkilerdeki karmaşıklık ve değişkenlik olduğunu belirtti.
- C) Olayların bir anda olup bitmesi sonucu ekonomik ilişkilerin ne denli çapraşık ve farklı olduğunu, konuşmasında açıkça ortaya koydu.
- D) Konuşmasında da belirttiği gibi, ekonomik ilişkiler hem karmaşık hem de değişken, çünkü her şey aniden ortaya çıkıyor.
- E) Konuşmasında, her şey bir anda olup bittiği için ekonomik ilişkilerin karmaşık ve değişken olduğunu vurguladı ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki ana fiil "stressed" fiildir ve "that" ile yapılmış bir Noun Clause mevcuttur. Bu durumda "stress" fiilinin doğru çevirisi olarak "vurguladı" şeklindeki çevirinin yanı sıra varsa eğer "vurguladı ki" çevirilerine de dikkat etmek gerekir. Seçenekler incelendiğinde "vurguladı ki" şeklinde bir çeviri olmadığını ve "vurguladı" şeklindeki doğru çevirinin de sadece E seçeneğinde verildiğini görmekteyiz. Buna göre doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

KURAL 8 !!!: "...NOT... BUT..." Yapısı:

Yukarıda bazı özel yapıların doğru çevirisiyle sonuç gödebileceğimiz görmüştük. Bu yapılardan önemli bir tanesi de "...not... but..." yapısıdır. Bu yapı "...değil ..." şeklinde çevrilir, ve soru kökünde bu yapı verilmişse seçeneklerde "...değil ..." çevirisi aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

When animals are used for research purposes, it is not the taking of life that people object to, but the suffering that is caused.

- A) Hayvanlar araştırma amacıyla kullanıldığında insanların karşı çıktığı, can alınması değil, sebebi olan acıdır. ✓
B) İnsanlar, araştırmalarda kullanılan hayvanların çektiği acıdan çok, onların canının alınmasına karşı çıkarlar.
C) Araştırmalarda kullanılan hayvanların canlarının alınmasından çok, insanların onların acı çekmesi üzer.
D) İnsanların araştırmalarda hayvanların kullanılmasında karşı çıktıkları şey, onların canının acı çektilererek alınmasıdır.
E) İnsanlar, araştırma amacıyla hayvanlar kullandığında, hem onların canlarının alınmasına hem de acı çekmelerine karşı çıkarlar.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "...not... but..." yapısı mevcuttur. Bu yapı "...değil ..." şeklinde çevrildiği için seçeneklerde bu çeviri arandığında sadece A seçeneğinde "...can alınması değil, ...acıdır" şeklinde doğru çeviri verildiğini görmekteyiz. Buna göre doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL-9 !!!: "ONE" ZAMİRİ İLE BAŞLAYAN CÜMLELER:

Soru kökünde özne pozisyonunda "one" zamiri kullanılmış bir cümle verilmişse ana fiil (yüklem) aktif de olsa genelde çevirisi pasif olarak yapılır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

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 toplulukların arasındaki ilişkinin, Kanada'nın başlıca siyasal sorunu olarak durduğu belirtilmektedir. ✓
B) İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan toplulukları büyük refah içinde olsalar bile, bunların birbiriyle 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 toplulukların arasındaki ilişkiye dayandığı hiç bir zaman unutulmamalıdır.
D) Bugün Kanada'nın en önemli siyasal sorununun, büyük refah içinde yaşayan, İngilizce ve Fransızca konuşan topluluklar arasındaki ilişkiler olduğu bilinmektedir.
E) Şu bilinmelidir ki büyük bir refah içinde yaşayan İngiliz ve Fransız toplulukları arasındaki ilişki, bugün Kanada'nın en başta gelen siyasal sorunudur.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen İngilizce cümle "one" zamiri ile başlamaktadır ve cümle'nin ana fiili (yüklem) "must remember" ifadesidir. Bu ifade aktif olmasına rağmen "one" zamiri özne olduğu için genelde pasif çeviri yapıldığı için "hatırlanmalıdır" şeklinde pasif çevirinin verildiği A seçeneği doğru yanıttır. B, C ve D seçeneklerinde de pasif yapılar olmasına rağmen bu seçeneklerde kullanılan fiiller soru kökündeki "remember" fiilinin doğru çevirisi olmadıkları için bu seçenekler yanlıştır.

KURAT-1011: "BE + OF" DİZİLİMİ :

Verilen İngilizce cümlede ana fiil (yüklem) "be" fiilinin halleri (am, is, are, was, were, will be, etc.) olup devamında da "of" olarak isim ile devam ettiğinde bu dizilişlerin çevirisine dikkat edilmelidir. "Be of + noun = have" şeklinde düşünülerek sahiplik bildirdiği dikkate alınmalıdır. Ayrıca, "of + noun = adjective" (of use = useful) bilgisi de çeviri sorularında doğru yanıtı ulaşımda önemli bir ipucu olabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The Austrian composer Haydn's contributions to classical music, especially in the domain of symphony, are of immense importance for the influence they exercised upon Mozart and other composers.

- A) Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'ın klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni alanına katkıları, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerine yaptığı etkilerden dolayı çok büyük önem taşır. ✓
- B) Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerinde etkili olan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'ın klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni alanına yaptığı katkıları oldukça önemlidir.
- C) Klasik müziğe, özellikle senfoni türüne katkıları çok önemli olan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerinde etkili olmuştur.
- D) Özellikle senfoni türündeki klasik müziğe yaptığı katkılar büyük önem taşıyan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'ın, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerindeki etkisi büyüktür.
- E) Klasik müziğin özellikle senfoni dalına yaptığı katkıları çok büyük önem taşıyan Avusturyalı besteci Haydn'ın, Mozart ve diğer besteciler üzerindeki etkisi kapsamlı olmuştur.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "are + of immense importance" dizilimi mevcuttur ve bu ifade "büyük öneme sahiptir" şeklinde çevrilebilir. Ya da "of + importance = important" bilgisi ile "önemlidir" şeklinde de çevrilebilir. Buna göre A ve B seçeneklerindeki ifadeler değerlendirilmelidir. B seçeneğindeki "etkili olan..." şeklindeki ifade aslında bir Adjective Clause çevirisidir, fakat soru kökünde bir Adjective Clause olmadığı için B seçeneği elenir. Buna göre A seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

KURAL-11 !!! CÜMLEYE NEGATİF ANLAM VEREN KELİMELER:

Soru kökünde cümleye negatif anlam veren "hardly, barely, never, no, not..." gibi kelimeler varsa cümledeki fiil çevirisinde dikkatli olunmalıdır; çünkü fiil negatif bir şekilde de çevrilebilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

At the time Darwin was developing his theory, no hard evidence for genes existed.

- A) Darwin'ın kendi kuramını geliştirdiği dönemde, genlere yönelik hiçbir kanıt ortaya çıkmamıştı.
- B) Darwin, kuramını geliştirmesine rağmen, genlerle ilgili güvenilir herhangi bir kanıt yoktu.
- C) Genlerle ilgili kabul edilebilir herhangi bir kanıt elde edilememiş olmasına rağmen, Darwin, kuramını geliştirdi.
- D) Darwin, kuramını geliştirdiği sırada, genler için sağlam hiçbir kanıt yoktu.
- E) Darwin'in kuramı, genler hakkında hiçbir kanıtın bulunmadığı bir dönemde geliştirilmişti.

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökündeki fiil "existed" kelimesidir ve bu ifade "vardı" şeklinde çevrilebilir. Ancak, seçenekler analiz edildiğinde cümle sonunda bu tür bir çeviri mevcut değildir. Bunun sebebi soru kökündeki "no" kelimesidir ve bu ifade cümleye negatif bir anlam yüklemektedir. Bu nedenle fiil "yoktu" şeklinde çevrilmelidir. Buna göre, "yoktu" çevirisini içeren B ve D seçenekleri incelenmelidir. Soru kökündeki "At the time" bağlacının doğru çevirisi "diğer sırada" şeklinde D seçeneğinde verildiği için doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

Translation (Eng-Tur) / Test-1

01.-25. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. I don't know for sure, but from the way he talked I inferred that he is very experienced in advertising.

- A) Konuşma biçiminden anladığım kadarıyla reklamcılık bilgisi ve deneyimi çok fazla.
- B) Kesin olarak bilmiyorum, ama konuşma biçiminden, reklamcılıkta çok deneyimli olduğunu anladım.
- C) Kesin olarak bilmesem de, konuşmasından reklamcılıkla deneyimin çok önemli olduğunu anladım.
- D) Reklamcılıkta çok deneyimli olup olmadığını konuşma biçiminden kesin olarak anlayamadım.
- E) Reklamcılıkla ilgili olarak söylediklerini duyunca, onun bu konuda çok deneyimli olmadığını anladım.

2. The sudden increase in the number of books in the library is directly related to the new director.

- A) Kütüphanedeki kitapların sayısındaki ani artış, doğrudan doğruya yeni müdüre ilgilidir.
- B) Yeni müdürün gelmesi ile kütüphanedeki kitap sayısının aniden artması, aynı zamana rastlamıştır.
- C) Kütüphanedeki kitapların sayısındaki hızlı artış, yeni bir müdürün atanmasına bağlıdır.
- D) Yeni müdür geldikten sonra kütüphanedeki kitapların sayısında ani bir artış oldu.
- E) Kütüphanedeki kitap sayısı, yeni müdürün isteği doğrultusunda hızla arttırdı.

3. So far we haven't been able to get any reliable information about the extent of the food poisoning on the campus.

- A) Kampustaki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutları ile ilgili şu ana kadar bilgilenebildiğimiz hiç de güvenilir değil.
- B) Şu ana kadar edindiğimiz bilgiler, kampustaki gıda zehirlenmesinin gerçek boyutlarını gösterir nitelikte değil.
- C) Şu ana kadar elimize, kampustaki gıda zehirlenmesinin nedenleri ile ilgili güvenilir bilgiler ulaşmadı.
- D) Şu ana kadar, kampustaki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutları ile ilgili hiçbir güvenilir bilgi edinemedik.
- E) Kampustaki gıda zehirlenmesinin boyutlarına ilişkin bilgilerimizin hiç biri yeterince güvenilir değil.

4. Unless there is any change, he will present us with a comprehensive report on everything that was discussed in the conference.

- A) Konferansta, sunulan raporun kapsamı ile ilgili değişiklikler tartışılacak.
- B) Eğer kararını değiştirilmezse, bize sunacağı rapor konferansta tartışılan her konuyu kapsayacak.
- C) Bazı değişikliklere karşın, bize sunacağı raporda konferanstaki tartışmaların hepsi kapsamı olarak bulunacak.
- D) Raporındaki değişiklikler konferanstan önce kapsamı olarak tartışılacak.
- E) Bir değişiklik olmazsa, bize konferansta tartışılan her şeyle ilgili kapsamlı bir rapor sunacak.

İREM YAYINLARI

İREM YAYINLARI

5. Although he was brought to the hospital only a few hours ago, there has been a considerable improvement in his condition.

- A) Hastanaya geldikten birkaç saat sonra durumunda bir düzelme başladığı görüldü.
- B) Eğer hastanaya birkaç saat önce getirilseydi, durumunda bir düzelme olacaktı.
- C) Hastanaya yalnızca birkaç saat önce getirilmiş olmasına karşın, durumunda önemli bir düzelme var.
- D) Hastaneye ancak birkaç saat önce getirildiği için, şu anda durumunda önemli bir değişiklik yok.
- E) Hastaneye getirildikten birkaç saat sonra bile durumunda önemli bir iyileşme görülmüdü.

6. The European Union attributes much of its achievement to the respect for human rights and democracy, which is reflected in its laws, policies, institutions, and actions.

- A) Yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine insan hakları ve demokrasi saygısını yansıtan Avrupa Birliği, çok başarılı olmuştur.
- B) Avrupa Birliği, yasalarında, politikalarında, kurumlarında ve eylemlerinde, insan haklarına ve demokrasiye saygıyı yansıtmış ve bunda çok başarılı olmuştur.
- C) Avrupa Birliği, başarısının çoğunu, yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmış olan insan hakları ve demokrasi saygısına bağlar.
- D) Avrupa Birliği'nin insan haklarına ve demokrasiye duyduğu saygı, onun yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmış ve onu başarılı kılmıştır.
- E) Avrupa Birliği'nin başarısının çoğu, insan haklarına ve demokrasiye olan saygısı ile ilgilidir ve bu saygı, onun yasalarına, politikalarına, kurumlarına ve eylemlerine yansıtmıştır.

7. Lasting for 600 years, the Ottoman Empire was not only one of the most powerful empires in the history of the Mediterranean region, but it also generated great works of art, architecture and literature.

- A) Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki güçlü imparatorluklardan biri olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu 600 yıl devam etmiş ve sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyatta büyük eserler üretmiştir.
- B) 600 yıllık Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, hem Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki imparatorlukların en güçlüsü olmuştur hem de sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat alanlarında büyük eserler üretmiştir.
- C) 600 yıl süren Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihinde en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri olmasa da sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyatta büyük eserler vermiştir.
- D) Sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat alanlarında büyük eserler vermiş olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, 600 yıl devam etmiş olsa da Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihindeki en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri değildir.
- E) 600 yıl devam eden Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, sadece, Akdeniz bölgesinin tarihinde en güçlü imparatorluklardan biri değildir, aynı zamanda büyük sanat, mimarlık ve edebiyat eserleri de üretmiştir.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

8. It will be vital, as never before, for university graduates to have a grasp of foreign cultures and global issues for the coming years.

- A) Üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramak, önümüzdeki yıllarda da daha önce olduğu gibi hayati olacaktır.
- B) Üniversite mezunları için önümüzdeki yıllarda yabancı kültürleri ve küreselleşmeyi anlamak daha önce olduğundan daha hayati olacaktır.
- C) Üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramak, önümüzdeki yıllarda daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar hayati olacaktır.
- D) Her üniversite mezunu için, daha önce de olduğu gibi, önümüzdeki yıllarda da hayati olan yabancı kültürleri ve küresel meseleleri kavramaktır.
- E) Bütün üniversite mezunları için yabancı kültürleri ve küreselleşmeyi anlamak, daha önce olduğu kadar önümüzdeki yıllarda da hayati olacaktır.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

10. The great Wall of China, which was designed specifically as a defence against nomadic tribes, was built mainly of earth and stone.

- A) Göçebe kabilelere karşı bir önlem olarak tasarlanan Çin Seddi, büyük bir bölümü toprak ve taşları inşa edilmiş bir savunma hattıdır.
- B) Göçebe kabilelere karşı özellikle bir savunma olarak tasarlanmış olan Çin Seddi, esas olarak toprak ve taşları inşa edilmiştir.
- C) Tamamen toprak ve taşları inşa edilmiş olan Çin Seddi, göçebe kabilelere karşı bir savunma hattı olarak kullanılmıştır.
- D) Öncelikle göçebe kabilelere karşı bir savunma hattı olarak tasarlanmış olan Çin Seddi'ni inşa ederken, çoğunlukla toprak ve taş kullanılmışlardır.
- E) Çin Seddi, öncelikle göçebe kabilelere karşı bir savunma olarak düşünülmüş ve çoğunlukla toprak ve taşları yapılmıştır.

9. Plants living in very dry conditions have developed a number of special anatomical mechanisms that enable them to survive.

- A) Çok kuru koşullarda hayatta kalmayı başaran bitkiler, yaşamak için bir dizi özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirmiştir.
- B) Hayatta kalmak için bir dizi özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirilmiş olan bitkiler, çok kuru koşullarda yaşayabilmektedir.
- C) Çok kuru koşullarda yaşayabilmek için birçok özel anatomik mekanizma geliştirmiş olan bitkiler, hayatta kalmıştır.
- D) Çok kuru koşullarda yaşayan bitkiler, hayatta kalmalarını sağlayan birtakım özel anatomik mekanizmalar geliştirmiştir.
- E) Bitkiler, birtakım özel anatomik mekanizmalar geliştirerek çok kuru koşullarda yaşar ve hayatta kalmayı başaran.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

11. Most of the old calendars were lunar calendars, based on the time interval from one new moon to the next.

- A) Eski takvimlerin bazılarının, bir yeni aydan bir sonrakine kadar olan zaman aralığına dayanan ay takvimleri olduğu bilinmektedir.
- B) Bir yeni ay ile bir sonraki arasındaki zaman aralığına göre düzenlenmiş ay takvimlerinin pek çoğu, oldukça eski takvimlerdir.
- C) Bir yeni ay ile bir sonraki arasında geçen zamana göre düzenlenmiş ay takvimleri, en eski takvimler arasında yer almaktadır.
- D) Eski takvimlerin pek çoğu, bir yeni aydan bir sonrakine kadarki zaman aralığına dayalı ay takvimleriydi.
- E) Ay takvimlerinin pek çoğu oldukça eski takvimlerdir ve bunlar, bir yeni aydan bir sonrakine kadar olan zaman aralığına göre düzenlenmiştir.

12. No matter how much our level of technology develops, the human race will always be at the mercy of the forces of nature.

- A) İnsan ırkı, sürekli doğa güçlerinin insafına kaldığı için teknoloji düzeyini sürekli geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır.
- B) Teknoloji düzeyimiz büyük ölçüde gelişse de, insan ırkı çoğu zaman doğa güçlerinin insafına kalacaktır.
- C) Teknoloji düzeyimiz ne kadar gelişirse gelişsin, insan ırkı daima doğa güçlerinin insafına kalacaktır.
- D) İnsan ırkı daima doğa güçlerinin insafına kalacağından, teknoloji düzeyimizin sürekli gelişmekle olması bir anlam taşımaz.
- E) Teknoloji düzeyimiz ne kadar gelişirse gelişsin, doğa güçleri insan ırkına hiçbir zaman insaf etmeyecektir.

13. When gold was discovered in California in 1848, the population of San Francisco, one of the major cities in the area, jumped to 10,000.

- A) 1848'de Kaliforniya'da altın keşfedilince, bölgedeki önemli şehirlerden biri olan San Francisco'nun nüfusu 10.000'e fırladı.
- B) 1848'de Kaliforniya'da altının keşfedilmesi üzerine, bölgenin en önemli şehri olan San Francisco'nun nüfusu birden 10.000'e çıkmıştır.
- C) 1848'de bölgedeki önemli şehirlerden biri olan San Francisco'nun nüfusunun 10.000'e fırlamasının nedeni Kaliforniya'da altının keşfedilmesidir.
- D) Kaliforniya'da altının keşfedilmesi sonucu, bölgedeki önemli şehirlerden biri olan San Francisco'nun nüfusu 1848'de yaklaşık 10.000'e yükselmiştir.
- E) 1848'de Kaliforniya yakınlarında altının keşfedilmesi ile bölgenin en önemli şehri olan San Francisco'nun nüfusu birden 10.000'e fırlamıştır.

14. We value all the arts because they enrich and diversify our emotional life.

- A) Duygu yaşamımızın zengin olmasını ve çeşitlilik kazanmasını sağlayan tüm sanatlar bizim için değerlidir.
- B) Tüm sanatlara değer vererek duygu yaşamımızın zengin ve çeşitli olmasını sağlarız.
- C) Duygu yaşamımızın zenginleşmesi ve farklı olması için tüm sanatlara değer veririz.
- D) Tüm sanatlara değer veririz çünkü onlar duygu yaşamımızı zenginleştirir ve çeşitlendirir.
- E) Bizim için değerli olan tüm sanatlar, duygu yaşamımızı zenginleştirir ve çeşitlendirir.

15. Cutting down trees to build houses not only damages the environment, but also threatens human health.

- A) Ev yapmak amacıyla ağaçların kesilmesi çevreye zarar vermede kalmaz, insan sağlığını da tehdit eder.
- B) Ev yaparken bazı ağaçların kesilmesi çevreye zarar verir, aynı zamanda insan sağlığını tehdit eder.
- C) Ev yapmak amacıyla ağaçların kesilmesi insan sağlığını tehdit etmese de çevreye zarar verir.
- D) Ağaçların ev yapmak için kesilmesi hem çevreyi hem de insan sağlığını kötü etkiler.
- E) Çevreye zarar veren ve insan sağlığını tehdit eden nedenlerden biri ağaçların ev yapmak için kesilmesidir.

16. The development of computers has been amazingly rapid, and the future could be different from today's forecasts.

- A) Bilgisayarlarla gelişimin şaşırtıcı derecede hızlı olması, geleceğin öngörülerinden farklı olabileceğine gösteriyor.
- B) Bilgisayarlar şaşırtıcı derecede hızlı bir gelişim gösterdiği için gelecek bugünden farklı olabilir.
- C) Bilgisayarların gelişimi şaşırtıcı derecede hızlı olmuştur ve gelecek, bugünün tahminlerinden farklı olabilir.
- D) Şaşırtıcı derecede hızlı bir gelişim gösteren bilgi sayılar ile gelecek, bugünden farklı olabilir.
- E) Bilgisayarlar şaşırtıcı derecede hızlı bir gelişim göstermiştir, fakat gelecek, bugün düşünülemlerinden farklı olabilir.

17. So far, various theories have been put forward to explain the origin of Saturn's rings.

- A) Satürn'ün halkaları farklı zamanlarda oluşmuş değişik kuramlara temel oluşturmuştur.
- B) Satürn'ün halkalarının oluşumunu açıklamak için sürekli olarak yeni kuramlar ortaya atılmaktadır.
- C) Bugüne kadar ortaya atılan çeşitli kuramlar, Satürn'ün halkalarının kökenini açıklamaktadır.
- D) Satürn'ün halkalarının oluşumu, sürekli olarak çeşitli kuramlarla açıklanmaya çalışılmaktadır.
- E) Satürn'ün halkalarının kökenini açıklamak için bugüne kadar çeşitli kuramlar önerilmiştir.

18. King Midas was a Phrygian king who was granted the power to turn into gold whatever he touched.

- A) Dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürabilen Kral Midas, güçlü bir Frigya kralı idi.
- B) Kral Midas, kendisine, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücü bağışlanmış olan bir Frigya kralı idi.
- C) Bir Frigya kralı olan Midas, dokunduğu her şeyin hernevi altına dönüşmesini sağlayan bir güce sahipti.
- D) Kral Midas, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücüne sahip bir Frigya kralı idi.
- E) Frigya kralı Midas, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücünü elde etmişti.

19. The Niagara Falls are one of the great natural wonders of the world although they are not as high as the Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana.

- A) Dünyadaki büyük doğa oluşumlarından biri olan Niagara Çoğlayanı, İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çoğlayanı kadar yüksek sayılmaz.
- B) İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çoğlayanı kadar yüksek olmayan Niagara Çoğlayanı, dünyanın en muhteşem doğa oluşumudur.
- C) Niagara Çoğlayanı, her ne kadar dünyanın büyük doğa harikalarından biri olsa da, İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çoğlayanı gibi çok yüksek değildir.
- D) Dünyanın büyük doğa harikalarından olan Niagara Çoğlayanı ve İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çoğlayanı çok yüksek değildir.
- E) Niagara Çoğlayanı, İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çoğlayanı kadar yüksek olmasa da, dünyanın en büyük doğa harikalarından biridir.

İRENE YAYINCILIK

İRENE YAYINCILIK

20. Another method, used to prevent large avalanches, is to dislodge snow masses on mountainsides before they can grow big and become dangerous.

- A) Dağ yamaçlarındaki kar yığınlarının dağılması büyük çığları engellemenin bir başka yoludur, ama bu yöntemin tehlikeyi büyümeden uygulanması gerekir.
- B) Büyük çığlara engel olmak için kullanılan bir başka yöntem, dağ yamaçlarındaki kar yığınlarını, büyüyüp tehlikeli olmadan yerlerinden oynatmaktır.
- C) Dağlardaki kar yığınları, büyüyüp tehlikeli hale gelmeden yerlerinden hareket ettirilirse, bu yöntem büyük çığları engelleyebilir.
- D) Büyük çığlara engel olmada kullanılan bir başka yöntem, dağ yamaçlarında bulunan kar yığınları tehlikeli olmaya başladıklarında bunlara müdahale etmektir.
- E) Dağların sırtlarında oluşan kar yığınları, büyümeye ve tehlikeli olmaya başlamadan önce dağılırsa, bu yöntem, büyük çığların meydana gelmesini engeller.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLAR

21. Carl Sandburg, known as the "Chicago Poet", spent most of his life in Illinois, where he had been born, though he traveled extensively around the country.

- A) "Şikago Özeni" olarak bilinen Carl Sandburg, ülke içinde çok seyahat etmiş olsa da yaşamının çoğunu, doğmuş olduğu Illinois'da geçirdi.
- B) Ülke içinde uzun seyahatlara çıkmış olan Carl Sandburg, yaşamının büyük bir bölümünü doğup büyüdüğü Illinois'da geçirdiği için "Şikago Özeni" olarak tanınmıştır.
- C) Carl Sandburg, yaşamının çoğunu ülkeyi baştan başa dolaşarak geçirmiş olsa da Illinois'da doğduğu için "Şikago Özeni" olarak bilinir.
- D) Yaşamının tamamını, doğup büyüdüğü Illinois'da geçiren Carl Sandburg "Şikago Özeni" olarak tanınmış ve ülke içinde sık sık seyahat etmiştir.
- E) Carl Sandburg, ülke içinde pek çok kez seyahate çıkmış ise de yaşamının çoğunu doğum yeri Illinois'da geçirdiği için "Şikago Özeni" olarak tanınmıştır.

22. Geologists suggest that rock, which contains exactly the same type of fossil, may have been formed at approximately the same time.

- A) Kayaların içinde bulunan aynı tip fosilleri inceleyen Jeologlar, bunların kabaca aynı dönemde oluştuğunu ortaya koymuşlardır.
- B) Jeologlar, aynı dönemde oluşmuş olan kayaların içinde tamamen aynı tip fosil bulunabileceği görüşündedir.
- C) Jeologların, incelediği kayaların tamamen aynı tip fosilleri içermesi, bunların aynı zamanda oluştuğunu göstermektedir.
- D) Jeologlar, tamamen aynı tip fosil içeren kayaların aşağı yukarı aynı zamanda oluşmuş olabileceğini ileri sürmektedir.
- E) Jeologlar, aşağı yukarı aynı dönemde oluşmuş olan kayaların aynı tip fosil içerdiklerini belirtmişlerdir.

23. He also became known as a poet and as perhaps the only physicist to write a novel.

- A) O, ayrıca, bir ozan ve belki de roman yazan tek fizikçi olarak tanındı.
- B) Öte yandan, o, hem bir ozan hem de roman yazan ilk fizikçi olarak tanınıyordu.
- C) Nitekim, ozan olarak bilinen o kişi, roman yazan tek fizikçi olarak da ün yaptı.
- D) O, önce ozan olarak tanındı ve daha sonra roman da yazan bir fizikçi oldu.
- E) O, sadece roman yazan bir fizikçi olarak değil aynı zamanda ozan olarak da tanınmıştır.

24. The chairman wrote the members a formal letter, calling them to an urgent meeting to be held on Monday at the company.

- A) Başkan, Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak olağanüstü toplantıya çağırılan üyelere birer mektup yazdı.
- B) Pazartesi günü şirkette önemli bir toplantı yapılacağı için, üyelere acil bir mektup yazdı.
- C) Başkan üyelere onları Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak acil bir toplantıya çağırarak resmi bir mektup yazdı.
- D) Başkan, üyelere birer mektup yazarak onları Pazartesi yapılacak toplantıya çağırdı.
- E) Başkanın üyelere yazdığı resmi mektupla, Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak geniş çaplı toplantıya katılmalan gerektiği belirtiliyordu.

25. When youth is gone, some people look back upon that period of their life with sorrow and regret.

- A) Gençlik sona erince, üzüntüye ve düş kırıklığına düşen bazı insanlar, yaşamlarının bu dönemini göz ardı ederler.
- B) Gençlik gelip geçince, bazı insanlar acı ve üzüntü içinde geriye bakıp yaşamlarının bu dönemini hatırlarlar.
- C) Gençlik elden gidiince, bazı kişiler, yaşamlarının bu dönemine özlemle ve acı duyarak bakarlar.
- D) Gençlik yılları geçip gidiince, bazı insanlar, kurgunluk ve umutsuzluk içinde yaşamlarının bu dönemini gözden geçirirler.
- E) Gençlik geçince, bazı insanlar geriye dönüp yaşamlarının bu dönemine üzüntü ve pişmanlık ile bakarlar.

İREM YAHİNCİLER

İREM YAHİNCİLER

Translation (Eng-Tur) / Test-2

D1-25. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Most people in the world today recognize that it is the duty of a government to develop a policy with regard to the conservation of the environment.

- A) Bugün dünyada pek çok insan, çevrenin korunmasına yönelik bir politika geliştirilmesini, hükümetin görevi olduğunu kabul etmektedir.
- B) Çevrenin korunmasına ilişkin bazı politikalar geliştirilmesini bir hükümet görevi olduğu, bugün dünyada pek çok insan tarafından kabul edilen bir gerçektir.
- C) Bugün dünyada pek çok insanın da kabul ettiği gibi, çevrenin korunması konusunda etkili politikalar izlemek her hükümetin görevidir.
- D) Bir hükümetin görevleri arasında çevrenin korunmasına yönelik politikalar ortaya koymanın da bulunduğu, bugün dünyada pek çok insanın benimsediği bir konudur.
- E) Çevrenin korunmasıyla ilgili politikalar benimsenmenin bir hükümetin temel görevi olduğu bugün dünyada pek çok insan tarafından kabul edilmektedir.

2. Abu Dhabi may be the largest and wealthiest of the seven emirates that constitute the United Arab Emirates, but it is Dubai that has come to the fore.

- A) Her ne kadar Dubai çok bilirse de Abu Dabi, Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'ni kuran yedi emirliğin en büyüğü ve en zengini olarak görülebilir.
- B) Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'ni oluşturan yedi emirlikten en büyüğü ve en zengini Abu Dabi'dir, ancak bunlardan en çok bilineni Dubai'dir.
- C) Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'ni oluşturan yedi emirlikten biri olan Abu Dabi, bunların en büyüğü ve en zenginidir ama Dubai daha çok bilinir.
- D) Abu Dabi, Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'ni oluşturan yedi emirliğin en büyüğü ve en zengini olabilir, ancak öne çıkmış olan Dubai'dir.
- E) Dubai daha iyi tanınmakla birlikte, Abu Dabi'nin Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri'ni oluşturan yedi emirliğin en büyüğü ve en zengini olduğu kabul edilebilir.

İBEN YAVINÇILIK

İBEN YAVINÇILIK

3. In some parts of the world, many believe that politics is not a suitable job for women, but eventually such opposition seems likely to disappear.

- A) Dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde birçok insan siyaseti kadınlar için uygun bir uğraş olarak görmemektedir; ancak bu tür muhalefet zamanla yok olacaktır.
- B) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde pek çok kişi siyasetin kadınlar için uygun bir uğraş olmadığına inanmaktadır; ancak bu tür muhalefet zamanla ortadan kalkacak gibi görünmektedir.
- C) Birçok insan siyasetin kadınlara uygun bir iş olmadığını düşünmektedir; ancak dünyanın pek çok yerinde bu muhalefetin zamanla yok olacağına inanılmaktadır.
- D) Dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde çoğu insan siyasetin kadınlara uygun bir uğraş olduğuna kesinlikle inanmamaktadır; ancak bu muhalefet zamanla önemini yitirecektir.
- E) Pek çok kişi siyaseti dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde, kadınların yapabileceği bir uğraş olarak görmemektedir; ancak bu tür muhalefetin zamanla önemini yitireceğine inanılmaktadır.

4. The strategic importance of Malta was first recognized by the Phoenicians, who occupied it and established a trade colony there.

- A) Malta'nın stratejik önemini ilk anlayan Fenikeliler, burayı işgal ettiler ve burada bir ticaret kolonisi kurdular.
- B) Malta'nın stratejik önemi nedeniyle burayı işgal eden Fenikeliler, ilk önce bir ticaret kolonisi kurdular.
- C) Malta'nın stratejik önemi, ilk kez, orayı işgal eden ve orada bir ticaret kolonisi kuran Fenikelilerce anlaşılmıştır.
- D) İlk kez Fenikeliler tarafından işgal edilen Malta'nın stratejik önemi hemen anlaşıldı ve burada bir ticaret kolonisi kuruldu.
- E) Malta'nın stratejik önemini anlayarak burayı işgal eden Fenikeliler, ilk ticaret kolonisini burada kurdular.

5. Analysis of the reddish surface soil of Mars points to the presence of oxidized iron, indicating that the planet's surface is rusting.

- A) Mars'ın kızılımsı yüzey toprağının analizi, gezegenin yüzeyinin paslanmakta olduğunu gösteren oksitlenmiş demirin varlığına işaret etmektedir.
- B) Mars'ın kızılımsı yüzey toprağı analiz edildiğinde, oksitlenmiş demirin varlığı nedeniyle gezegen yüzeyinin paslanmakta olduğu görülür.
- C) Mars'ın kızılımsı yüzey toprağının analizi, oksitlenmiş demirin varlığını göstermektedir ve gezegen yüzeyinin paslanmasıyla ilgili olarak bu budur.
- D) Mars'ın kızılımsı yüzey toprağının analizinden, oksitlenmiş demir varlığının, gezegen yüzeyinin paslanmasına yol açtığı anlaşılmaktadır.
- E) Mars'ın kızılımsı yüzey toprağının analizi ve, oksitlenmiş demir varlığına bağlı olarak gezegen yüzeyinin paslanmakta olduğu belirlenmiştir.

6. Iraq is making efforts to rebuild its shattered financial system by granting three foreign banks permission to operate in the country.

- A) Yok olmuş mali sistemini yeniden kurabilmek için çalışmalara başlamış olan Irak, sadece üç yabancı bankanın ülkede faaliyet göstermesine izin veriyor.
- B) Irak, yıkılmış olan mali sistemini yeniden yapılandırmak amacıyla çalışmalara başlamış ve üç yabancı bankanın ülkede faaliyete geçmesine izin vermiştir.
- C) Dağılmış olan mali sistemini yeniden düzenlemek için gayret içine giren Irak, ülkede üç yabancı bankanın faaliyet göstermesine onay vermiştir.
- D) Irak'ın yabancı bankalardan üçünün ülkede faaliyete geçmesine onay vermesi, yıkılan mali sistemini yeniden kurmaya çalıştığının göstergesidir.
- E) Irak, ülkede faaliyet göstermek için üç yabancı bankaya izin vererek, parantezde olmuş mali sistemini yeniden kurmaya çaba gösteriyor.

7. The Celts, who were later called "Gauls" by the Romans, migrated from the Rhine valley into the region that is now France.

- A) Geçmişte Romalıların "Galyalılar" dediği Keltler, Ren vadisinden göç ederek bugünkü Fransa'ya yerleşmişlerdir.
- B) Romalıların "Galyalılar" olarak adlandırdığı Keltler, bugünkü Fransa'nın yakınına, Ren vadisinden göç ederek gelmişlerdir.
- C) Bugün Fransa olan bölgeye Ren vadisinden göç etmiş olan Keltlere, Romalılar "Galyalılar" adını vermiştir.
- D) Daha sonra Romalılar tarafından "Galyalılar" olarak adlandırılan Keltler, bugün Fransa olan bölgeye, Ren vadisinden göç etmişlerdir.
- E) Romalılarca uzun yıllar boyunca "Galyalılar" olarak adlandırılan Keltler, Ren vadisinden göç edip bugünkü Fransa'ya yerleşmişlerdir.

8. The German government and the opposition are expected to agree on a new law to make it easier for qualified foreigners to settle in Germany.

- A) Alman hükümeti ve muhalefetin üzerinde uzlaştığı yeni yasanın nitelikli yabancıların Almanya'ya yerleşmelerini kolaylaştırması bekleniyor.
- B) Alman hükümeti nitelikli yabancıların Almanya'ya yerleşmelerini kolaylaştıran yeni bir yasa üzerinde mütahalelede anlaşmaya umuyor.
- C) Alman hükümeti ile muhalefetin, nitelikli yabancıların Almanya'ya yerleşmelerini kolaylaştırmak için yeni bir yasa üzerinde anlaşmaya varmaları bekleniyor.
- D) Alman muhalefetinin nitelikli yabancıların Almanya'ya daha kolay yerleşebilmelerini sağlayacak yeni bir yasa üzerinde hükümetle anlaşığı bekliliyor.
- E) Alman hükümeti ve muhalefetinin uzlaşarak nitelikli yabancıların Almanya'da çalışmalarını kolaylaştıracak yeni yasayı yakında çıkarmaları bekleniyor.

9. When the Mongol invasion started, the Uygurs, realizing that resistance was futile, submitted willingly to Gengis Khan.

- A) Moğol istilası yaygınlaşınca, direnişin işe yaramayacağını anlayan Uygurlar, Cengiz Han'a gönüllü teslim oldular.
- B) Moğol istilası başlayınca direnişin boşuna olduğunu anlayan Uygurlar, Cengiz Han'a isteyerek teslim oldular.
- C) Direnişin boşuna olduğuna inanan Uygurlar, Moğol istilası başlar başlamaz Cengiz Han'a teslim oldular.
- D) Moğolların istilası başlayınca direnişin boşuna olduğunu fark eden Uygurlar, Cengiz Han'ın isteklerini kabul ettiler.
- E) Moğol istilası, Uygurların direnişin boşuna olduğuna inanmalarına yol açtı ve Uygurlar, Cengiz Han'a isteyerek teslim oldular.

10. According to the UN observers in the region, Rwandan troops have re-entered Congo in violation of the peace treaty signed between the two countries last year.

- A) Bölgedeki BM gözlemcilerine göre, Ruanda askerleri geçen yıl iki ülke arasında imzalanan barış antlaşmasına aykırı olarak yeniden Kongo'ya girmiştir.
- B) Bölgedeki BM görevlilerine göre, geçen yıl iki ülke arasında yapılan barış antlaşmasını çiğneyen Ruanda askerleri, Kongo'ya tekrar girmiştir.
- C) Bölgede bulunan BM görevlilerine göre, Ruanda askerleri Kongo'ya tekrar girerek geçen yıl yapılan barış antlaşmasını bozmuştur.
- D) Bölgede görev yapan BM sorumlularına göre, Ruanda askerleri Kongo'ya yeniden girmiş ve böylelikle geçen yıl iki ülke arasında imzalanmış olan barış antlaşmasını ihlal etmiştir.
- E) Bölgede bulunan BM gözlemcilerine göre geçen yıl iki ülke arasında imzalanan barış antlaşmasına rağmen, Ruanda askerlerinin göçü Kongo'ya bir kez daha girmiştir.

11. Despite the explosion of stock-market wealth over the last decade, the most valuable asset most Americans own is their home.

- A) Çoğu Amerikalının, sahip olduğu evi en değerli varlık olarak görmesi, geçen on yıl içinde borsa da servet patlaması yaşanmasını engellemiştir.
- B) Geçen on yıl içinde borsadan edinilen servet patlamasından pay alan Amerikalının çoğu için, evi hala en değerli varlıktır.
- C) Çoğu Amerikalı, son on yılda borsadan edindiği büyük servetin yanı sıra, evini de en değerli varlık olarak görmektedir.
- D) Evlerini en değerli varlıklar olarak kabul eden pek çok Amerikalı için son on yılda borsada da bir servet patlaması oldu.
- E) Geçen on yıl içinde borsadan edinilen servet patlamasına rağmen, çoğu Amerikalının sahip olduğu en değerli varlık evdir.

12. During the Gulf War in 1991, the Iraqi troops caused the worst ever man-made environmental disaster by setting fire to 650 of Kuwait's 950 oil wells.

- A) İnsan tarafından şimdiye kadar oluşturulmuş çevre felaketlerinden biri, 1991'deki Körfez Savaşı sırasında Irak birliklerinin Kuveyt'in 950 petrol kuyusundan 650'sini ateşe vermesiyle meydana gelmiştir.
- B) 1991'deki Körfez Savaşı sırasında, Irak birliklerinin Kuveyt'e ait 950 petrol kuyusundan 650'sini yakması, şimdiye kadar insandan kaynaklanan en korkunç çevre felaketlerinden biriyse sonuçlandı.
- C) 1991'deki Körfez Savaşı sırasında, Irak birlikleri Kuveyt'in 950 petrol kuyusundan 650'sini ateşe vererek insan tarafından şimdiye kadar oluşturulmuş en kötü çevre felaketine neden oldular.
- D) İnsandan kaynaklanmış en korkunç çevre felaketi 1991'deki Körfez Savaşı sırasında meydana getirilmiştir, çünkü bu savaşta Irak güçleri Kuveyt'in 950 petrol kuyusundan en az 650'sini ateşe vermiştir.
- E) 1991 yılında yalnız Körfez Savaşı'ndan dolayı değil, bu savaş sırasında Irak güçlerinin Kuveyt'e ait 950 petrol kuyusundan 650'sini ateşe vermesi yüzünden de insan tarafından şimdiye kadar oluşturulmuş en korkunç çevre felaketi yaşanmıştır.

13. A barometer measures air pressure, and if you watch the weather forecasts you will see that an increase in air pressure often signals fair weather, whereas a drop in air pressure may mean that a storm is on the way.

- A) Barometre hava basıncını ölçer ve hava tahminlerini izlerseniz, hava basıncındaki bir artışın çoğu kez iyi havaya işaret ettiği, ancak hava basıncındaki bir düşmenin ise fırtınanın yolda olduğu anlamına gelebileceğini görürsünüz.
- B) Barometrenin hava basıncını ölçtüğüne biliyorsanız, hava tahminlerini izlediğinizde hava basıncındaki bir artışın çoğu kez iyi havanın, basıncındaki bir düşmenin de fırtınanın yaklaştığının habercisi olduğunu anlarsınız.
- C) Hava basıncı barometreyle ölçülür ve hava tahminlerinde genellikle, hava basıncı artarsa havanın iyi olacağı, basıncı bir düşme meydana gelirse fırtınanın yolda olabileceği söylenir.
- D) Hava tahminlerini izleyenler, barometrenin hava basıncını ölçtüğünü ve hava basıncı artarsa iyi havanın, düşerse de genellikle fırtınanın yolda olduğunu bilirler.
- E) Hava basıncı barometreyle ölçülür ve hava tahminlerinde hava basıncındaki bir artışın çoğu kez iyi havaya, basıncındaki bir düşmenin ise fırtınanın yolda olduğunu işaret ettiği söylenir.

İREM YATIRIMCI

İREM YATIRIMCI

14. The Aryans who invaded India from the northwest in about 1500 B.C. found a land there that was already home to an advanced civilization.

- A) İleri bir uygarlığı zaten barındırmakta olan Hindistan'ı, M.Ö. 1500 yıllarında Arier kuzeybatıdan istila etmişlerdir.
- B) Arier, ileri bir uygarlığa çok önceden beri ev sahipliği yapan bir ülke olarak buldukları Hindistan'ı, M.Ö. 1500 yıllarında kuzeybatıdan işgal ettiler.
- C) Zaten ileri bir uygarlığın vatani olan Hindistan, M.Ö. 1500'lerde kuzeybatısından Ari ıstılasına uğramıştır.
- D) Arier, Hindistan'ı M.Ö. 1500 dolayında işgal etmişler ve orayı ileri bir uygarlığın vatani olarak görmüşlerdir.
- E) Hindistan'ı M.Ö. 1500 dolayında kuzeybatıdan istila eden Arier, orada, ileri bir uygarlığı zaten barındırmakta olan bir ülke buldular.

İNEM YATIRICI

15. In contrast to the majority of American astronauts, Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut who went to space, was a textile factory worker when she entered the Soviet space programme.

- A) Amerikalı astronotların çoğunluğunun tersine, uzaya giden ilk kadın kozmonot Valentina Tereshkova, Sovyet uzay programına girdiğinde bir tekstil fabrikası işçisiydi.
- B) Amerikalı meslektaşlarından farklı olarak, Valentina Tereshkova Sovyet uzay programına girmeden önce bir tekstil fabrikasında işçiydi; fakat, uzaya giden ilk kadın kozmonot olmayı başardı.
- C) Uzaya giden ilk kadın kozmonot Valentina Tereshkova'nın Amerikalı meslektaşlarının coşkuluğuna benzemeyişinin başlıca nedeni, Sovyet uzay programına girdiğinde bir tekstil fabrikası işçisi olmasıdır.
- D) Uzaya giden ilk kadın kozmonot olan Valentina Tereshkova, Amerikalı meslektaşlarından çok farklıydı ve bir tekstil fabrikası işçisi olmaması karşın, Sovyet uzay programına girebilmişti.
- E) Bir tekstil fabrikası işçisiyken Sovyet uzay programına giren Valentina Tereshkova, uzaya giden ilk kadın kozmonot olarak Amerikalı astronotların çoğundan farklıydı.

İNEM YATIRICI

16. In an economic recession, most companies know what they need to do.

- A) Ekonomik bir durgunlukta, şirketler genellikle ne yapacaklarını bilir.
- B) Ekonomik bir durgunluk durumunda, şirketlerin çoğu, yapması gerekenleri bildiğini sanır.
- C) Ekonomik bir durgunlukta, çoğu şirket ne yapması gerektiğini bilir.
- D) Ekonomik bir durgunluk sürecinde ne yapılması gerektiğini, hemen hemen tüm şirketler bilir.
- E) Ekonomik ile ilgili bir durgunlukta ne yapılacağını, şirketlerin hepsi bilir.

17. When slave ships took thousands of Africans to the Caribbean, these people were deprived of a link with their own native history.

- A) Binlerce Afrikalı, köle gemileriyle Karayiplere taşındığı zaman, bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağlantı yok edildi.
- B) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağlantılarının kopmasına neden oldu.
- C) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması sonucu, bütün bu insanların kendi yerel tarihleriyle bağlantı tamamen koptu.
- D) Köle gemileri binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıyınca, bu insanlar kendi yerel tarihleriyle bir bağ kurmakta yoksun kaldılar.
- E) Köle gemilerinin binlerce Afrikalıyı Karayiplere taşıması üzerine, bu insanlar kendi yerel tarihleriyle olan bağlarından koparıp atıldılar.

18. Around the world today, a house is increasingly viewed not just as a place to live in but at the same time as a high-return investment.

- A) Bugün dünyada ev, giderek, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olarak değil aynı zamanda yüksek getirili bir yatırım olarak görülmektedir.
- B) Günümüz dünyasında, ev, içinde yaşanacak bir yer olmaktan çok, getirisi yüksek bir yatırım olarak algılanmaya başlamıştır.
- C) Bugün dünyada ev, getirisi yüksek bir yatırım olarak algılandığı için sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olmaktan çıkmıştır.
- D) Günümüz dünyasında ev, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer değildir. aynı zamanda yüksek getiri sağlayan bir yatırım imkanı olarak algılanmaktadır.
- E) Bugün dünyada, yüksek getirili bir yatırım olarak görülen ev, sadece içinde yaşanacak bir yer olarak algılanmaktadır.

19. A key problem throughout Japan's long years of economic stagnation has been that the government and the central bank have been at odds.

- A) Hükümet ile merkez bankasının arası açık olduğu için, Japonya'daki ekonomik durgunluğun uzun yıllar devam etmesi, temel bir sorun olmuştur.
- B) Japonya'da ekonomik durgunluk uzun yıllar sürdüğü için, hükümet ile merkez bankasının anlaşamaması ana sorun olmuştur.
- C) Japonya'nın uzun yıllar devam eden ekonomik durgunluk dönemindeki temel sorunu, hükümet ile merkez bankasının arasının açık olmasıdır.
- D) Japonya'nın uzun yıllar süren ekonomik durgunluğu boyunca en temel sorunu, hükümet ile merkez bankasının hiçbir zaman anlaşamamasıdır.
- E) Hükümet ile merkez bankası anlaşamamakta ınat ettikleri için, Japonya'nın ekonomik durgunluğu temel bir sorun olarak yıllarca sürmüştür.

20. Even though there are widespread doubts among EU members about the new candidates, no government has been prepared to veto enlargement.

- A) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara ilişkin kuşkular giderek yaygınlaşıyor; ama hiçbir hükümet, genişlemeye yönelik veto hakkını kullanmaya hazırlanmıyor.
- B) Yeni adaylarla ilgili olarak AB üyeleri arasında güçlü kuşkular bulunmaktadır. ancak AB üyelerinden hiçbirinin hükümete, genişlemeyi veto etmek için hazırlık içinde değildir.
- C) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara yönelik birçok kuşku olmasına rağmen, hükümetlerin hiçbir genişlemeyi veto etmeyi istemiyor.
- D) Hiçbir hükümet genişlemeyi veto etmek için herhangi bir hazırlık içinde olmamasına rağmen, AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara yönelik kuvvetli kuşkular yaygındır.
- E) AB üyeleri arasında yeni adaylara ilişkin yaygın kuşkular bulunsa da hiçbir hükümet genişlemeyi veto etmeye hazırlıklı değildir.

21. Last fall, Tony Blair announced that he would serve a full five-year term if the Labour Party won.

- A) Geçen sonbaharda, Tony Blair, İşçi Partisi kazandığı takdirde, beş yıl tam dönem hizmet edeceğini ilan etti.
- B) Tony Blair, eğer İşçi Partisi kazanırsa, beş yıl daha hizmet edeceğini geçen sonbaharda açıklamıştır.
- C) Geçen sonbaharda İşçi Partisi'nin kazanması üzerine, Tony Blair görevini beş yıl daha sürdüreceğini ifade etti.
- D) Tony Blair, İşçi Partisi'nin kazanmasının kendisine beş yıl tam dönem hizmet olacağı sağlayacağı yolundaki açıklamasını geçen sonbaharda yaptı.
- E) Geçen sonbaharda Tony Blair, eğer İşçi Partisi kazanırsa, bir beş yıl daha hizmet etmek istediğini söyledi.

22. Minorities representatives in any political establishment must be made to feel that their interests are sufficiently protected.

- A) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşta, azınlık temsilcileri, çıkarlarının tam olarak korunduğunu hissetmelidirler.
- B) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşta azınlık temsilcilerine, çıkarlarının yeterince korunduğu hissettirilmelidir.
- C) Herhangi bir siyasal kuruluşun azınlık temsilcileri, çıkarlarının olabildiğince korunduğunu hissedebilmelidirler.
- D) Azınlık temsilcileri, bir siyasal kuruluşta çıkarlarının tamamen korunduğunu hissetmelidirler.
- E) Bir siyasal kuruluş, azınlık temsilcilerine, çıkarlarının tamamen korunduğunu hissettirmelidir.

23. The Pentagon has estimated that about 25 per cent of the military facilities in the country are unnecessary.

- A) Pentagon'a göre, ülke içinde bulunan askerî tesislerin yüzde 25'i gereksizdir.
- B) Pentagon, ülke içindeki askerî tesislerin hemen hemen yüzde 25'ine gereksinim duymadığını belirtmiştir.
- C) Pentagon'un hesaplarına göre, ülkedeki askerî tesislerin yüzde 25'ine hiç gereksinim yoktur.
- D) Pentagon, ülkedeki askerî tesislerin yaklaşık yüzde 25'inin gereksiz olduğunu hesaplamıştır.
- E) Ülkedeki askerî tesislerin aşağı yukarı yüzde 25'ine gereksinim olmaları konusunda Pentagon kararlıdır.

24. Germany's far-right National Democratic Party upset the other parties by winning nearly 10 per cent of the votes in the economically depressed state of Saxony last year.

- A) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik olarak geri kalmış Saksonya eyaletinde, oyların hemen hemen yüzde onunu kazanarak diğer partilerin canını sıkı.
- B) Geçen yıl, daha büyük ekonomik sıkıntılar içinde olan Saksonya eyaletinde, oyların yüzde onunu alan aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, Almanya'daki diğer partileri telaşlandırmıştır.
- C) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik sıkıntılar içinde olan Saksonya eyaletinde oyların aşağı yukarı yüzde onunu kazanmış ve diğer partilerin çoğunu sıkıntıya sokmuştur.
- D) Almanya'daki diğer partilerin canını sıkıyan aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik durgunluk içinde olan Saksonya eyaletindeki oyların yüzde onunu kazanmıştır.
- E) Almanya'nın aşırı sağ Ulusal Demokratik Partisi, geçen yıl, ekonomik sıkıntı içindeki Saksonya eyaletindeki oyların yüzde onunu alınca, diğer partiler telaşa kapılmıştır.

25. The European Union is engaged in a variety of programmes all around the world to promote and protect the rights of children, particularly in countries where children are affected by war.

- A) Tüm dünyada özellikle savaşan ülkelerdeki çocuklar için çocuk haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için Avrupa Birliği birçok programa izin veriyor.
- B) Avrupa Birliği dünyada savaşan ülkelerin çocuklarının haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için çeşitli programları destekliyor.
- C) Avrupa Birliği tüm dünyada, özellikle çocukların savaştan etkilendiği ülkelerde, çocuk haklarını desteklemek ve korumak için çeşitli programlarla ilgileniyor.
- D) Avrupa Birliği özellikle savaştan etkilenen ülkelerin çocuklarını desteklemek ve korumak için tüm dünyada çeşitli programlar düzenliyor.
- E) Özellikle çocukların savaştan etkilendiği ülkelerdeki çocuk haklarını destekleyen ve koruyan Avrupa Birliği tüm dünyada çeşitli programlarla ilgiler.

KIRILIM YAYINLARI

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01.-25. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Rabies is a very frightening disease because once symptoms develop, it is absolutely fatal.

- A) Kuduz çok korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü, bir kez belirtileri ortaya çıkınca kesinlikle öldürücüdür.
- B) Kuduz, ancak belirtileri kesinlik kazandıktan sonra öldürücü olan bir hastalıktır.
- C) Kuduz, korku verici bir hastalıktır, çünkü belirtileri ortaya çıkar çıkmaz öldürücüdür.
- D) Belirtileri görüldükten sonra öldürücü bir hal alan kuduz, korku verici bir hastalıktır.
- E) Korku verici bir hastalık olan kuduz, belirtileri görülür görülmez hastayı öldürür.

2. In most countries, there has been a very great increase in recent years in the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases.

- A) Cinsel yolla geçen hastalık sayısının son yıllarda büyük bir artış göstermesi, bütün ülkelerde gözlenen bir olgudur.
- B) Son yıllarda, pek çok ülkede cinsel yolla geçen hastalık vakalarında çok büyük bir artış olmuştur.
- C) Son yıllarda, cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda görülen büyük artış nedeniyle pek çok ülkede çeşitli önlemler alınmıştır.
- D) Pek çok ülkede, son yıllarda gözlenen en büyük artış cinsel yolla geçen hastalıklarda olmuştur.
- E) Pek çok ülkede, cinsel hastalıkların bulaşma hızında son yıllarda büyük bir artış vardır.

3. There are several types of malaria which vary in frequency from one part of the world to another.

- A) Dünyada, bir bölgeden diğerine farklılık gösteren pek çok sıtma türü vardır.
- B) Dünyanın her bölgesinde, farklı şekillerde ortaya çıkan değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde birbirinden farklılık gösteren sıtma türlerine rastlanmaktadır.
- D) Sıklık bakımından dünyanın bir bölgesinden diğerine farklılık gösteren değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
- E) Sıklık bakımından dünyanın her bölgesinde farklı bir sıklıkla ortaya çıkmaktadır.

4. Cramps may follow a severe loss of body fluid and minerals as, for example, with severe diarrhoea, vomiting or sweating.

- A) Kramplar, örneğin, şiddetli ishal, kusma veya terlemenin nedeni olduğu sıvı ve mineral kayıplarını izleyebilir.
- B) Şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terleme örneklerinde olduğu gibi aşırı vücut sıvısı ve mineral kaybı kramplara yol açabilir.
- C) Örneğin şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terleme sonucu görülen vücut sıvısının ve minerallerin kaybı, krampların sıklaşmasına yol açabilir.
- D) Kramplar, şiddetli ishal, kusma ve terlemelerden dolayı vücudun sıvı ve mineral kaybetmesi sonucu ortaya çıkabilir.
- E) Örneğin, şiddetli ishal, kusma veya terlemede olduğu gibi, vücut sıvısının ve minerallerin aşırı kaybını kramplar izleyebilir.

5. In cases of drowning it is not right to tip the patient up to drain the water out of his lungs.

- A) Boğulma vakalarında, hastanın akciğerlerindeki suyu almak için hastayı yan yatılmak uygun değildir.
- B) Boğulma vakalarında, akciğerlerinden suyu boşaltmak için hastayı baş aşağı tutmak doğru değildir.
- C) Boğulma esnasında hastanın ciğerlerindeki suyu boşaltmak için onu baş aşağı çevirerek sallamak yararlı değildir.
- D) Boğulma durumunda, akciğerleri dolduran suyu boşaltmak amacıyla hastayı hareket ettirmek doğru değildir.
- E) Boğulmalarda, hastanın akciğerlerinden suyu almak için onu sürekli sallamak kesinlikle yanlıştır.

6. In Alzheimer's disease, cells are lost in certain parts of the brain, including the areas that are important in thinking and recalling.

- A) Alzheimer hastalığında, düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan alanlar dahil, beynin belli kesimlerinde hücreler kayba uğrar.
- B) Alzheimer hastalığında, beynin belli bölgelerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli olan kesimlerde, hücreler kayba uğrar.
- C) Alzheimer hastalığında hücrelerin kayba uğraması, beynin belirli bölümlerinde, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli sayılan alanlarda meydana gelir.
- D) Düşünme ve hatırlama bakımından önemli sayılan alanlar dahil, beynin belirli bölümlerinde hücre kaybı, Alzheimer hastalığında olur.
- E) Alzheimer hastalığında meydana gelen hücre kaybı, özellikle düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan bölgeler dahil, beynin tüm kesimlerinde olur.

7. Even when we are not moving, our muscles are in a state of partial contraction known as "muscle tone".

- A) Kaslarımızın kısmen kasılması olarak bilinen "kas tonu", ancak hareket etmediğimiz zaman oluşur.
- B) Hareket etmesek bile, bazı kaslarımız, "kas tonu" olarak tanımlanabilen belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçebilir.
- C) "Kas tonu", hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın belirli bir kasılma durumuna geçmesi olarak tanımlanabilir.
- D) "Kas tonu" olarak bilinen durum, hareket etmediğimiz zaman kaslarımızın kasılma halidir.
- E) Hareket etmediğimiz zaman bile, kaslarımız, "kas tonu" olarak bilinen kısmi kasılma durumunda bulunur.

8. In most Western countries, the average diet contains about 700 milligrams of cholesterol each day, whereas only about 300 milligrams is the recommended maximum.

- A) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün için 700 miligram dolayında kolesterol içerir, ancak önerilen en yüksek miktar sadece 300 miligramdır.
- B) Pek çok Batı ülkesindeki günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır, ancak önerilen miktar ise 300 miligram civarındadır.
- C) Ancak sadece 300 miligram kadar önerilmiş olmasına rağmen belli ülkelerin çoğunda günlük ortalama beslenmenin içerdği kolesterol 700 miligram kadardır.
- D) Çoğu Batı ülkelerinde ortalama beslenme her gün 700 miligram civarında kolesterol içerir, ancak sadece 300 miligram kadar tavsiye edilen en yüksek miktardır.
- E) Çeşitli Batı ülkelerindeki ortalama beslenme günlük 700 miligram kolesterol içermektedir, ancak uygun görülen miktar sadece ve sadece 300 miligramdır.

İSİM YAYINLARI

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9. When energy output is greater than energy input in the body, stored fat is utilized, and body weight decreases.

- A) Vücutun enerji kaybı, enerji kazanımından daha fazla olduğunda, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücutun ağırlığının azalmasına neden olabilir.
- B) Vücuttaki enerji çıkışı, enerji girişinden daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılır ve vücut ağırlığı azalır.
- C) Vücutun enerji harcaması, elde edilen enerjiden daha çok ise depolanmış yağ kullanılmaya başlanır ve bu da vücut ağırlığının azalmasına doğrudur.
- D) Vücuttaki enerji kaybı, elde edilen enerjiden çok daha yüksek ise depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücutun ağırlığı azalır.
- E) Vücutun kaybettiği enerji, kazandığı enerjiden çok daha büyükse, depolanmış yağ kullanılarak vücutun ağırlığı düşürülür.

10. Breast-feeding promotes a close bond between mother and child, and provides milk tailored to the nutritional needs of the infant.

- A) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ geliştirir ve bebeğin beslenme gereksinimlerine uygun olan sütü sağlar.
- B) Anne ile çocuk arasında sıkı bir bağ oluşturan emzirme, bebeğin gereksinim duyabileceği beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
- C) Emzirme, bir yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasını artırırken, öte yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlar.
- D) Emzirme, anne ile çocuk arasında yakın bir bağ oluşturur ve ayrıca bebeğin beslenmesi için gerekli olan sütü sağlar.
- E) Emzirme, bir yandan bebek için gerekli olan beslenmeye uygun sütü sağlarken, öte yandan anne ile çocuk arasında içten bir bağın oluşmasına yardım eder.

11. The most effective measure people can take against hypertension is to find out whether they have it.

- A) İnsanlar, kendilerinde yüksek tansiyon olup olmadığını öğrenerek buna karşı etkili önlemler alabilirler.
- B) Yüksek tansiyonu olup olmadığını öğrenmek, insanların alabileceği en etkili önlemlerden biridir.
- C) Yüksek tansiyonla ilgili olarak insanların en başta alması gereken önlem, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını araştırmaktır.
- D) Yüksek tansiyona karşı insanların alabileceği en etkili önlem, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını öğrenmektir.
- E) Yüksek tansiyona karşı son derece etkili bir önlem alabilmek için, insanlar, kendilerinde bunun olup olmadığını bilmelidirler.

12. More than a decade of basic research had been carried out before the gene responsible for Huntington's disease was identified and cloned in 1993.

- A) On yıl süren temel araştırmalardan sonra, Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen 1993'te bulunmuş ve klonlanmıştır.
- B) On yıldan fazla süren temel araştırmalarda, Huntington hastalığına neden olan gen bulunmuş ve 1993'te klonlanmıştır.
- C) Huntington hastalığına yol açan ve 1993'te klonlanan geni belirlemek için on yıl boyunca birçok temel araştırma yapılmıştır.
- D) Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen, on yıldan fazla süren temel araştırmalar sayesinde bulunmuş ve 1993'te klonlanmıştır.
- E) Huntington hastalığının sorumlusu olan gen 1993'te belirlenmeden ve klonlanmadan önce, on yıldan fazla bir süre temel araştırmalar yapılmıştır.

13. Sometimes, cells of the immune system do recognize cancer cells but are unable to destroy them.

- A) Kanser hücrelerini bazen tanıyabilen bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri, onları tamamen ortadan kaldıramaz.
- B) Zaman zaman kanser hücrelerini belirleyen bağışıklık sistemi hücreleri, onları yok etme gücüne sahip değildir.
- C) Bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri bazen kanser hücrelerini tanırlar, ancak onları yok edemezler.
- D) Bağışıklık sistemi hücreleri kanser hücrelerini bazen belirlerler de onları tamamen ortadan kaldırma gücünden yoksundurlar.
- E) Bağışıklık sisteminin hücreleri kanser hücrelerini belirleyebilmektedir; fakat bazen, onları ortadan kaldıramazlar.

14. Before a transplant is performed, tissues taken from the patient and from the donor must be typed and matched as closely as possible.

- A) Organ nakli yapılmadan önce, hastadan ve vericiden alınan dokuların tipi ve benzerliği tam olarak ortaya konmalıdır.
- B) Organ nakli yapılmadan önce, hastadan ve vericiden alınan dokular, olabildiğince yakın olarak tiplemeli ve eşlenmelidir.
- C) Organ nakline karar verilmadan önce, hasta ve vericiden alınan dokular mümkün olduğunca hızlı bir şekilde tip ve benzerlik bakımından belirlenmelidir.
- D) Organ nakline karar verilmadan önce, tip belirleme ve eşlemenin olabildiğince hassas bir şekilde yapılabilmesi için hasta ve vericiden dokular alınması gerekir.
- E) Organ nakli yapılmadan önce, hasta ve vericiden dokular alınarak bunların tiplemesi ve eşleşmesi olabildiğince çabuk yapılmalıdır.

15. Adolescence is a crucial period for bone development, and the requirement for calcium reaches its peak during these years.

- A) Kalsiyum gereksinimi, kemik gelişiminin çok önemli olduğu ergenlik döneminde doruk noktasına ulaşır.
- B) Ergenlikte, kemik gelişimi hayati bir önem taşır ve bu yıllar kalsiyuma duyulan gereksinimin en yüksek düzeyde olduğu dönemdir.
- C) Kalsiyum gereksiniminin çok yüksek olduğu ergenlik döneminde, kemik gelişimi çok önemlidir ve bu yıllarda doruğa ulaşır.
- D) Kemik gelişimi için kalsiyum gereksinimi, ergenlikte çok önem kazanır ve bu yıllarda doruğa ulaşır.
- E) Ergenlik, kemik gelişimi için çok önemli bir dönemdir ve bu yıllarda kalsiyum gereksinimi doruk noktasına ulaşır.

16. The mitochondria are composed of membranes that are intricately folded and bear thousands of highly organized sets of enzymes on their inner and outer surfaces.

- A) Mitokondrionlar, karmaşık biçimde katlanmış zarlardan oluşurlar ve iç ve dış yüzeylerinde son derece düzenli binlerce enzim kümesi taşırlar.
- B) Karmaşık bir yapıya sahip zarlardan oluşan mitokondrionlar, iç ve dış yüzeylerinde çok iyi gruplanmış binlerce enzim içermektedir.
- C) Karmaşık bir yapı içeren zarların oluşturduğu mitokondrionların iç ve dış yüzeylerinde, son derece iyi dizilmiş binlerce enzim obagi bulunmaktadır.
- D) İç ve dış yüzeylerinde binlerce iyi düzenlenmiş enzim obakları içeren mitokondrionlar, son derece karmaşık bir şekilde katlanmış zarlardan oluşmaktadır.
- E) Mitokondrionlar, karmaşık olarak katlanmış zarlar içerirler ve iç ve dış yüzeylerinde kümelenmiş binlerce düzenli enzim grubu taşırlar.

17. In addition to urine, water is given off by the lungs as vapour and by the skin as sweat.

- A) Su, yalnız idrarla değil, akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak da atılabilir.
- B) Sıvı olarak idrarla ve ciltten terle alınan su, akciğerlerden de buhar olarak atılır.
- C) Su, idrara ek olarak, akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak atılır.
- D) Su, ya sıvı olarak idrarla ve ciltten terle ya da buhar olarak akciğerlerden atılır.
- E) Akciğerlerden buhar ve ciltten ter olarak alınan su, ayrıca idrar şeklinde de atılır.

18. A family history of a disease is a powerful indicator of a person's tendency to contract that disease.

- A) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma eğilimi, güçlü bir göstergesi olan aile öyküsünden anlaşılabilir.
- B) Bir kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma ihtimali bakımından, aile öyküsü çok güçlü bir göstergedir.
- C) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma olasılığı, o hastalıkla ilgili aile öyküsünden kolayca belirlenebilir.
- D) Bir hastalığa ilişkin aile öyküsü, kişinin o hastalığa yakalanma eğilimi için güçlü bir göstergedir.
- E) Kişinin bir hastalığa yakalanma eğiliminin en güçlü göstergesi, aile öyküsüdür.

19. Studies have shown that aminoguanidine lowers diabetes' urine albumin and delays AGE-related damage to the retina.

- A) Araştırmalar, aminoguanidinin, şeker hastalarının idrar albüminini düşürdüğünü ve retinada AGE-ilişkili hasarı geciktirdiğini göstermiştir.
- B) Araştırmalar, aminoguanidinin, şeker hastalığında idrar albüminini azalttığını ve retinada AGE hasarını engellediğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- C) Şeker hastalığında idrar albümininin düşürülmesi ve retinada AGE hasarının yok edilmesi için aminoguanidinin gerektiği araştırmalarda ortaya konmuştur.
- D) Araştırmalar, şeker hastalarında idrar albümininin düşürülmesinde ve retinada AGE hasarının engellenmesinde aminoguanidinin etkili olabileceğini göstermiştir.
- E) Aminoguanidinin, hem şeker hastalarında idrar albümininin azaltılması hem de AGE'ye bağlı olarak retina hasarının yok edilmesi bakımından etkili olduğu, araştırmalarda belirlenmiştir.

20. A recently-discovered drug, which is called a "molecular breaker", may reverse the aging process by cracking sugar-protein links when they form.

- A) Oluşabilecek şeker-protein bağlarını kırarak ve bu nedenle "molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, yaşlanma sürecini durdurabilir.
- B) Oluşan şeker-protein bağlarını kırarak yaşlanma sürecini gerçekten yavaşlatığı için yeni keşfedilen bir ilaca "molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilmiştir.
- C) "Molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, oluşabilecek şeker-protein bağlarını parçalamakta ve böylece gerçekten yaşlanma sürecini engelleyebilmektedir.
- D) "Molekül parçalayıcı" adı verilen yeni keşfedilmiş bir ilaç, şeker-protein bağlarını, bunlar oluşunca, kırarak yaşlanma sürecini tersine çevirir.
- E) Şeker-protein bağlarının oluşmasını engelleyen ve bu yüzden "molekül parçalayıcı" adını alan yeni keşfedilmiş ilaç, gerçekten, yaşlanma sürecini yavaşlatabilir.

İNEM YAYINLARI

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21. Sugar is an essential source of energy, but once in circulation it can act as molecular glue.

- A) Dolaşımında bazen moleküler tutkal görevini gören şeker, temel bir enerji kaynağıdır.
- B) Şeker, temel bir enerji kaynağıdır, ancak, dolaşıma girince, moleküler tutkal görevini görür.
- C) Her ne kadar dolaşımında moleküler tutkal gibi hareket etse de şeker, aslında, bir enerji kaynağıdır.
- D) Aslında bir enerji kaynağı olan şeker, dolaşıma girer girmez moleküler tutkal görevini görür.
- E) Güçlü bir enerji kaynağı olarak şeker, dolaşım içinde, moleküler tutkal gibi hareket eder.

22. When scientists realized that DNA is the substance that determines heredity, they wanted to understand its structure.

- A) Bilim adamları DNA'nın kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu fark edince, onun yapısını anlamak istediler.
- B) Kalıtımı belirleyen maddenin DNA olduğu fark edince, bilim adamları onun yapısını anlamak için çalıştılar.
- C) Bilim adamları DNA'nın kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu fark ederek onun yapısını anlamak için çalıştılar.
- D) Bilim adamları DNA'nın yapısını anlamak isterken bunun kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu fark ettiler.
- E) DNA'nın yapısını anlamak isteyen bilim adamları, bunun kalıtımı belirleyen madde olduğunu biliyorlardı.

23. The first knowledge of how nucleic acids function was based on work with microorganisms.

- A) Mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmaların temelini, nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin ilk bilgiler oluşturmıştır.
- B) Mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalar, nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin bilgilerin temelini oluşturmıştır.
- C) Nükleik asitlerin temel işlevinin ne olduğuna ilişkin ilk bilgiler, mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalarda elde edilmiştir.
- D) Nükleik asitlerin işlevlerine yönelik çalışmalar, mikroorganizmalarla ilgili ilk bilgileri de sağlamıştır.
- E) Nükleik asitlerin nasıl işlev gördüğüne ilişkin ilk bilgiler, mikroorganizmalara yönelik çalışmalara dayanıyordu.

24. The blood returning to the heart through the veins has a much lower pressure than the blood flowing in the arteries.

- A) Toplardamarlardaki kan, atardamarlarda akan kana göre, oldukça düşük bir basınçla kalbe döner.
- B) Toplardamarların kalbe ilettiği kanın basıncı, atardamarlarda akan kaninkine göre, çok daha düşüktür.
- C) Toplardamarlar aracılığıyla kalbe dönen kan, atardamarlarda akan kandan çok daha düşük bir basınçla aşılmıştır.
- D) Toplardamarlarda akan kan kalbe döndüğü için, basıncı atardamarlardaki kana göre çok daha düşüktür.
- E) Atardamarlarda akan kan, basıncı iyice düşerek toplardamarlar aracılığıyla kalbe döner.

25. Compared with the ape skeleton, the human skeleton possesses distinct differences that reflect our ability to stand erect and walk on two feet.

- A) Maymun iskeletiyle karşılaştırılınca görüldü ki insan iskeletinin ayakta dik durmamızı ve iki ayak üzerinde yürümemizi sağlayan önemli özellikleri vardır.
- B) Maymun iskeletiyle karşılaştırıldığında, insan iskeleti, ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizi yansıtan belirgin farklılıklara sahiptir.
- C) İnsan iskeleti, maymun iskeletinden farklı olarak, bizim hem ayakta durma hem de iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizi yansıtan önemli niteliklere sahiptir.
- D) Maymun iskeletiyle insan iskeleti arasındaki belirgin farklılıklardan biri, ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneğimizle ilgilidir.
- E) İnsan iskeletiyle maymun iskeleti karşılaştırıldığında görüldü ki ayakta dik durma ve iki ayak üzerinde yürüme yeteneği insan iskeletinin sahip olduğu önemli farklılıklardandır.

İREM YAVINÇILIK

İREM YAVINÇILIK

Translation (Eng-Tur) / Test-4

01-25. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Although the Japanese Government is seeking to make farming more efficient, much of Japanese rice-farming is still on a small-scale.

- A) Japon hükümetinin tarımı çok daha verimli hale getirme çabalarına karşın, Japonya'daki pirinç tarımı giderek küçülmektedir.
- B) Japonya'da pirinç tarımı çok küçük ölçekli olsa da Japon hükümeti pirinç tarımını verimli hale getirmek için büyük çaba sarf etmektedir.
- C) Japon hükümetinin tarımı verimli bir hale getirmesine karşın, Japonya'daki pirinç tarımı çok küçük ölçekli kalmıştır.
- D) Japon hükümetinin tarımı daha verimli hale getirmenin yollarını aramasına karşın, Japonya'daki pirinç tarımının çoğu hala küçük ölçeklidir.
- E) Japonya'da çok küçük ölçekli olan pirinç tarımı, Japon hükümeti tarafından verimli hale getirilmeye çalışılıyor.

2. The computer age is producing robot-machines which are directed by electronic brains and replace human labour in industrial operations.

- A) Bilgisayar çağı, elektronik beyinler tarafından yönlendirilen robot-makinelerin endüstride insan gücünün yerine geçmesini sağlamıştır.
- B) Bilgisayar çağında elektronik beyinlerin yönlendirdiği robot-makineler, endüstriyel üretimde insan gücünün yerini almaktadır.
- C) Bilgisayar çağı, elektronik beyinler tarafından yönlendirilen ve endüstriyel işlemlerde insan gücünün yerini alan robot-makineler üretmektedir.
- D) Endüstriyel işlemlerde insan gücünün yerini alan ve bilgisayar çağının ürünü olan robot-makineler, elektronik beyinler tarafından yönlendirilmektedir.
- E) Elektronik beyinlerin yönettiği robot-makineler, bilgisayar çağında, endüstriyel işlemlerde insan gücünün yerini almıştır.

3. The geological investigations of B. Pallis, inspired by his work with ceramics, are one of the best examples of art influencing science.

- A) Sanatın bilim üzerindeki etkisine B. Pallis'in seramik çalışmalarına dayanarak yaptığı jeolojik araştırmaları örnek verilebilir.
- B) B. Pallis'in kendi seramik çalışmalarının ilham verdiği jeolojik araştırmaları, sanatın bilimi etkilemesinin en iyi örneklerinden biridir.
- C) B. Pallis'in seramik çalışmalarından ilham alınarak yapılan jeolojik araştırmalar, sanatın bilim üzerindeki etkisine iyi bir örnektir.
- D) Seramikle ilgili çalışmalardan ilham alan B. Pallis, jeolojik araştırmalarıyla seramiğin bilim üzerindeki etkisine iyi bir örnek vermiştir.
- E) B. Pallis'in jeolojik araştırmaları ve seramik çalışmalarının arasındaki ilişki, sanatta bilim arasındaki etkileşimin iyi örneklerinden biridir.

4. The vast majority of scientists have accepted the theory of relativity as an accurate description of nature.

- A) Bilim adamlarının büyük çoğunluğu, görecelik kuramını, doğanın doğru bir tanrısı olarak kabul etmektedir.
- B) Doğanın tam tanrısı olan görecelik kuramı, bilim adamlarının çoğundan kabul görmektedir.
- C) Bilim adamlarının çoğu, doğanın tanrısı olan görecelik kuramının büyük bir bölümünü kabul etmektedir.
- D) Bilim adamlarının büyük çoğunluğunun kabul ettiği görecelik kuramı, doğayı çok doğru bir biçimde tanımlamaktadır.
- E) Görecelik kuramı, doğayı doğru bir biçimde tanımladığı için, bilim adamlarının çoğu tarafından kabul edilmektedir.

6. Early work in electricity that led to the discovery of the electric battery and electric current was done by a physiologist, Luigi Galvani, in the eighteenth century.

- A) İlk olarak fizyolog Luigi Galvani tarafından yapılan çalışmalar, 18. yüzyılda elektrik pilinin ve elektrik akımının bulunmasını sağlamıştır.
- B) Elektrik pilinin ve elektrik akımının bulunmasını sağlayan elektrik üzerine ilk çalışmalar, 18. yüzyılda fizyolog Luigi Galvani tarafından yapılmıştır.
- C) 18. yüzyılda elektrik üzerine ilk çalışmaları yapmasıyla tanınan fizyolog Luigi Galvani, elektrik pilinin ve elektrik akımının bulunmasına ortam hazırlamıştır.
- D) Elektrik pilinin ve elektrik akımının bulunması, 18. yüzyılda fizyolog Luigi Galvani'nin elektrik üzerine yaptığı çalışmalar sayesinde gerçekleşmiştir.
- E) 18. yüzyılda elektrik üzerine yapılan ilk çalışmalar, fizyolog Luigi Galvani'nin elektrik pilini ve elektrik akımını bulmasıyla sonuçlanmıştır.

6. Asteroids are relatively small objects, which move in orbits mainly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

- A) Astroidler, yörüngeleri genellikle Mars ve Jupiter'in yörüngeleri arasına sığacak kadar küçük olan nesnelerdir.
- B) Astroidler, genellikle Mars ve Jupiter'in yörüngeleri arasında yer alan yörüngelerde hareket eden nispeten küçük nesnelerdir.
- C) Oldukça küçük nesneler olan asteroitler, çoğunlukla Mars ve Jupiter arasındaki yörüngelerle hareket ederler.
- D) Nispeten küçük nesneler olan asteroitlerin çoğunun yörüngesi Mars ve Jupiter'in yörüngeleri arasındadır.
- E) Sürekli olarak Mars ve Jupiter'in yörüngeleri arasındaki boşlukta hareket eden asteroitler, aslında son derece küçük nesnelerdir.

7. One of the important consequences of the theory of relativity is that time is no longer regarded as an absolute quantity.

- A) Görecelik kuramı, zamanın artık mutlak bir nicelik olarak kabul edilmemesi gerekliliğini kesin olarak göstermektedir.
- B) Görecelik kuramının en önemli iddiası, zamanın tartışmasız bir nicelik olma özelliğini kaybetmesidir.
- C) Görecelik kuramının önemli sonuçlarından biri, zamanın artık mutlak bir nicelik olarak görülmemesidir.
- D) Zamanın artık mutlak niceliklerden biri olarak kabul edilmemesi, görecelik kuramıyla ortaya çıkan önemli gelişmeler arasındadır.
- E) Görecelik kuramının önemli sonuçları, zamanın tartışmasız bir nicelik sayılmamasını gerektirmektedir.

8. Acid rain can make fruit and leaves, and adversely affect soil, but its main effect is on the ecosystems especially in regions with thin soils and granite rocks.

- A) Asit yağmuru meyve ve yapraklarda leke yapabilir ve toprağa çok zarar verebilir, ancak asit etkisi, ince toprak ve granit kayalardan oluşan bölgelerin ekosistemleri üzerinde gözlemlenebilir.
- B) Meyve ve yapraklarda leke yapan asit yağmuru, asit etkisini toprakta, özellikle de ince toprak ve granit kaya tabakaları ile kaplı bölgelerin ekosistemleri üzerinde gösterir.
- C) Toprakta önemli tahribat yapan ve meyve ve yapraklar üzerinde leke bırakan asit yağmuru, özellikle, ince toprak ve granit kayalarla kaplı bölgelerin ekosistemlerini etkiler.
- D) Asit etkisini ince topraklı ve granit kayalı bölgelerin ekosistemleri üzerinde gösteren asit yağmuru, meyve ve yapraklarda leke yapmada kalırmaz, toprakta da büyük tahribate yol açar.
- E) Asit yağmuru meyve ve yapraklarda leke yapabilir ve toprağı olumsuz olarak etkileyebilir, ancak asit etkisi, özellikle ince toprak ve granit kayalı bölgelerdeki ekosistemler üzerindedir.

İngilizce

İngilizce

9. The diagnostic use of ultrasound in medicine is a complicated and very interesting application of physical principles.

- A) Fizik ilkelerinin oldukça karmaşık ve çok ilginç bir uygulaması olan ultrason, tıpta tanı amacıyla kullanılmaktadır.
- B) Ultrasonun tıpta tanı için kullanımı, fizik ilkelerinin karmaşık ve çok ilginç bir uygulamasıdır.
- C) Tıpta tanı amacıyla kullanılan ultrason, karmaşık fizik ilkelerinin oldukça ilginç bir uygulamasıdır.
- D) Karmaşık fizik ilkelerinin tıptaki ilginç uygulamalarından biri de tanı için kullanılan ultrasondur.
- E) Oldukça karmaşık ve son derece ilginç fizik ilkelerini uygulayan ultrason, tıpta teşhis amaçlı olarak kullanılır.

10. Many plants, particularly those in arid regions, possess storage roots adapted to store water.

- A) Birçok bitki, özellikle de kurak bölgelerdekiler, su depolamaya uyum sağlamış depo köklere sahiptir.
- B) Özellikle kurak bölgelerde bulunan pek çok bitkinin, su depolamaya uygun kökleri vardır.
- C) Su depolamaya uygun köklere sahip olan bitkilerin çoğu kurak bölgelerde bulunur.
- D) Kurak bölgelerdeki bitkilerin çoğu, su depolamaya uyum sağlamış yapılara, özellikle de depo köklere sahiptir.
- E) Birçok bitkinin, özellikle de kurak bölgelerdekilerin, kökleri, aynı zamanda birer su deposu işlevi görebilir.

11. Electricity can be generated far more cheaply in nuclear reactor in which the uranium atoms are split.

- A) Nükleer reaktörlerde, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla oldukça ucuz elektrik elde etmek mümkündür.
- B) Nükleer reaktörlerde, oldukça ucuz bir şekilde üretilen elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla elde edilir.
- C) Uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörler, olabildiğince ucuz elektrik üretmek için kullanılmaktadır.
- D) Uranyum atomlarının parçalanması sonucu nükleer reaktörlerde üretilen elektrik, çok daha ucuz mal olabilir.
- E) Elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörlerde çok daha ucuz olarak üretilir.

12. It has been estimated that 35 to 45 per cent of all the energy used in developed countries is consumed by industry.

- A) Gelişmiş ülkelerde kullanılan tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayi tarafından tüketildiği tahmin edilmektedir.
- B) Yapılan hesaplamalara göre, gelişmiş ülkeler, ürettikleri tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini sanayide tüketmektedir.
- C) Gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayinin tükettiği tüm enerjinin, yüzde 35 ile 45 civarında olduğu hesaplanmaktadır.
- D) Gelişmiş ülkelerde tüketilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayide kullanıldığı hesaplanmaktadır.
- E) Tahminlere göre, gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayide kullanılan enerji, üretilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini oluşturmaktadır.

13. The British aircraft industry, first established in 1909, initially supported only a few pioneer aviators, but World War I greatly accelerated the technology and led to mass production.

- A) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan, başlangıçta bazı maceraperest havacılar destek veren İngiliz uçak sanayi, I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknolojiyi çok hızla ilerletmiş ve seri üretime geçmiştir.
- B) İngiliz uçak sanayi, 1909'da kurulmuş ve öncelikle bir avuç maceracı havacıya destek sağlamıştır, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknoloji çok hızlanmış ve seri üretime geçmiştir.
- C) Başlangıçta sadece bir kısım amatör havacıya destek olan İngiliz uçak sanayi 1909'da kurulmuştur, ancak teknoloji I. Dünya Savaşı nedeniyle çok hızlı ilerlenmiş ve seri üretime başlamıştır.
- D) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan İngiliz uçak sanayi, başlangıçta sadece birkaç öncu havacıya destek vermiştir, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı teknolojiyi çok hızlandırmış ve seri üretime yol açmıştır.
- E) İngiliz uçak sanayi ilk kez 1909'da kurulunca öncelikle gönüllü birkaç havacıya destek olmuş ve I. Dünya Savaşı'nda teknolojiyi hızla geliştirerek seri üretime başlamıştır.

14. Since the late 1950s, various techniques have been developed in molecular biology and this has generated much interest in the study of evolutionary relationships.

- A) Moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler 1950'lerin sonlarından itibaren geliştirilmiş ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına ilgi duyulmaya başlanmıştır.
- B) Moleküler biyolojide farklı tekniklerin geliştirilmesi 1950'lerin sonlarında olmuştur ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yolun ilgi duyulmuştur.
- C) 1950'lerin sonlarında, moleküler biyolojide pek çok teknik geliştirilmiştir ve evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yönelik etkin ilgi bunun sonucunda olmuştur.
- D) 1950'lerin sonlarından beri moleküler biyolojide geliştirilen değişik teknikler, evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına olan ilgiyi çok artırmıştır.
- E) 1950'lerin sonlarından bu yana moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler geliştirilmiş ve bu, evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına büyük ilgi yaratmıştır.

İRDEM YAVUZCU

İRDEM YAVUZCU

15. Nucleic acids were first isolated from white blood corpuscles and fish sperm by the Swiss biochemist Miescher in a remarkable series of investigations which began in 1869.

- A) 1869'da başlayan bir dizi mükemmel araştırma sonucunda, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- B) Nükleik asitlerin ilk kez 1869'da akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmesi, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından başlatılan bir dizi ciddi araştırma sonucunda gerçekleşmiştir.
- C) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, 1869'da başladığı bir dizi önemli araştırma sayesinde, nükleik asitleri ilk kez akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- D) Nükleik asitler, ilk kez, 1869'da başlayan dikkate değer bir dizi araştırmada, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmiştir.
- E) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole etmek için ilk kez 1869'da bir dizi dikkate değer araştırma gerçekleştirilmiştir.

16. We know that unless we take action right away, certain marine species will start to become extinct due to the alarming decline of biodiversity.

- A) Biyolojik çeşitliliğin korkunç bir şekilde azalması sonucu bazı deniz canlılarının yok olacağını ve hemen harekete geçmemiz gerektiğini biliyoruz.
- B) Hemen eyleme geçmediğimiz takdirde, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması sonucu, bazı deniz canlılarının yok olmaya başlamasının endişe verici olduğunu biliyoruz.
- C) Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, derhal harekete geçmezsek, bazı deniz canlıları yok olmaya başlayacak, çünkü biyolojik çeşitlilik endişe verici bir hızla azalıyor.
- D) Biliyoruz ki hemen eyleme geçmezsek, bazı deniz canlıları, biyolojik çeşitliliğin endişe verici azalması nedeniyle, yok olmaya başlayacak.
- E) Biliyoruz ki hızla eyleme geçmediğimiz takdirde, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması sonucu bazı deniz canlılarının yok olması endişe vericidir.

17. Some ecologists believe that species diversity will not be reduced significantly as the natural environment becomes permanently impoverished.

- A) Doğal çevre tamamen fakirleşmiş olduğu için, bazı çevrebilimciler, tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman düzelmeyeceğine inanmaktadırlar.
- B) Tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman azalmayacağına inanan bazı çevrebilimciler, doğal çevrenin tamamen fakirleştiğini ileri sürmektedirler.
- C) Bazı çevrebilimciler, doğal çevre kurtarıcı olarak fakirleşirken, tür çeşitliliğinin önemli ölçüde azalmayacağına inanmaktadırlar.
- D) Bazı çevrebilimcilerinin inandığı gibi, tür çeşitliliği hiçbir zaman eski durumuna galemeyecek, çünkü doğal çevre sürekli bir şekilde yıkıma uğramaktadır.
- E) Doğal çevrenin tamamen fakirleştiğini ileri süren bazı çevrebilimciler, tür çeşitliliğinin hiçbir zaman artmayacağına inanmaktadırlar.

18. Agricultural researchers in...developed countries are working to develop strains of rice that produce high yields with less water.

- A) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki ziraat araştırmacılar, çeşitli piring türleri geliştirerek, az su ile yüksek verim elde etmeye çalışmaktadır.
- B) Ziraat araştırmacılar, gelişmiş ülkelerde, az su ile yüksek verim elde edebilmek amacıyla, çeşitli piring türleri üzerinde çalışmaktadır.
- C) Gelişmiş ülkelerin ziraat araştırmacıları, az suya rağmen çok verim sağlayan piring türlerini geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır.
- D) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki ziraat araştırmacılar, az su kullanarak çok verim elde edebilmek için, değişik piring türlerine atkın çalışmalar yapmaktadır.
- E) Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki ziraat araştırmacılar, az su ile yüksek verim sağlayan piring türleri geliştirmek için çalışmaktadır.

19. Some American organizations are supporting Russian research efforts to upgrade the country's technology, but this is a slow and agonizing process.

- A) Bir takım Amerikan kuruluşları, yavaş ve eziyetli bir yörteyi olsa da, Rus araştırma çabalarını destekleyerek ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletiyor.
- B) Bazı Amerikan kuruluşları, Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekliyor, ancak bu, yavaş ve eziyetli bir süreç.
- C) Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekleyen bazı Amerikan örgütleri yavaş ve zor bir süreç geçiriyor.
- D) Amerikan kuruluşları, ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için Rus araştırma çabalarının bir kısmına destek veriyor, ama bu yavaş olduğu kadar zor bir süreç.
- E) Bazı Amerikan kuruluşları, hem yavaş hem de eziyetli bir süreçte, Rus araştırma çabalarını ülkenin teknolojisini ilerletmek için destekliyor.

20. With a population of roughly 10 billion people in 2050, some experts predict that the world will need five times more power than we generate today.

- A) Bazı uzmanlara göre, bugün ürettiğimizden beş kat daha fazla elektriğe gereksinim duyulan olan dünyanın 2050'deki tahmin edilen nüfusu 10 milyardır.
- B) Dünya nüfusunun 2050'de 10 milyar olacağını düşünen bazı uzmanlar, bugün üretilenden beş katına fazla elektriğe gereksinim duyulacağını tahmin etmektedir.
- C) Bazı uzmanlara göre, 2050'de dünya nüfusu 10 milyara ulaşacak, fakat elektrik gereksinimi artarak bugün ürettiğimizden beş katına çıkacaktır.
- D) Bazı uzmanlara göre olduğu gibi, 2050'de dünya nüfusu 10 milyara çıkmakta kalmayacak, elektrik gereksinimi de bugünkünün beş katına çıkacaktır.
- E) Bazı uzmanlar, 2050'de yaklaşık 10 milyar nüfusu ile dünyanın, bugün ürettiğimizden beş kat daha fazla elektriğe gereksinimi olacağını tahmin etmektedir.

21. Scientists have come up with a type of computer memory that uses atoms to store information.

- A) Bilim adamları, bilgi depolamak için atomları kullanan bir bilgisayar bellek türü buldular.
- B) Bir tür bilgisayar belleği geliştiren bilim adamları, bilgi saklamak için atomları kullanıyorlar.
- C) Bilginin saklanması için atomları kullanan bilim adamları, bir tür bilgisayar belleği geliştirdiler.
- D) Bilim adamları, atomları kullanarak bilgi saklayan bilgisayar belleğinin bir türünün geliştirilmesini öneriyorlar.
- E) Atomları kullanarak bilgi depolayan bilim adamları, bunu bilgisayar belleği geliştirmeye kullandılar.

22. An underground physics laboratory in Italy has shut down all but one of its experiments following concerns that it is polluting the local water supply.

- A) İtalya'da yerel su kaynaklarının kirlenmesinden kaygılanılması üzerine, yeraltı fizik laboratuvarlarından biri dışında tümünün deneyleri durdurulmuştur.
- B) İtalya'da bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği için, sürdürdüğü kaygı verici deneylerin biri dışında tümünü durdurmuştur.
- C) İtalya'da bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği yolundaki kaygılar üzerine, deneylerinin biri dışında tümünü durdurmuştur.
- D) İtalya'da yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği için kaygılara yol açan bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, sürdürmekte olduğu deneyleri birer birer durduruyor.
- E) İtalya'da yerel su kaynaklarını kirlenme yeraltı fizik laboratuvarlarından biri, oluşan kaygılar yüzünden, tüm deneylerini durdurmuştur.

23. If Earth's temperature were to increase or decrease by just a few degrees, many marine species would probably perish.

- A) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı birkaç derece artmış veya azalmış olsaydı, birçok deniz canlılarının soyunun tükenmesi kaçınılmaz olacaktı.
- B) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı sadece birkaç derece artsa veya azalsa, pek çok deniz canlısı muhtemelen yok olurdu.
- C) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığının sadece birkaç derece artması değil azalması da denizdeki canlı türlerinin birçoğunun yok olmasına yol açabilir.
- D) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığının sadece birkaç derece artması bile, tıpkı azalması gibi, deniz canlılarının birçoğunun yok olması olasılığını doğurabilir.
- E) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı birkaç derece artsa da artmasa da, birçok deniz canlısı zaten yok olup gidecek.

24. Australia is an ancient continent that has been unchanged by seismic activity for thousands of years.

- A) Binlerce yıl devam eden sismik faaliyetlerden hiç etkilenmemiş olan Avustralya, en eski kıtalardan biridir.
- B) Avustralya, hiçbir sismik faaliyetin değişimmediği, binlerce yıllık eski bir kıtadır.
- C) Eski bir kıta olan Avustralya, binlerce yıldır devam eden sismik faaliyetlere rağmen hiç değişmemiştir.
- D) Avustralya, binlerce yıldır sismik faaliyetle değişmemiş olan eski bir kıtadır.
- E) Eski kıtalardan biri olan Avustralya'yı, binlerce yıldır hiçbir sismik faaliyet değiştirememiştir.

25. As the universe expands and objects move further away from each other, gravity gets weaker.

- A) Evren ne kadar genişler ve nesneler birbirinden ne kadar uzaklaşırsa, yerçekimi o ölçüde zayıflar.
- B) Yerçekiminin giderek zayıflaması, evrenin genişlemesine ve nesnelerin birbirinden uzaklaşmasına bağlıdır.
- C) Evrenin genişlemesi sonucu nesneler birbirinden giderek uzaklaştığı için yerçekimi zayıflar.
- D) Evren genişledikçe ve nesneler birbirinden daha da uzaklaştıkça yerçekimi zayıflar.
- E) Evren genişlediği için hem nesneler birbirinden uzaklaşır hem de yerçekimi daha da zayıflar.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

Translation (Eng-Tur) / Test-5

01.-25. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. In the 1980s Margaret Thatcher attracted great interest, not only because she was the first woman Prime Minister of a Western state, but also because of the radical policies she put into effect.
- A) Batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olması kadar, ortaya koyduğu radikal politikalar sonucu, Margaret Thatcher, 1980'lerde herkesin büyük ilgi göstermiştir.
- B) Margaret Thatcher'ın batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olması kadar, uyguladığı radikal politikalar da herkesin dikkatini çekmiştir.
- C) Hem batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olduğu hem de radikal politikalar uyguladığı için, Margaret Thatcher 1980'li yıllarda herkesin ilgisini çekmiştir.
- D) 1980'lerde, batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olan Margaret Thatcher'ın uyguladığı radikal politikalar büyük dikkat çekmiştir.
- E) Margaret Thatcher, 1980'lerde, sadece batılı bir devletin ilk kadın başbakanı olduğu için değil, aynı zamanda, uyguladığı radikal politikalar nedeniyle büyük ilgi çekmiştir.

2. The name "Protestant" was first given to those who favoured the cause of Martin Luther and who protested against the cruel decisions of the Catholic Church.

- A) Martin Luther'in düşüncesini benimseyerek Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız uygulamalarına tepki gösterenlere, başlangıçta, "Protestan" adı verilmiştir.
- B) "Protestan" adı, ilk kez, Martin Luther'in davasına destekleyen ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız kararlarına karşı çıkanlara verilmiştir.
- C) Martin Luther'in görüşünü ilk kabul edenlere ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız yaptırımlarına karşı koyanlara "Protestan" adı veriliyordu.
- D) "Protestan" adı verilen ilk kişiler, Martin Luther'in hareketini benimseyen ve Katolik Kilisesi'nin katli uygulamalarına karşı direniyorlardı.
- E) Gerek Martin Luther'in davasına arka çıkanlara gerekse Katolik Kilisesi'nin acımasız kararlarına eleştiren kişilere önceleri "Protestan" adı veriliyordu.

3. In his controversial book *The Breakdown of Climate: Towards A Global Disaster?* Peter Bunyard maintains that severe man-made climate changes could occur much sooner than previously predicted.

- A) Peter Bunyard, İnsandan kaynaklanan ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin daha önce tahmin edildiğinden de hızlı olabileceği görüşünü, *İklim Değişikliği Küresel Bir Felaket mi?* adlı, çok tartışılan kitabında dile getirmiştir.
- B) Çok tutuklu *İklimin Değişimi: Küresel Bir Felaket mi?* adlı kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın neden olduğu büyük iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce tahmin edilenin tersine, hemen olabileceğini savunmaktadır.
- C) *İklimin Bozulması: Küresel Bir Felakete Gidiş mi?* adlı, tartışmalı kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın neden olduğu ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce tahmin edildiğinden çok daha erken meydana gelebileceğini ileri sürmektedir.
- D) Çok tepki çeken, *Bozulan İklim: Küresel Bir Felakete mi Doğru?* kitabında Peter Bunyard, insanın yol açtığı ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin, daha önce de tahmin edildiği gibi hızla oluşmaya başladığını belirtmektedir.
- E) Peter Bunyard'ın *İklimin Bozulması: Küresel Bir Felakete mi Doğru?* adlı çok konuşulan kitabında savunduğu ve İnsandan kaynaklanan ciddi iklim değişikliklerinin tahmin edildiğinden daha erken meydana geleceği yönündeki görüş, tartışmalara yol açmıştır.

4. The pyramids of Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, are vast structures of stone or brick, which contain hidden chambers, subterranean entrances and mysterious passages.

- A) Nil'in batı yakasındaki Mısır piramitleri, gizli odalar, yeraltı girişleri ve esrarengiz geçitler içeren, büyük taş veya tuğla yapılarıdır.
- B) Nil'in batısında yer alan Mısır piramitleri, gizli odalar, yeraltında esrarengiz girişler ve geçitlerden oluşan, çok büyük taş veya tuğla eserlerdir.
- C) Taş veya tuğladan yapılmış muazzam eserler olan ve gizli odaları, yeraltı girişleri, karmaşık koridorları bulunan Mısır Piramitleri, Nil'in batı tarafında yer alır.
- D) Nil'in batı kıyısında bulunan Mısır piramitleri, taş veya tuğladan yapılmış muhteşem anıtlardır ve gizli odalar, yeraltı girişleri ve esrarengiz geçitler içerir.
- E) Taş veya tuğladan inşa edilmiş büyük yapılar olan ve Nil'in batı tarafında bulunan Mısır Piramitleri, gizli odalardan, yeraltı girişlerinden ve esrarengiz geçitlerden meydana gelmiştir.

5. In ancient Greece, in opposition to Heraclitus who claimed that nothing is permanent, Xenophanes asserted that the universe is a solid, immovable mass forever the same.

- A) Hiçbir şey ebedi değildir diyen Heraklitos'a karşı çıkarak, evrenin, ebedi hareketsiz ve katı bir kütle olduğunu savunan Ksenofanes eski Yunan düşünürlerinden biridir.
- B) Eski Yunanda, Heraklitos hiçbir şeyin sabit olmadığını iddia etmişse de Ksenofanes buna karşı çıkmış ve evrenin ebediyen hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu savunmuştur.
- C) Eski Yunanda, hiçbir şeyin daimi olmadığını iddia eden Heraklitos'a karşı Ksenofanes, evrenin ebediyen aynı kalan hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ileri sürmüştür.
- D) Eski Yunanda, hiçbir şey kalıcı değildir görüşünde olan Heraklitos'a karşı çıkan Ksenofanes evrenin ebediyen hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Eski Yunanda, her ne kadar Heraklitos, hiçbir şeyin sürekli olmadığını ileri sürmüştü de, Ksenofanes; buna karşı çıkarak, evrenin, her zaman hareketsiz, katı bir kütle olduğunu ifade etmiştir.

6. In Muslim architecture the dome is a striking feature and is used to form a contrast with the graceful minarets.

- A) İslam Mimarisinde kubbe çarpıcı bir özelliktir ve zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturmak için kullanılır.
- B) İslam Mimarisinde çarpıcı bir özellik olan kubbe, zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturur.
- C) İslam Mimarisinde kullanılan zarif minareler, kubbelerle çarpıcı bir tezat oluşturur.
- D) Zarif minarelerle bir tezat oluşturan kubbe, İslam Mimarisinin çarpıcı bir özelliğidir.
- E) Kubbe İslam Mimarisinin çarpıcı bir özelliğidir ve zarif minarelerle tezat oluşturmak üzere kullanıldığı söylenir.

7. Population growth in both China and India in the next five years is expected by the World Bank to be under two per cent.

- A) Hem Çin'de hem de Hindistan'da gelecek beş yıldaki nüfus artışının yüzde iki dolayında olması, Dünya Bankası'nın bir beklentisidir.
- B) Dünya Bankası, Çin ve Hindistan'daki nüfus artışının gelecek beş yıl içinde yüzde ikinin altına düşürülmesini istemektedir.
- C) Dünya Bankası'nca gelecek beş yıl içinde hem Çin'de hem de Hindistan'da yüzde iki dolayında nüfus artışı olması öngörülmektedir.
- D) Dünya Bankası, Çin ve Hindistan'ın gelecek beş yıldaki nüfus artışının yüzde ikinin altında olacağını tahmin etmektedir.
- E) Dünya Bankası'nca, gerek Çin gerek Hindistan'daki nüfus artışının gelecek beş yılda yüzde ikinin altında olması beklenmektedir.

8. The plots of classical Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audiences of the time were more or less familiar.

- A) Dönemin seyircileri, klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konusunu oluşturan efsanelere çok aşinaydılar.
- B) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konularını, seyircilerin az çok aşına olduğu efsaneler oluşturmuyordu.
- C) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin az çok aşına olduğu efsanelere dayanıyordu.
- D) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının dayandığı efsanelerin konularına, dönemin bütün seyircileri aşinaydılar.
- E) Klasik Yunan trajedyalarının konuları, dönemin seyircilerinin çok aşına olduğu efsanelerden oluşuyordu.

9. A successful transition by Russia, from a communist monopoly on power to political pluralism, has been an enormous boost to the stability of the new democracies throughout Eastern Europe.

- A) Komünist iktidar tekellinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapan Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarına önemli katkılar sağlamıştır.
- B) Rusya'nın komünist bir iktidar tekellinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı geçiş, tüm Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı için muazzam bir destek olmuştur.
- C) Rusya, komünist iktidar tekellinden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yapmakla, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı için onlara çok büyük bir destek vermiştir.
- D) Komünist iktidar tekellinden çoğulcu siyasete başarılı bir geçiş yaparak, Rusya, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı kavuşmasında da etkili olmuştur.
- E) Rusya'nın komünist bir iktidar tekellinden siyasi çoğulculuğa başarılı bir geçiş yapması, Doğu Avrupa'daki yeni demokrasilerin istikrarı kavuşmasında onlara muhtesem bir örnek oluşturmuştur.

10. Twentieth-century experience frequently shows that democracies don't attack each other and that nations that respect their citizens' rights also respect their neighbours' rights.

- A) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler her zaman göstermiştir ki, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırması olmaz ve kendi halkının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar, komşularının haklarına da saygılı davranır.
- B) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırmadığını ve ulusların vatandaşlarının hakları kadar, komşularının da haklarına saygılı olduğunu göstermiştir.
- C) Yirminci yüzyıl tecrübesi şiddetle göstermiştir ki demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırmazlar ve kendi vatandaşlarının haklarına saygı gösteren uluslar komşularının da haklarına saygı gösterirler.
- D) Yirminci yüzyıla ilişkin tecrübelerin de gösterdiği gibi, demokrasiler birbirlerine saldırıda bulunamazlar ve kendi insanların haklarına saygılı olan uluslar komşularının haklarına da saygılı olmayı bilirler.
- E) Yirminci yüzyıldaki tecrübeler, demokrasilerin birbirlerine saldırmayacağını ve ulusların hem kendi vatandaşlarının hem de komşularının haklarına saygı göstermesi gerektiğini gösteriyor.

11. Education in the Middle Ages was conducted in Latin, and the main goal for receiving an education was to become a cleric.

- A) Ortaçağda eğitim Latince yürütülüyordu ve eğitim almanın başlıca amacı, rahip olmaktır.
- B) Ortaçağda, Latince verilen bir eğitimi almanın temel amacı, din adamı olmaktır.
- C) Ortaçağda, eğitim Latinceydi ve bunun temel nedeni rahipler tarafından yürütülmesiydi.
- D) Ortaçağda, din adamı olmak amacıyla alınan eğitim, Latince olarak veriliyordu.
- E) Ortaçağ eğitimi tümüyle Latince yürütülüyordu ve rahip olmak ancak böyle bir eğitimi almakla mümkündü.

12. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- A) Gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasını engellemeden, sadece günümüz ihtiyaçlarının tümünü karşılayan kalkınmaya, sürdürülebilir kalkınma denir.
- B) Sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın gerçekleşmesi için bugünün ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması yetmez, gelecek kuşaklara da kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilme olanağı sağlanmalıdır.
- C) Günümüzde ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan kalkınmaya sürdürülebilir kalkınma denir, ancak bu, gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasını tehlikeye sokmamalıdır.
- D) Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, bugünün ihtiyaçlarını, gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılama gücünü tehlikeye sokmadan karşılayan kalkınmadır.
- E) Gelecek kuşakların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılama gücünü tehlikeye sokmayı ve bugünün ihtiyaçlarını karşılamayı amaç edinen kalkınma, sürdürülebilir kalkınmadır.

13. The unemployment statistics published by the government contain a number of problems, and some of these are related to hidden unemployment.

- A) Hükümetçe açıklanan işsizlik istatistikleri, bazılarını gizli işsizlikten kaynaklanan pek çok sorunu ortaya koymaktadır.
- B) Hükümetin yayınladığı işsizlik istatistikleri pek çok sorun içermektedir ve bunlardan bazılarının doğrudan doğruya gizli işsizlikle bağlantılıdır.
- C) İşsizlik istatistikleri hükümetçe yayımlanmış olup bunlar birçok sorunu da ifade etmektedir ve bu sorunların bazılarının sadece gizli işsizlik konusuna ilişkindir.
- D) Pek çok sorunu ortaya koyan işsizlik istatistikleri hükümet tarafından açıklanmıştır ve bu sorunlardan bazılarının tamamen gizli işsizliğe ilişkindir.
- E) Hükümet tarafından yayımlanan işsizlik istatistikleri birçok sorun içermektedir ve bunların bazıları gizli işsizlikle ilgilidir.

İNGİLİZCE

TÜRKÇE

14. When the terrorists attacked the World Trade Center on September 11th, voting was already under way in the primary election for New York's new mayor.

- A) 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi teröristlerin saldırısına uğrayınca, New York'ta yeni belediye başkanı için önseçim yapılması yoluna gidildi.
- B) Teröristlerin 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi'ne saldırımları üzerine, New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için derhal önseçimle gidildi.
- C) Teröristler 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi'ne saldırdıklarında, New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için önseçimde oy verme işlemi devam ediyordu.
- D) Dünya Ticaret Merkezi 11 Eylül'de teröristlerin saldırısına uğradığında, yeni New York belediye başkanının önseçimi için oy verme işlemi başlamak üzereydi.
- E) 11 Eylül'de Dünya Ticaret Merkezi teröristlerce saldırıya uğradığında, New York'un yeni belediye başkanı için önseçim oylaması yapılıyordu.

15. Most Cuban exiles in America believe that Cuba possesses biological-warfare technology and is also on friendlier terms with Iraq than the Pentagon thinks.

- A) Amerika'daki Kübalı sığınmacıların çoğu, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahip olduğuna ve ayrıca, Irak'ta Pentagonun sandığından daha dostça ilişkiler içinde olduğuna inanmaktadır.
- B) Amerika'daki pek çok Kübalı sığınmacı, Küba'da biyolojik savaş teknolojisine varlığına ve aynı zamanda Küba'nın, Irak'ta Pentagonun düşündüğünden daha dostça ilişkilerle sahip olduğuna inanıyor.
- C) Amerika'daki çoğu Kübalı sığınmacının da inandığı gibi, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisi vardır ve ayrıca, Küba Irak'ta Pentagonun zannettiğinden daha dostça ilişkiler sürdürmektedir.
- D) Amerika'daki Kübalı çoğu sığınmacının inancına göre, Küba, biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahiptir ve Irak'ta Pentagonun düşündüğünden de bir düzeyde dostça ilişkiler içindedir.
- E) Amerika'daki pek çok Kübalı sığınmacı, Pentagonun tersine, Küba'nın biyolojik savaş teknolojisine sahip olduğuna ve Irak'ta sandığından daha dostça ilişkiler sürdürdüğüne inanmaktadır.

İSİM YATIRIMCI

İSİM YATIRIMCI

16. Angry Portuguese took to the streets against a decision taken by their new center-right prime minister to revise the current budget by cutting public spending and raising VAT.

- A) Yeni merkez sağ başbakan mevcut bütçeyi yeniden düzenlemek amacıyla kamu harcamalarını kısıtlı ve KDV'yi artırarak için, öfkeli Portekizliler sokaklara döküldü.
- B) Kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi yükselterek mevcut bütçeyi dengelemek amacıyla yeni merkez sağ başbakanı tarafından alınan karara karşı koymak için öfkeli Portekizliler sokaklara döküldüler.
- C) Kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi artırarak mevcut bütçeyi dengelemeye çalışan yeni merkez sağ başbakanının bu karara karşı koymak amacıyla Portekizliler öfkeli sokaklara döküldüler.
- D) Portekizlilerin öfkelenerek sokaklara dökülmeleri, yeni merkez sağ başbakanın mevcut bütçeyi yeniden gözden geçirmek için kamu harcamalarını kısıtla ve KDV'yi yükseltme kararına karşı koymak içindi.
- E) Öfkeli Portekizliler, yeni merkez sağ başbakanları tarafından kamu harcamalarını keserek ve KDV'yi artırarak mevcut bütçeyi yeniden gözden geçirmeye kararına karşı sokaklara döküldü.

17. What matters most about the recent election in Sierra Leone is not who has won, but the fact that it was held at all.

- A) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimi kimin kazandığı değil, seçimin fahi olarak yapılmış olup olmadığı tartışılacaktır.
- B) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimle ilgili en önemli husus, kimin kazanmış olduğu değil, seçimin yapılmış olması gerçeğidir.
- C) Sierra Leone'deki son seçime ilişkin önemli nokta, kazananın çok seçimin nasıl gerçekleşmiş olduğudur.
- D) Kimin kazandığı önemli olmayan Sierra Leone'deki son seçime ilişkin esas nokta, seçimin gerçekten yapılabildiği olmasıdır.
- E) Sierra Leone'deki son seçimle ilgili en dikkat çekici husus, kimin kimin karşı kazandığı değil, yapılmış olup olmadığıdır.

18. Things would be better if people took an interest in local politics, but unfortunately few do.

- A) İnsanlar yerel siyasetle ilgilendikleri takdirde, işler daha iyi yürüyecektir, ancak çok az kişi bunu yapabiliyor.
- B) Eğer insanlar yerel siyasete ilgi göstermiş olsalardı, işler çok daha iyi giderdi, ancak çok az kişi bunun farkındadır.
- C) İnsanlar yerel siyasete ilgi duysa her şey daha iyi olur, ancak ne yazık ki çok az kişi bunu yapıyor.
- D) Maalesef bir kaç kişi bunu yapabiliyor olsa da, insanlar yerel siyasetle ilgilendikleri süreçte her şey yolunda gidecektir.
- E) Eğer insanlar yerel siyasete ilgi duyardıysa, işler yolunda gider, ancak yazık ki bunu yapan kişi sayısı çok fazla değil.

19. 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 kadariyle 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 kalkınmaya başlamıştır.
- E) Esasen bugün biliyoruz ki çölde büyük oteller inşa etme düşüncesinin geliştirilmesi üzerine, Las Vegas, II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra hızla kalkınmaya başlamıştır.

20. 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, Ortaçağ'dan beri sürekli gelişmiş, ancak geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişikliklerle zorlaşmış ve içinden çıkılmaz olmuştur.
- B) Ortaçağ'dan geçen yüzyıla kadar sürekli değişirken İngiliz toprak hukuku hala karmaşık ve zordur.
- C) Ortaçağ'dan beri sürekli ileriye giden 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, Ortaçağ'dan beri sürekli gelişmiştir.
- E) İngiliz toprak hukuku, Ortaçağ'dan beri sürekli gelişmiş olmasına karşın, geçen yüzyılda getirilen değişiklikler sonucu yine de karmaşık ve zordur.

21. 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.

22. The first modern unions of workers were founded in the nineteenth century when class warfare had some meaning.

- A) Ondokuzuncu yüzyılda sınıf savaşının bir anlam kazanması nedeniyle, ilk çağdaş işçi sendikaları kurulmuştur.
- B) Çağdaş işçi sendikalarının ilk kez kuruluşu, sınıf savaşının belli bir anlam kazandığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda olmuştur.
- C) Sınıf savaşının giderek anlam kazandığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda, ilk çağdaş işçi sendikalarının kuruluşu gündeme gelmiştir.
- D) İlk çağdaş işçi sendikalarının kurulması da, sınıf savaşının bir anlam taşıması da ondokuzuncu yüzyıl içinde gerçekleşmiştir.
- E) İlk çağdaş işçi sendikaları sınıf savaşının bir anlam taşıdığı ondokuzuncu yüzyılda kurulmuştur.

23. For a quarter of a century now, drug trafficking in South America has not only spread violence and corruption in the region but has also undermined the already weak judicial system.

- A) Son çeyrek yüzyıl içinde, Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı, bir yandan bölgede şiddetin ve yolsuzlukların yayılmasına neden olmuş, öte yandan da yargı sisteminin zayıflamasına yol açmıştır.
- B) Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığının çeyrek yüzyıldan beri yaygınlaşması sonucu şiddet ve yolsuzluğun artması, bölgede zaten zayıf olan yargı sisteminin daha da zayıflamıştır.
- C) Güney Amerika'da şiddetin ve yolsuzluğun çeyrek yüzyıldan beri yayılmasının nedeni sadece bölgede uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı değil, bölgede zaten zayıf olan yargı sisteminin daha da zayıflamasıdır.
- D) Çeyrek yüzyıldan beri Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı, sadece bölgedeki şiddet ve yolsuzluğu yaymamış, aynı zamanda zaten zayıf olan yargı sisteminin daha da zayıflatmıştır.
- E) Çeyrek yüzyıldan beri Güney Amerika'daki uyuşturucu kaçakçılığı zaten zayıf olan yargı sisteminin daha da zayıflatığı için, bölgede şiddetin ve yolsuzluğun yaygınlaşmasına yol açmıştır.

24. At the party conference held on June 1st in Berlin, the German Chancellor easily got a vote of confidence.

- A) Almanya Başbakanının kolayca güvenoyu aldığı parti kongresi 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de toplanmıştır.
- B) Almanya Başbakanı, 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de düzenlenen parti kongresinde, beklenmedik bir şekilde güvenoyu almıştır.
- C) Almanya Başbakanı, güvenoyunu 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de yeniden düzenlenen parti kongresinde almıştır.
- D) 1 Haziran'da Berlin'de düzenlenen parti kongresinde, Almanya Başbakanı, kolayca güvenoyu almıştır.
- E) Berlin'de 1 Haziran'da düzenlenen olağan parti kongresinde, Almanya Başbakanı yeniden güvenoyu almıştır.

25. In city planning, China's two greatest cities, Beijing and Shanghai, are struggling to make modern design fit in with their historical buildings.

- A) Çin'deki en büyük iki şehir olan Pekin ve Şanghay'da modern tasarımların tarihi binalara uygun hale getirilmesi planlanmaktadır.
- B) Çin'deki en büyük iki şehir olan Pekin ve Şanghay'ın planlanmasında modern tasarım tarihi binalara uyandırılmıştır.
- C) Çin'in iki büyük şehri Pekin ve Şanghay'da şehir planlaması yapılırken, modern tasarımla tarihi binaların uyum içinde olmasına çalışılmaktadır.
- D) Çin'in en büyük iki şehri olan Pekin ve Şanghay'da şehir planlamasında modern tasarımı tarihi binalara uygun hale getirmek için çabalanıyor.
- E) Çin'in iki büyük şehri olan Pekin ve Şanghay planlanırken, modern tasarımların tarihi binalara uygun olmasına çaba gösterilmektedir.

İsmi yazınız

İsmi yazınız

TURKISH – ENGLISH TRANSLATION

TÜRKÇE-İNGİLİZCE ÇEVİRİ SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

İngilizce cümlelerin en yakın Türkçe çevirisini bulmamızın istendiği soruları nasıl çözeceğimizi anlatırken öğrendiğiniz tekniklerin benzerlerini Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce en yakın çevirisini bulacağımız bu soru türünde de kullanabiliriz. Ancak, önemli olan birkaç teknik bu bölümde tekrar hatırlatacağız.

KURAL-1 !!! CÜMLENİN YÜKLEMİNİ (ANA FİİL) BULMAK:

Verilen Türkçe cümlelerin yüklemini (ana fiil) bularak onun doğru çevirisini seçeneklerde aramak çeviri sorularında çok önemli bir tekniktir. Türkçe cümlede yüklemnin cümlelerin en sonunda olduğunu, ancak İngilizce cümlede yüklemnin öznenin sonra kullanıldığını hatırlarak,

Türkçe	: Subject	Object	<u>Verb</u>
İngilizce	: Subject	<u>Verb</u>	Object

verilen Türkçe cümlelerin ana fiilini bulup ona karşılık olabilecek doğru çeviriyi seçeneklerde öznenin sonra aramak soruyu doğru ve kısa sürede çözmek için önemlidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Anglo-Saksanlar İngiltere'yi fethettiklerinde, beraberlerinde törelerine ve inançlarına dayalı zengin bir sözlü edebiyat geleneği getirmişlerdir.

- A) The Anglo-Saxon tradition of oral literature, rich in their customs and traditions, went with them to England when they conquered it
- B) The Anglo-Saxons had a rich tradition of oral literature steeped in their customs and traditions which they took to England when they conquered it.
- C) When the Anglo-Saxons conquered England, they brought with them a rich tradition of oral literature steeped in their customs and beliefs.
- D) The tradition of oral literature that the Anglo-Saxons took to England on conquering the country was rich in their customs and traditions.
- E) On their arrival in England there was already a rich tradition of oral literature grounded in the customs and beliefs of the Anglo-Saxons.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki Türkçe cümlelerin yüklemi (ana fiil) "getirmişlerdir" fiildir. Seçeneklerdeki cümlelerin ana fiilleri arasında bu fiilin doğru çevirisi olabilecek fiil aradığımızda sadece C seçeneğindeki "brought" fiilinin uygun anlamı verdiğini görmekteyiz. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

Seçeneklerdeki cümlelerin bazılarında yukarıda kalın harflerle yazdığımız ana fiiller dışında başka fiillerin olduğunu da görebiliyoruz. Ama, daha önceki İngilizce-Türkçe çeviri tekniklerini anlatırken hatırlattığımız gibi, Clause içinde olan fiiller ana fiil değildir. Seçeneklerdeki diğer fiiller farklı Clause yapılan içinde oldukları için cümlelerin yüklemi (ana fiil) değildir.

KURAL 2 II: CÜMLENİN ÖZNESİNİ BULMAK :

Verilen Türkçe cümlelerin öznesini bulup seçeneklerdeki İngilizce cümlelerde bu öznenin doğru çevirisini aramak önemli bir soru çözümü tekniğidir. Bunu yaparken, her iki dilde de düz cümle dizilimlerinde öznenin cümle başında yer aldığını hatırlayalım:

Türkçe	: <u>Subject</u>	Object	Verb
İngilizce	: <u>Subject</u>	Verb	Object

ÖRNEK SORU :

Pek çok kişi nükleer enerjinin sanayi bakımından gelişmekte olan ülkeler için uygun bir güç kaynağı sağlayabileceğine inanmaktadır.

- A) Many people regard nuclear energy as the best source of power for countries that are developing industrially.
- B) There are a lot of people who feel that the industrially developing countries would find nuclear energy a suitable source of power.
- C) Many people believe that nuclear energy could provide a suitable source of power for the industrially developing countries. ✓
- D) These people believe that the industrially developing countries require an adequate source of power such as nuclear energy could supply.
- E) Many people consider that the developing countries need a suitable source of power, like nuclear energy, to support their industries.

STRATEJİ III

Soru kökündeki cümlelerin öznesi "pek çok kişi" ifadesidir. Bu ifade "Many people" şeklinde A, C ve E seçeneklerinde doğru olarak çevrilmiştir. Soru kökündeki cümlelerin yüklemi (ana fiili) "inanmaktadır" fiili olduğu için bu üç seçenekte ana fiil pozisyonunda "inanmaktadır" fiilinin İngilizce çevirisini ararsak "believe" şeklinde sadece C seçeneğinde doğru çeviri verildiği için C seçeneği doğru yanıtır.

KURAL 3 II: "SIFAT FİİL" (Adjective Clause) YAPAN EKLER:

Türkçe cümlede "-an, -ası, -maz, -ar, -dır, -ecek, -miş" eklerini alan ve devamındaki ismi niteleyen bir sıfat yapan fiil varsa bu fiilin İngilizce cümledeki karşılığı o ismi niteleyen bir Adjective Clause yapısıdır. Bu durumda Türkçe cümlede yukarıdaki eklerle yapılmış bir "sıfat fiil" söz konusu olduğunda seçeneklerde o ismi niteleyen bir Adjective Clause ya da Adjective Clause kısıfması aramak doğru yanıtı ulaştırmayı kolaylaştıran bir faktördür.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Cleveland'da doğmuş siyah bir Amerikalı atlet olan Jesse Owens, 1936'da Berlin'de yapılan Olimpiyat Oyunlarına katılmış ve dört altın madalya kazanmıştır.

- A) The black American athlete Jesse Owens, who was born in Cleveland, competed in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 and won four gold medals.
 B) Jesse Owens, who was a black American athlete born in Cleveland, took part in the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936 and won four gold medals.
 C) The Cleveland-born, black American athlete Jesse Owens, won four gold medals in the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936.
 D) Jesse Owens, the black American athlete born in Cleveland, was awarded four gold medals at the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936.
 E) At the Olympic Games held in Berlin in 1936, four gold medals went to Jesse Owens, the black American athlete born in Cleveland.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlede önce konumundaki "Jesse Owens" ismini niteleyen "...doğmuş" ve "...olan" sıfat fiillerinin yanı sıra "Olimpiyat Oyunları" ismini niteleyen "...yapılan" sıfat fiilinin karşılığı olarak seçeneklerde Adjective Clause ya da Adjective Clause kısaltmaları aranmaktadır. Bu üç yapının karşılığının bir arada verildiği tek seçenek olan B seçeneği doğru yanıttır. B seçeneğinde, "...olan" sıfat fiili "...who was..." şeklinde bir Adjective Clause ile; "...doğmuş" sıfat fiili "...born..." şeklinde pasif bir Adjective Clause kısaltmasıyla; ve "...yapılan" sıfat fiili de "...held..." şeklinde pasif bir Adjective Clause kısaltmasıyla ifade edilmiştir.

KURAT-4 !!! ÖZEL YAPI ÇEVİRLERİ :

İngilizce – Türkçe çeviri sorularında anlattığımız bazı özel yapıların çevirilerini seçeneklerde aramak tekniğini Türkçe – İngilizce çeviri sorularında da kullanabiliriz. Özellikle kıyaslama ve üstünlük bildiren ifadelere dikkat etmek soru çözümlerinde önemli bir kolaylık sağlayabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Şubat 2001'de Jüpiter'in ayı İO'da meydana gelen volkanik patlama, güneş sisteminde bugüne kadar bu türde görülen en büyük olaydı.

- A) The volcanic eruption which took place on IO, a moon of Jupiter, in February 2001, was the largest such event ever seen in the solar system. ✓
 B) In February 2001, the volcanic eruption that occurred on IO, one of the moons of Jupiter, was the largest event of its kind ever recorded in the solar system.
 C) The largest volcanic eruption ever witnessed in the solar system occurred in February 2001 on IO, a moon of Jupiter.
 D) The most violent volcanic activity of this kind ever to have been recorded took place on one of the moons of Jupiter, known as IO, in February 2001.
 E) It was on IO, one of the moons of Jupiter, that the most violent volcanic action ever to have been detected in the solar system actually took place in February 2001.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde bir isim cümlesi vardır ve yüklemi "en büyük olaydı" ifadesidir. Bu ifadenin doğru çevirisi "was the largest event" şeklinde A ve B seçeneklerinde mevcuttur. Bu iki seçenekteki cümle yakından analiz edildiğinde, soru kökündeki "bu türde ...olay" ifadesine karşılık olabilecek tek ifade "such event" şeklinde sadece A seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Buna göre doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

Translation (Tur-Eng) / Test-1

01.-25. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Bazı tarihçiler, 1970'leri, Batıda yeni bir kültürel değişimin başlangıcı olarak görürler.

- A) Some of these historians looked for a new cultural exchange for the west during the 1970s.
- B) Some historians consider the 1970s to be the beginning of a new cultural transformation in the West.
- C) The cultural scene in the West during the 1970s inspired some of these historians.
- D) These historians are starting work on the new cultural transformation that was witnessed in the West in the 1970s.
- E) Early in the 1970s some of the historians realized that a cultural transformation was starting to take place in the West.

2. Yöneticiye yakın birkaç kişi dışında, hiç kimse hangi uzmanlara danışılacağını bilmiyor.

- A) Few of the people who are close to the director have any idea about which specialists ought to be consulted.
- B) Only those people who had been close to the director knew which specialists would be consulted.
- C) Of the people who are close to the director, only a few know the specialists who are to be consulted.
- D) Nobody knows which of the specialists who are to be consulted are actually close to the director.
- E) Except for a few people who are close to the director nobody knows which specialists will be consulted.

3. Öğretmen, sorulara daha sonra çok zaman kalacağı için, öğrencilerinden konuşmasını kesmelerini istemedi.

- A) As there is likely to be time for questions later, the teacher told her students not to interrupt her speech.
- B) The students interrupted her talk until the teacher told them there would be time later for questions.
- C) The teacher didn't want her students to interrupt her talk, as there would be plenty of time for questions later.
- D) The students didn't know there would be plenty of time for questions later, so they interrupted the teacher's talk.
- E) The teacher didn't want her students to interrupt her talk, so she gave them plenty of time for questions afterwards.

4. Bu yüzyılın ilk yarısında aile planlamasının öncülerinden biri olan Marie Stopes, kadınları korumak için çok çalıştı.

- A) One way in which Marie Stopes worked to protect women in the first half of the century was by introducing family planning schemes.
- B) One of the pioneers of family planning at the start of this century was Marie Stopes and she wanted to protect women.
- C) In the early years of this century Marie Stopes introduced family planning in an effort to protect women.
- D) Marie Stopes, who was one of the pioneers of family planning in the first half of this century, worked hard to protect women.
- E) Marie Stopes, aim in introducing family planning in the first half of this century, was to protect women.

5. 1950'lerde çoğu İngiliz romancı, şair ve oyun yazarı, toplum üzerinde derin bir etkiye olan siyasal gelişmeler üzerinde öncelikli dumaşlardır.

- A) In the 1950s, most British novelists, poets and play writers focused primarily upon the political developments which had a profound impact on society.
- B) Most English novelists, poets and dramatists concentrated on the 1950s and upon the political development that had so profound an impact upon society.
- C) The political developments of the 1950s attracted the attention of most English novelists, poets and playwrights since they had a profound impact upon society.
- D) According to most English novelists, poets and playwrights, it was the political developments of the 1950s that had the greatest effect on society.
- E) The astounding impact on society of the political developments of the 1950s has attracted the attention of a great many English novelists, poets and dramatists.

6. Geçen ay bir konferansta Profesör Warner'a, rüzgâr gücünün kömür ve petrolle ticari olarak yarışa yarışamayacağı soruldu.

- A) A month ago at a conference on the commercial possibilities of coal, petrol and wind power, Professor Warner was asked many questions.
- B) At last month's conference Professor Warner wanted to know whether wind power was ever likely to be able to compete commercially with coal and petrol.
- C) At a conference last month Professor Warner was asked whether or not wind power would ever be able to compete commercially with coal and petrol.
- D) Professor Warner was asked questions at a conference last month about the commercial possibilities of wind power, coal and petrol.
- E) Questions concerning the commercial possibilities of wind power replacing coal and petrol were put to Professor Warner at a conference last month.

7. Emily'yi tekrar gördüğümüzde, onun oldukça şişmanlaştığını ve saçlarının beyaza dönmekte olduğunu fark ettik.

- A) When we met Emily, we saw that she looked extremely fat, and that her hair had turned white.
- B) When we next saw Emily, we noticed that she had grown rather fat and that her hair was turning white.
- C) By the time we met Emily again she had grown fat and her hair was nearly white.
- D) When we saw Emily last, we were surprised to see how fat and white-haired she had become.
- E) When we met Emily again, she was looking quite fat and her hair was rather white.

8. Dağcılar için sıcak bir karşılamamanın olmaması, bizi biraz döl kurtuğuna uğretti.

- A) We were a little disappointed that there was not a warm welcome for the climbers.
- B) We were rather disappointed to find that the climbers had not received a very warm welcome.
- C) As the climbers did not receive a warm welcome, they were most disappointed.
- D) We were terribly disappointed when we discovered that the climbers had not been welcomed warmly.
- E) Since the climbers were not warmly welcomed, we were extremely disappointed.

9. Birbirleriyle sürekli iletişim içinde olmak bilim adamları için neden gereklidir?

- A) How vital is it for scientists always to maintain contact with each other?
- B) Is it really necessary for scientists to be so constantly in touch with each other?
- C) Why do scientists find it necessary to correspond with each other all the time?
- D) Why is it necessary for scientist to be constantly in contact with each other?
- E) How important is it for scientists to be always in touch with each other?

10. Şimdi şirketin aradım ve müdürü, yüksek ihracat rakamlarından dolayı kutladım.

- A) The improved export figures have earned for the company the congratulations of the director.
- B) The director has just called to congratulate the company on the high export figures.
- C) I just received a call from the company director to congratulate him on the rising export figures.
- D) The director of the company has just called to boast about the high export figures.
- E) I have just called the company and congratulated the director on the high export figures

11. Sorunla hemen ilgilenmiş olsaydın, zararın çoğu önlenmiş olurdu.

- A) Most of this damage could have been avoided if you had noticed the problem earlier.
- B) There might have been much less damage if you had recognized that there was a problem right away.
- C) As you dealt with the problem so promptly very little damage actually occurred.
- D) The quicker you deal with such problems the less damage there is likely to be.
- E) If you had looked into the problem right away, much of the damage could have been prevented.

12. Polis yangının sabah saat 04:00 dolayında, herkesin uykuda olduğu sırada çıktığını inanıyor

- A) The police believe that everyone was asleep by about 4 am when the fire broke out.
- B) The police believe that the fire broke out at about 4 am when everybody was asleep.
- C) The police think that the fire started around 4 am as everyone was fast asleep.
- D) The police believe everyone was asleep when the fire started at about 4 am.
- E) In the opinion of the police, the fire was started around 4 am when every one was asleep.

13. Senin yerinde olsam, birçok gereksiz tartışmaya neden olabileceği için bu makaleyi reddederim.

- A) This article would be sure to cause a great deal of controversy, so I suggest you reject it right away.
- B) I think you should reject this article which I am sure will cause a lot of controversy.
- C) If I were you, I would turn down this article as it could cause a great deal of unnecessary controversy.
- D) Since this article is likely to cause much controversy.
- E) I advise you to turn it down. If you don't turn down this article you will find yourself involved in a most unpleasant controversy.

İREM YAVUZCUK

NİHAT KAYA

14. Onun babası, bir gazeteci olarak iş dünyasından önemli kişilerle röportaj yapmakta olduğu için bu günlerde çok meşgul.

- A) His father has been very busy these days since, as a journalist, he has been interviewing important people from the business world.
- B) His father, who is a journalist, has recently spent a great deal of time interviewing leading businessmen in the world.
- C) His father is a very busy journalist and has recently interviewed some important people from the business world.
- D) Several important people in the business world have been recently interviewed by his father, who is a well-known journalist.
- E) Because his father is a journalist, he has interviewed many important businessmen in the world, especially in recent times.

15. Biyolojinin temel bir kavramı olan evrim, zaman içinde meydana gelen genetik değişiklikler olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Genetic changes, occurring over long periods of time, are central to evolution and an important aspect of biology.
- B) Evolution is an important concern in biology which deals with genetic change over long periods of time.
- C) Evolution, which is a fundamental concept of biology, can be defined as genetic changes occurring over time.
- D) Evolution, or genetic change over time, is basic to all biological studies.
- E) Biology is largely concerned with evolution and genetic change over long periods of time.

16. Avustralya'nın büyük bir bölümü, batı kıyısına yakın çaplak tepelere döndüğü bir çölden oluşur.

- A) A large part of Australia consists of desert land and, near the west coast, of barren hills.
- B) A major part of Australia consists of a desert that turns into barren hills near the west coast.
- C) Large parts of Australia are covered with desert and there are barren hills along the west coast.
- D) The barren hills of the west coast of Australia gradually give way to a huge desert in the central part.
- E) Much of Australia is covered with desert, and along the west coast there is a line of barren hills.

17. Shakespeare'in oyunlarında amacı, gerçek insan konuşmasını taklit etmek değil, insan düşüncesi ve duygusunu doğru ve güçlü ifade etmektir.

- A) The great speeches of Shakespeare's plays have little in common with ordinary speech as his aim was to give vivid and powerful expression to human thought and emotion.
- B) Shakespeare aimed to give credible and powerful expression to human thought and emotion in his plays, but not to imitate actual human speech.
- C) In his plays, Shakespeare's main concern was to give powerful expression to human thought and emotion, so realistic speech was impossible.
- D) Shakespeare gave a lot of importance to the expression of human thought and emotion in powerful speeches that do not resemble actual speech.
- E) Shakespeare's purpose in his plays was not to imitate actual human speech but to give accurate and powerful expression of human thought and emotion.

18. Klasik Yunan tragedyanın konuları, seyircilerin az çok aşina oldukları efsanelere dayanıyordu.

- A) Most classical Greek tragedies were based on legends which the average audience knew and loved.
- B) Audiences were usually familiar with the plots of classical Greek tragedies as they knew the legends on which they were based.
- C) The plots of classical Greek tragedies were based on legends with which audiences were more or less familiar.
- D) Audiences could follow the plots of classical Greek tragedies since they were generally based on well-known legends.
- E) The legends on which the classical Greek tragedies were based were well-known to the audiences.

19. Glenn H. Curtiss, uçağın icadını izleyen yıllarda, en başarılı Amerikan uçak yapımcılarından biri oldu.

- A) The aircraft Glenn H. Curtiss built, soon after the aeroplane had been invented, were among the best ones of the early years in America.
- B) Once the aeroplane had been invented, the American who designed the best aircraft was Glenn H. Curtiss.
- C) Glenn H. Curtiss was soon producing the best aircraft designs for America though he did not invent the aeroplane.
- D) Glenn H. Curtiss became one of the most successful American aircraft builders in the years following the invention of the aeroplane.
- E) American-born Glenn H. Curtiss was to become the best designer of aeroplanes in the years immediately following their invention.

20. Güney Amerika'nın neredeyse yarısını kaplayan Brezilya, dilini ve kültürünü Portekiz'den alan tek Latin Amerika ülkesidir.

- A) Portugal and Brazil share the same language and culture, though Brazil is Latin American and half the size of South America.
- B) The only Latin American country to derive its language and culture from Portugal, is Brazil, the largest country in South America.
- C) Brazil, like the other Latin American countries of South America, takes its language and culture from Portugal.
- D) Brazil, which covers nearly half of South America, and is a Latin American country, has the same language and culture as Portugal.
- E) Brazil, which covers nearly half of South America, is the only Latin American country that derives its language and culture from Portugal.

21. Yaşamın yer üstünde değil, deniz tabanında başladığını Heri süren yeni bir kuram ortaya atılmıştır.

- A) According to a recent theory, life started at the bottom of the sea, not above ground.
- B) A new theory has been put forward, suggesting that life started not above ground but at the bottom of the sea.
- C) If the new theory is correct, life started at the bottom of the sea, not on dry land.
- D) The theory that life started at the bottom of the sea, not on land, has only recently been put forward.
- E) The theory that life began, not on land, but at the bottom of the sea, has only recently been questioned.

22. Bilim adamları insan vücudunun nasıl çalıştığına ilişkin daha fazla bilgi edinmek için çeşitli deniz yaratıklarından yararlanmaktadır.

- A) According to some scientists, the study of sea creatures can lead to a better understanding of the human body.
- B) Several scientists are now making use of sea creatures to help them understand how the human body works.
- C) Scientists are making use of various sea creatures to learn more about how the human body works.
- D) Scientists have now begun to study various sea creatures and are learning more about how the human body works.
- E) Through the study of various sea creatures scientists hope to get a better understanding of how the human body works.

23. Japonya'da, gelecek otuz yılda nüfus azalırken daha fazla robota gereksinim duyulacaktır.

- A) More robots are going to be needed in Japan as the population decreases over the next thirty years.
- B) As the population of Japan is expected to decrease over the next thirty years robots will become even more necessary.
- C) The decrease in the population of Japan over these thirty years has added to the importance of robots there.
- D) Since the population of Japan is likely to decrease over the coming thirty years the need for robots will increase.
- E) The population of Japan may decrease over the next thirty years and so the need for robots will increase even more.

24. Çocuklar her bir ebeveynin genlerinin % 50'sini aldıkları için aile bireyleri arasındaki benzerlikler kaçınılmazdır.

- A) Family likenesses are inevitable as children get 50% of their genes from each parent.
- B) Similarities between family members are to be expected since children get 50% of their genes from each parent.
- C) Because children inherit 50% of their genes from each parent, similarities between family members are not surprising.
- D) Family likenesses are the result of the genes children inherit, and 50% of them apparently come from each parent.
- E) Such similarities among family members should not surprise us since children get 50% of their genes from each parent.

25. On yedinci yüzyılın sonunda, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu hala büyük ve güçlüydü, ancak ekonomik ve bilimsel ilerleme bakımından hızla Batı'nın gerisinde kalmaktaydı.

- A) In the Ottoman Empire, economic and scientific progress failed to keep up with that of the West during the seventeenth century, but the size and the power of the Empire remained unchanged.
- B) By the end of the seventeenth century, the Ottoman Empire was clearly dropping behind the West in terms of economic and scientific progress but not in terms of size and power.
- C) The Ottoman Empire continued to be huge and powerful to the very end of the seventeenth century, but economic and scientific progress was slow in comparison with the West.
- D) At the end of the seventeenth century, the Ottoman Empire was still vast and powerful, but was rapidly dropping behind the West in terms of economic and scientific progress.
- E) The size and the strength of the Ottoman Empire changed little during the seventeenth century but it dropped rapidly behind the West in economic and scientific matters.

Translation (Tur-Eng) / Test-2

01.-25. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

1. İngiltere ve Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti, iki yıl süren sık müzakerelerden sonra, Hong Kong'un 1 Temmuz 1997'de Çin egemenliğine dönmesi hususunda anlaştılar.

- A) Much arduous bargaining was needed before Britain and the People's Republic of China agreed that Hong Kong should return to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997.
- B) It took two years of painstaking negotiation before Britain could agree with the People's Republic of China that Hong Kong should return to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997.
- C) On 1 July 1997, after two years of prolonged negotiation, it was finally agreed between Britain and the People's Republic of China that Hong Kong should return to Chinese sovereignty.
- D) The question of whether Hong Kong should return to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997 was finally agreed on after much arduous bargaining between Britain and the People's Republic of China.
- E) After two years of painstaking negotiation, Britain and the People's Republic of China agreed that Hong Kong would return to Chinese sovereignty on 1 July 1997.

2. Farklı konumda ki bireylerin farklı özellikleri olduğundan, kaynak ve ödüllerin nasıl dağılılacağına ilişkin görüşlerinde de doğal olarak farklılıklar vardır.

- A) Since individuals in different positions have different interests and attributes, they naturally have differences in opinion about how resources and rewards should be distributed.
- B) It is only natural that there should be differences in opinion about how resources and rewards should be distributed, as people in different positions have different interests and attributes.
- C) Obviously, among individuals in different positions with different interests and attributes, there will be differences in opinion about how resources and rewards should be distributed.
- D) Since individuals in different positions have different interests and attributes, it is only natural that they should disagree about how resources and rewards can be distributed.
- E) Individuals in different positions, with different interests and attributes, will obviously disagree about what is the fair distribution of resources and rewards.

3. Altın Gana'nın en büyük döviz kaynağı olduğu için, dalgalanan altın fiyatları ülkenin ekonomisini felç etmiştir.

- A) The crippling of Ghana's economy is the result of the fluctuating gold prices as gold is the country's primary source of foreign exchange.
- B) As gold is still Ghana's largest source of foreign exchange, the country's economy is being badly affected by the fluctuating price of gold.
- C) Fluctuating gold prices would inevitably cripple Ghana's economy as gold is Ghana's major source of foreign exchange.
- D) As gold is Ghana's largest source of foreign exchange, fluctuating gold prices have crippled the country's economy.
- E) If gold were Ghana's primary source of foreign exchange, the country's economy would be badly affected by the fluctuating price of gold.

4. Atmosferdeki oksijenin yaklaşık % 20'si Amazon yağmur ormanlarındaki dev ağaçlar tarafından üretilir ve bu miktar, aynı alan kadar çimenin üreteceğinden çok daha fazladır.

- A) Because of the giant trees, the Amazonian rain forests can produce 20% of the oxygen in the atmosphere, which is a great deal more than a similar area of grassland can produce.
- B) The giant trees of the Amazonian rain forests actually produce 20% of the oxygen in the atmosphere; the same area of grass could not produce quite so much.
- C) On their own, the Amazonian rain forests, with their giant trees, are responsible for at least 20% of the oxygen in the atmosphere, which is a far greater amount than a similar area of grassland could produce.
- D) About 20% of the oxygen in the atmosphere is produced by the giant trees of the Amazonian rain forests, and this amount is much more than the same area of grass would produce.
- E) While the giant trees of the Amazon rain forests produce more than 20% of the oxygen in the atmosphere, the same area of grassland could not produce nearly as much as this.

5. Dünyanın dönüğü, ekvatorda yaşayanların ağırlığında, İngiltere'dekilere göre % 0,3'lük bir azalma meydana getirir.

- A) Those living at the equator are lighter than those living in England by 0.3% owing to the rotation of the Earth.
- B) The rotation of the Earth produces a 0.3% reduction in weight for those living at the equator compared to those in England.
- C) One effect of the Earth's rotation is to make those living at the equator 0.3% lighter than those living in England.
- D) One effect of the Earth's rotation is to make the weight of people increase by 0.3% as they move from England to the equator.
- E) People's weight drops roughly by 0.3% as they move from England to the equator, owing to the rotation of the Earth.

6. Hâlâ tartışmak olsa da gökbilimciler, evrenin 40 ile 50 milyar galaksi içerebileceğini tahmin etmişlerdir.

- A) Many astronomers are still of the opinion that the universe contains 40 to 50 billion galaxies though these figures are controversial.
- B) Though still controversial, astronomers have estimated that the universe could contain 40 to 50 billion galaxies.
- C) The controversy continues among astronomers as to whether there are 40 or 50 billion galaxies in the universe.
- D) Some astronomers have estimated that there are 40 to 50 billion galaxies in the universe, but the figures remain controversial.
- E) It is still a matter of contention, but astronomers believe there are between 40 and 50 billion galaxies in the universe.

7. 1934'de imzalanmış olan on yıllık saldırısızlık antlaşmasına rağmen, Naziler Polonya'ya 1 Eylül 1939'da saldırdı.

- A) Even if they had signed a ten-year nonaggression pact in 1934 the Nazis would still have marched into Poland on 1 September 1939.
- B) Though they had signed a ten-year nonaggression pact in 1934, the Nazis still wanted to march into Poland on 1 September 1939.
- C) The ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934 did not prevent the Nazis from invading Poland on 1 September 1939.
- D) The Nazis would have invaded Poland on 1 September 1939 if it hadn't been for the ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934.
- E) Despite a ten-year nonaggression pact signed in 1934, the Nazis attacked Poland on 1 September 1939.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

8. Volkanbilimciler, Yellowstone'da gelecekteki bir yanardağ patlamasının, bildiğimiz patlamalardan binlerce kat daha güçlü olacağından korkmaktadır.

- A) Volcanologists fear that a future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone will be thousands of times more powerful than the eruptions we are familiar with.
- B) Volcanologists suspect that any future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone could be far more powerful than any eruption we have experienced to date.
- C) If the volcano at Yellowstone erupts again, then the eruption could, in the opinion of volcanologists, be a thousand times more powerful than any we have so far experienced.
- D) Volcanologists are concerned about the force of any future volcanic eruption at Yellowstone since it could be a thousand times more powerful than earlier ones of our experience.
- E) Should the volcano at Yellowstone erupt again, volcanologists fear the force of the eruption could be thousands of times more powerful than any earlier one of our experience.

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

9. Ünlü "Aynalı Salon"un bulunduğu Versailles Sarayı, XIV. Louis'in hükümdarlığı sırasında inşa edilmiş ve 1793'e kadar kraliyet sarayı olarak hizmet vermiştir.

- A) From the time it was built in the reign of Louis XIV, until 1793, Versailles, with its famous "Hall of Mirrors" served as the royal palace.
- B) The Palace of Versailles, with its famous "Hall of Mirrors", was built at the request of Louis XIV and served as the royal palace until 1793.
- C) The Palace of Versailles, containing the famous "Hall of Mirrors", was built during the reign of Louis XIV and served as the royal palace until 1793.
- D) The Palace of Versailles, famous for its "Hall of Mirrors", was built for Louis XIV and continued to be the royal palace until 1793.
- E) The Palace of Versailles, best known for its "Hall of Mirrors", was the royal palace of Louis XIV and others right up to the year 1793.

10. 1958'de başlatılan ve 1963'te tamamlanan "Mercury Project", ABD'nin ilk "uzayda insan" programıydı.

- A) The US was the first country to set up a "human-in-space" programme, known as the "Mercury Project", and covering the years 1958 to 1963.
- B) The "Mercury Project", which was begun in 1958 and came to an end in 1963, was the first "human-in-space" programme to be sponsored by the US.
- C) The first "human-in-space" programme, known as the "Mercury Project", was set up in the US in 1958 and only ended in 1963.
- D) The "Mercury Project" initiated in 1958 and completed in 1963, was the US's first "human-in-space" programme.
- E) Often referred to as the "Mercury Project", the US's first "human-in-space" programme was set up in 1958 and continued until 1963.

11. Yaklaşık olarak M.Ö. 8. yüzyılda Homer tarafından kaleme alınan Truva Savaşı hakkındaki destanlar, birkaç yüzyıl boyunca sözlü olarak korunmuş olabilir.

- A) Homer's epics about the Trojan War were written down, probably in the 8th century B.C., but may have been around for centuries in oral form.
- B) Homer apparently wrote down the epics of the Trojan War sometime in the 8th century B.C., but they had already existed in oral form for centuries.
- C) The Trojan War epics had probably existed for centuries in oral form before they were finally transcribed by Homer sometime in the 8th century B.C.
- D) The epics about the Trojan War written down by Homer in about the 8th century B.C. may have been preserved orally for several centuries.
- E) Homer transcribed the Trojan War epics sometime during the 8th century B.C., but their origins go back to an earlier oral tradition.

12. Ortaçağ haritaları Hollanda'nın neredeyse yarısını su altında gösterir, ama o zamandan beri denizden geniş alanlar kazanılmıştır.

- A) In medieval maps nearly half of the Netherlands is under water, but since then the sea has withdrawn from large areas.
- B) Large areas of what is now the Netherlands have often been claimed from the sea, but in medieval maps they were under water.
- C) Nearly half of the Netherlands does not exist on medieval maps but later large areas were recovered from the sea.
- D) Medieval maps show that large areas of the Netherlands used to be under the sea, but they have since been reclaimed.
- E) Medieval maps show nearly half of the Netherlands under water, but since then large areas have been claimed from the sea.

13. Geçen yüzyılın başlarında, önyargıyı, bazı ırklara karşı doğuştan ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olarak düşünmek yaygındı.

- A) At the turn of the last century, prejudice was generally regarded more as an innate or instinctive reaction to certain races.
- B) At the turn of the last century, it was common to consider prejudice to be an innate and instinctive reaction to certain races.
- C) By the turn of the last century people were prejudiced against certain races and this was regarded as an innate and instinctive reaction.
- D) By the turn of the last century this innate and instinctive reaction against race was commonly seen as prejudice.
- E) With the turn of the last century people grew more prejudiced against certain races and this was regarded as an innate and instinctive reaction.

14. Çocuklar daha fazla bağımsızlık kazandıkça, onların genleri kendilerine uygun çevreler yaratmak için daha aktif bir tarzda işleyebilir.

- A) Once children start to grow more independent, their genes operate in a more positive manner to create environments that suit them better.
- B) As children get more independence their genes start to operate more forcefully to create what is for them a more congenial environment.
- C) As children gain more independence, their genes can operate in a more active manner to produce environments that suit them.
- D) When they attain more independence, children start to desire a more congenial environment and their genes work with them to attain it.
- E) Once children have attained a greater degree of independence, their genes prompt them to desire a more congenial environment.

15. Katherine Mansfield, özellikle Rus yazar Chekhov'un kısa hikâyelerinden etkilenmiş ve onun gibi, konudan çok çevre ve karaktere dayalı hikâyeler yazmıştır.

- A) The Russian writer Chekhov's short stories depend more on atmosphere and character than on plot, and this impressed Katherine Mansfield and influenced the way she wrote.
- B) Katherine Mansfield was a great admirer of the Russian writer Chekhov, and her short stories, like his, are centred around character and atmosphere rather than action.
- C) Like the Russian short-story writer, Chekhov, Katherine Mansfield wrote short stories that depend for their effect more on character and atmosphere than upon action.
- D) Katherine Mansfield greatly admired the style of Chekhov in his short stories and, like him, wrote short stories in which character and atmosphere, not action, come to the fore.
- E) Katherine Mansfield was particularly impressed by the short stories of the Russian writer Chekhov, and, like him, she wrote stories which depend more on atmosphere and character than on plot.

16. Kuzey İrlanda, Birleşik Krallık'ın ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır; ancak, 1920'de İrlanda'nın Yönetimi Yasası'na konmuş olan hükümlere göre, yarı özerk bir yönetime sahiptir.

- A) Northern Ireland constitutes a major part of the United Kingdom even though, according to the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, it is governed semi-autonomously.
- B) According to the terms of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, Northern Ireland makes up a significant part of the United Kingdom despite the fact that its government is semi-autonomous.
- C) Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, but, in accordance with the provisions made in 1920 in the Government of Ireland Act, it has a semi-autonomous government.
- D) Northern Ireland is regarded as an essential part of the United Kingdom and, under the terms of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, is administered by a semi-autonomous government.
- E) According to the provisions made in the 1920 Government of Ireland Act, Northern Ireland, which is an inseparable part of the United Kingdom, has a semi-autonomous administration.

17. Patara'da çok çok pansiyon ve birkaç görkemli otel olmasına rağmen, geleneksel köy yaşamı hâlâ devam etmektedir.

- A) Patara boasts various pensions and a number of magnificent hotels even though village life continues here in a traditional way.
- B) Despite a number of pensions and some excellent hotels, Patara is still a village which has a traditional way of life.
- C) Though a village where traditional life still goes on, Patara has a great number of pensions and several luxurious hotels.
- D) Although in Patara there are many pensions and a few splendid hotels, traditional village life still continues.
- E) Patara, which has several pensions but few nice hotels, is just a village where life goes on in a traditional manner.

18. On altıncı yüzyılın ilk yarısında Fransa kralı olan I. François, ülkesini Avrupa'da önde gelen bir güç yapmayı düşlemiş, ancak Avusturya İmparatoru V. Charles tarafından engellenmiştir.

- A) The French king François I, who had the dream of making his country Europe's dominant power in the first half of the sixteenth century, was opposed by the Austrian emperor Charles V.
- B) François I, the king of France in the first half of the sixteenth century, dreamt of making his country a leading power in Europe but was prevented by Charles V, emperor of Austria.
- C) Charles V, the emperor of Austria, stood up against François I, the king of France, who dreamt of making his country a major European power in the first half of the sixteenth century.
- D) François I, the king of France, had the dream of turning his country into the chief European power in the first half of the sixteenth century although he was opposed by Charles V, emperor of Austria.
- E) The king of France in the first half of the sixteenth century, François I, dreamt of making his country one of the major powers in Europe but was dissuaded by the Austrian emperor Charles V.

19. On dokuzuncu yüzyılın sonlarında X ışınları keşfedildiğinde, bilim adamları benzer tür başka ışınlar bulmak için hemen yoğun araştırmalara giriştiler.

- A) It was in the late nineteenth century that, following the discovery of X-rays, scientists suddenly embarked on a serious research programme to trace various other similar rays.
- B) Following the discovery of X-rays in the nineteenth century, comprehensive research was soon undertaken by scientists in order to detect other rays of the same kind.
- C) Towards the end of the nineteenth century, when X-rays were discovered, scientists were already involved in extensive research in order to study other kinds of rays.
- D) The discovery of X-rays in the late nineteenth century motivated scientists to carry out exhaustive research in order to detect other types of rays.
- E) When X-rays were discovered in the late nineteenth century, scientists immediately set out on intensive research to find other similar types of rays.

20. Roma İmparatorluğu'nun yıkılışından sonra, İmparatorluğun bir parçası olan Avusturya, Slav kökenli çeşitli milletlerce istila edilmiştir.

- A) Following the fall of the Roman Empire, Austria, which had constituted part of the Empire, was settled by different peoples of Slavic origin.
- B) In the aftermath of the fall of the Roman Empire, Austria, which had been one of the regions of the Empire, was overrun by a number of originally Slavic peoples.
- C) Soon after the fall of the Roman Empire, Austria, which had been a region of the Empire, was conquered by various nations, mostly of Slavic origin.
- D) After the fall of the Roman Empire, Austria, which had been a part of the Empire, was invaded by various nations of Slavic origin.
- E) When the Roman Empire fell, a number of nations of Slavic origin had already invaded Austria, which was part of the Empire.

21. Dilbilimi, son zamanlarda hemen tüm alanlarda muazzam bir genişleme sağlayan, genç bir sosyal bilimdir.

- A) Linguistics, which is, in a sense, a young social science, has expanded in every area in recent times.
- B) Linguistics is a young social science, which has recently had a massive expansion in almost all areas.
- C) As a young social science, linguistics has expanded enormously in all areas in recent years.
- D) Although linguistics is in fact a somewhat young social science, its recent expansion in almost all fields has been remarkable.
- E) Linguistics, which has expanded rapidly in all areas in recent years, is in fact a young social science.

22. Shakespeare'ın atası, idam, 13. yüzyıl ortasında kayda geçmiş olan Warwickshire'li aşkıya William Sakspere'e dayanmaktadır.

- A) It is to William Sakspere, a Warwickshire robber in the mid-13th century, whose hanging is recorded, that Shakespeare's family is related.
- B) William Sakspere was a mid-13th century Warwickshire robber whose hanging was recorded and to whom Shakespeare's family can be traced.
- C) Shakespeare's family can be traced back to a Warwickshire robber, William Sakspere, who was hung some time in the mid-13th century.
- D) Shakespeare's family goes back to the Warwickshire robber William Sakspere, whose hanging was recorded in the mid-13th century.
- E) Shakespeare's family has been traced back to William Sakspere, a Warwickshire robber, whose hanging in the mid-13th century was recorded.

23. Yaşlıların gençleri sayınca geçeceği bir gelecekte korkan pek çok hükümet, insanları çocuk sahibi olmaya teşvik etmek için ne gerekiyorsa yapmaktadır.

- A) Fearful of a future in which the elderly outnumber the young, many governments are doing whatever they can to encourage people to have children.
- B) Most governments, afraid of a future in which there are more elderly than young people, are taking whatever measures they can in order to persuade people to have more children.
- C) In order to urge people to have more and more children, a number of governments, which fear that the elderly will outnumber the young in the future, are introducing whatever incentives they can.
- D) Various governments fear a future in which the number of the elderly will exceed that of the young, and are hence doing their best in order to convince people to have children.
- E) Since governments are afraid that, in the future, the number of the elderly will exceed that of the young, they are doing all they can so that people may have more children.

24. Elmaslar, muhteşem güzellikleri için çok ciddiye arzu edilir, ancak asıl gerçek şu ki onlar sadece sıkıştırılmış kristalize karbondur.

- A) Because of their wonderful beauty, one always has a great desire for diamonds, but the truth is that they are no more than just compressed crystallized carbon.
- B) Although diamonds are always desired for their exceptional beauty, in fact they are really only compressed crystallized carbon.
- C) Diamonds are much coveted for their exquisite beauty, but the simple truth is that they are just compressed crystallized carbon.
- D) Invariably one has a strong urge for diamonds because of their extreme beauty even though in truth, they are only compressed crystallized carbon.
- E) In fact, diamonds are merely compressed crystallized carbon, but there is always a widespread desire for them due to their magnificent beauty.

25. ABD, Arap petrolinin serbest akışını sağlamak için askeri güç dahil gerekli her vasıfayı kullanmaya kendini resmen bağamış olmamıştır.

- A) In order to secure the free flow of Arab oil, the USA has officially decided to resort to any means imaginable, including military force.
- B) The USA is officially committed to the use of any means necessary, including military force, to ensure the free flow of Arab oil.
- C) It is a determined policy of the USA to make sure, through the official use of any means, including military force, that Arab oil flows freely.
- D) The USA is clearly determined to use any means whatsoever, even military force, in an effort to secure the unobstructed flow of Arab oil.
- E) It is the official policy of the USA to ensure the free flow of Arab oil by using all kinds of means except military force.

İREM YAYINLARI

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Translation (Tur-Eng) / Test-3

01-26. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Sağlık Bakanlığınca üretim ruhsatı verilmedikçe hiçbir yeni ilaç, reçeteye veya reçetesiz satılamaz.

- A) Unless there is a prescription for them, new drugs cannot be sold though they have received a production licence from the Ministry of Health.
- B) Until the Ministry of Health grants a production licence these new drugs cannot be sold even with a prescription.
- C) No new drug can be sold, with or without a prescription, unless it has been granted a production licence by the Ministry of Health.
- D) No new drugs can go into production or be prescribed unless they receive a licence from the Ministry of Health.
- E) With or without a prescription, new drugs cannot be sold until a production licence has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

2. Omurga kesinlikle tek bir kemik olmayıp omur olarak bilinen küçük kemiklerden oluşur.

- A) The backbone is definitely not a single bone, but is made up of small bones known as vertebrae.
- B) The backbone is not a single bone at all, but a series of small bones and vertebrae.
- C) Though the backbone seems like a single bone it is not so; it is made up of a series of small bones called vertebrae.
- D) Actually the backbone is not a single bone but a series of small bones known collectively as vertebrae.
- E) The small bones that make up the complex backbone are collectively known as vertebrae.

3. Geçmişte kan zehirlenmesinin tedavisi hemen hemen olanaksızdı; ancak bugün, tedavi oranı yüzde doksanın üzerindedir.

- A) In the past, septicemia could not be effectively treated, but the rate of cure now has reached over ninety per cent.
- B) Formerly, septicemia was quite incurable, but nowadays almost ninety per cent of all cases are cured.
- C) Septicemia was, in the past, always regarded as fatal, but now the rate of cure is over ninety per cent.
- D) In the past, septicemia used to be almost incurable, but today the rate of cure is over ninety per cent.
- E) It was virtually impossible in the past to treat septicemia, but nowadays over ninety per cent of cases are curable.

4. Mikroplar vücuda girdiğinde, vücudun tüm savunma mekanizmaları harekete geçirilir ve hızlandırılır.

- A) As soon as germs enter the body, a defence system is built up at great speed.
- B) When germs enter the body, all the body's defence mechanisms are mobilised and speeded up.
- C) The defence system of the body quickly goes into action whenever germs enter the body.
- D) The defence mechanism of the body is activated and speeded up to deal with entering germs.
- E) The body has a defence system which goes into action rapidly when germs enter.

5. Araştırmalar düzenli süt tüketiminin kemik sağlığını korumaya ve osteoporozu önlemeye yardım ettiğini göstermektedir.

- A) Studies have indicated that the drinking of milk habitually helps to strengthen bones and overcome osteoporosis.
- B) Studies have suggested that the consumption of milk at regular intervals helps to maintain healthy bones and cure osteoporosis.
- C) Studies have shown that, by consuming milk regularly, one can ensure bone health and avoid osteoporosis.
- D) Studies have proved that if the consumption of milk is habitual, it helps to protect bone health and prevent osteoporosis.
- E) Studies have shown that the regular consumption of milk helps to maintain bone health and prevent osteoporosis.

6. Bazı kaslar bir eklemden geçerler ve eklemi oluşturan kemiklere tutturulmuşlardır.

- A) Muscles which are attached to the bones of a joint pass across the joint.
- B) Some muscles pass across a joint and are attached to the bones that form the joint.
- C) Some muscles, which pass across the joint, are attached to some of the bones that make up the joint.
- D) The muscles that are attached to the bones that make up a joint, work the joint.
- E) Some of the muscles that pass over a joint may be attached to the bones of that joint.

7. Evrim, bir canlı türünde zamanla meydana gelen genetik değişiklikler olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Over time, in the course of evolution, certain genetic changes occur in a type of organism.
- B) By evolution we mean the genetic changes that occur in some species of organism over a period of time.
- C) The process of genetic change that comes about in a group of organisms in a period of time is known as evolution.
- D) Evolution can be defined as genetic changes occurring over time in a species of organism.
- E) Evolution is the word used to define the genetic changes that occur in time in a species of organism.

8. Adını Zaire'deki bir nehirten alan "ebola" öldürücü bir hastalığa neden olan uzamış tek bükümlü bir RNA virüsüdür.

- A) "Ebola" is the name given to an elongated single-stranded RNA virus which abounds in a river of the same name in Zaire and causes a fatal disease.
- B) The word "ebola" comes from a river in Zaire and refers to an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.
- C) "Ebola" is a fatal disease caused by an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus associated with a river in Zaire of that name.
- D) An elongated, single-stranded RNA virus is the cause of the fatal disease known as "ebola" which is also the name of a river in Zaire.
- E) Named after a river in Zaire, "ebola" is an elongated, single-stranded RNA virus that causes a fatal disease.

9. Olağanüstü açıklayıcı güde olan bir model, DNA'nın yapısı için ilk önerenler James Watson ve Francis Crick olmuştur.

- A) The next model for DNA's structure which was to prove so illuminating, was produced by James Watson and Francis Crick.
- B) James Watson and Francis Crick were the next to propose a model for DNA's structure and this was to prove immensely enlightening.
- C) It was James Watson and Francis Crick who first proposed a model for DNA's structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.
- D) James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to realize how great a breakthrough was entailed in a model for DNA's structure
- E) A model for DNA's structure was indeed a remarkable breakthrough as James Watson and Francis Crick were the first to claim.

10. Proteinler, her molekül tipinin emsaliz özelliklere sahip olmasını sağlayan pek çok farklı bileşimlerdeki 20'den fazla değişik tür amino asitlerden oluşmaktadır.

- A) Proteins are constituted of 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in a variety of combinations, and this is effected by the distinct properties of the molecules.
- B) Proteins are made up of more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in many different combinations, allowing each type of molecule to have unique properties.
- C) As there are more than 20 different kinds of amino acids in a variety of combinations in the proteins, each type of molecule has unique properties
- D) Though more than 20 different kinds of amino acids are present in proteins in different combinations, each type of molecule is distinct in itself.
- E) Since each kind of molecule has distinct properties, there are 20 or more different kinds of amino acids, in varying combinations, that make up the proteins

11. Beyin hücrelerinin düzenli işleyiş, diğer vücut sistemlerinin, özellikle kan dolaşımının, solunum sisteminin ve kandaki basın bileşimini düzenleyen sistemlerin düzenli çalışmasına bağlıdır.

- A) To function correctly, the brain cells, in particular, require the proper functioning of the body's other systems including the blood circulation, the respiratory system and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood.
- B) The proper functioning of the brain cells is dependent on the proper functioning of the other body systems, especially the blood circulation, the respiratory system and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood.
- C) For the brain cells to function properly, the other body systems such as blood circulation respiration and the systems regulating the nutrient composition of the blood, must all be working correctly.
- D) The brain cells can only function properly when the body's other systems are doing so: in this respect, blood circulation, respiration and the systems controlling the nutrients in the blood are especially important.
- E) The blood circulation, respiration and the system whereby the nutrient content of the blood is regulated must all be functioning effectively if the brain cells are to do so.

12. Mesane kontrolünü kaybetmiş olan yaşlılar çok su içmekten kaçınabilirler.

- A) Elderly people who have lost bladder control may avoid drinking a lot of water.
- B) Old people lose bladder control and so are afraid of drinking a lot of water.
- C) The elderly may be reluctant to drink much water if they have lost control over the bladder.
- D) Older people may fear they will lose control of the bladder if they drink too much water
- E) Loss of bladder control in the elderly is the result of drinking too much water

13. Takma dişler, iyi oturmuş olsa bile, doğal dişler kadar etkili değildir ve yetersiz çiğneme bozulmaya neden olabilir.

- A) False teeth, even well fitting ones, are never as efficient as real ones when it comes to chewing and there is thus a danger of choking.
- B) Even well fitting dentures are inefficient compared with natural teeth and inadequate chewing can result in choking.
- C) However well dentures may fit, they are less efficient than real teeth and result in poor chewing and consequently choking.
- D) Dentures, even when they fit properly, are not as efficient as natural teeth, and insufficient chewing can cause choking.
- E) Natural teeth are far more efficient than false ones, which, even if they do fit well, can lead to choking through inadequate chewing.

14. Kurşun zehirlenmesinin yol açtığı kansızlık, yanlışlıkla, basit bir demir eksikliği olarak algılanabilir ve bunun sonucu olarak yanlış tedavi edilebilir.

- A) Lead poisoning can lead to an anemia, which is often wrongly diagnosed as mere iron deficiency, and accordingly incorrectly treated.
- B) The anemia, which is caused by lead poisoning, is often mistaken for mere iron deficiency, and hence incorrectly treated.
- C) The anemia caused by lead poisoning may be mistaken for a simple iron deficiency and, as a result, may be incorrectly treated.
- D) The anemia that accompanies lead poisoning closely resembles a mere iron deficiency and frequently gets treated as such.
- E) Lead poisoning can result in an anemia that is hardly distinguishable from a simple iron deficiency and gets treated as such.

15. Kusma pek çok değişik hastalığın bir semptomu olabilir veya uçak ve deniz yolculuğu gibi vücudun dengesini bozan durumlarda meydana gelebilir.

- A) Vomiting is a symptom of various different diseases and also a sign that the body's equilibrium has been upset as in air or sea travel.
- B) Many different diseases can cause vomiting but so can air and sea travel which upset the body's equilibrium.
- C) Vomiting occurs when the body's equilibrium is upset whether this is owing to various diseases or something like air or sea travel.
- D) Vomiting can be a symptom of many different diseases or may arise in situations that upset the body's equilibrium, such as air and sea travel.
- E) Vomiting is a sign that the body's equilibrium has been upset, as in air or sea travel, or it may be caused by a wide variety of diseases.

16. Hiçbir ilaç firması yüz bin kişide bir kişiyi etkileyen bir hastalığın tedavisi için ilaçlara yatkın yatırım yapmaya istekli değildir.

- A) One can't expect a pharmaceutical company to be willing to develop drugs for the treatment of a disease which affects only one in a hundred thousand people.
- B) No pharmaceutical company is willing to invest heavily in drugs for the treatment of a disease that affects only one in a hundred thousand people.
- C) Drugs to treat a disease that affects only one in a hundred thousand people are of no interest to any pharmaceutical company.
- D) There are no pharmaceutical companies that are willing to invest heavily in the development of drugs to treat a condition that is present in one in every hundred thousand people.
- E) If the condition occurs in only one in a hundred thousand people, no pharmaceutical company is prepared to invest in the development of drugs to control it.

17. Son araştırmalar kolesterol düşürücü bazı ilaçların aynı zamanda zihnin çalışmasını geliştirebildiğini ve Alzheimer's önlemeye yardımcı olabileceğini gösteriyor.

- A) Recent research shows that in the management of Alzheimer's such cholesterol lowering drugs can be useful in preventing mental deterioration.
- B) It is clear from some recent research that various cholesterol-lowering drugs also assist mental functioning and help to prevent Alzheimer's.
- C) Several recent research projects suggest that these cholesterol-lowering drugs also aid mental functioning even in association with Alzheimer's.
- D) Recent research shows that certain cholesterol-lowering drugs are useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's to prevent mental deterioration.
- E) Recent research shows that some cholesterol-lowering drugs might also improve mental functioning and help to prevent Alzheimer's.

18. 1952'de yaldayık 4000 Londra, akciğerlerinin iç yüzünü iltihaplandırıcı duman parçacıklarını ve asit kışkırtımı solumaları sonucu bronşitten öldü.

- A) Nearly 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis in 1952 because the air was a concoction of smoke particles and acid which inflamed the lining of their lungs.
- B) In 1952, about 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis as a result of inhaling a concoction of smoke-particles and acid which inflamed the lining of their lungs.
- C) In London, in 1952, the air was so polluted with smoke particles and acid that there were 4,000 deaths from bronchitis resulting from inflammation of the lungs.
- D) Around 4,000 people died of bronchitis in London in 1952, because their lungs had been poisoned by a mixture of smoke particles and acid they were breathing in.
- E) The deaths of more than 4,000 Londoners from bronchitis, in 1952, were brought about by the inflammation of their lungs caused by the mixture of smoke particles and acid that they were breathing in.

19. Glotomida, drenej kanalının esnekliğini artırmak, göz içindeki basınç yükselmesini engelleyebilir.

- A) Unless the draining canal retains its elasticity there will be a buildup of pressure in the eye in glaucoma.
- B) By increasing the elasticity of the draining canal in glaucoma one can reduce the pressure in the eye.
- C) In glaucoma, one has to prevent pressure from building up in the eye by increasing the elasticity of the draining canal.
- D) In order to stop a buildup of pressure in the eye in glaucoma, the draining canal has to be elastic.
- E) In glaucoma, increasing the elasticity of the draining canal can prevent the buildup of pressure in the eye.

20. Ameliyat sonrasında, hasta öksürdüğü veya güldüğünde ya da sargıları değiştirdiğinde artabilen, genellikle aralıklı bir ağrı vardır.

- A) Following surgery, there is often intermittent pain which may increase when the patient coughs or laughs or when the dressings are changed.
- B) Intermittent pain often occurs in the post-operation period, particularly when the patient laughs or coughs or when the dressings are being changed.
- C) Pain is quite common after surgery, particularly when the patient laughs or coughs, and when the dressings are being changed.
- D) A certain amount of pain is to be expected after surgery especially when the patient laughs or coughs or when the dressings are changed.
- E) In the post-operation period a certain amount of pain is to be expected when a patient laughs, coughs or has the dressings changed.

21. Araştırmacılar, kalbi ve kasları gençleştirebilen bir bileşik geliştirmiş - oldudanni iddia etmektedirler.

- A) According to the researchers, the same compound can be used to rejuvenate heart and muscles.
- B) The research aims to develop a similar compound to rejuvenate the heart and muscles.
- C) Researchers claim to have developed a compound that might rejuvenate the heart and the muscles.
- D) Researchers have established the fact that the compound will rejuvenate the heart and the muscles.
- E) The research team has come up with a compound that might be able to rejuvenate heart and muscles.

22. Bir organizmanın çalışması onun kendi hücrelerine bağlıdır; ancak her hücre, kendi bağımsız yaşamını sürdürür.

- A) The functioning of an organism depends on its own cells, yet each cell maintains its own independent life.
- B) Since the functioning of an organism is dependent on its own cells, each cell maintains its own independent life.
- C) Each cell manages to retain its independent existence though the functioning of an organism is dependent on its own cells.
- D) Every cell has its own independent existence, but the functioning of an organism requires the cooperation of all the individual cells.
- E) For an organism to function it requires the cooperation of each individual cell; nevertheless, these cells retain their own independent existence.

23. Nişasta ve glikojen, pek çok glikoz molekülünün birleşmesiyle oluşan çok büyük moleküllerdir.

- A) When several glucose molecules are joined together, they form starch and glycogen molecules.
- B) The largest molecules are starch and glycogen which are formed from glucose molecules.
- C) When many glucose molecules come together, very large starch and glycogen molecules come into being.
- D) The larger starch and glycogen molecules are formed when glucose molecules come together.
- E) Starch and glycogen are very large molecules formed by the association of many glucose molecules.

24. Dikkatli ölçümler, benzer tür hücrelerde DNA'nın hem kimyasal yapısının hem de miktarının kuşaktan kuşağa aynı kaldığını göstermektedir...

- A) From generation to generation the chemical structure of the cells and the amount of DNA present in similar ones have been painstakingly measured and it has been established that no change takes place.
- B) Careful measurements have established the fact that both the chemical structure and the quantity of DNA in many of these cells remain unchanged from one generation to the next.
- C) Meticulous measurement techniques have been used to establish that the chemical structure of the cells and the amount of DNA in each remains unchanged from one generation to the next.
- D) Careful measurements have shown that both the chemical structure and the amount of DNA in similar kinds of cells remain the same from generation to generation.
- E) Meticulous measurements have been taken of the structure and the quantity of DNA in given cells, and it has been finally established that no change takes place from generation to generation.

25. Down sendromu, 45 yaş ve üzeri annelerin çocuklarında, 19 yaşın altındaki annelerin çocuklarından 100 kez daha sık görülür.

- A) The likelihood of having offspring with Down syndrome is 100 times greater among women of 45 or older than it is among 19-year-olds.
- B) Once a woman reaches the age of 45 she is 100 times more likely to have a child with Down syndrome than she was before she was 19 years of age.
- C) After the age of 45, a woman is 100 times more likely to have an offspring with Down syndrome than she was before she reached the age of 19.
- D) Down syndrome appears 100 times more often in the offspring of mothers who are 45 years of age or older than in the offspring of mothers who are under 19 years of age.
- E) After a woman is 45 years old, the likelihood of her offspring having Down syndrome is 100 times greater than it is for a woman under 19.

YIKILMIŞ KİTAP

YIKILMIŞ KİTAP

Translation (Tur-Eng) / Test-4

01-25. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamlıca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Birkaç ay önce Yeni Zelandalı bilim adamları, Antarktika ozon tabakasındaki deliğin, ilk kez, güney Şili'nin bir bölümünü kapladığını bildirdiler.

- A) New Zealand scientists noticed, only a few months ago, that parts of southern Chile were once more affected by the hole in the Antarctic ozone layer.
- B) Scientists in New Zealand realised a few months ago that a hole in the Antarctic ozone layer had, for the first time, spread over parts of southern Chile.
- C) A few months ago scientists from New Zealand reported that the hole in the Antarctic ozone layer had, for the first time, stretched over a part of southern Chile.
- D) According to scientists in New Zealand, the hole in the Antarctic ozone layer had, only a few months previously, stretched over parts of southern Chile.
- E) New Zealand scientists discovered only a few months ago, that the hole in the Antarctic ozone layer was affecting large parts of southern Chile.

2. Dünya, Güneş sisteminde diğerlerine oranla küçük bir gezegen olmasına rağmen, çok geniş demir çekirdeği nedeniyle ağır derecede ağırdır.

- A) Although Earth is a comparatively small planet in the solar system, it is extremely heavy due to its large iron core.
- B) Earth is one of the smaller planets in the solar system but, as it has a large iron core it is extremely heavy.
- C) Since Earth has a massive iron core, it is one of the heaviest of the planets in the solar system but one of the smallest.
- D) It is the large iron core of Earth that accounts for its weight, for it is comparatively one of the smaller planets of the solar system.
- E) Even if Earth is a comparatively small planet in the solar system, it is extremely heavy on account of its huge iron core.

3. Küresel ısınma hızlandıkça ve enerji gereksinimlerimiz artmaya devam ettikçe, bizim daha temiz ve daha süratli enerji kaynaklarına sahip olmamız gerekir.

- A) Cleaner and more reliable sources of energy must be found or global warming will accelerate, and it will be impossible to meet energy demands.
- B) As the process of global warming speeds up and demands for energy rise, we need to find cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy.
- C) If global warming continues and the demands for energy increase, we shall be forced to seek cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy.
- D) The demand for cleaner and more reliable sources of energy will increase if global warming continues and energy requirements increase.
- E) As global warming accelerates and our energy demands continue to rise, we have to have cleaner and more sustainable sources of energy.

4. Galilei bilime yaklaşımı bakımından, çoğu kez, "gagdaş bilimin babası" olarak adlandırılmıştır.

- A) Galilei is known as the 'father of modern science' in spite of his approach to science.
- B) Galilei is often called the 'father of modern science' because of his approach to science.
- C) The term, 'father of modern science' is used for Galilei because of his great contributions to science.
- D) By his contributions to scientific method, Galilei has earned the title of 'father of modern science'.
- E) The influence of Galilei on science earned him the name of 'father of modern science'.

İNGİLİZCE YANITCI

5. Hidroelektrik güç çevreyi kirlilemez, fakat bu gücün üretilmesi mevcut olan suyla sınırlıdır.

- A) As there is not an adequate supply of water, hydroelectric power cannot be produced even though it does not pollute the environment.
- B) Hydroelectric power does not pollute the environment but it can only be produced when plenty of water is available.
- C) Hydroelectric power does not pollute the environment, but the production of this power is limited by the availability of water.
- D) Even though hydroelectric power does not pollute the environment it cannot be produced as there is not sufficient water available.
- E) As there is only a limited amount of water available, hydroelectric power, which does not pollute the environment, cannot be produced.

İNGİLİZCE YANITCI

6. Kuş davranışının en büyüleyici yönlerinden biri, pakgök türün yaptığı yıllık göçtür.

- A) Bird behaviour is quite fascinating, especially the annual migration of many of the species.
- B) One of the most fascinating aspects of bird behaviour is the annual migration made by many species.
- C) The annual migration of many species of birds is just one of the fascinating aspects of their behaviour.
- D) Many species of birds have fascinating behaviour patterns, particularly as regards annual migration.
- E) In relation to their annual migration, the behaviour patterns of many bird species are quite fascinating.

7. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nın sonlarına doğru, bombardman uçakları daha ihtisaslaşmış duruma gelmekteydi ve hafif ve ağır olmak üzere iki alt sınıfa ayrılmıştı.

- A) The subclasses, heavy and light, were only introduced for bombing aircraft towards the end of World War I when they had become more specialized.
- B) As World War I was drawing to a close, bombing aircraft had become so specialized that they had to be divided into two new subclasses, heavy and light.
- C) Bombing aircraft had become so much more specialized by the end of World War I that two new subclasses were recognized, light and heavy.
- D) Towards the end of World War I, bombing aircraft were becoming more specialized and were divided into two subclasses, light and heavy.
- E) As bombing aircraft were becoming more specialized towards the end of World War I, they had to be divided into two subclasses, heavy and light.

8. Sünger çok hücreli olmasına karşın, hücreleri birbirine gevşek bir şekilde bağlıdır ve belirgin doku oluşturmaz.

- A) The cells of the multicellular sponge are so loosely connected that they do not form definite tissues...
- B) The sponge is obviously multicellular, but the cells are clearly too loosely connected to form tissues.
- C) Although the sponge is multicellular, its cells are loosely connected and do not form specific tissues.
- D) Because the cells of the multicellular sponge are loosely connected, they do not form specific tissues...
- E) The tissues of the multicellular sponge definitely evolve from the loosely connected cells.

9. Hava taşımacılığı, temelde ulusal itibar, ticaret ve savunma nedenleriyle; ilk günlerinden beri hükümetler için yakın ilgi konusu olmuştur.

- A) Since its earliest days, air transport has been a matter of close concern to governments, primarily for reasons of national prestige, trade and defence.
- B) Right from the beginning, governments have recognized the importance of air transport largely for reasons of national prestige, trade and defence.
- C) Even at the start, air transport has been closely supported by governments as it affects a country's prestige, trade and defence.
- D) Governments were immediately aware of the importance of air transport largely on account of its effect on a country's prestige, trade and security.
- E) It is primarily because air transport can affect a country's prestige, trade and security that governments everywhere have started to treat it seriously.

10. Çöl toprağı, hidd örtüsünün seyrek oluşunun bir sonucu olarak organik madde bakımından fakirdir; fakat buna karşın çoğu kez mineral bakımından zengindir.

- A) The lack of humus in desert soil, which is the result of the meagre vegetation, is offset by the rich mineral deposits.
- B) Desert soil is poor in organic material because there is little vegetation, but there is usually an abundance of minerals.
- C) Owing to the lack of vegetation, desert soil has virtually no humus, but it does have vast mineral deposits.
- D) As a result of sparse vegetation, desert soil is poor in organic material but, nevertheless, it is often rich in minerals.
- E) Though desert soil has rich mineral deposits, the meagre vegetation means it is completely lacking in organic material.

11. Sadece demir ve kobalt ile nikel gibi diğer birkaç madde güçlü manyetik etkiler gösterir.

- A) Iron and a few other materials including cobalt and nickel have a strong magnetic force.
- B) Only iron and a few other materials such as cobalt and nickel show strong magnetic effects.
- C) It is only iron and a few other materials like cobalt and nickel that exert a strong magnetic force.
- D) The magnetic force of iron and a few other metals such as cobalt and nickel, are the only strong ones.
- E) The only metals, other than iron, to show a strong magnetic force are cobalt and nickel.

12. Son araştırmalar, canlılarda oluşan kimyasal tepkimelerin hemen hemen tümünün, protein molekülleri tarafından katalizlendiğini göstermiştir.

- A) Recent studies have shown that almost all chemical reactions that take place in living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- B) It seems from recent studies, that the majority of chemical reactions that occur in living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- C) Recent studies suggest that the chemical reactions that take place in all living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- D) Recent studies have established that, in the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms, the catalyst is almost always protein molecules.
- E) The result of recent studies into the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms has been to establish that protein molecules are almost invariably the catalyst.

13. Bir hipotez, genellikle, bir soruna olası bir çözüm getiren birbirleriyle bağlantılı bir ifadeler grubundan oluşur.

- A) On the whole, by a hypothesis is meant a group of interrelated statements that together suggest a solution to a problem.
- B) In general, a hypothesis means a collection of related statements that suggest a plausible solution to a problem.
- C) A hypothesis usually consists of a group of interconnected statements that give a possible solution to a problem.
- D) A hypothesis suggests a likely solution to a problem based on a set of interrelated statements.
- E) A set of interconnected statements that offer a possible solution to a problem is known as a hypothesis.

14. Alman gökbilimci Kepler, gezegenlerin güneş çevresindeki hareketlerinin ayrıntılı bir betimlemesi olan önemli gökbilim eserleri yazmıştır.

- A) In his works on astronomy, the German astronomer Kepler, describes in great detail the movement of the planets around the sun.
- B) The German astronomer Kepler described in detail the motions of the planets around the sun in his important works on astronomy.
- C) Kepler is an important German astronomer who described in detail the movement of the planets around the sun in his famous works on astronomy.
- D) The German astronomer Kepler wrote important astronomical works, which are a detailed description of the motions of the planets around the sun.
- E) Kepler, the German astronomer, whose works on astronomy are well-known gives an elaborate description of the planets that move around the sun.

15. Satürn, buz kaplı sayısız parçacıktan oluşan muhteşem halka sistemi ile tanınır.

- A) What makes Saturn remarkable is its superb ring system composed of countless ice-covered particles.
- B) Saturn has a magnificent ring system, composed of innumerable ice-covered particles.
- C) The special characteristic of Saturn is its fantastic ring system made up of millions of ice-covered particles.
- D) The incredible ring system of Saturn is made up of ice-covered particles.
- E) Saturn is noted for its magnificent ring system, which is composed of myriads of ice-covered particles.

16. Bazı yer bilimciler, 65 milyon yıl önce büyük bir meteor çarpmasını izleyen nitrik asit yağmurunun, dinozorların yok olmasına yol açan bir faktör olduğunu ileri sürmüştür.

- A) Some geologists have argued that a rain of nitric acid, following a massive meteor impact 65 million years ago, was one factor leading to the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- B) According to some geologists, a rain of nitric acid, caused by a massive meteor impact some 65 million years ago, was the major factor in the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- C) The extinction of the dinosaurs was almost certainly, in the opinion of geologists, caused by a massive meteor impact some 65 million years ago and the rain of nitric acid that followed it.
- D) A rain of nitric acid some 65 million years ago and the massive meteor impact that preceded it, are generally held by geologists to have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- E) According to certain geologists, the extinction of the dinosaurs occurred about 65 million years ago when there was a massive meteor impact followed by a rain of nitric acid.

17. Bir fırtına, Kuzey İtalya üzerinden Adriyatik'e geçerken, bununla gelen alçak atmosfer baskısı, yerel deniz seviyesini yarım metreye kadar yükseltir.

- A) The sea level is likely to rise by about half a meter when a storm crosses northern Italy and comes to the Adriatic, bringing a low atmospheric pressure.
- B) A storm passing over northern Italy and into the Adriatic, brings with it a low atmospheric pressure that causes the sea level there to rise by at least half a meter.
- C) The sea level in the Adriatic can rise by nearly half a meter whenever a storm coming via northern Italy arrives bringing low atmospheric pressure.
- D) When a storm passes over northern Italy into the Adriatic, the low atmospheric pressure that comes with it raises the local sea level by up to half a meter.
- E) The low atmospheric pressure brought to the Adriatic by storms that have come across northern Italy can cause sea levels there to rise by up to half a meter.

18. Organik çiftçiler kimyasal gübre kullanmazlar; ancak, toprağın verimliliğini ürün artıdıkları ve doğal gübreyi toprağa karıştırarak artırır.

- A) Though organic farmers use no chemical fertilizers, they successfully create a fertile soil by working into it crop residues and manure.
- B) Organic farmers don't use chemical fertilizers and so they have to build up soil fertility by working in crop residues and manure.
- C) Organic farmers manage to build up soil fertility very successfully by working in crop residues and manure, but no chemical fertilizers.
- D) Because organic farmers avoid chemical fertilizers, they use crop residues and manure to build up high levels of fertility in the soil.
- E) Even though organic farmers don't use chemical fertilizers, they build up soil fertility by working crop residues and manure into the soil.

19. Kimyasallar, 1912'den beri sıcaklığında şekerlerin ve amino asitlerin aynı kimyasal bağlar oluşturduğunu 1912'den beri bilmektedirler.

- A) It was realized in 1912 that, at oven temperatures, sugars and amino acids combined to form tight chemical bonds.
- B) In 1912, chemists discovered that sugars and amino acids formed tight chemical bonds at oven temperatures.
- C) Since 1912, chemists have known that, at oven temperatures, sugars and amino acids form tight chemical bonds.
- D) Chemists first realized in 1912 that tight chemical bonds could be produced between sugars and amino acids at oven temperatures.
- E) It was noted in 1912 that oven temperatures were sufficient to cause tight chemical bonds between sugars and amino acids.

20. Pek çok kişi, tephine ordasında karbonu hidrojen gazıyla çok yüksek sıcaklıkta karıştırarak hidrokarbon oluşturmaya çalışmış, ancak hiçbir zaman başarılı olamamıştır.

- A) Though scientists have tried to combine carbon and hydrogen gas in reaction chambers at very high temperatures, they now admit that it is impossible to produce hydrocarbons.
- B) There have been many attempts to produce hydrocarbons through the combination of carbon with hydrogen gas in a reaction chamber at reasonably high temperatures, but without success.
- C) Efforts to produce hydrocarbons by combining carbon with hydrogen gas at high temperatures in reaction chambers have never been successful.
- D) Many people have tried to produce hydrocarbons by combining carbon with hydrogen gas in a reaction chamber at very high temperatures, but they have never been successful.
- E) Scientists have never managed to produce hydrocarbons in spite of their efforts to combine carbon and hydrogen gas at extremely high temperatures in reaction chambers.

21. Elmaslar yerkürenin derinliklerinde oluşur ve sadece güçlü yanardağ patlamaları ile yüzeye taşınabilir.

- A) The diamonds which form well below the Earth's surface only emerge after powerful volcanic eruptions.
- B) Diamonds form deep within the Earth and can only be brought to the surface by powerful volcanic eruptions.
- C) Powerful volcanic eruptions are needed to bring to the surface diamonds which have formed deep below the Earth's crust.
- D) Violent volcanic eruptions have forced diamonds buried deep within the Earth to surface.
- E) Diamonds have been brought to the surface of the Earth by violent volcanic activity, but they are formed deep within the Earth.

22. Bir bileşimin atomları, "kimyasal bağlar" adı verilen çekim güçleriyle bir arada tutulur.

- A) The atoms of a compound are held together by forces of attraction called "chemical bonds".
- B) It is the "chemical bonds" that provide the forces of attraction that hold the atoms of a compound together.
- C) The atoms of a compound can only be held in place by a force of attraction like "chemical bonds".
- D) "Chemical bonds" have the ability to keep the atoms of a compound unified.
- E) Forces of attraction, otherwise known as "chemical bonds", are what hold the atoms of a compound together.

23. Son yıllarda biyoloji alanında yapılan araştırmalar, insan türüne ve diğer binlerce farklı yaşam biçimine ilişkin şaşırtıcı bilgiler ortaya koymuştur.

- A) The knowledge arising out of biological research during recent years, which concerns mankind and thousands of other various forms of life, is absolutely astounding.
- B) In recent years, research in the field of biology has produced a startling amount of knowledge concerning not only the human species but also countless other forms of life.
- C) In recent times an amazing amount of facts about the natural world have come to light through research and relate to mankind and countless other varied forms of life.
- D) Biological research has, in recent times, brought to light a vast amount of knowledge concerning thousands of different forms of life including the human species.
- E) Research carried out in the field of biology in recent years has yielded amazing knowledge about the human species and about thousands of other diverse life forms.

24. Kaliforniya ve Nevada'nın "Ölüm Vadisi" bölgesinde, son buzul çağıının bitiminde buzullar eriyince birbirleriyle bağlantılı büyük göller oluşmuştur.

- A) The large interconnected lakes of the "Death Valley" part of California and Nevada were glaciers before the ice melted at the end of the last ice age.
- B) Towards the end of the last ice age, when the glaciers were melting, the large interconnected lakes of the "Death Valley" region of California and Nevada came into being.
- C) In the "Death Valley" region of California and Nevada, large interconnected lakes formed, as glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age.
- D) The great interconnected lakes, situated in the "Death Valley" area of California and Nevada were formed at the end of the last ice age when the glaciers melted.
- E) The interconnected lakes in the "Death Valley" section of California and Nevada came into being towards the end of the last ice age when the great glaciers started to melt.

25. Avrupa'nın bir uydu ağı olan Galileo sistemi, Avrupa Birliği'ne üye devletler ve Avrupa Uzay Kurumu tarafından finanse edilmektedir.

- A) The Galileo system forms part of Europe's network of satellites and is paid for by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.
- B) Europe's network of satellites, still known as the Galileo system, is paid for by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.
- C) The Galileo system, which receives some financial support from the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency, is a European network of satellites.
- D) The European Union and the European Space Agency jointly finance Europe's satellite network known as the Galileo system.
- E) The Galileo system, which is a satellite network of Europe, is financed by the member states of the European Union and the European Space Agency.

İNGİLİZCE

İNGİLİZCE

Translation (Tur-Eng) / Test-5

01.-25. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Başka ülkelerde çevre yasalarını çiğneyen çok uluslu şirketleri dava etmek için ABD mahkemelerine başvurulması, son yıllarda daha sık görülmektedir.

- A) In recent years, people have frequently gone to the USA courts to sue multinational corporations that violate environmental laws in other countries.
B) Application to the USA courts to sue multinational corporations that violate environmental laws in other countries has been noticed more frequently in recent years.
C) Application to the USA courts to take action against the violation of environmental laws in other countries has become very common over the last few years.
D) The USA courts have recently sued various international corporations for their violation of environmental laws in other countries.
E) In recent years, many multinational corporations have often been condemned by the USA courts because of violating environmental laws.

İNİMLİK İNİMLİK

İNİMLİK İNİMLİK

2. Dünya Ticaret Örgütü'nün, mal ve hizmetlerini dış pazarlarda satan her çiftçiye ve şirkete yarar sağladığı akılda tutulmalıdır.

- A) One should not overlook the fact that it would be to the benefit of the World Trade Organisation if every farmer and every business sold goods and services to foreign markets.
B) One must ignore the fact that the World Trade Organisation benefits every farmer and every business selling goods and services to foreign markets.
C) It should be remembered that the World Trade Organisation benefits whenever a farmer or a business sells goods or services to foreign markets.
D) One must bear in mind that the World Trade Organisation benefits every farmer and every business that sells goods and services to foreign markets.
E) The World Trade Organisation is very well aware of the fact that every farmer and every business benefits when goods and services are sold to foreign markets.

3. Eski Yunan ve Mısır sanatı geçmişe ait değildir; bugün, dün olduğundan daha çok canlıdır.

- A) Ancient Greek and Egyptian art do not belong to the past; they are even more alive today than they were yesterday.
B) Though ancient Greek and Egyptian art belong to the past, they are just as alive today as they were then.
C) The ancient arts of Greece and Egypt continue to live now just as vitally as they did then.
D) In ancient times the Greeks and the Egyptians produced works of art that have never been surpassed in liveliness.
E) Ancient Greek and Egyptian works of art are now admired more for their vitality than they were in the past.

4. Bir kitabı okurken işaretlemektir, aslında yazarla görüş ayrılığınızın veya görüş birliğinizin ifadesinden başka bir şey değildir.

- A) There is no need to mark a book you read unless your opinions are strongly opposed to those of the writer.
- B) When reading a book it is normal to mark it to show where your opinion differs or agrees with that of the author.
- C) There is no real reason for marking a book as you read it unless you want to remind yourself of where you agree or disagree with the writer.
- D) When reading a book it is essential to mark the places where you agree or disagree with the ideas of the author.
- E) Marking a book while you read is essentially nothing but an expression of your differences, or agreements of opinion, with the author.

5. Yakın zamanda yayımlanmış olan Bir Yabancı Dil Öğrenme kitabında Eugene A. Nida, dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma becerilerinden oluşan dil öğrenme sürecini tartışmaktadır.

- A) Eugene A. Nida has recently published a book called Learning a Foreign Language in which he discusses the language learning process including competence in listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- B) In his recently published book Learning a Foreign Language, Eugene A. Nida discusses the language learning process which consists of the listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
- C) Eugene A. Nida has just published a book entitled Learning a Foreign Language in which he divides the language learning process into the listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
- D) Eugene A. Nida has recently published a book called Learning a Foreign Language, which studies the learning process of a language under the headings listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- E) According to Eugene A. Nida in his recently published book entitled Learning a Foreign Language, the language learning process leads to competence in reading, listening, speaking and writing.

6. Hemingway'nin "Bir Günü Bekleyiş" adlı öyküsü çok kısadır ve ilk okuyuşta basit bir olaydan başka bir şey degilmiş gibi görünebilir, ancak bu öykü ciddi bir tema içermektedir.

- A) The theme of Hemingway's story "A Day's Wait" is actually a very serious one though one tends to overlook the fact as on a first reading the story is such a short and trivial one.
- B) The story "A Day's Wait", by Hemingway, is short and appears very trivial, at least on a first reading, but its theme is a serious one.
- C) Actually the theme of Hemingway's "A Day's Wait" is quite serious but on a first reading the story appears to be no more than a simple incident.
- D) Hemingway's short story "A Day's Wait" doesn't appear to have anything to offer on a first reading, but actually the theme is a very serious one.
- E) Hemingway's story, called "A Day's Wait", is very short and might appear on a first reading to be nothing more than a simple incident, but it contains a serious theme.

7. Bu kitabın büyük bir bölümü, ilkel mağara resimlerinden günümüz sivilizasyonuna kadar dünya sanatında görülen değişiklikler ve yenilikler ile ilgilidir.

- A) This book is largely concerned with the changes and innovations that have appeared in the world's art, including primitive cave drawings and contemporary movements.
- B) A large part of this book is concerned with the changes and innovations observed in the world's art from primitive cave drawings to contemporary movements.
- C) The main aim of the book is to trace the changes and developments of the world of art from primitive cave drawings to contemporary movements.
- D) Much of the book comments on innovation and change in the world's art from the cave drawings of primitive times through to contemporary developments.
- E) The innovations and developments of art worldwide are the main content of this book which starts with primitive cave drawings and moves forward to contemporary movements.

8. 1992 yılında Clint Eastwood, yönettiği ve rol aldığı *Unforgiven* filmi için üç Oscar ile ödüllendirildi.

- A) Clint Eastwood directed and also acted in the film *Unforgiven* and received three Oscars for it in 1992
- B) In 1992, the film *Unforgiven* which Clint Eastwood directed and acted in was awarded three Oscars.
- C) In 1992, Clint Eastwood was awarded three Oscars for the film *Unforgiven* which he directed and acted in.
- D) The film *Unforgiven*, which Clint Eastwood directed and in which he played a role, received three Oscars in 1992.
- E) The film, *Unforgiven* that received three Oscars in 1992, was directed by Clint Eastwood, and he also played a role in it.

9. Bugün tüm dünyada, pazar ve teknolojik üstünlük için rekabet, eski ideolojik farklılıkların yerini almış ve uluslararası ilişkilerde çok önem kazanmıştır.

- A) Today, throughout the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy has replaced old ideological differences and gained much importance in international relations.
- B) Today everywhere in the world, competition for markets and technological supremacy is replacing old ideological differences and badly affecting international relations.
- C) From now on, everywhere in the world it is competition for markets and technological supremacy rather than ideological differences that are having the greatest impact in international relations.
- D) Everywhere in the world today, ideological differences are losing importance in international relations, and the struggle for markets and technological supremacy is rapidly gaining in importance.
- E) Throughout the world today, there is now keen competition for markets and for technological supremacy, and these are the factors, not ideological differences that are affecting international relations.

10. Amerika'daki son başkanlık kampanyası sırasında her iki adayın da açıkça vurguladığı gibi, dış ve iç politika arasındaki geleneksel ayrılık giderek kaybolmaktadır.

- A) Both the presidential candidates in the recent campaign in America strongly affirmed that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was on the decline.
- B) During the last presidential campaign in America, both candidates openly admitted that the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy was disappearing.
- C) As both candidates explicitly stressed during the last presidential campaign in America, the traditional distinction between foreign and domestic policy is gradually vanishing.
- D) Both candidates in the last presidential campaign openly admitted that it was no longer expedient to make a distinction between foreign and domestic policy.
- E) The traditional distinction made between foreign and domestic policy, as both presidential candidates in the last campaign in America were quick to note, is rapidly becoming obsolete.

11. Okul binalarındaki bakım giderleri hızla artıyor ve bunları karşılayarak fonların sağlanması giderek zorlaşıyor.

- A) As maintenance costs for school buildings were rising quickly, it was getting harder to find the necessary funds to meet them.
- B) With the rise in maintenance costs for school buildings it is becoming extremely difficult to get hold of funds to meet them.
- C) Maintenance costs for school buildings are rising rapidly and funds to meet them are becoming increasingly difficult to get hold of.
- D) The rapid rise in maintenance costs for school buildings means that funds to meet them are becoming increasingly difficult to find.
- E) It had got increasingly difficult to raise funds to meet the ever-increasing rise in school maintenance costs.

12. Rusya Cumhurbaşkanı Putin, Afganistan'ın Kuzey ittifakı güçlerini Taliban'a karşı mücadelelerinde destekleyeceğini söyledi.

- A) The Northern Alliance in Afghanistan is reportedly being supported by President Putin of Russia in its struggle against the Taliban.
- B) The Russian President, Putin, agreed to support the armies of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance while they fought the Taliban.
- C) The armies of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance sought the help of President Putin of Russia in their fight against the Taliban.
- D) It is reported that Russia's president, Putin, is ready to assist the forces of the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan in their struggle against the Taliban.
- E) President Putin of Russia said he would support the forces of Afghanistan's Northern Alliance in their fight against the Taliban.

13. Hudson Körfezi her yıl tamamen donmasa da gemi seferlerine ortalama olarak üç aydan daha kısa bir süre açıktır.

- A) When Hudson Bay is completely frozen over, which on average is for less than three months of the year, it is closed to navigation.
- B) On the average, Hudson Bay is open to navigation for as little as three months each year though it is only rarely completely frozen over.
- C) Hudson Bay is open to navigation for as little as three months in an average year even though it is never completely frozen over.
- D) Even though Hudson Bay is not completely frozen every year; on the average, it is open to navigation for less than three months.
- E) On the average, Hudson Bay is closed to navigation for less than three months of the year, which is when it is completely frozen over.

14. Hemingway edebiyat kariyerine gazeteci olarak başlamıştır ve gerçekleri, romanlarının çoğu kendisinin çok değişik deneyimlerine dayanır.

- A) It was as a reporter that Hemingway began his literary career, which is why so many of his novels are based upon his own, quite varied, experiences.
- B) Hemingway began his literary career as a reporter, and indeed many of his novels are based upon his own, extremely varied, experiences.
- C) Many of Hemingway's novels and other literary works are based upon his extremely varied experiences as a reporter starting on his literary career.
- D) Hemingway's various experiences as a reporter, as he set out on his literary career, supplied him with the materials for his novels and other literary works.
- E) Hemingway's literary career began when he was a reporter and so his own very colorful experiences became the core of many of his novels.

15. On altıncı yüzyılın sonlarından itibaren, hümanizm, klasik geleneğe dayalı bir eğitim sistemi olarak görülmeye başladı.

- A) By the late sixteenth century, humanism had come to be considered as a system of education that had its roots in classicism.
- B) Towards the end of the sixteenth century, humanism was being regarded as a system of education closely following the classical tradition.
- C) From the late sixteenth century onwards, humanism began to be perceived as a system of education, based on the classical tradition.
- D) Towards the end of the sixteenth century, humanism was already being recognized as a classical-based system of education.
- E) The classical-based system of education derived from humanism, came into being late in the sixteenth century.

16. Brezilya topraklarında petrol arayan 37 yabancı şirket olmasına rağmen, herhangi birinin üretime başlaması birkaç yıl alacaktır.

- A) The 37 foreign companies in search of oil in Brazilian territories won't go into production for several years.
- B) There are 37 foreign firms exploring for oil in Brazilian territory, but they still haven't started producing.
- C) Although 37 foreign firms have been searching for oil in Brazil for several years, none has been produced.
- D) The 37 foreign firms that are seeking oil in Brazil have struck none for several years.
- E) Although there are 37 foreign firms exploring for oil in Brazilian territory, it will be several years before any starts producing.

17. John Steinbeck'in diğer eserleri içinde *Grapes of Wrath* kadar ilginç olan tek eseri, Nazi karşıtı *Ay Bafı* romanıdır.

- A) Of John Steinbeck's other works the only one to be as interesting as *The Grapes of Wrath* is his anti-Nazi novel, *The Moon is Down*.
- B) Among the other works of John Steinbeck, his anti-Nazi novel *The Moon is Down* is the only one with the power of *The Grapes of Wrath*.
- C) Except for the anti-Nazi novel *The Moon is Down*, John Steinbeck has written nothing as powerful as *The Grapes of Wrath*.
- D) Apart from *The Grapes of Wrath*, the only other of John Steinbeck's works of any importance is the anti-Nazi novel, *The Moon is Down*.
- E) Along with John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* the anti-Nazi novel *The Moon is Down* is another interest-loaded work.

18. Görünüşte zararsız bir icat, insanlar tarafından para veya güç elde etmek için yanlış veya kötüye kullanıldığında zararlı olabilir.

- A) Such inventions, though they appear harmless, often turn out to be harmful because they are misused and abused by people in pursuit of money or power.
- B) An apparently harmless invention may turn out to be harmful when misused or abused by people in pursuit of money or power.
- C) People in pursuit of money or power frequently misuse or abuse seemingly harmless inventions, making them harmful.
- D) In the race for wealth and power people misuse and abuse seemingly harmless inventions, so they become harmful.
- E) A harmless invention suddenly becomes harmful when misused and abused by people in the race for wealth and power.

19. Shakespeare bize karakterlerinin yaşlarını söylemez, dış görünüşleri 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.

20. 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 south-eastern 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.

21. Bugün Malezya yarımadasında oturan halkanın 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.

22. Uluslararası Müzik Yarışması adıyla 1939'da başlayan Cenevre Yarışması, şu anda dünyanın en eski ve en saygın müzik yarışmalarından birisidir.

- A) The Geneva Competition grew out of the International Music Competition which dates back to 1939 and is now one of the oldest and most prominent of the world's music contests.
- B) The Geneva Competition, which started in 1939 under the name of the International Music Competition, is now one of the world's oldest and most prestigious music contests.
- C) The International Music Competition, originally known as the Geneva Competition, started in 1939 and is still one of the world's oldest and most renowned music contests.
- D) The Geneva Competition, which dates back to 1939 when it was generally known as the International Music Competition, is now regarded as the world's oldest and most reputable musical contest.
- E) After 1939 the International Music Competition merged with the Geneva Competition to become one of the world's oldest and most acclaimed musical contests.

23. Biyografi, ilk kez onyedinci yüzyılda İngiltere'de, edebiyatın önemli bir dalı olarak kabul edildi.

- A) For the first time in the seventeenth century in Britain, biography was recognized as an important branch of literature.
- B) Biography was only recognized as an important branch of literature in Britain during the seventeenth century.
- C) The recognition of biography as a worthwhile branch of British literature occurred as early as the seventeenth century.
- D) For the first time in Britain in the seventeenth century, biography became a major branch of literature.
- E) Biography first emerged as a worthwhile branch of literature during the seventeenth century in Britain.

24. Tayvan ve Çin, iki ülke arasında doğrudan ticaret, iletişim ve ulaşım bağlantılarını sağlayacak bir anlaşmaya doğru yavaş yavaş ilerlemektedir.

- A) Direct business, communications and transport links are slowly coming into being between the two countries following the agreement reached between Taiwan and China.
- B) The agreement that has been reached between Taiwan and China is slowly beginning to produce direct business, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- C) Taiwan and China have been slowly moving towards an agreement that will make possible direct business, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- D) Taiwan and China are gradually moving away from the agreement that would have made possible direct business deals, communications and transport links between the two countries.
- E) Once the agreement between China and Taiwan is signed, the two countries will soon develop direct business links and a shared communications and transport system.

25. Şansölye Dollfuss Almanya'yla birleşmeyi savunan Nazilerin gücünü önlemek için 1933'te Avusturya'da diktatörlük kurdu, ancak bir yıl sonra Naziler tarafından suikasta uğradı.

- A) Chancellor Dollfuss's reason for setting up a dictatorship in Austria in 1933 was to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but a year later they assassinated him.
- B) Chancellor Dollfuss wanted to set up a dictatorship in Austria in 1933, hoping to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but a year later he was assassinated by them.
- C) Chancellor Dollfuss established a dictatorship in Austria in 1933, to check the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany, but was assassinated a year later by the Nazis.
- D) Chancellor Dollfuss aimed to curtail the power of the Nazis advocating union with Germany by creating a dictatorship, but this led to his assassination within the year.
- E) Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated by the Nazis seeking to bring about a union with Germany as he had set up a dictatorship the previous year to curtail their powers.

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI nasıl çözölmelidir?

KPDS-ÜDS-YDS-KPSB gibi sınavlarda sorulan paragraf tamamlama soruları genellikle bu sınavlara girenlerin zorlandığı bir bölümdür. Fakat, paragraf tamamlama soruları genelde tüm paragrafı tam olarak anlamaya gerek kalmadan, iki ya da üç cümle arasındaki anlam ilişkisi kurularak ya da ipuçı olabilecek ifadeler bulunarak sorular daha hızlı ve daha doğru bir şekilde çözülebilir. Bu tür sorularda genellikle boşluğun bulunduğu yere göre hareket etmek gerekmektedir. Boşluk ilk cümle, paragraf ortasında bir cümle ya da en son cümle olabilir. Boşluğun verildiği yere göre hareket etmek en önemli stratejimiz olmalıdır. Fakat, bir paragrafta ilk dikkate alınması gereken şeylerin neler olduğunu inceleyelim:

A) Paragrafın ilk cümlesi (topic sentence) ana fikir (main/controlling idea) verir:

Paragrafın ilk cümlesi "topic sentence" olarak adlandırabileceğimiz, bize ana fikri veren, paragrafın genel konusunun ne olduğunu ima eden, yani controlling idea'yı içeren, cümledir.

Controlling idea: Paragrafın ilk cümlesinde yer alan controlling idea paragrafın çerçevesini çizen ve devamındaki cümlelerin desteklemesi gereken bir ifade olarak düşünülebilir. Örneğin, "Tigers are the speedest animals in the world. ..." cümlesi ile başlayan bir paragrafın konusu ne olmak ve bundan sonraki cümleler hangi fikri desteklemeli soruları aracılığıyla controlling idea bulunabilir:

Topic : Tigers

Controlling idea : speed

Bu cümleyi okuduktan sonra "bu paragraf kaplanlarla ilgili olacak..." yorumunu yapmak eksik bir değerlendirme olur ve seçeneklerin hepsinin "kaplanlarla ilgili" olduğu düşünülürse adına yapabilmemize yardımcı olmaz. Ancak, cümlede geçen "speed" kelimesi "controlling idea" olarak düşünülerek "bu paragraf devamında kaplanların sadece hızından bahsedecek" yorumunu yapmak daha doğru bir değerlendirme olur. Diğer bir deyişle, paragrafta "kaplanların avlanmalarından, koruma altında olmalarından veya başka bir yönden bahseden bir paragraf değil de sadece kaplanların hızları ile ilgili bir paragraf olacak" ve "devamındaki destekleyici cümlelerin de hepsi "hız" kelimesini destekleyecek" yorumu en doğru çıkarımdır.

Başka bir örnekte bu anladığımız konuyu daha da açık hale getirecek olursak, mesela "Turkey has a number of historical mosques. ..." cümlesi ile başlayan bir paragrafın konusu ne olmak ve bundan sonraki cümleler hangi fikri desteklemeli soruları aracılığıyla controlling idea'yı bulacak olursak:

Topic : Turkey's mosques

Controlling idea : historical

Bu cümleyi okuduktan sonra "bu paragraf Türkiye'nin camileri ile ilgili olacak..." yorumu eksik bir değerlendirme olur. Daha doğru olan ve çözümü daha kolaylaştıracak olan değerlendirme cümledeki "historical" kelimesi "controlling idea" olarak nitelendirildiğinde "bu paragraf devamında Türkiye'deki tarihi camilerden bahsedecek" değerlendirmesidir.

Şimdi "controlling idea" kavramı ile ne ifade ettiğimiz anlattıktan sonra bu bilgiyi sorularda nasıl kullanabileceğimizi çalışalım:

Boşluk paragrafın ilk cümlesi ise soruyu nasıl çözmek gerekir ?

?

Paragrafın ilk cümlesi boş bırakıldığında netlere dikkat ederek soruyu daha hızlı ve daha doğru çözebileceğimizi örneklerle inceleyelim:

KURALLAR: "TOPIC" ve "CONTROLLING IDEA" BULMAK:

Eğer size sunulan paragrafta boşluk ilk cümle ise sizden "topic sentence" olan cümleyi bulmanız istenmektedir. Diğer bir deyişle "bu soru bir 'controlling idea' sorusudur" yorumunu yapmak gerekir. Şimdi "topic" ve "controlling idea" nasıl bulunur ve soru bu bilgiyle nasıl çözülürü basamak basamak açıklayalım:

1. Paragrafın genel olarak taraması:

Amaç: Paragrafın genel olarak kelimelerine bakarak "paragraf ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulabilmek.

"Cloze test soruları nasıl çözülür?" başlığı altında verdiğimiz tarama yöntemi burada da aynı şekilde uygulanmalıdır. Paragrafta bazı kelimelerin ilk cümleler halinde aklını çizerek bir tahmin yapmaya çalışılmalıdır. Şimdi bir örnek üzerinden genel tarama nasıl yapılabilir inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

Seçeneklere geçmeden önce hızlı bir şekilde yaklaşık 30 saniye içerisinde bazı kelimelerin tesadüfi olarak aklını çizip bu kelimelere hızla bir göz atalım:

_____. He was one of the earliest to argue that the interior of the earth was not solid but that it consisted of a condensed though highly heated fluid or gas. He also argued that on its exterior the earth had a relatively thin shell of matter.

the earliest : en erken, eskiden
not solid : katı değil
fluid or gas : sıvı ya da gaz
shell : kabuk...

interior of the earth : yer yüzünün iç kısmı
condensed though : yoğun
exterior the earth : yer yüzünün dış kısmı

Tarama sonucu tekrar gözden geçirdiğimiz kelimeler sayesinde bu paragrafın "yer yüzünün yapısı ile ilgili bilimsel bir paragraf" olabileceği tahmin edilebilir.

2. Seçenek analizi ve seçeneklerdeki cümlelerde "controlling idea" tespiti:

Amaç: Tarama sonucu elde ettiğimiz paragrafın geneli ile ilgili bilgiyle seçenekleri analiz edip controlling idea'ları bulmak ve bunların taradığımız kelimeler ile anlam ilişkilerini değerlendirmek:

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmalıdır?

Taradüğümüz kelimeler:

the earliest : en erken, ilklerden
not solid : katı değil
fluid or gas : sıvı ya da gaz
shell : kabuk...

interior of the earth : yer yüzünün iç kısmı
condensed though : yoğun
exterior the earth : yer yüzünün dış kısmı

Seçeneklerde altını çizdiğimiz yerler o cümlelerin "controlling idea" olan ifadelerdir. Şimdi o ifadeleri ve devamlarında nasıl cümlelerle desteklenmeleri gerektiğini belirleyelim:

- A) The great achievements of Benjamin Franklin in natural science should not blind us to the fact that he was a great statesman.
- Bu cümledeki "controlling idea" olan "O büyük bir devlet adamıydı" ifadesinden sonra paragrafta "onun devlet adamlığı" ile ilgili cümleler verilmelidir.
- B) When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, he moved from Boston to Philadelphia where he spent the rest of his life studying political science.
- Bu cümledeki "controlling idea" olan "politik bilimler okudu" ifadesinden sonra paragrafta "politik bilimler" ile ilgili cümleler verilmelidir.
- C) In the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin made remarkable contributions to the field of electricity.
- Bu cümledeki "controlling idea" olan "elektrik alanına katkılar" ifadesinden sonra paragrafta "elektrik alanı" ile ilgili cümleler verilmelidir.
- D) Benjamin Franklin played an important role in the early development of American political thought.
- Bu cümledeki "controlling idea" olan "Amerikan politik düşüncesi" ifadesinden sonra paragrafta "politik düşünce" ile ilgili cümleler verilmelidir.
- E) Benjamin Franklin had many original and penetrating ideas on geology.
- Bu cümledeki "controlling idea" olan "Jeoloji ile ilgili fikirler" ifadesinden sonra paragrafta "jeoloji" ile ilgili cümleler verilmelidir.

3. Seçeneklerdeki "controlling idea"lar ve paragraftaki taranan kelimeler arasındaki bütünlük:

Amaç: Paragrafın genelinde anlatılan konuyla ilgili uygun bir giriş cümlesi bulabilmek.

Hatırlanacağı gibi, taradığımız kelimelerden çıkardığımız sonuç paragrafın "yeryüzünün yapısı ile ilgili bir" paragraf olması gerektiğiydi. Paragrafın konusunu (topic) çıkardıktan sonra seçenekler incelendiğinde, "yeryüzünün yapısı ile ilgili" bir ifade ararsak, sadece E seçeneğinde "yer bilimi" anlamına gelen "geology" kelimesiyle karşılaşırız. Diğer seçeneklerde farklı alanlara ilgili bilgiler verilmektedir. Buna göre E seçeneği doğru yanıt.

- A) The great achievements of Benjamin Franklin in natural science should not blind us to the fact that he was a great statesman.
- B) When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, he moved from Boston to Philadelphia where he spent the rest of his life studying political science.
- C) In the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin made remarkable contributions to the field of electricity.
- D) Benjamin Franklin played an important role in the early development of American political thought.
- E) Benjamin Franklin had many original and penetrating ideas on geology. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Boşluk ilk cümle olduğu için öncelikle hızlı ve genel bir tarama yaparak, paragrafın kelimelerini seçtik ve paragrafın konusu ile ilgili bir tahmin yaptık. Devamında paragrafı okumadan seçeneklere yöneldik ve seçeneklerdeki controlling idea ifadelerini bulduk; devamında ise hangi controlling idea ifadesinin taradığımız kelimeler ile eşleşebileceğini düşünerek doğru yanıtı ulaştık

Controlling Idea : ideas on geology

Supporting Words :

the earliest : en erken, ilklere
not solid : katı değil
fluid or gas : sıvı ya da gaz
shell : kabuk...

interior of the earth : yer yığınının iç kısmı
condensed though : yoğun
exterior the earth : yer yüzünün dış kısmı

KURAL 2 !!! "ZAMİR" ve "REFERANS KÜLİMESİ" TAKİBİ:

Paragrafta ilk cümle boş bırakıldığında az önce gösterdiğimiz stratejinin yanı sıra kullanabileceğiniz bir diğer strateji ise boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede geçen herhangi bir zamir ya da referans sözcüğüne karşılık olabilecek ifadelerden yola çıkarak seçenekler arasında eleme yapabilmektir. Bu stratejiyi cümle tamamlama sorularında da kullanmıştık. Zamir kavramı ile ismin yerini tutan "he, his, her, its, their, they, both, etc." gibi ifadeleri, referans kelimeleri kavramı ile de "this ..., these ..., that ..., those ..., such ..., the plan..." gibi öncesinde bahsi geçmiş olan bir şeye gönderme yapan yapılan kastediğimizi tekrar hatırlatalım. Şimdi bu stratejiyi nasıl kullanabileceğimizi bir soru üzerinde çalışalım:

ÖRNEK SORU :

➤ Aşağıdaki paragrafta ilk cümle boş bırakılmıştır. Bu durumda bir önceki teknikte yaptığımız gibi genel tarama yapıp seçenekleri analiz ederek controlling idea ve taranan kelimeler bütününe kurulup doğru yanıtı ulaşılabilir. Ancak, boşluğun devamındaki cümlede geçen herhangi bir zamir ya da referans kelimeli olup olmadığını da kontrol etmek bazen çözüme daha hızlı ulaşmayı sağlayabilir.

____. 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 realizing 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 crucial to realize 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 ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Boşluktan sonraki cümlede geçen "His principal equipment ..." dizimindeki "onun" anlamı veren "his" iyelik sıfatının kime gönderme yaptığı seçeneklerde aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler analiz edildiğinde:

- A) *More and more large firms are realizing the advantages offered by psychiatry*
➤ Boşluktan sonraki cümlede geçen "his" iyelik sıfatının bu cümlede gönderme yapabileceği hiçbir ifade olmadığı için bu seçenek doğru olamaz.
- B) *No one may prescribe drugs or surgery in treating mentally sick individuals unless he is medically qualified*
➤ Bu seçenekte "he" zamliri kafa karıştırabilir.
- C) *It is crucial to realize that psychologists are first and foremost trained as scientists rather than as medical experts*
➤ Boşluktan sonraki cümlede geçen "his" iyelik sıfatının bu cümlede gönderme yapabileceği hiçbir ifade olmadığı için bu seçenek doğru olamaz.
- D) *Psychologists are primarily concerned with behaviour and its abnormalities*
➤ Boşluktan sonraki cümlede geçen "his" iyelik sıfatının bu cümlede gönderme yapabileceği hiçbir ifade olmadığı için bu seçenek doğru olamaz.
- E) *The popular image of a psychiatrist is a fairly well-defined one*
➤ Boşluktan sonraki cümlede geçen "his" iyelik sıfatı bu cümledeki "a psychiatrist" ifadesine gönderme yapabilir.

SONUÇ:

Boşluktan sonra gelen "his" iyelik sıfatının neye gönderme yapabileceği seçeneklerde analiz edildiğinde B ve E seçeneklerinde kalmaktadır. Diğer seçenekler çözümler içermektedir; bu nedenle doğru yanıt olamazlar. B seçeneğinde kullanılan "he" ifadesi öncelikle verilen "no one" sözcüğünün yerine kullanılmıştır. Bu cümledeki "no one" sözcüğü net olarak belli bir kimseden bahsetmez, ancak boşluktan sonra net bir kişiden bahsedildiğini "o kişinin kullandığı ekipmanlar net olarak verildiği için" söyleyebiliriz. Bu durumda belirsizlik ifade eden B seçeneği doğru yanıt olamaz. Geriye kalan tek seçenek olan ve "a psychiatrist" şeklinde net olarak kimden bahsettiği belli olan E seçeneği doğru yanıttır. Ayrıca, bu cümleyi paragraftaki boş yere gelip paragrafın bütünlüğüne bakmak doğru yanıtın sağlaması olacaktır.

- Paragraf tamamlama sorularında boşluk ilk cümle olduğunda yapmamız gerekenleri maddeler halinde özetleyelim:
1. Genel tarama yap.
 2. Seçeneklere git ve "controlling idea" ara.
 3. Boşluktan sonraki cümleyi oku, çünkü zamlir ya da referans kelimesi kullanılmış olabilir
 4. Tekrar seçeneklere git

B) Paragrafın ilk cümleden sonraki cümleler "supporting sentences" diye adlandırılır:

Paragrafın ilk cümlesini "topic sentence" olarak adlandırmıştık. Paragrafta ilk cümleden sonra gelen yani "topic sentence"dan sonra gelen cümleler "supporting sentences" (destekleyici cümleler) olarak adlandırılabilir. Bu cümlelerin hepsi "controlling idea"yı desteklemelidir, ve ilk cümlede verilen ve paragrafın gerçeğesinin gözlüğü anlamın dışına asla çıkarmalıdır.

Boşluk ortada ise soruyu nasıl çözmek gerekir?

1. Paragrafın genel olarak taraması:

Amaç: Paragrafın genel olarak kelimelerine bakarak "paragraf ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulabilmek.

Yukarıda "Boşluk paragrafın ilk cümlesi ise ...?" başlığı altında anlattığımız tarama yöntemi burada da aynı şekilde uygulanmalıdır. Paragrafta bazı kelimelerin ikili dizilimler halinde altını çizerek bir tahmin yapmaya çalışılmalıdır. Şimdi bir örnek üzerinde genel tarama nasıl yapılabilir inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

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

great metropolis	: Büyükşehir	New York	: New York
International Airport	: Uluslararası havaalanı	busiest airports	: yoğun havaalanlar.
New York Stock Exchange	: New York borsası	tourist business	: turist işleri
the city's income	: şehrin geliri		

➤ Taramıştığımız kelimeler arasında genel olarak "New York ve New York ekonomisi ile ilgili bilgi veren bir paragraf" verildiğini tahmin edebiliriz. Seçeneklerde "it" örneğiyle New York'a gönderme yapan ve ekonomisiyle ilgili bilgi veren B seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

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

2. Boşluktan sonraki cümleyle okumak:

Amaç: Paragraf tamamlama sorularında genellikle boşluğun sonrasındaki ifadeden yardım alarak doğru yanıtı görebiliriz. Bu nedenle genel tarama yaptıktan sonra öncelikle boşluğun devamındaki cümleyle okumak gerekir. Çünkü, boşluğun devamında bir önceki cümleyle bağlantı kuran herhangi bir bağlaç, zamir ya da referans kelimesi bulunması doğru yanıtı ulaştırmayı kolaylaştırabilir.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmalıdır?

Şimdi paragraf tamamlama sorularında genelde doğru yanıtı uleğmayı kolaylaştıran boşluktan sonraki cümlede hangi yapıların doğru yanıtı daha kolay ve hızlı bulmamızı sağlayabileceğini işleyelim:

- Paragrafta boşluktan sonraki cümlede bir önceki cümleyle, zıtlık, sebep-sonuç, ekleme, vurgu, örnekleme, vb. gibi bağlar kuran bazı cümle zarfları (sentence adverbs) verilebilir.

..... However,
..... Thus,
..... In addition,
..... In fact,
..... For example,

- Paragrafta boşluktan sonraki cümlede seçeneklerdeki cümlelerde karşılığı aranması gereken bazı zamirler ya da referans kelimeleri verilebilir.

..... This ...
..... They ...
..... She ...
..... Such people ...
..... The method ...

Boşluktan sonra gelen cümle içerisinde herhangi bir zamir ya da referans kelime var ise seçeneklerde bu zamir ya da referans kelimesinin neyi gönderme yaptığını bulmak için doğrudan seçenekler incelenmelidir.

- Paragrafta boşluktan sonra bir cümle zarfı varsa bunu nasıl bir ipucu olarak değerlendirebiliriz?

..... + However, -
..... - However, +

Yukarıdaki gibi, boşluktan sonra "fakat / ancak" anlamı veren zıtlık zarfı ile başlayan bir dizilim varsa, önce bu cümleyi okurum. Bu cümledeki anlam olumlu mu ya da olumsuz mu diye bakarm. Daha sonra, seçenekleri değerlendirip hangi seçenek ile boşluğun devamındaki cümle arasında zıtlık olabilir değerlendirilmesi yaparım.

..... sebep Therefore, sonuç

Yukarıdaki gibi, boşluktan sonra "bu yüzden / böylece" anlamı veren sonuç zarfı ile başlayan bir dizilim varsa, önce bu cümleyi okurum. Bu cümledeki anlam sonuç vereceği için daha sonra seçenekleri değerlendirip hangi cümle bu olayın nedeni olabilir değerlendirilmesi ile seçenekler ile boşluktan sonraki cümle arasında uygun bir neden-sonuç ilişkisi kurmaya çalışırım. Ayrıca, neden-sonuç zarflarında zaman bağlantısı da çok önemlidir. Örneğin, olayın sonucu past olarak çekimlendiyse olayın nedeninin de (bilimsel gerçekler cümleleri hariç) past olması gerekir mantığı ile seçeneklerdeki present yapılar etenebilir.

..... In addition,

Boşluktan sonra "aynca / buna ek olarak" anlamı veren ekleme zarfı ile başlayan bir dizilim varsa, önce bu cümleyi okurum. Bu cümle hangi cümleyle eklenme olabilir değerlendirilmesi için seçenekleri inceleyip seçenekler ile boşluktan sonraki cümle arasında uygun bir anlam ilişkisi kurmaya çalışırım. Bunu yaparken unutulmaması gereken şey şudur: ekleme zarflarıyla bağlanan her iki cümle de anlamca pozitif olmalıdır ya da negatif olmalıdır. Yani, pozitif anlamdan negatif anlama, ya da negatif anlamdan pozitif anlama geçiş söz konusu olamaz.

..... In fact,

Boşluktan sonra "hatta / aslında" anlamı veren ve vurgu ifade eden zarf ile başlayan bir dizilim var ise, önce bu cümleyi okurum. Bu cümle hangi cümleyle daha vurgulu bir şekilde ifade etmiş olabilir değerlendirilmesi için seçenekleri inceleyip seçenekler ve boşluktan sonraki cümle arasında uygun bir anlam ilişkisi kurmaya çalışırım. Vurgu zarfları varsa, boşluğa gelecek cümle ile vurgu zarfının içinde olduğu cümle açığı yukarı aynı ilkn ifade ederler bilgisine sahip olduktan sonra bu tür sorularda seçeneklerde aranacak ifade ile boşluktan sonra verilen cümledeki ifadenin paralel olması gerektiğini bilerek değerlendirme yapmalıyız.

For example,

Boşlukları sonra "örneğin" anlamı veren ve örneklendirme ifade eden zarf ile başlayan bir dizi varsa, önce bu cümleyi okuruz. Bu cümle hangi cümleye örnek vermek için kullanılmış olabilir değerlendirmek için seçenekleri değerlendirip seçeneklerdeki cümleler ile boşlukları sonraki cümle arasında uygun bir anlam ilişkisi kurmaya çalışırız.

- Paragraf tamamlama sorularında genellikle boşluğun sonrasındaki cümle sayesinde doğru yanıtı ulaşılır. Bu nedenle, boşluk ortada ise öncelikle genel bir tarama yapılabilir; hemen sonrasında boşluğun devamında gelen cümle okunmalıdır ve seçeneklere gidilmelidir. Buradaki amaç seçenekler ile boşlukları sonraki cümle arasında anlam ilişkisi kurabilmektir. Bu strateji ile doğru yanıtı ulaşabildiğimizde paragrafta boşluğun öncesindeki cümleleri okumakla vakit kaybetmemiş oluruz. Ancak boşluğun devamındaki ifadeyi okuduktan sonra iki ya da üç seçenekte kalırsanız, o zaman boşluğun öncesindeki cümleyi de okumak gerekir. Diğer bir deyişle, boşlukları başlayarak paragrafa yavaş yavaş açılmamız gerekmektedir. Boşlukları önceki cümle ve boşlukları sonraki cümle arasında bağ kurabilecek ifade seçeneklerinde aranmalıdır. Eğer doğru yanıt bu iki cümle ve seçenekleri değerlendirerek ulaşmak mümkün olamıyorsa, paragrafın ilk cümlesi olarak nitelendirdiğimiz "topic sentence" okunarak bu cümle ile bağlantılı olan ve bu cümleyi destekleyen cümle hangi seçeneklerse o seçenek işaretlenmelidir. Burada anlatılanımızı maddelerle özetlemek gerekirse;

1. Genel tarama yap.
2. Boşlukları sonraki cümleyi oku.
3. Seçeneklere git ve seçenekler ile boşlukları sonraki cümle arasında bağlantı kurmaya çalış.
4. Boşlukları önceki cümleyi oku.
5. Seçeneklere git ve seçenekler ile boşlukları önceki cümle arasında bağlantı kurmaya çalış.
6. Topic sentence'i (ilk cümle) oku.
7. Seçeneklere git.

Şimdi yukarıda anlattığımız stratejileri örnek sorular üzerinde uygulayalım:

ÖRNEK SORU :

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

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

STRATEJİ !!! ("Sentence Adverb" bilgisi)

- Paragrafta boşluk cümle ortasındadır. Genel bir tarama yapıldıktan sonra boşluğun devamındaki cümle kontrol edilmelidir. Boşluğun devamındaki "bu yüzden, bu nedenle" anlamı veren ve sonuç ifade eden "hence" yapısı doğru yanıtı ulaşmak için önemli bir ipucu olabilir. Bu cümle sonuç ifade ettiği için bu durumun nedenini bulmak için seçeneklere gidilmelidir.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülür?

- Boşluktan sonraki cümle = olayın sonucu

Hence, it is to be noticed that all the finest works of Japanese sculpture are made of wood.
Bu nedenle, fark edilmektedir ki Japon heykeltıraşlığının en iyi eserleri ahşaptan yapılmıştır.

- Doğru yanıt = olayın nedeni

Actually, wood is the only material which has been used in Japanese sculpture throughout its history.
Aslında, Japon heykeltıraşlığı tarihi boyunca kullanılan tek malzeme ahşaptır.

- Neden-sonuç ilişkisi:

Aslında, Japon heykeltıraşlığı tarihi boyunca kullanılan tek malzeme ahşaptır. Bu nedenle, fark edilmektedir ki Japon heykeltıraşlığının en iyi eserleri ahşaptan yapılmıştır.

ÖRNEK SORU:

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

- A) When her father died, in 1806, the family moved first to Southampton and then to Chawton
B) While still in her teens, she wrote a series of sketches and tales
C) Her first novel, *Lady Susan*, remained unpublished during her life time
D) Accompanied by Cassandra, her elder sister and life-long friend, she went to a school at Oxford and then to one at Reading
E) This is why Jane Austen knew so much about the lives of Anglican clergymen and their families

STRATEJİ !!! ("Sentence Adverbs" bilgisi)

- Paragrafın boşluk cümle ortasındadır. Genel bir ifade yapıldıktan sonra boşluğun devamındaki cümle kontrol edilmelidir. Boşluğun devamındaki "fakat, yine de, ancak" anlamı veren "nevertheless" yapısı doğru yanıtı ulaştırmak için önemli bir ipucu olabilir. Burada boşluktan sonraki cümle okunmalı ve "nevertheless" yapısı zıtlık anlamı verdiği için boşluğa getirilecek cümle ile boşluktan sonraki cümle arasında uygun bir zıtlık anlamı kurulmalıdır.

- Boşluktan sonraki cümle,

Nevertheless, the one who really gave Jane Austen her education was her own father.
Ancak, Jane Austen'a gerçek eğitimi veren kendi babasıydı.

- Doğru yanıt = zıtlık ilişkisi

Accompanied by Cassandra, her elder sister and life-long friend, she went to a school at Oxford and then to one at Reading.
Ablası ve hayat arkadaşı olan Cassandra ile birlikte Oxford'da ve daha sonra Reading'de bir okula gitti.

- Zıtlık ilişkisi:

Ablası ve hayat arkadaşı Cassandra ile birlikte Oxford'da ve daha sonra Reading'de bir okula gitti. Ancak, Jane Austen'a gerçek eğitimi veren (okul değil) kendi babasıydı.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Aristotle considered that the stars must move in circles because the circle is the most perfect curve. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, _____. In such a case it is at once obvious to us that this appeal was unjustifiable.

- A) he was naturally drawn to the least erroneous technique
- B) he allowed himself to decide a question of fact by an appeal to aesthetic-moral considerations ✓
- C) all objections to the doctrine were readily overcome
- D) such a scientific attitude of mind might be expected to dispel all desires other than the desire for knowledge
- E) his determination to regard this as a natural phenomenon was greatly admired

STRATEJİ !!! ("Referans Kellmesi" Kullanımı)

- Paragrafta boşluk cümle ortasındadır. Genel bir tarama yapıldıktan sonra boşluğun devamındaki cümle kontrol edilmelidir. Boşluğun devamındaki cümlede bir referans kelimesi olarak nitelendirilebileceğimiz "this appeal" ifadesi yer almaktadır. Bu tür ifadeler boşluğun devamında yer aldığında "daha önceden seçeneklerde bahsedilmeli" manâlı doğrultusunda seçenekler analiz edilmelidir. Bu anlamda B seçeneğindeki "an appeal" ifadesi ilk kez bahsedilerek boşluğun devamında da "this appeal" ifadesi ile anlam bütünlüğü sağlanmıştır. Diğer seçeneklerde boşluktan sonraki "this appeal" ifadesine gönderme yapabilecek hiçbir sözcük verilmemiştir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

According to social scientists we learn to see ourselves as others see us. In a sense, we look at ourselves from outside. _____. Presently we settle into a pattern of behavior through interactions with others and we learn the "rules" of behavior for our particular environment.

- A) We form an idea of what others want and expect of us
- B) Those who don't regularly follow these rules are regarded as abnormal
- C) Children soon learn that good behavior is awarded.
- D) Thus, the physical and social environment exert less of an influence
- E) The choice we make is invariably governed by what we assume will be the most rewarding option

STRATEJİ !!! ("Özne Takibi" Bilgisi)

- Bazı paragraf sorularında sürekli olarak aynı özne ile cümleler kurulabilir; bu nedenle özne takibi önemli bir ipucu olabilmektedir. Bu paragrafta da "we ..." dizilimleri A seçeneği için önemli bir ipucudur; ancak anlamı da kontrol etmek ve devamındaki cümle ile anlam bütünlüğü kurmak önemlidir. Bu konuda E seçeneğindeki "the choice we make" ifadesi çekirdek olabilir; ancak bu dizilimdeki özne "the choice" ifadesidir ve bu ifade aynı özne akışını bozmaktadır. Buna göre doğru yanıt aynı "we" öznesiyle devam eden A seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

For many centuries before the coming of the first Europeans, Arabs had been trading with the island of Madagascar, and had established various settlements on the coast. _____. During the ensuing three centuries, sporadic attempts at colonization were made by both Dutch and French, especially the latter. In 1642, after the French had been in touch with the island for more than a century, a French company was established to trade with the island, and in 1643 Fort Dauphin was founded on the southeast coast.

- A) But in 1500, the island was discovered by the Portuguese, and thus attracted Europeans
- B) It was not until the last years of the 19th century that the island had been relatively colonized
- C) In 1840-41, the French navy occupied the island Noasi-Bé, close to the north-west coast of Madagascar
- D) In the 18th century, French commercial contact with the island was fairly continuous
- E) Historically, the island had the status of an overseas territory within the French Union

STRATEJİ !!! ("Kronoloji / Tarih Sıralaması" Kullanımı)

- Paragrafta boşluktan sonra "During the ensuing three centuries..." (Tekip eden 3 yüzyıl boyunca...) ifadesiyle başlayarak "1642" ve "1643" yıllarından bahsedilmektedir ve zaman olarak bir sıralama mevcuttur. Bu tür sorularda zaman akışı ipucu olarak alınabilir. Boşluktan hemen sonra "takip eden" (ensuing) diyerek "1642" ve "1643" tarihlerini verdiğine göre öncesinde verilecek tarih bu tarihlerden daha önceyi işaret etmelidir. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde A seçeneğindeki "in 1500" zaman ifadesi bahsi geçen tarihlerden önceyi işaret eden tek tarihtir. Diğer seçeneklerdeki zaman ifadeleri bu tarihlerden daha sonraki dönemleri işaret ettikleri için zaman akışını bozarlar. Buna göre, doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARINDA "TENSE DEĞİŞİMİ" İPUCU OLARAK KULLANILIR MI?

- Paragraf tamamlama sorularında, cümlelerde kullanılan "tense" önemli bir ipucu olabilir ve özellikle boşluk ortada verildiğinde kullanmanız gereken bir ipucudur. Paragrafta genelde "tense" akışı değişmez. Yani boşluğun öncesi ve sonrası Present yapıdaki cümlelerden oluşuyorsa Present ile, Past yapıdaki cümlelerden oluşuyorsa ise Past ile devam ettirilir. Fakat, "tense" değişikliğinin olabildiği durumlar da vardır:
- Past yapıda devam eden bir paragrafta boşluğun öncesi ya sonrası da Past yapıda çekimlenmişse boşluğa gelecek cümlelerin Present yapıda olabilmesi için önemli bir koşul vardır:
 - Past yapıdaki cümlelerle devam eden paragrafta Genel geçer (fact) anlam veren bir cümle ile Present yapı araya getirilebilir.

Bunun dışında, Past yapıda başlayan bir paragrafta "zıtlık" bağlaçları ya da zarfları ile paragrafın akışı Present hale gelebilir ve paragraf Present devam edebilir.

Ya da, Present yapıda başlayan bir paragrafta "zıtlık" bağlaçları ya da zarfları ile paragrafın akışı Past hale getirilebilir ve paragraf Past devam edebilir.

Bu istisnai durumlar dışında paragraflarda genellikle "tense" akışının aynı olmasına dikkat ediniz. Şimdi bu istisnaları örnek soru üzerinde değerlendirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

In Saudi Arabia oil was discovered in 1938, and commercial production began during World War II. Its wealth allowed the country to provide free health care and education while not collecting any taxes from its people. _____. However, falling demand and rising production in the 1980s reduced its oil income enormously. So in 2000, Saudi Arabia, along with other oil-producing countries, reduced production to raise oil prices.

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

STRATEJİ !!! ("Genel geçer" (fact) bilgi veren cümlelere dikkat!!!)

➤ Paragrafta boşluğun öncesi ve sonrasındaki cümleler analiz edildiğinde Past yapıların kullandığını görmekteyiz. Fakat, seçeneklerdeki Present yapıdaki cümleler hemen elanmamalıdır. Çünkü, Present olarak çekimlenen cümle eğer "genel geçer" bir bilgi veriyorsa doğru yanıt olabilir; ki bu paragrafta da doğru yanıtımız Present yapıda olmasına rağmen B seçeneğidir.

➤ Boşluktan sonraki cümle:

However, falling demand and rising production in the 1980s reduced its oil income enormously.
Fakat, 1980'lerde artan üretim ve düşen talep onun petrol gelirlerini büyük ölçüde azalttı.

Boşluktan sonraki bu cümle, "zıtlık" ifade eden "However" zarfı ile başlamaktadır. Cümlede genel olarak "petrol gelirlerinin azalması" ile ilgili "olumsuz" bir anlam mevcuttur. "However" yapısı "zıtlık" ifade ettiği için seçeneklerde petrol ile ilgili "olumlu" anlam veren bir cümle aranmalıdır. Bu tür bir ifade sadece B seçeneğinde verilmiştir.

➤ Doğru yanıt:

Saudi Arabia has one-third of all known oil reserves in the world.
Suudi Arabistan dünyadaki petrol rezervlerinin üçte birine sahiptir.

➤ Zıtlık ilişkisi:

Suudi Arabistan dünyadaki petrol rezervlerinin üçte birine sahiptir. Fakat, 1980'lerde artan üretim ve düşen talep onun petrol gelirlerini büyük ölçüde azalttı.

• Dikkat ederseniz, paragrafta boşluğun öncesi ve sonrası Past yapıda olmasına rağmen Present yapıdaki bir seçenek doğru yanıt olabildi, çünkü bu seçenek "genel geçer" bir bilgi vermektedir. "Genel geçer" bilgi veren cümleler her zaman Present yapıda olduğu için bu tür istisnalarla karşılaşabiliriz.

SEÇENEKLERDEKİ PUJELARINCA YARARLANARAK DOĞRU YANITA ULAŞILABİLİR Mİ?

Paragraf tamamlama sorularında seçeneklerden yararlanarak doğru yanıtı ulaşabilmek mümkündür. Bunu birkaç şekilde yapabiliriz. Mesela, seçenekler analiz edilirken eğer seçeneklerde "zamir" ya da "referans kelimesi" tespit edilirse bu seçeneklere öncelik verilerek bahsi geçen zamir ya da referans kelimelerinin boşluktan önceki kısımda karşılıkları aranmalıdır. Eğer bu ifadelere boşluktan önceki kısımda uygun karşılık bulunabilirse ve anlamca bütünlük söz konusu ise bu seçenekler büyük olasılıkla doğru yanıt olurlar.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmelidir?

Ayrıca herhangi bir seçenek öncesine gönderme yapan "however, therefore, in fact, etc." gibi bir zarf ya da yapı ile başlıyorsa boşluktan önceki cümle ile seçenekler arasında o yapıların verdiği anlama uygun bir bağlantı (zıtlık, sebep-sonuç, vurgu, vb.) olup olmadığı incelenmelidir. Şimdi seçeneklerdeki yapıları kullanarak doğru yanıtı ulaşabileceğimiz bir örnek soru inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

The creation of a single European state, towards which the single currency is a major step, will serve only to further the scope and power of large corporations. _____. Undoubtedly, the single currency will significantly accelerate the process of economic globalisation but the consequences could prove disastrous.

- A) Similarly, small businesses and communities will have no voice in this corporate Europe
- B) Furthermore, the further away government drifts from the communities it is supposed to serve, the less accountable it will become
- C) The ongoing standardization of European culture, taste and regulations can only be achieved with the unanimous support of all Europeans
- D) It is unlikely that ordinary people will ever achieve access to the working strategies of the institutions that govern them
- E) It is, indeed, these corporations which have called most persistently for a single currency ✓

STRATEJİ !!! (Seçeneklerdeki "zamir" ve "referans kelimelerine" dikkat !!!)

- Paragrafa boşluktan sonraki cümle okunduktan sonra seçenekler analiz edildiğinde E seçeneğinde "bu şirketler" anlamına gelen "these corporations" referans kelimesini görmekteyiz. Bu ifadenin bir şey gönderme yapıp yapmadığını anlamak için boşluğun önceki kelimeleri kontrol edilmelidir. Eğer bu ifade herhangi bir ifadeye gönderme yaparsa bunun doğru yanıt olma ihtimali yüksektir. Hiçbir şeye gönderme yapmıyorsa o zaman bu seçeneği elememiz gerekir.
- Paragraf incelendiğinde E seçeneğindeki "these corporations" ifadesinin boşluktan önceki "large corporations" ifadesine gönderme yaptığını görmekteyiz. Ayrıca, yine bu seçenekte verilen "a single currency" ifadesi ikinci kez bahsedildiği için boşluktan sonra "the single currency" şeklinde verilmiştir. Bu iki bağlantı sayesinde ve anlam bütünlüğü dolayısıyla doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

SONUÇ:

Paragraf tamamlama sorularında boşluk genellikle ortada verilmektedir. Boşluğun ilk cümlede ya da son cümlede olduğunu çok az soru görürsünüz. Boşluk ortada verildiğinde ise genel tarama yapılmalı, boşluğun devamındaki cümle okunmalı ve seçeneklere gidilmelidir. Boşluğun devamında gelen cümlede herhangi bir zıtlık, neden-sonuç, ekleme, vurgu, örnekleme, zamir ya da referans kelimesi, vb. ile ilgili ipucu olabilecek bir ifade mevcutsa bu yapı mutlaka değerlendirilerek ve hemen devamında seçenekler okunarak iki cümle arasında bağlantı kurulmalıdır. Eğer boşluğun devamında net bir sonuca varamazsanız o zaman boşluğun öncesindeki cümleyi okuyarak tekrar seçeneklere yönelmelisiniz. Ayrıca, seçenekler okunurken, eğer seçenek içerisinde boşluğun öncesine bakılmasını gerektirecek bir zamir, referans kelimesi, zarf ya da bağlaç varsa da boşluğun öncesi ile seçenek arasında anlam bütünlüğüne bakılmalıdır. Bunlara ek olarak, genel olarak paragraftaki cümlelerin zaman yapısı da göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Bu stratejileri kullanarak paragrafın tümünü okuyup geniel yapmak zorunda kalmadan genelde doğru yanıtı hızlı bir şekilde ulaşılabilir.

Boşluk paragrafın son cümlesi ise soruyu nasıl çözmek gerekir?

Paragrafın ilk cümlesini "topic sentence" olarak adlandırmıştık. Paragrafta ilk cümleden sonra gelen yani topic sentence'den sonra gelen cümleleri de "supporting sentences" (destakleyici cümleler) olarak adlandırdık. Ayrıca, bu cümlelerin hepsinin controlling idea'yı desteklemesi gerektiğini, ilk cümlede verilen ve paragrafın gerçevesinin çizildiği anlamın dışına asla çıkılmaması gerektiğini de belirtmiştik.

Paragrafın son cümlesi ise geneli olarak "conclusion sentence" olarak adlandırılabilir. Bu cümle büyük olasılıkla kendisinden önce gelen cümleyi destekler. Ancak, bazen bütün paragraftaki anlamı özelleşen bir cümle olarak da verilebilmektedir. ÖSYM sorularında genelde son cümleler bir önceki cümleyle bağlanmalı bilgiler içerirler, yani destek gibi bir değerlendirme içeren son cümle ÖSYM sorularında pek sorulmaz. Şimdi, boşluk paragrafın son cümlesinin yanında verildiğinde doğru yanıtı nereye dikkat ederek ulaşabileceğimizi inceleyelim.

1. Paragrafın genel olarak taraması ve ilk cümleyi okumak:

Amaç: Paragrafın daha önce de yaptığımız gibi genel olarak kelimelerine bakarak ya da topic sentence olarak adlandırdığımız ve paragrafın ana fikrini veren ilk cümleyi okuyarak "paragraf ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulabilmek.

2. Boşluktan önceki cümleyi okumak:

Amaç: Boşluğa gelmesi gereken cümle büyük olasılıkla boşluktan önceki cümleyi destekleyen bir cümle olabilir mantığı ile son cümle okunup hemen sonrasında seçenekler değerlendirilmelidir. Bunu yaparken amacımız paragrafın ilk cümlesi ile son cümlesi arasındaki cümleleri okumaya gerek kalmadan hızlı bir şekilde seçenekleri analiz edip iki cümle arasında anlam bütünlüğü kurarak doğru yanıtı ulaşmaktır. Şimdi örnek sorularla boşluğun son cümlesinin yanında verildiği durumlarda doğru yanıtı nasıl ulaşabileceğimizi inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

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

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

STRATEJİ !!! (Boşluktan önceki cümle ile seçenek bağlantısı)

- Öncelikle paragrafın ilk cümlesini okuyarak "kalsiyum önemli bir mineraldir" anlamı ile "bu paragraf genel olarak kalsiyumun öneminden bahsedecek" lahmmininde bulunabiliriz. Aradaki cümleleri geçip en son cümleye, yani boşluğun öncesindeki cümleye geçebiliriz. Bu cümlede genel olarak "Fakat, çok azımız ihtiyacımız kadarını alırsak" şeklinde bir anlam mevcuttur. Bu cümleyi okuduktan sonra seçenekler analiz edilmelidir ve bu cümleyi destekleyebilecek bir cümle aranmalıdır. Seçenekler incelendiğinde C seçeneğindeki,

In fact, most of us get only one third of the amount necessary for good health.

Aslında, çoğumuz sağlıklı yaşam için gerekli olan miktarın sadece üçte birini alırız.

Cümlesi en uygun kadedir. Çünkü, bu seçenek "aslında, gerçekte" anlamına gelen ve bir önceki cümleyi vurgulayarak aşağı yukarı aynı şey bahseden "in fact" zarfı ile başlamaktadır. Bu cümle ile boşluğa önceki cümle neredeyse aynı şeyden bahsettiği için de "in fact" zarfının kullanım amacı yerini bulmuştur. Buna göre doğru yani C seçeneğidir.

- ... Yet, few of us get as much as we need. In fact, most of us get only one third of the amount necessary for good health

... Fakat, çok azımız ihtiyacımız kadarını alırız. Aslında, çoğumuz sağlıklı yaşam için gerekli olan miktarın sadece üçte birini alırız

ÖRNEK SORU :

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

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

STRATEJİ !!! (Birinci cümle (Topic Sentence) ile seçeneklerin bağlantısı)

- > yukarıdaki gibi, paragrafın son cümlesini, yani boşluğa önceki cümleyi okuyarak seçenekleri analiz ettiğinizi ve bu cümle ile seçenekler arasında anlam bütünlüğü kuramadığınızı varsayalım. O zaman "bu soru tüm paragrafı kopartıran bir sonuç cümlesi olabilir" mantığı ile paragrafın birinci cümlesine (topic sentence) tekrar dönülmelidir. Burada yapmanız gereken şey paragrafın ilk cümlesi ile seçeneklerdeki cümleler arasında bir bağlantı kurmaştır. İlk cümle okunduktan sonra seçenekler incelendiğinde en uygun kadenin E seçeneğinde verildiğini görmekteyiz. E seçeneğindeki cümle ile paragrafın ilk cümlesi aşağı yukarı aynı şeyden bahsetmektedir.

- > Paragrafın ilk cümlesi:

When we talk about the shared customs of a society, we are referring to a "culture".

Bir toplumun paylaşılan geleneklerinden bahsettiğimiz zaman, "kültür" e gönderme yaparsız.

- > Doğru yanıt (Paragrafın son cümlesi):

For something to be considered cultural, it must be learned as well as shared

Bir şeyin kültürel olması için, paylaşıldığı gibi öğrenilmesi de lazımdır.

SONUÇ:

Paragraf tamamlama sorularında boşluk en son cümlelerin yanında verildiğinde öncelikle paragrafın ilk cümlesi okunarak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğu tahmin edilebilir. Sonra, paragrafın son cümlesi, yani boşluğa önceki cümle okunmalıdır ve seçeneklere gidilerek ilk cümle arasında anlam bütünlüğü kurulmaya çalışılmalıdır. Eğer bu strateji ile doğru yanıt ulaşılmazsa ya da iki seçenek arasında kalmırsanız, o zaman paragrafın ilk cümlesini (topic sentence) tekrar okuyup devamında tekrar seçeneklere gidebilirsiniz. Bu şekilde de ilk cümle ve seçenekler arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü kurulabilir.

Paragraph Completion / Test-1

01.-20. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. We are constantly at war with some insects. They annoy us, bite us, and infect us with deadly diseases. They attack our crops, our pets, and our domestic animals. They invade our homes, eat our food, and damage our property. —. They pollinate many of our crops, provide us with honey and other products, and serve as food for fish, birds, and many other animals. In fact, life as we know it could not exist if all the insects were to disappear.
- A) Even so, insects are among the most frightening animals on earth.
B) Hence, we are constantly at war with some insects.
C) Only in the oceans are few insects found.
D) However, insects also have great value to us.
E) Furthermore, they can be found in caves deep in the earth, or flying high in the sky.
2. People differ widely in their abilities and tendencies to use different aspects of imagery. For example, some people are better than others at moving objects in images. They can visualize an N changing into a Z when rotated to a certain point. —.
- A) People can create mental sensations of situations or conditions they have not actually experienced.
B) In addition, some people are better than others at picturing more objects in their images or at creating new objects in images.
C) Mental imagery is produced by the same parts of the brain used in actual perception.
D) Children tend to use imagery in thinking more than adults do.
E) Imagination plays an important role in a child's life.

3. According to a report, learning mentors and higher level teaching assistants are among those to have made a positive impact on pupils' achievement. —. The report concluded that these members of staff have also played a valuable role in reaching out to parents previously reluctant to come into school or who were unsure how to help their children.

- A) Some found it easier to relate to members of the wider workforce.
B) It's vital that schools invest time and money in evaluating and developing all their staff, not just teachers.
C) They have particularly benefited the most vulnerable students including those likely to play truant, underachieve or be excluded from school.
D) Government changes to the school workforce in 2003 introduced teaching assistants and other staff to schools.
E) Schools also failed to take advantage of help available to them.

4. Hedonism is the doctrine that holds that pleasure is the highest good. —. The cruder form was that proposed by Aristippus, who believed that pleasure was achieved by the complete gratification of all one's sensual desires. On the other hand, Epicurus and his school, though accepting the primacy of pleasure, tended to equate it with the absence of pain and taught that it could best be attained through the rational control of one's desires.

- A) Motivational hedonism is the claim that only pleasure or pain motivates us.
B) Hedonists insist that all such motivation is ultimately only for the sake of that individual's own pleasure or pain.
C) In ancient times, it expressed itself in two ways.
D) There are several kinds of standard objection to normative hedonism.
E) It is often described that we fail to attain pleasures if we deliberately seek them.

5. A piece of research claims that more women than suspected could be afflicted with postnatal depression. It was believed that the mood disorders affecting up to 75 per cent of new mothers were caused by the women's circumstances, personality and hormonal changes. — The study is now working to isolate the gene, which will enable doctors to identify and treat high-risk women before they become ill.

- A) But according to a recent study by several universities, the most severe form of postnatal depression, postpartum psychosis, has a genetic cause
- B) "Baby blues" — a short period of tearfulness and tiredness after childbirth — is a temporary condition
- C) The effect on mothers can also be devastating
- D) The most serious form of maternal depression affects about one in 500 new mothers
- E) The doctors aim to isolate the gene and identify and treat high-risk women before they become ill

6. — Food and shelter are guaranteed and access to health services can be greater than they would be in the community. The life, here, can offer stability for those whose lives were unstable. Incarceration has the potential to serve as a "time out" for people who otherwise feel trapped by unhealthy lifestyles and overwhelming relationships. Imprisonment can be used as a period of self-reflection and can link people to those who can help them change their lives.

- A) The rate of suicide in prison is particularly high
- B) There have been few studies on the impact of incarceration on families
- C) Evidence from UK suggests that prison worsens mental health, which has an impact on physical health
- D) Prison has been described as an "intrinsically non-therapeutic environment"
- E) Prison can have a positive impact on health

7. Among other specialists that will always be demanded are the house builders and all those who deal with the construction of premises, roads and etc. — Actually, it is one of the most ancient professions in the world, and not a single crisis can ruin it. People need to live somewhere and it is the fact that doesn't need any arguments.

- A) The profession of builder exists for many centuries and even millenniums
- B) There are still some categories of specialists who didn't feel any influence of the world crisis
- C) If the government can rescue commercial banks, maybe it should be looking at home building companies as well
- D) Builders nationwide offer home buyers incentives to select their design and construction services
- E) It includes virtually all sectors of the construction industry

8. When HIV was identified in the early 1980s, United States politicians predicted that a vaccine and a cure for AIDS would be available within five years. — The first is that it mutates rapidly, meaning that a vaccine developed against one form of the virus may not work against another. Another problem is that HIV integrates itself into the patient's DNA. A third difficulty is that the virus attacks the very cells of the immune system sent to attack it. Once infected, these T-cells take the virus deeper into the body's immune defences.

- A) These therapeutic vaccines are aimed at stimulating the disease-fighting cells of the immune system
- B) In recent years, however, the focus of vaccine development has shifted
- C) This pointed to ways of sabotaging viral replication in infected patients
- D) There are, however, inherent problems with developing a vaccine against HIV
- E) Albert Sabin, who developed the world's first oral polio vaccine, said in 1993 that it is impossible to produce an effective AIDS vaccine

9. Gold has always been used as a form of money since 580 BC. --- Gold and other precious metals are assets that are both tangible and liquid and hence considered safer than other investments. Most people believe that if the monetary or financial systems collapse, gold would still retain its value. Thus gold as an investment is a prudent idea. Even central banks across the world are believed to retain large reserves of gold.

- A) Buying gold as an investment at today's prices would offer considerable gains
- B) That is why most analysts believe that gold, as an investment, will continue to flourish
- C) And even today, it is considered by many cultures as a valuable and long term investment as well as a safe haven in times of crisis
- D) Today, like all investments, the price of gold is governed by demand
- E) The price of gold is affected by changes in sentiment, not by the changes in production or demand

10. From simple online diaries, many of today's blogs become a real business with a real profit for those people who attract from what they publish even tens of thousands of unique visits per day. There are numbers with six figures involved in this game. --- But the biggest part of the more than 75 millions of blogs existing today, according to a survey, still remain just online personal diaries.

- A) A good blogger spends a few hours a day for producing high-interest content for his blog
- B) This doesn't stop the fast-growing number of new blogs that appear daily
- C) Internet is a thriving job market for those who are looking for short-term projects
- D) Many Internet users choose to make a blog-based Internet business
- E) While members-only blog content can be a lucrative business, bloggers should expect to meet with criticism from readers

11. When the Wright brothers made the first powered flight in 1903, they inaugurated basic principles that survive to this day, including thin wings for lift and a vertically mounted propeller to provide forward thrust. But two centuries earlier, Swedish inventor Emanuel Swedenborg had already dreamed up a flying-saucer-shaped aircraft. Countless designers around the world have since envisioned round planes. However, the technology has long been hampered by major drawbacks. ---

- A) The biggest challenge is that round airplanes are highly unstable because they don't employ the conventional aerodynamic systems
- B) To overcome this obstacle, Moller's M200G uses its propulsion system to stabilize itself
- C) If a plane is moving through the air at a high enough speed, aerodynamic forces can be used to stabilize it
- D) Because of their shape, circular aircraft can theoretically move anywhere—up, down, and side to side
- E) Round aircraft are also advantageous in principle because they could fly faster than the other notable VTOL aircraft, helicopters

12. E.coli has earned a nasty reputation for upsetting stomachs and killing people. But now scientists are putting the bad bug to good use, genetically engineering it to excrete biodiesel. Using a pilot plant and E. coli, they were able to turn out a new biodiesel fuel. --- The microbes metabolize the sugars and excrete fatty acids that have the same hydrocarbon configuration as petroleum. Unlike other biodiesel setups, this new fuel is easy to collect and can go straight into your gas tank.

- A) Making fuel from sugarcane uses fewer resources than corn
- B) Biodiesel doesn't require the major infrastructure upgrades that ethanol and natural gas call for
- C) Fuels have a host of problems that electricity never will
- D) The plant mixes modified E.coli with sugarcane in large vats of water
- E) Converting to wood chips, saw grass, or any other plant waste is more efficient

13. Bacteria are all around us. Given good growing conditions, a bacterium grows slightly in size or length, a new cell wall grows through the centre forming two daughter cells, each with the same genetic material as the parent cell. If the environment is optimum, the two daughter cells may divide into four in 20 minutes. Then why isn't the earth covered with bacteria? ----

- A) Because the bacteria structure is so minute, it can only be seen through a microscope
- B) The primary reason may be that conditions are rarely ideal
- C) It seems, our pursuit of a bacteria-free world is making us sick
- D) They can be found thriving in some of the most hostile environments imaginable
- E) Because such a drug would not kill the bacteria directly, it would not encourage the development of resistance

14. Biological control agents such as naturally occurring fungi, bacteria or viruses are applied in much the same way as chemical pesticides to fight insect pests, but have obvious advantages as they have little impact on other organisms, are compatible with other natural enemies, do not leave toxic residues and are relatively cheap to develop. ---- However, because the regulatory systems in most countries were developed with chemical pesticides in mind, they do not encourage the development of biopesticides.

- A) The research suggests that consumer concerns about toxic residues could undermine the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables
- B) New chemical formulations could be used to solve problems with biopesticide storage and efficacy
- C) Risks, costs and benefits need to be shared out between the manufacturer, regulator, government and consumers
- D) The absence of a Europe-wide market for biopesticides is a significant obstacle to their wider commercial availability
- E) These far outweigh the disadvantages of lower effectiveness and a shorter shelf life

15. Cooking is the preparation of food for eating by applying heat. Cooking makes food more appetizing and easier to digest. ----. Many people enjoy cooking. Skillful cooks take great care in preparing delicious, attractive, and nutritious meals. Some people use the term cooking to refer to preparation of all foods, not just those that are heated.

- A) A beginner should first try simple recipes and meals and then go on to more difficult ones
- B) However, some cookbooks give general tips on cooking and recipes
- C) In addition, recipes appear on food packages and in many magazines and newspapers
- D) Many foods turn out well consistently if prepared according to a recipe
- E) It also kills harmful bacteria that could otherwise cause illness

16. Climate change caused by rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) is now widely recognized. But the other side of the equation — the massive absorption of CO₂ by the ocean — has received far less attention. The planet's seas quickly absorb 25 to 30 percent of humankind's CO₂ emissions. ---- Thus, we are solidifying the ocean and fundamentally changing its remarkably delicate geochemical balance. Scientists are only beginning to investigate the consequences, but comparable natural changes in our geologic history have caused several mass extinctions throughout the earth's waters.

- A) We have "disposed" of 530 billion tons of the gas in this way, and the rate worldwide is now one million tons per hour
- B) About 89 percent of the carbon dioxide dissolved in seawater takes the form of bicarbonate ion
- C) Marine animals will find it harder to build skeletons, construct reefs, or simply to grow and breathe
- D) The fossil record shows that ocean life has suffered massive extinctions during periods of rapidly rising carbon dioxide levels
- E) Emissions could reduce surface pH by another 0.4 unit in this century alone and by as much as 0.7 unit beyond 2100

FROM YOUR JOURNAL

FROM YOUR JOURNAL

17. Water and energy are the two most fundamental ingredients of modern civilization. Without water, people die. Without energy, we cannot grow food, run computers, or power homes, schools or offices. As the world's population grows in number and affluence, the demands for both resources are increasing faster than ever. — We consume massive quantities of water to generate energy, and we consume massive quantities of energy to deliver clean water.

- A) Water scarcity is a key challenge of climate change
- B) Each sustainable water strategy sets out a long-term regional plan to secure water for local growth
- C) Woefully underappreciated, however, is the reality that each of these precious commodities might soon cripple our use of the other
- D) Florida was concerned that the restricted flow would threaten certain endangered species
- E) Scientists can predict when such an eruption will occur by measuring a series of indicators

18. Because Earth, while turning upon its axis, also moves around the Sun, there are two kinds of days. A day may be defined as the interval between the highest point of the Sun in the sky on two successive days. —. But one might also define a day as the time interval between the moments when a certain point in the sky, say a conveniently located star, is directly overhead. This is called sidereal time.

- A) This, averaged out over the year, produces the customary 24-hour day
- B) The meridians are traditionally counted from the meridian of the observatory of Greenwich
- C) This has the result that Earth moves faster in January and slower in July
- D) Earth needs 365 days plus about 6 hours to go around the Sun once
- E) For practical purposes, this convention is sometimes altered

19. In order to accomplish millions of complex functions, your body has to be able to communicate with itself, all the way down to the cellular level through pulses of electricity. Your body operates on an electro magnetic current. All of the organs in your body emit these fields of electrical current. In fact, nerve signals are nothing more than electrical charges. —. And of all the systems in your body that depend on this delicate bio chemical balance, the most important is your blood stream.

- A) The complex sets of chemicals in the brain are designed to process incoming information and create a response
- B) What creates this electrical power in your body is a very fine balance that exists in your bio chemistry
- C) As the biochemical balance is disrupted and the red blood cells can't deliver oxygen and nutrients as efficiently to all the cells, energy level drops dramatically
- D) As we discover more about neuro-transmitters, we can identify which of them control certain bodily functions
- E) The brain consists of billions of neurons or cells that must communicate with each other

20. Dancing plays an important role in social functions. All societies have characteristic forms of dance. Such dancing may take place at ceremonial occasions or at informal gatherings. —. By dancing together, members of a group express their sense of common identity or belonging.

- A) Dance helps members of a nation or ethnic group recognize their connection to one another and to their ancestors
- B) In modern societies, many people enjoy dancing simply for entertainment
- C) Dance may also be used as one part of a religious occasion or ritual
- D) Spontaneous dance has become a common element of worship among people
- E) Dancing may not just help the dancers to express their all kinds of feelings

21. Astronomy is an ancient science. Like today's researchers, ancient scholars based their ideas of the universe on what they observed and measured and on their understanding of why objects move as they do. —. One reason for their errors was that they did not understand the laws of motion. For example, they did not know that a force which we know as gravitation controls the movements of the planets. Another reason was that their measurements did not reveal the movements of the planets in sufficient detail.

- A) Also they study the structure of space and the past and future of the universe
- B) Astronomers use chemistry to analyze the dusty, gaseous matter between the stars
- C) However, the ancients developed some incorrect ideas about the relationships between Earth and the objects they saw in the heavens
- D) So, the ancients noted that the positions of the sun, moon, and planets change from night to night
- E) They investigate nearby bodies, such as the sun, planets, and comets, as well as distant galaxies and other heavenly objects

22. The housekeeping services had its origin in the hotel industry. Later the concept of housekeeping got incorporated as a hospital service. There are, however, differences in concept and practice of housekeeping activities in hospital and hotels. —. In a hotel, on the other hand, the aesthetics receive the maximum emphasis.

- A) Control and prevention of hospital infection is one of the most vital functions of hospital housekeeping
- B) Unnecessary use of disinfectants is not only wasteful but may increase the microbiological hazard to the hospital environment
- C) Cleaning agents and disinfectants were essential requisites for attaining effectiveness in housekeeping services in health care institutions
- D) The various cleaning materials for housekeeping activities used at the hospital are liquid soap, soft soap, soda ash, cleanzo and nitric acid
- E) The basic ingredient of any detergent are surface active agents or surfactants

23. Atropine produces rapid heart rate, dilated pupils, dry skin, and anesthetizes the nerve endings in the skin. Because it relaxes smooth muscle and suppresses gland and mucous secretions, it has been used to treat peptic ulcer by reducing the production of stomach acid. Atropine is given before general anaesthesia to keep the air passages clear and is an ingredient in various preparations for symptomatic relief of colds and asthma.

- A) Though so powerful in its action on the human body, the plant seems to affect some of the lower animals but little
- B) The drug atropine is produced from the foliage, which along with the berries are extremely toxic
- C) Atropine extracts were used by Cleopatra in the last century B.C. to dilate her pupils, in the hope that she would appear more alluring
- D) Atropine produces many effects in the body, including relief from spasms of the stomach and intestines
- E) It also acts as an antidote in poisoning from such agents as mushrooms, morphine, prussic acid, and nerve gas

24. A sedative is any of a variety of drugs that relieves anxiety. Most sedatives act as mild depressants of the nervous system, lessening general nervous activity or reducing the irritability or activity of a specific organ. In increasing doses sedatives act as hypnotics, i.e., they induce sleep, and as anaesthetics. Many sedatives are habit-forming and should be taken only under medical direction.

- A) Sedative-hypnotics can be abused to produce an overly-calm effect
- B) Sedatives taken in small quantities are useful in relieving coughing, nausea, or convulsions, and in lessening anxiety
- C) Ferquants are extensively used for anaesthesia and analgesia, most often in the operating room and intensive care unit
- D) People who have difficulty dealing with stress, anxiety or sleeplessness may overuse or become dependent on sedatives
- E) These sedatives can dangerously depress important signals needed to maintain heart and lung function

25. The human brain helps make people the most adaptable of all creatures. They behave with the most flexibility and in the greatest variety of ways. The human body is highly adaptable because it has few specialized features that could limit its activities. People cannot swim as well as a seal, but they can also walk, run, and climb.

- A) In contrast, a seal has a body streamlined for swimming, but it has difficulty moving about on land
- B) The human brain gives people many special abilities, the most outstanding of which is the ability to speak
- C) So, human being has the most highly developed brain of any animal
- D) In spite, the richness and complexity of human culture distinguish human beings from all other animals
- E) However, human adaptability enables people to live in an extremely wide variety of environments - from the tropics to the Arctic.

Paragraph Completion / Test-2

01-25. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. --- This process of suburbanization has been going on since the late 1800's. Several factors contributed to the development of metropolitan areas. Originally, large numbers of people came from rural areas to central cities in search of employment. This population shift produced overcrowded cities, causing other people to move to outlying areas.

- A) So, more and more people have settled in communities outside of central cities since the late 1940's
- B) As cities grow, people move beyond official city boundaries, creating suburbs
- C) In developed countries, most people live in metropolitan areas
- D) By 1970, more people in U.S. metropolitan areas lived in suburbs than in central cities
- E) In the mean time, the rate of suburban growth has decreased for a number of reasons

2. Yoga is a term that has two meanings. It is both a school of thought in the Hindu religion and a system of mental and physical exercise developed by that school. Followers of the yoga school, who are called yogis or yogins, use yoga exercise to achieve their goal of isolation of the soul from the body and mind. ---

- A) The ultimate aim of this philosophy was to strike a balance between mind and body and attain self-enlightenment
- B) Various forms of yoga have become popular in the United States and Europe
- C) However, many non-Hindus in Western countries practice some form of yoga exercise in hope of improving their health and achieving peace of mind
- D) Shortly, the word yoga means discipline in Sanskrit, the classical language of India
- E) The yoga school, through yoga exercise, aims to give people understanding of the meaning of their soul

3. Frustrated parents of young children are yelling and spanking because they do not know other ways to get their children to mind their words. Research shows however, that yelling and spanking often creates new problems. ---. However, when parents use other skills for gaining compliance and co-operation, children tend to be better adjusted, play more co-operatively and respond to their parents' words.

- A) Children who are continually shouted at or spanked tend to be more aggressive in the playground, have less developed problem-solving skills and lower self-esteem
- B) We cannot assume that children will automatically know what to do when you shout at him or her
- C) Whenever you see your child doing something you would like to see repeated, provide feedback
- D) If you stop shouting and feed the positive and you will see more positive behaviour
- E) As a result, shouting or spanking is not a solution to make the children listen to you

4. In the past, hobbies were largely limited to the wealthy. The average person was too busy earning a living to find time to pursue a hobby. ---. In addition, most people also live longer and retire from their jobs at an earlier age. To fill their free time, they often develop interests in hobbies.

- A) In contrast, people today generally have more leisure time because of higher incomes and improvements in working conditions
- B) Hobbies offer broadened areas of interest and ways to pass the time pleasantly
- C) Conversely, for people who are ill or bedridden, hobbies offer fascinating ways to pass the time
- D) However, a hobby can also lead to additional income
- E) Hobbies can be important in helping some people because they provide distractions from the patients' problems

5. The life of an adult butterfly centers on reproduction. The reproductive cycle begins with courtship, in which the butterfly seeks a mate. If the courtship proves successful, mating occurs. — Either the male or the female may give signals, called cues, of a certain kind or in a particular order. If a butterfly presents the wrong cue or a series of cues in the wrong sequence, it will be rejected.

- A) Usually, a butterfly that presents an appropriate scent will be immediately accepted as a mate
- B) The visual cues help the insects distinguish between males and females and between members of different species
- C) Butterflies use both sight and smell in seeking mates
- D) Many visual cues involve the reflection of ultraviolet light rays from a butterfly's wing scales
- E) The cues are invisible to the human eye, but butterflies see them clearly

6. Astronomy is an ancient science. Like today's researchers, ancient scholars based their ideas of the universe on what they observed and measured and on their understanding of why objects move as they do. However, the ancients developed some incorrect ideas about the relationships between Earth and the objects they saw in the heavens. — The other was that their measurements did not reveal the movements of the planets in sufficient detail.

- A) They did not know that a force, which we know as gravitation, controls the movements of the planets
- B) They don't know that movements are a result of the revolution of the moon about Earth and the revolution of Earth and the other planets about the sun
- C) The ancients noted that the positions of the sun, moon, and planets change from night to night
- D) One reason for their errors was that they did not understand the laws of motion
- E) The ancients concluded that the sun, moon, and planets orbit a motionless Earth

7. Most people find it very hard to pull up roots in their native land and move to a strange country. But throughout history, countless millions of people have done so. — In that period, about 60 million people moved to a new land. Most came from Europe. More than half emigrated to the United States.

- A) Consequently, during the 1800's, the rich prairie land of the United States and Canada attracted many European farmers
- B) The heaviest immigration worldwide took place from the early 1800's to the Great Depression—the economic hard times of the 1930's
- C) Today, the availability of fast, safe, and cheap transportation helps make migration easier
- D) People forsake their homeland and move to another country for various reasons
- E) Before that time, the United Kingdom sent convicts to the American Colonies

8. Some paintings reveal what the artists, their patrons, or their society felt about important subjects, including death, love, religion, and social justice. — They provide information about the customs, ideals, and interests of people of past societies. Much of our knowledge about prehistoric and ancient times comes from paintings and other works of art because many early cultures left few or no written records.

- A) Many paintings tell about the history of the period in which they were created
- B) Artists paint the things they see around them — people, animals, nature, and objects
- C) Even when artists paint primarily for themselves, they want others to see their work and understand and enjoy it
- D) Since prehistoric times, many artists have painted the subjects that were most important to their societies
- E) All great paintings, regardless of subject matter, share a common feature

9. About 6 billion people live in the world. They are distributed unevenly over the land. —. Others have no people at all. The population is increasing far more rapidly in some countries than in others. World is the planet earth viewed especially as the home of human beings and other living things. The earth is just one of countless heavenly bodies in the universe. But it is the only one known to support life.

- A) The majority of the world's people live on flat, fertile plains and in large cities that border major water transportation routes
- B) The physical features of a country strongly influence where the people of that country live
- C) Some areas in the world are heavily populated
- D) In the long run, the future population growth of the world is difficult to predict
- E) Conversely, such areas may be considered "underpopulated" if the population is not large enough to maintain an economic system

10. Gogol's most important contribution to Russian drama was *The Inspector General* (1836), a satire on corruption among provincial government officials. —. He spent most of the years from 1835 to 1844 in Rome, and returned to Russia in 1843. In 1842, he published the first part of *Dead Souls*, a novel about a swindler who creates a scheme to cheat the government by using the names of dead serfs.

- A) As years passed, Gogol worried increasingly about the moral influence of his works on the Russians
- B) He won attention for *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*, a collection of Ukrainian tales
- C) While living in Rome, he fell under the influence of a fanatic priest
- D) That year, he also published his most famous short story, "The Overcoat," a tale about a pathetic clerk
- E) The play was so harshly criticized that Gogol decided to live abroad

11. Many people oppose the death penalty, chiefly because they consider it cruel. Critics also warn against the risk of executing mistakenly convicted people. Supporters of capital punishment believe that, in certain circumstances, people who take human life deserve to lose their own lives. Many supporters argue that the threat of death discourages crime more effectively than the threat of prison does. —.

- A) Many state legislatures passed new capital punishment laws designed to satisfy the Supreme Court's requirements
- B) However, studies have shown no unusual increase in murders when the death penalty is abolished
- C) By the way, the United Kingdom abolished capital punishment in 1969
- D) About 90 countries still permit capital punishment, including most developing nations
- E) In addition, several thousand have been sentenced to death and are awaiting the outcome of legal appeals

12. Most industrialized nations depend heavily on imported petroleum to meet their energy needs. —. Oil exporters have also strained the economies of a large number of countries, particularly the poorer ones, by drastically increasing the price of petroleum.

- A) As a result of this dependence, oil-exporting countries have been able to use petroleum as a political and economic weapon by restricting exports to some of these nations
- B) To prevent a full-scale energy shortage, scientists are experimenting with artificial forms of oil and with other sources of fuel
- C) Since about 1900, scientists have steadily increased the variety and improved the quality of petroleum products
- D) People are using more and more petroleum each year, and the world's supply is rapidly running out
- E) If present rates of consumption continue, petroleum may become scarce sometime in the mid-2000's

13. Prehistoric people are human beings who lived before writing was invented about 5,500 years ago. Writing enabled people to record information they wished to save, including descriptions of events in their lives. The period before human beings learned to write is called prehistory, and people who lived during this period are known as prehistoric people.

- A) In this way, the invention of writing marked the beginning of history
- B) However, early people probably arose from prehuman ancestors who first lived more than 4 million years ago
- C) Scientists first discovered evidence of prehistoric people during the mid-1800's
- D) The first fossilized bones of prehistoric people were also found during this time
- E) People who lived during this period are known as prehistoric people

İNGİLİZCE

14. They argued that the traditional image of God as a father figure with supernatural powers does not reflect the modern world's scientific view of reality. Other theologians have kept the idea of God but used names that are not personalized or limited, such as "the unconditioned ultimate" and "the wholly other."

- A) Most Christians believe that God is seen through the person of Jesus Christ
- B) Others have set forth teleological arguments based on belief in a grand design or purpose for the world
- C) There are many ways of thinking about God
- D) Some Christian theologians in the 1960's suggested that "God is dead"
- E) However, theists believe that a Supreme Being exists

İNGİLİZCE

15. By using certain tubes, or by combining the threads in different ways, a spider can make a very delicate thread or a thick, broad band of silk. Some sizes are used to line their nests or retreats. Spider silk is stronger than silkworm silk. If twisted into a rope, it can lift more weight than a rope of the same size made of iron wire!

- A) Others are used for egg cocoons, or for tying up victims, or for weaving webs
- B) Thus, if you look around the area where you live, you may notice many different kinds of spiders
- C) They thrive in the hottest jungles and the coldest polar regions
- D) When spiders work together they are less vulnerable to attack by lions
- E) Moreover, spiders have more different species than any other animal

16. Our unconscious mind contains many millions of past experiences that, so far as our conscious mind knows, are lost forever. By means of several devices, we now know how to bring back lost memories. One method is "free association", used by psychiatrists. If a patient lets his conscious mind wander at will, it can give him clues to forgotten things which, if skillfully pursued by the doctor, will bring up whole networks of lost ideas and forgotten terrors. Hypnotism, too, can be of tremendous value in exploring a patient's unconscious.

- A) It was possible to use drugs to cure patients of their past terrors
- B) Psychiatrists succeeded in bringing our lost memories to the surface through several methods
- C) Psychological problems develop through the inability to forget certain things
- D) There are certain drugs which also help in this process
- E) Hypnotism can cause a patient to forget past terrors

17. Of the world's 2,500-plus species of palm trees, the Palmyra palm is most important to man, next to the coconut palm, because it yields food and provides over one hundred different useful end-products. To obtain the majority of its benefits, the Palmyra needs to be climbed twice daily to extract the nutritious juice from its flower-bunches. —. Collecting this juice, however, is arduous — and often dangerous — work, for the trees can top 30 metres in height.

- A) When the Palmyra is climbed twice a day, it is possible to get most of its benefits
- B) Many people rely on palm trees for their basic food requirements
- C) It is this juice, converted by several different methods, that is the basis for a wide variety of other products
- D) It encourages the tree to grow to over thirty metres
- E) Each palm tree can produce over 100 coconuts

18. The most common symptoms of allergic dermatitis are extremely dry skin, scaling, and redness with swelling and itching. —. Various drugs are being developed for the relief of allergy sufferers. However, your best help is to convert to a cosmetic product to which you have no harmful reaction.

- A) It is your particular sensitivity to it that creates the problem
- B) The products most likely to cause this condition are lipstick, nail polish, soap, hair preparations, deodorants, and perfumes
- C) A line of hypo-allergenic cosmetics that were relatively free from substances that had been found to create allergic reactions was on the market
- D) Those with allergic reactions should have taken anti-allergenic drugs
- E) The aim of the survey was to get an idea of how women react physically to cosmetics

19. In all civilizations, articles are consumed that have no nutrient value but make the food more attractive, or give pleasure. —. There is no objection to them for the normal stomach, and there is no evidence that they can cause damage to the normal stomach lining.

- A) Tea, coffee, manufactured drinks, and alcohol also form part of the diet
- B) They both contain caffeine, which is a mild stimulant and also causes the kidneys to excrete more water
- C) Therefore, alcohol, if not consumed excessively by adults, cannot be strongly objected to on medical grounds
- D) However, eating foods that have no nutritive value does nothing but tire out the stomach
- E) Spices, condiments, herbs, vinegar and pickles are used for this purpose

20. The computer is basically a device for ingesting, judging, and otherwise processing or usefully modifying knowledge. Thus it enlarges brainpower in the same way that other man-made machines enlarge muscle power. —. Man's symbols are letters and numbers, and the machine's symbols are electromagnetic impulses that represent letters and numbers.

- A) Only a computer can calculate swiftly enough to analyze the data from a satellite
- B) Like man, the computer expresses knowledge in terms of symbols
- C) The computer helps man improve his brainpower rather than his muscle power
- D) Man has been working on computers in order to increase their storage capacity
- E) The capacities of the computer are currently limited to calculating and storing information

21. Cramp seems to deprive the sufferer of all reason for the time, and it seems to overpower him with mingled pain and terror. --- The chief difficulty lies in the fact that a person who cannot swim feels, in deep water, much as if he were falling through air, and consequently clutches instinctively at the nearest object. If he succeeds in grasping the person who is trying to save him, both will probably sink together.

- A) Therefore, the method of saving a person drowning because of cramp demands great practice
- B) The usual spot where the cramp is felt is the calf of the leg
- C) These directions are easy enough to give, but quite difficult to obey
- D) The force of cramp is so great that rubbing the spot affected is useless
- E) Once struck with cramp while swimming, the person must stay still and wait for assistance

22. The children who are cared for by the Chain of Hope come from countries which are stricken by poverty or torn by conflict. They are children who have been injured by a mine or an exploding shell, who have been born with deformities, who have caught diseases or who suffer from the after-effects of injuries. --- But there is usually no prospect of such surgery in their own countries, owing to the lack of specialized expertise and technical resources.

- A) This organization formed as a result of the appeals of surgeons from under-developed countries
- B) One has to possess some kind of expertise to become a link in the chain
- C) They are brought to France by Air France or UTA on reduced fares
- D) A very simple operation can often save them
- E) The aim of the organization in the long term is to spread its works to other developed countries as well

23. Psychologists believe that the combative and aggressive instinct is permanent in all human beings; but it is probable that, with a correct understanding of children, the instinct for aggression need not survive childhood. It's certain that to repress the aggressiveness of a child will make him later more aggressive and anti-social. ---.

- A) He will later on revenge himself for his sufferings by criminality or by acts of cruelty
- B) Likewise, this problem of cruelty is very difficult to handle
- C) It is the absence of these which is the cause of cruelty
- D) On the contrary, the problem of cruelty is too difficult for parents to deal with on their own
- E) First of all, the causes of it should be found out so that the best results can be obtained

24. Poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people's incomes are so low they have nothing to spare for savings. --- Having a large family can be a form of insurance. And even while they are still quite young, children can do a lot of useful jobs on a small farm

- A) But their conditions cannot be improved unless there is a reduction in the rate at which population is increasing
- B) As a result, people look to their children to provide them with security in their old age
- C) Statistics from the developed countries suggest that it is only when people's living standards begin to rise that birth rates begin to fall
- D) Thus, developed countries should help developing ones to improve their standards of living
- E) Birth rates in developed countries decreased as standards of living increased

25. Two main techniques have been used for training elephants, the tough and the gentle. The former method simply consists of setting an elephant to work and beating him until he does what is expected of him. Apart from any moral considerations, this is a stupid method of training, for it produces a resentful animal that at a later stage may well turn into a man-killer. ---, but produces a cheerful, good-tempered elephant who will give many years of loyal service.

- A) Such extreme cases must probably be taken with a grain of salt
- B) The gentle method requires more patience in the early stages
- C) They underline the general principle that the relationship between elephant and trainer is the key to successful training
- D) The tough training technique requires a trainer of great physical strength
- E) Elephants like to have one master just as dogs do, and are capable of a considerable degree of personal affection

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Paragraph Completion / Test-3

01.-25. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Surveys often reveal that more than half of all the teenage entrepreneurs that have recently emerged in the United States are firstborn children, and many are from immigrant families. Some are content with modest revenues, others are primarily after big money. Certainly, all possess qualities such as ingenuity, a good intellect, a healthy sense of self, inner drive, and a clear-cut purpose.
- A) They nevertheless developed into positive-thinking achievers
B) As immigrants, they were eager to succeed in the States
C) But most are driven simply by the desire to shape their own destinies
D) Hence, aware of the obstacles, he is far more interested in the opportunities
E) Despite growing up in a troubled age teenage entrepreneurs were able to succeed
2. The most important holiday in China is the Lunar New Year. Since it is based on the lunar calendar, it comes about a month later than the Western New Year. However, so that working life will not be interrupted for too long, the period has now been reduced to a week or less.
- A) There are some parallels with the Western New Year: houses are cleaned thoroughly, for instance, and families all get together for the festivities
B) The aim in shortening the Chinese New Year season was to minimize disruption of work
C) At Chinese New Year, the Chinese observe a lot of superstitions
D) The Chinese New Year season traditionally lasts about a month
E) Everywhere there is the sound of firecracker explosions

3. In 1960, an American psychiatrist named William Dement published experiments dealing with the recording of eye-movements during sleep. He showed that the average individual's sleep cycle is punctuated with peculiar bursts of eye-movement, some drifting and slow, others jerky and rapid. When woken at other times they reported no dreams.

- A) It was not the disturbance of sleep that mattered but the disturbance of dreaming
B) During sleep, drifting and slow eye-movement coincides with a dream that can't later be reported
C) People woken during these periods of eye-movement generally reported that they had been dreaming
D) If sleep was disturbed, then dreams later became disturbed as well
E) People with personality disorders dreamt more than others

4. For most of us, love is the most absorbing subject in existence. There is an enormous range of meanings in this one little word: motherly love and self-love, fatherly love and children's love of their parents; there is brotherly love and there is the love of one's home and one's country; there is love of money and there is love of power. —

- A) In contrast, the most important kind of love is "fallen into" and happens against our will
B) Love clearly includes all of these, but the love in which one can be oneself is the pre-eminent love for most of us
C) On the contrary, it requires effort to maintain any kind of love
D) According to recent research, love enables the balancing of extreme feelings
E) However, love at its fullest can include an enormous range of emotions and sentiments

5. Which weighs more, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? Everyone knows the answer: they both weigh the same. An interesting point, however, is what sort of image popped into your head when you read those words. One person who answered this question saw, distinctly, a pair of scales with a cube of lead on one scale balancing a big mound of feathers on the other. — Thus, it can be concluded that people differ greatly in their power to "make pictures in their heads."

- A) Some of them saw the table in sharp detail and in colour
- B) Scientists believe that most people are born with the ability to summon-up in the mind's eye precise visual images of past experiences
- C) A second person got no mental image, but simply conceived of the problem in terms of words
- D) Many of us lose this power as we grow up, simply because we fail to exercise it
- E) Some people are completely unable to guess at the weight of something

6. Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony Corporation in Japan, wanted a radio he could carry with him and listen to wherever he went. From that small desire was born the Sony Walkman, a radio small enough to be worn on a belt or carried in a pocket. — Most of today's products, including many of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter, are the result of creative research and thinking by staff.

- A) Not all product development, however, is so easy
- B) Penicillin, by contrast, was an accidental discovery and is now one of the most useful antibiotics
- C) A new product was usually produced in response to consumer demand
- D) They should have been manufactured in large quantities to meet the huge demand
- E) In addition, a new product is one that is new for the company that makes it

7. Interested in neither money, fame, nor power, Socrates wandered through the streets of Athens in the 5th century BC. He wore a single rough woolen garment in all seasons and went barefoot. Talking to whoever would listen, he asked questions, criticized answers, and poked holes in faulty arguments. — He was the first of the three great teachers of ancient Greece - the other two being Plato and Aristotle.

- A) The details of his life and doctrine are preserved in the "Memorabilia" of the historian Xenophon and in the dialogues of the philosopher Plato
- B) Socrates' fellow Athenians mocked him because of his appearance
- C) It was chiefly through Plato and Plato's brilliant disciple Aristotle that the influence of Socrates was passed on to succeeding generations of philosophers
- D) His style of conversation has been given the name "Socratic dialogue"
- E) After Socrates' death, people came to realize what a great philosopher and teacher he was

8. — Certainly, the ancient Greeks and Romans used spices to flavour food and beverages because they discovered that spices helped to preserve foods, mask the flavour of partially spoiled meats, and also brought a change of flavour. Knowledge of the use of spices to preserve and flavour food slowly spread through Europe. Finally, in the last third of the 15th century, the Europeans decided to build ships and venture abroad in search of a route to the spice-producing countries.

- A) The most notable uses of spices in very early times were in medicine and in the making of holy oils
- B) It is not known when spices were first used in food
- C) They became valuable items of commerce early in the evolution of the spice trade
- D) Initially, spices were never sold because they were a secret
- E) Arab traders artfully withheld the true source of these spices

FROM PARAGRAPH

FROM PARAGRAPH

9. After several failures as a playwright, Alexandre Dumas wrote a play about the king called *Henri III*. It was produced in Paris in 1829 and was a great success. Dumas became prominent as one of the leaders of the Romantic movement. The best known are *The Three Musketeers*, and *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

- A) Dumas hired collaborators, added material here and there to their work, and changed the plot and characters
- B) His wish to be elected to the French Academy was never fulfilled
- C) In the 1840s, Dumas turned nearly all his attention to writing vivid historical novels
- D) Dumas earned vast sums, but he spent money faster than he earned it
- E) Some critics, however, have said that Dumas's work is not good literature because it is sometimes carelessly written and historically inaccurate

10. In contrast to many people who can be put into a deep trance quite easily, there are others who are not affected at all. Also, subjects who try too hard to fall into a trance may actually be difficult to hypnotize just like those who are afraid or suspicious of hypnosis or the hypnotist. People who resist the process can't be hypnotized either.

- A) The number of such people constitutes about 20% of the population, but this percentage may be higher among people who are 55 or older
- B) When he comes out of the trance, the subject will do what he is told to
- C) The hypnotic trance may be classified according to its degree, which depends partly on the hypnotist and partly on the subject
- D) Instead of talking, he nods or shakes his head when he has to answer the questions the hypnotist asks him
- E) This concept originated in 1784, and was further developed by Ivan Pavlov

11. In 1819, a German, Augustus Siebe, developed a way of forcing air into the head-covering by a machine operated above the water. Finally, in 1837 he invented the 'hard-hat suit', which was to be used for almost a century. It also had small openings to remove unwanted air.

- A) During the 1840's, diving underwater without a special suit became popular
- B) It had a metal covering for the head and an air pipe attached to a machine above water
- C) Yet, little progress was made in the invention of diving devices until about 1490
- D) In 1860, an Italian professor invented a large air bag with a glass window to be worn over the diver's head
- E) Pictures made about 2,500 years ago in Asia show men swimming under the surface with air bags tied to their bodies

12. The last few years have produced exciting new knowledge about sharks. Barely a decade ago, there were only 200 accepted species. Sharks are a great deal more sophisticated than we once thought, and we now know that they have a higher sensitivity to electric fields than any animal ever studied. They have also been shown to orient to Earth's magnetic field.

- A) The experiments showed how easily many types of sharks learned to distinguish between right and wrong targets
- B) For the most part, the normal shark diet consists of fishes, mollusks, and crustaceans
- C) However, today, that number has climbed by a hundred
- D) It is far safer to swim with these animals than to drive on an average city street or highway
- E) However, with further research we may one day be able to predict sharks' behaviour with great accuracy

13. The Bermuda Triangle, which is sometimes called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic", is one of the greatest mysteries of the world. This is an area of the western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, almost triangular in shape, where at least a hundred ships and planes and over a thousand people have disappeared since 1845. No wreckage has ever been discovered in the area. —. It is as if these planes, ships and people had never existed.

- A) The evidence which exists, therefore, supports one conclusion about the Bermuda Triangle
- B) Second, the weather in this part of the Atlantic Ocean is very unpredictable
- C) There seems to be no answer yet, but scientists have worked hard and found one
- D) That is, no bodies, life boats, or any other evidence of disaster have been found
- E) In others, a weak S.O.S. message was received but the airplane disappeared before ships or other airplanes could be sent to help

14. It is not a new idea to grow amaranth as a foodstuff. In Mexico during the sixteenth century, the Aztecs cultivated it. The plant was an important part of their diet. It has been shown that the Aztecs harvested close to 6,000 metric tons of the grain each year. —. Today only a few wild and uncultivated kinds of amaranth exist, and it is rarely used as food in Mexico.

- A) It has been discovered that amaranth is a highly nutritious food
- B) It is true that breeding a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time
- C) Amaranth can be ground into flour and made into baked foods
- D) It may easily be grown in many areas which are unable to support other crops
- E) However, when Cortes and his Spanish army invaded Mexico, they destroyed almost all the crop

15. There can be few people who have not heard of comets, but there are still a great many non-scientists who have no real idea of what a comet is. The most popular mistake is to assume that a comet streaks across the sky and disappears in a few seconds. —. If you see an object moving visibly, it certainly cannot be a comet. It will be either an artificial satellite or a meteor.

- A) In fact, all comets are very distant and you cannot see them moving
- B) Comets belong to the Sun's family, or solar system, but they are quite unlike planets
- C) If a comet fell to the earth, it would only cause local damage
- D) However, it was only recently that astronomers realised that there was something unusual about it
- E) During the last century, several were seen but in our own time they have been extremely rare

16. In recent years, computer programmers have tried to make it easy for people to use computer systems. Unfortunately, in some situations the systems are too easy to use; they don't have enough restrictions to safeguard secret information or to prevent an unauthorized person from using that information. —.

- A) The details of the algorithm have been published in the Federal Register
- B) Therefore, several methods have been devised to prevent computer crime
- C) Plans are under way to incorporate the algorithm in special purpose microprocessors
- D) Secret personal and financial data is transmitted to and from remote terminals
- E) However, no measures are taken against it

17. According to recent reports from the government, there are at least four serious leaks each day in the United States. —. In the last five years, because of toxic chemical leaks, at least 135 deaths have occurred. In addition, an estimated 4,700 injuries have resulted, and nearly 200,000 people have been forced from their homes.

- A) This means that it has positive results
- B) The direct effects of this escape of chemicals into the environment are devastating
- C) Telegrams had been in use for some time and the equipment was in some ways similar
- D) Experts are of the opinion that DDT must be eventually be banned
- E) However, all the essential precautions are taken into consideration

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

18. Earthquakes are probably one of the most frightening and destructive happenings of nature that man experiences. The effects of an earthquake are often terrible. Earthquakes have caused the death of many human beings, much suffering and great damage. —. Scientists hope that their studies will improve the ways of predicting earthquakes and also develop ways to reduce their destructive effects.

- A) Today, the study of earthquakes has grown greatly as scientists all over the world study the causes of earthquakes
- B) Until the 18th century, few factual descriptions of earthquakes were recorded
- C) These records were the first scientific steps to write down the effects of an earthquake
- D) Most earthquakes occur in areas around the Pacific Ocean
- E) The vibrations produced by earthquakes are discovered, recorded and measured by instruments called seismographs

İNGİLİZCE YANITLARI

19. Nowadays, it is understood that a diet which contains nothing harmful may result in serious diseases if certain important elements are missing. —. They are given letters to identify them; A, B, C, D, and so on. Different diseases are associated with lack of particular vitamins.

- A) The vitamins necessary for a healthy body are normally supplied by a good mixed diet
- B) People try to live on a very restricted diet
- C) Many of them died of scurvy, a disease of the blood which harms the teeth
- D) Therefore, it is necessary to make special efforts to supply the missing vitamins
- E) Those elements are called 'vitamins'

20. Diesel-powered automobiles offer a number of advantages over their gasoline-powered counterparts. —. Moreover, in terms of environmental impact, diesel engines produce less carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

- A) In other words, they have better fuel economy, power and durability
- B) To control particulate emissions, automobile manufacturers install special filters
- C) In order to optimise the use of these filters, the industry identified the need for an accurate simulation tool
- D) It is not necessary to be an expert to use the software
- E) It is urgently necessary to reduce emissions from gas-powered power plants

21. Renewable energy sources are playing a critical role in solving global energy and environmental issues. —. Besides, it improves diversification of the energy production portfolio.

- A) This was done in order to analyze both medium and longer-term power generation technologies
- B) This extension entails the re-designing of model mechanisms
- C) Renewable energy contributes significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- D) These sources have not been in use for a long time
- E) As a result of this research it is now known that it wood is well conserved

Text 1

22. Nowadays, fuel cells can find a wide spectrum of powering applications. —. By being extremely efficient across a broad range of sizes, they display an increased potential for energy independence, extremely reliable energy provision and economic benefits.

- A) Nevertheless, they have high power density delivery and advantages of low weight and volume
- B) These range from passenger vehicles and buildings to small size devices, such as notebooks
- C) They were found capable to adapt to various configurations of fuel cell systems
- D) It can be used in many areas, without questioning the results
- E) For example, the design of a fuel cell system may vary a lot

Text 2

23. The number of sites contaminated by toxic waste or other environmental catastrophes has grown considerably in past decades. —. For this purpose, ten partners from five different European countries came together in the Hygeia project to take on this challenge.

- A) A number of recommendations have been put forward
- B) Furthermore, proposals were made regarding future needs for both hardware and software
- C) Perhaps even more important is the need to carry out an extensive site assessment prior to the survey
- D) It is essential that multidisciplinary techniques be evolved to characterise such sites
- E) Even basic improvement of user interfaces is advised

24. The sea is a basic resource and key-measure for the quality of life for all countries of the Mediterranean basin. —. Actually, some areas are given up for lost. In particular, oil and chemical spills from ships at sea and industry on land have caused serious short and long-term damage in all Mediterranean countries.

- A) Countries as well as individuals use oceans
- B) The project validation was divided in two parts
- C) A key factor in the efficient intervention is thus accurate and timely information
- D) The second phase was centred on the new applications and functionalities
- E) Unfortunately, pollution from human activities has resulted in a significant portion of the coast being heavily damaged

25. The Giant hogweed has been introduced to Europe in the 19th century and since then its spread has gradually changed from slow to invasive. —. Further, it is expected that this will continue within the next decades.

- A) Researchers have extensively explored new ways for stopping spread
- B) Particularly during the past 30-60 years, an exponential rate of growth in its spread has been noticed
- C) To answer these needs, the Giant Alien project focused on developing an effective control strategy
- D) It was shown that those defence mechanisms would be difficult to overcome
- E) Two types of herbivores are sought, namely external feeders and endophagous insects

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Paragraph Completion / Test-4

01-25. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun dölgen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Children are as much at a high risk of noise pollution as is the adult population. --- Some examples of this include annoyance, stress-related physiological effects, impaired cognitive function, raised blood pressure and sleep disturbance.

- A) There has been inadequate information regarding the exposure-effect relationship
- B) The studies entail three parts of research that complement each other
- C) The noise caused by aircraft and road traffic has shown to have negative effects on children's cognition and health
- D) Two lab experiments were conducted in which children and adults assessed the loudness and pleasantness of soundscapes
- E) The soundscapes were mapped through sound recordings, indoors and outdoors, and at home and school

2. An antiseptic is a substance which destroys bacteria or keeps them from increasing. Today, many types of antiseptics such as alcohol, iodine, iodoform and formalin are manufactured and used quite commonly. --- For example, tears, sweat, saliva and blood contain substances which resist common infections.

- A) In addition to these manufactured antiseptics, the body itself has certain ways to defend itself against bacteria or germs
- B) The phagocytes are usually strong enough to destroy the bacteria
- C) They also prove that this process is not productive enough
- D) These include moisture, and a fairly warm atmosphere
- E) Thus, meat which has to be kept for a long time is frozen

3. Snow avalanches comprise a serious problem in several inhabited areas, sometimes even threatening human lives. Furthermore, they comprise a threat for transalpine traffic and winter tourism, directly or indirectly affecting its economy. ---

- A) The emphasis of the project is on understanding and improving the physical mechanisms
- B) This knowledge is used to validate mathematical models of avalanche flow through measurements at full-scale dams
- C) The device may be very useful in inaccessible release zones of avalanches
- D) Hence, tools and methods for increasing public safety in avalanche-prone areas are created
- E) Such radar systems may also be used for triggering a traffic light, closing an endangered segment of a traffic route in the event of an avalanche

4. It was a suitably exhilarating end to the most thrilling presidential race in a generation. ---. It was also, on the Democratic side, the hardest-fought, with Hillary Clinton amassing almost as many primary votes as Barack Obama. Yet, on November 4th the result was clear: Mr Obama beat John McCain by six points in the popular vote.

- A) That was the longest election in American history, and the most expensive by far
- B) It is a turning point without any inconvenient drama
- C) Nevertheless, Mr Obama succeeded in unfreezing an electoral map
- D) He won huge victories in Democratic strongholds in the north-east and on the west coast
- E) In the same way Mr Obama succeeded in pulling together an electoral coalition

6. We are at the beginning of a plastics age in medicine. Synthetics have been developed that can be put inside the human body. They do no harm, nor are they harmed by the living tissue around them. — The injured or blocked portions of their blood vessels have been removed and replaced with synthetic tubes.

- A) Synthetics are coming into use to rebuild faces or parts of the body in plastic surgery
- B) Experiments are being done in the creation of an artificial cornea
- C) There are already people walking around with plastic arteries and veins
- D) The most dramatic possibility for the artificial future is that the day may come when a man will be able to live without a heart
- E) These provided an electrical impulse that kept the heart going

İREM YAVUZCUK

6. — In 1923, a book on space travel was published in that country by Hermann Oberth, who was born in a region that is now part of Rumania. By 1927, a "Society for Space Travel" had been founded in Germany. Its young and enthusiastic members began to plan rocket experiments. Similar societies were formed in other countries but the German society was by far the most successful.

- A) Interest in rocket experiments was particularly great in Germany
- B) Such rockets might be expensive just at first, but they flew by themselves and required no human pilots
- C) Both nations could strike any place on Earth, now, with missiles based on their own territory
- D) Rocket experts began thinking of possible satellites in connection with a huge international study of our planet planned for 1957 and 1958
- E) In 1920, the authorities put forward some proposals about rocket experiments

İREM YAVUZCUK

7. The idea of improving the smells of subways, buses and streetcars appeals to anyone who travels any distance to school or to work. Can you imagine pushing your way onto a bus or subway train at 8:30 in the morning and taking a deep breath of sweet, fresh-smelling air? — Every station of the Paris subway, or metro, was sprayed with perfume.

- A) This principle could logically be carried a step further
- B) Each car in a subway train or each bus can be sprayed
- C) This problem can be solved, at least in Cleveland
- D) The French have tried to make this dream come true
- E) The cost is so high, however, that people just talk about it

8. Native Americans are often called "Indians". This is one result of Columbus's mistaken belief that he had landed in India. They were described as savages, though it was whites who slaughtered hundreds of thousands of them. They were called lazy, although it was whites who forced them to give up their traditional occupations. — While settlers were known as "pioneers" though they were really invaders and thieves; when they stole the Native Americans' land, it was called "homesteading", not robbery.

- A) These false ideas about Native Americans were strengthened by the ways whites described themselves
- B) His successors passed down many other inaccurate descriptions of the Native Americans
- C) Among the occupiers were Christian monks who quickly began the process of translating ancient works into Latin
- D) Each decade brought more evidence and more forceful warnings
- E) By the end of the 12th century, much of the ancient heritage was again available to the Latin West

9. Two months after the September 11 attacks took place, a group of U.S. commandos, with the help of British commandos, the CIA and an Afghan warlord, trekked into the Tora Bora mountains in Afghanistan in search of the most wanted man in the world. —. If he died, then they were to leave his body with the Afghans but bring back proof that he had been slain.

- A) His campaign wasn't planning a press conference or appearances on network news
- B) Their mission was clear—capture or kill Osama bin Laden
- C) Seven years later, the senior ranking American military officer and has published "Kill Bin Laden"
- D) Bin Laden was oriented toward the north, and he wasn't covering the south at all
- E) They wanted it to look like it was a Muslim who killed him because he was an extremist

10. —. The first of this type were built by the Normans in France, during the eleventh century. They were constructed of wood and consisted simply of a tower built on a mound and stood in a courtyard, which was surrounded by a fence and a ditch.

- A) As new methods of attack developed, the outer fortifications became more elaborate in order to withstand them
- B) The Roman Empire ruled the Mediterranean world from about 500 B.C. to about 500 A.D., almost a millennium
- C) It had a complex governmental structure and a bureaucracy which enabled it to administer the areas it conquered
- D) The term 'castle' is most commonly applied to the fortresses belonging to European kings or important nobles during the Middle Ages
- E) The final collapse occurred when the German and Slavic barbarians from the buffer states broke through the defences and the Roman Empire fell to the Germany

11. There are two kinds of water pollution. The first is when rubbish, sewage or chemicals are thrown into the water. This waste upsets the natural environment and can prove dangerous or fatal to fish and other life in the water. The second type of pollution is thermal, or warm water pollution. —. These take water from a lake or river, convert it into steam for running the plant's turbines, change the steam back into water, then return the water to the original lake or river.

- A) Though this water is no dirtier than when it was taken out, it is often five to ten degrees above its original temperature
- B) This causes a change in the environment which can be as dangerous to aquatic life as waste pollution
- C) The environmental sails were set and in good condition, there was plenty of food and water, all the crew's personal possessions were on board
- D) Events like Easter's floods in the Midlands, described in the official report as happening once in 100 years
- E) This is most commonly caused by hydroelectric power plants

12. The caveman kept warm by covering his nakedness with the coarse skin of an animal. His descendants began to look for ways of improving on this. They discovered that they could shear sheep, take the wool, weave it and fashion the material into warm coats and suits.

- A) The development of synthetics is a perfectly natural thing
- B) This is the word commonly used to describe man-made or artificial products
- C) This refusal to accept the shortcomings of natural products has led to attempts to change almost everything we use
- D) However, as time passed, people became dissatisfied with this solution, too
- E) This meant that there was less room for forests, plantations or farms

13. At a recent performance of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice", school children who had been given free tickets were accused of misbehaving. They chatted, laughed, threw rubbish, and walked in and out during the performance. Legitimate theatre-goers were outraged and some even demanded their money back. Yet a little reflection should remind us that this is the way audiences usually behaved during the original performances of Shakespeare's work. ---

- A) For example, a British professor's account of the American Revolution would be different from the version written by a professor from the United States
- B) The number of English speakers has been steadily increasing, especially among the younger generation
- C) However, when we speak, we use intonation and stress to give extra meaning to what we say, and up to now, computerised voices have not been able to do this
- D) In fact, the playwright himself would probably be more comfortable with the unruly teenagers than with the more sedate audiences thought of as normal today
- E) Readers of factual material should bear in mind this aspect: their authors, like authors of fiction, have beliefs and theories that affect the way they present their subject matter

14. There has been remarkable improvement in the health and well-being of most of China's people since the civil war. Life expectancy at birth has more than doubled in a little over four decades, rising from an estimated 35 years in 1949 to more than 71 years in 1992. In the same period, the annual death rate declined from 23 per 1000 people to about six per 1,000. ---. There has first been a steady general improvement, in the diet of the average citizen, resulting from larger and more reliable crop production. The second factor is the great improvement in the nature and quality of health care.

- A) Instable birth rate and a terrible human rights record have frightened off many potential foreign investors
- B) Two major factors help to account for this progress
- C) The breakthrough brings two prospects of a much-needed vaccine significantly closer
- D) The old problem of famine has largely disappeared, though poor harvests may still result in serious malnutrition
- E) Given its rich resources, large population and regional importance, China's economic performance over the past decade can only be described as disappointing

15. The extent and duration of fashion cycles have been influenced by changes in technology. When articles of clothing had to be handmade, fashions often lasted for decades. The mass-production of dresses in the same design, however, has greatly reduced the amount of time it takes for a design to reach a large number of people. The mass media - television, motion pictures, magazines and newspapers - are also important in spreading fashions throughout the world. In recent years, it has become almost impossible to single out one style as the prevailing fashion.

- A) A woman might own an ankle-length skirt, a knee-length skirt, and jeans and be fashionable wearing any one of them
- B) Thus, designs can go in and out of fashion much more quickly
- C) Dresses were designed and made available for customers to buy with a minimum concern for what customers might want
- D) This means that firms begin by anticipating what consumers want.
- E) The television stations then must often pay the professional leagues a great deal for the right to broadcast the events

15. Although there was scientific evidence linking smoking and lung cancer in the 1950s, acceptance was slow. Each decade brought more evidence and more forceful warnings. Now it is absolutely clear that tobacco is truly a "killer weed", and is a bigger public health threat than all other drugs combined, including alcohol. Smoking is also estimated to be related to about 30% of all other types of cancer, to about 30% of deaths resulting from heart disease, and 80-90% of deaths from chronic obstructive lung disease.

- A) The hunt for a vaccine has lasted for more than 20 years
- B) For example, though it is not a common disease, almost all lung cancers occur in smokers
- C) Dr Stephen Hoffman and his team of researchers have taken from the malarial microbe, which can not cause the disease in themselves
- D) The volunteers' immune systems were found to be as good as those of people who have naturally contracted the smoking infection
- E) So far, fewer than 1% of the world's 265,000 flowering plants have been tested for their powers to cure the disease

17. The worst condition of Antarctic flying is called the "white out." Pilots have said it is like "flying in a bowl of milk." Atmospheric conditions make the snow and sky appear to blend together. There is no horizon, which leaves them without any visible checkpoint above or below the airplane. —. Airplane flights, however, cannot be used for getting many kinds of information. Plant and animal life cannot be studied from the air. An air observer cannot make detailed examinations of mineral deposits, and he cannot obtain records of weather conditions in stormy times when airplanes cannot be flown.

- A) The Arctic is studded with air bases, constant reminders that the shortest air routes between the United States and Russia are over the area
- B) Year-round scientific research stations are maintained to study weather, climate and mineral resources of the Antarctic
- C) For all such studies, men must still work on the ground
- D) Once only explorers, traders and Eskimo hunters were interested in the vast, icy area at the "top" of the world
- E) Despite those handicaps, aviation is vital to polar exploration

18. Chocolate was for many centuries enjoyed chiefly as a beverage. Its popularity began in the Americas, where the cacao tree grew wild. In the early 1500s, when Cortez conquered Mexico, the Aztec emperor Montezuma served him a drink called chocolatl. Cortez brought the beverage back to Spain. With sugar, vanilla and cinnamon added to sweeten the bitter drink, it became a favourite with the Spanish aristocracy. In the 1800s, the processes for making smooth, tasty eating chocolate were invented. This increased the popularity of chocolate products further. —. Other important manufacturing countries are Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Great Britain and France.

- A) Today the American chocolate industry is a big one, absorbing more than one-fourth of the world production of cacao beans
- B) In the 1600s, the drink won popularity among the upper classes in France and England
- C) Nutritionists warn against eating too much refined chocolate and suggest eating fruit and other more nutritious snacks instead
- D) Nevertheless, the chocolate industry is still very large
- E) The company ranked first in sales in the United States was Hershey Foods, which first began mass-producing milk-chocolate bars in 1894

19. Why is there such a difference in the temperature of the air at various places on earth? There are two major global air patterns on Earth. One is from the poles towards the equator and the other is from the equator towards the poles. On the earth's surface, the poles are always cold and the equator hot. Cold air comes down from the polar regions. Since the distance from the poles to the equator is so great, the cold air from the poles warms up on the way. —

- A) Tornadoes can occur anywhere on Earth but are mostly observed over the central United States
- B) For this reason, it rose and left behind an area of low pressure
- C) Winds that blow very powerfully can develop into storms, which can turn into hurricanes
- D) Similarly, the hot equatorial air becomes cooler on its way to the poles and this is what causes the difference in temperature
- E) The speed of the wind in a hurricane can range from 150 kph. (kilometres per hour) to 300 kph

20. In addition to the manufactured antiseptics, the body itself has certain ways in which it defends itself against bacteria or germs. Tears, sweat, saliva (the fluid in the mouth) and blood contain substances which resist common infections. The greatest of nature's antiseptics are the white corpuscles in the blood, which are called phagocytes. —. When such bacteria are present in the body, the phagocytes rush to the infected spot and devour the invaders.

- A) But it could bring many hazards - disruption of crops in the world's main food-producing regions and famine
- B) These have the important quality of being able to consume harmful bacteria that enter the blood stream or infect a part of the body
- C) In the same way that bacteria attack human beings and cause infections
- D) This is composed of moisture and some vapour
- E) Thus, meat which has to be kept for a long time is frozen, and this makes it too cold for bacteria to grow until it is thawed out again

FROM VYVINCULUM

FROM VYVINCULUM

21. The increasing divorce rate can be seen as a product of conflict between the changing economic system. Wives are encouraged to take up paid employment not only because there is a demand for their services, but also because the capitalist controlled media has raised 'material aspirations' which regulate the demand for desirable goods. These material aspirations can only be satisfied by both spouses working as wage earners. 'Working wives' are still expected to be primarily responsible for housework and raising children.

- A) In advanced capitalist industrial societies, there is an increasing demand for cheap female wage labour
- B) Some commentators have gone further and argued that more permissive divorce laws in themselves cause marital breakdown
- C) Many people suggested that the higher divorce rates reflect an underlying increase in marital instability
- D) Conflict between the spouses can result from this contradiction, and conflict can lead to marital breakdown
- E) In addition, they are still expected, to some degree, to play a subservient role to the male head of the household

22. Pollution has already become an international problem. Even countries with little industry have reason to be alarmed by the appalling situation. Industries and individuals dump waste materials into rivers, oceans, and even local water supplies. Farmers use chemical insecticides to protect their crops, but these chemicals, which remain in the soil and water for long periods of time, also endanger many other living things. Already, many species of plant and animal life face complete destruction. This chain of events may ultimately result in a serious imbalance in nature which could endanger all living creatures, including man.

- A) Their disappearance will harm others, as the natural food supply is reduced
- B) Thus, all nations should make an attempt to stop pollution
- C) It seems more likely that man's future will be determined by his success or failure in preserving a healthy environment
- D) One of the solutions to this problem is recycling, that is, reusing materials
- E) Many big cities all over the world face a crisis because they are running out of space to dump wastes

23. Early civilisations in Asia achieved high levels of development within the traditional agricultural economies on which they depended. Many of the devices that Europeans later came to depend on originated in Asia, such as gunpowder, paper, the wheel and the compass. — When Marco Polo travelled to China in the 13th century, he marvelled at the magnificence of China's great civilisation, already 3,000 years old.

- A) While European civilisation was slowly developing during the Middle Ages, Asia's great civilisations flowered in unmatched brilliance and prosperity
- B) The final collapse occurred when the Chinese and Mongolian barbarians from the buffer states broke through the defences
- C) These civilisations had a complex governmental structure and a bureaucracy which enabled them to administer the areas they conquered
- D) Those regarded themselves as freer and more noble than Asian people
- E) Asia is a universal symbol of civilisation and the history of civilisation

24. Mandarin is spoken by more people than any other language in the world. One of the world's oldest tongues, it did not become China's official language until 1644, with the Manchu overthrow of the Ming dynasty. Although not intended to be the speech of the people as a whole, it spread, and after the start of the Chinese Republic in 1912, it was chosen as the national language. — Traditionally written from top to bottom, right to left, the language is now more commonly written as English is written.

- A) As soon as they learnt how to write, they developed a way of putting down numbers
- B) Yet a little reflection should remind us that this is the way audiences usually behaved during the original performances
- C) Any attempt from foreigners to speak Mandarin will be heartily appreciated, so do not be discouraged if people fail to understand you.
- D) Mandarin is written with thousands of distinctive characters, which bear no relationship to the sound of a word
- E) Therefore, it is too complex to be grasped easily

25. Rays of sunlight travel from 150 million kilometres away, and when they reach the Earth, they are parallel rays. The curve of the Earth means that the rays are vertical at the Equator but at quite a low angle when they reach temperate latitudes. As the rays lose heat passing through the atmosphere, the more direct the journey, the greater the heat which penetrates through to the surface of the Earth. --- It is these variations in temperature that are largely responsible for the changes in weather.

- A) No one has ever been able to explain what happened, though there have been various explanations
- B) The vertical rays in equatorial latitudes mean that it is much hotter at the Equator than it is in the regions where the sun's rays strike at a low angle
- C) The vertical rays are the names for the Sun, and the planets with their own satellite moons, which revolve around it
- D) Winters will have heavy rain leading to frequent flooding owing to the vertical rays
- E) The weather forecast for the next century on Earth is not very good

HINDIYANA WBB

HINDIYANA WBB

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

KPDS-ÖDS-YDS-KPSS gibi sınavlarda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle soruları da genellikle zorlanılan bir bölümdür. Bu soru türünde bir paragraf verilmektedir ve baş ayrı cümle sunularak hangi cümlelerin anlam akışını bozduğu sorulmaktadır. Bir paragraf söz konusu olduğu için bu soru tipine de paragrafın nelerden oluştuğu bilgisi ile yaklaşmakta fayda vardır. Bk. önceki soru türü olan "Paragraf tamamlama soruları nasıl çözülmalıdır?" başlığı altında paragrafın ilk cümlesinin ana fikri veren ve controlling idea'yı içeren cümle olduğu ve bu cümleyi topic sentence olarak adlandırdığımızdan bahsetmiştik. İlk cümlelerin devamındaki cümleler ise bu fikri destekleyen supporting sentences olarak adlandırdığımız cümlelerdir. Paragrafın son cümlesi de ya kendinden önceki cümleyle destekleyen bir cümle ya da tüm paragraftaki fikri özetleyen bir sonuç cümlesi olabilir. Aşağıda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleleri bulma sorularında kullanılabilecek ve seçenek elementizi büyük ölçüde kolaylaştıracak bazı stratejiler verilmektedir. Bu stratejilerle beraber, verilen paragraf ve cümleleri anlamca ayrıntılı analiz etmeden doğru yanıt bulmanız kolaylaşacaktır.

KURAL 1 !!! PARAGRAFTA SADECE BİR TOPIC SENTENCE OLMALIDIR :

Paragrafın ana fikrini veren I. cümlesini (topic sentence) okuduğumuz zaman, "bu paragraf ne ile ilgili olmalı, aşağıdaki cümleler hangi fikri desteklemeli?" sorularının cevabı düşünülmalıdır. Paragraftaki II. cümleyi okuduğunuzda bu cümle birinci cümlede belirtmediğiniz anlamı desteklemeyen ve farklı bir konudan bahseden bir cümle olduğunda şüphelenilmelidir. Çünkü, bir paragrafta sadece bir tane topic sentence olmalıdır. Eğer aynı şeyden bahseden iki cümle verilerek paragrafta başlanırsa anlam bütünlüğü sağlanamaz. Bu durumda ya I.cümle ya da II.cümle paragraftan alınmalıdır. Bu iki cümleden hangisini alacağımızı genelde III.cümle belirler. Hangi cümlelerin üçüncü cümle ile bağlantılı olduğunu bulmamız gerekir. Eğer III.cümledeki anlam I.cümledeki anlamı destekliyor ise II.cümleyi, eğer III.cümledeki anlam II.cümledeki anlamı destekliyor ise I.cümleyi paragraftan etmek gerekmektedir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) When rainfall occurs regularly, the moisture of the surface soil is maintained in a constant condition. (II) In some countries irrigation can be costly. (III) This is made possible by the downward movement of water through the soil. (IV) However, during periods of drought the surface soil became very dry. Its moisture having evaporated into the air. (V) On the whole, this is not harmful since within two to three inches of the surface moist soil can still be found.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Öncelikle I.cümle ve II.cümleyi anlamca değerlendirerek birbirleriyle bağlantılarını inceleyelim.

- (I) When rainfall occurs regularly, the moisture of the surface soil is maintained in a constant condition.
"Yağmur düzenli olarak yağdığında, toprağın nemli sürekli olarak muhafaza edilir."
(II) In some countries irrigation can be costly.
"Bazı ülkelerde sulama çok pahalı olabilir"

Bu II.cümle okunduğunda her iki cümlelerin de farklı şeylerden bahsettiğini görmekteyiz. II.cümle, I.cümlede verilen anlamı desteklemeyerek ve konuyu değiştirerek "sulamanın pahalılığından" bahsetmektedir. Bu nedenle III.cümle belirleyici olacaktır. III.cümle "toprak neminden" bahsederse I.cümleyi destekleyecektir ve bu durumda II.cümle atılmalıdır. Eğer aksi olur ve III.cümle "sulamanın pahalılığından" bahsederse II.cümleyi destekleyecektir ve bu durumda I.cümle atılmalıdır. II.cümleyi incelediğimizde,

(II) This is made possible by the downward movement of water through the soil.

"Bu, suyun toprağın alt kısmına doğru hareketiyle mümkün olur."

şeklindeki anlam I.cümledeki fiil desteklemektedir ve "sulamanın pahalılığıyla" alakası yoktur. Buna göre, II.cümle anlam akışını bozduğu için atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KIRAL-2 11: ARA CÜMLELERDE "TENSE" DİĞİŞİRSE DİKKAT ET!!

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulmanızın istendiği sorularda cümleleri okurken yardımcı fiillerin ya da fiillerin altını çizmeniz de fayda vardır. Bazen paragraftaki beş cümleyi değerlendirdiğinizde yanlış olan cümleyi anlamdan bulamayabilirsiniz; ancak paragrafın normal "tense" akışından farklı bir "tense" içeren cümle atılması gereken cümle olabilir stratejisi ile doğru yanıtı ulaşabilirsiniz. Ancak, paragrafta aynı "tense" içeren cümleler kullanılabilir bilgili bir durumda bizl yanıtabilir. Mesela, paragrafın ilk cümlesinde Present yapıda olan genel bir giriş cümlesi verilmiş geçmişte olan belli bir olaya gönderme yaparak paragrafın devamında Past yapıdaki cümleler kullanılabilir. Ama, bu durum paragrafın bütünlüğünü huzan cümleyi bulmanızın istendiği bu soru türünde karşımıza az çıkar. Genelde, bu tür sorularda paragraf aynı "tense" içeren cümlelerden oluşmalıdır. Bu bilgiye dayanarak şöyle bir çıkarımda bulunabiliriz: paragrafın genel akışında, iki past yapıdaki cümle arasına present bir cümle girildiğinde ya da iki present yapıdaki cümle arasına past bir cümle girildiğinde bu cümle akışı bozabilir mantığı ile şüphelenmek gerekmektedir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) In sixteenth-century England, the theatre was a very popular form of entertainment. (II) In many ways it was different from the theatre of our time. (III) Shakespeare, who was the leading dramatist of the time, is still regarded as one of the world's greatest. (IV) For one thing, the theatre had no roof, and plays were acted with no setting. (V) Performances were given in the afternoons, and had to be cancelled if the weather was bad.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Cümleler okunurken zaman akışını belirlemek amacı ile yardımcı fiiller ya da fiillerin altını çizmekte fayda vardır. Yukarıdaki, paragrafta III. cümlede hem konu değişmiştir hem de past olan bir paragrafta genel bir iladeyle present bir yardımcı fiil kullanılmıştır. Bu cümlede geçen "was" şeklindeki Past yapı "Adjective Clause" bölümünün fiildir, yani ana cümlelerin fiili değildir. Bu yüzden bekleyici olan "is" yardımcı fiildir. Present yapıdaki III.cümleden sonra IV.cümlede tekrar past zaman akışı devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle III.cümle atılabilir. Anlamca da III.cümle atıldığında geriye kalan dört cümle bütünlük ifade ettiği için doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL 3 !!!: "CONTROLLING IDEA" soruları:

Paragrafın ilk cümlesi yani topic sentence okunduğunda ilk cümledeki controlling idea tespit edilmelidir, çünkü controlling idea dediğimiz fikir paragrafın çerçevesini çizer ve devamında gelecek cümleleri şekillendirir. Bir başka deyişle, devam eden cümlelerde ilk cümlede verilen fikrin dışına çıkılmamalıdır. Eğer controlling idea'ya bir şekilde tepki edilmezse paragraftaki tüm cümleler birbirinde değişikli ve bütünlük içinde gibi gelebilir ve bu durum soru çözümünü zorlaştırabilir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU:

(I) Kiev is one of the most historic cities of the Ukraine. (II) It is both a busy river port and a major railway junction. (III) Despite its rapid growth during the 19th century, it still reveals many signs of its long and rich history. (IV) The old citadel still stands in the medieval centre of the city. (V) Nearby is also a famous cathedral that dates back to the Middle Ages.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafın genel cevabıdır:

(I) Kiev Ukrayna'nın en tarikhî şehirlerinden biridir. (II) Hem çok yoğun bir liman hem de önemli bir demiryolu kavşağıdır. (III) 19.yy'daki hızlı büyümesine rağmen, ucun ve zengin tarihine dair hala daha birçok işaret vardır (IV) Eski kalesi hala daha şehrin ortasında durmaktadır (V) Hemen yanında ise orla çağlara dayanan antik katedral vardır.

Paragraf genel olarak değerlendirildiğinde tüm cümleler "Kiev şehri" için bilgi vermektedir. Ancak, ilk cümle okunduğunda controlling idea dediğimiz fikir tespit edilirse doğru yanıtı ulaşmak çok kolay hale gelecektir. Paragrafta ilk cümle okunduğunda "Kiev Ukrayna'nın tarikhî şehirlerinden biridir" anlamına gelen ifade yer almaktadır. Bu cümlede "the most historic" ifadesi "controlling idea" olarak nitelendirilebilir. Bu nedenle ilk cümle okunduğunda "bu paragrafın devamındaki cümleler Kiev'in tarihî ile ilgili olmalıdır" yorumu yapılmaktadır. Diğer bir deyişle paragraf genel olarak "Kiev" ile ilgili değil "Kiev'in tarihî bir şehir olması" ile ilgili olmalıdır. Bu anlamda II, IV. ve V. cümlelerde şehrin tarihinden bahsedilerek birinci cümle desteklenmiştir. Ancak, II.cümle genel anlamda "Kiev" ile ilgili olmasına rağmen şehrin tarihî ile ilgili değil "bir liman kentü olması ve demiryolu kavşağı olması ile ilgili" bilgi verilmektedir. Bu nedenle II.cümle controlling idea'ya desteklenmediği için anlam akışını bozmaktadır. Buna göre, doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KURAL 4 !!!: ZAMİR / REFERANS KELİMESİ soruları:

Daha önce anlattığımız soru tiplerinde, özellikle cümle tamamlama ve paragraf tamamlama sorularında zamirler ve referans kelimeleri aracılığıyla doğru yanıtı nasıl ulaşabileceğini anlatmıştık. Aynı stratejiyi anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulmak için de kullanabiliriz. Paragrafta verilen cümleleri okurken herhangi bir zamir ya da referans kelimesi görürseniz (he, she, their, the method, such, people, those, etc.) bu zaminin ya da referans kelimesinin neye gönderme yaptığı önceki cümlelerde aranmalıdır. Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken nokta şudur: Örneğin III.cümlede görülen, "they" zamiri öncelikle II.cümlede aranmalıdır. Eğer II.cümlede bu zaminin gönderme yaptığı herhangi bir ifade yoksa I.cümleye bakılmalıdır. Eğer I.cümlede zaminin gönderme yaptığı bir isim varsa o zaman II.cümle atılabilir. Eğer öncesindeki II.cümlede de zaminin gönderme yaptığı bir ifade yok ise, o zaman bu zamir havada kalıyor, hiçbir ifadeye gönderme yapmıyor diye zaminin içinde bulunduğu III.cümleyi almak gerekir. Kısaca, bu soru tipinde zamir ve referans kelimesinin karşılığını ararken bir önceki cümlede karşılık yoksa iki önceki cümle değerlendirilmelidir. Bu iki cümlede de karşılık olabilecek bir ifade yoksa zaminin içinde verildiği cümle alınmalıdır. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) The larger a hall is the more difficult it is to make the acoustic effects evenly good. (II) There is also a greater likelihood of echoes. (III) Halls which are used for both speech-making and music recitals have to compromise between the requirements of each. (IV) Actually, the sound heard in such a well designed hall is superior to that produced by any stereo system. (V) Even different sorts of music require different acoustic effects.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV ✓ E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafa genel olarak "büyük salonlardan ve akustikten" bahsedilmektedir. Ancak IV.cümlede "büyümesine iyi dizayn edilmiş bir salon" anlamına gelen ve "belli bir salondan" bahseden "such a well designed hall" ifadesi yer almaktadır. "Such + noun" dizilimi bir referans kelimesi olarak düşünüleceğinden III.cümlede "iyi dizayn edilmiş belli bir salondan" bahsedilip bahsedilmediğine bakılmalıdır. II cümlede belli bir salondan değil genel olarak "salonlardan" bahsedilmektedir. O zaman, iki önceki cümlede, yani II.cümlede bu sözdenin karşılığı aranmalıdır. Eğer II.cümlede referans kelimesinin karşılığı mevcutsa oradaki III.cümle atılacaktır. Ancak II.cümlede de bu tür bir karşılık mevcut değildir. Buna göre, IV.cümledeki referans kelimesi öncesindeki iki cümlede de hiçbir şeyi gönderme yapmadığı için bu cümlelerin kendisi anlam akışını bozmaktadır ve atılmalıdır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Dr. Johnson will always be remembered for producing the first serious dictionary of the English language. (II) In 1747 he published the Plan of his Dictionary. (III) The age in which he lived is reflected in his writings. (IV) According to this plan, he hoped to complete the work in three years. (V) Actually, however, it took him seven years to compile his dictionary.

- A) I B) II C) III ✓ D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta IV.cümlede "bu plan" anlamına gelen "this plan" referans kelimesi verilmiştir. Bu referans kelimesinin öncesindeki cümlede (III.cümlede) karşılığı olabilecek bir ifade yoktur. Bu nedenle II.cümleye de bakılmalıdır. II.cümledeki "sözlüğünün planı" anlamına gelen "The plan of his dictionary" ifadesi IV.cümledeki "this plan" ifadesi ile anlamca bütünlük sağlamaktadır. Birbirine gönderme yapan bu iki ifadenin arasına girerek akışı bozan III.cümle atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) It has been estimated that at least 100,000 children testify in court cases in the US every year. (II) This figure does not include the much larger number of instances in which children provide evidence outside court. (III) In recent years, a number of researchers have performed studies that speak directly to this important question. (IV) The cases in which children testify have a range of topics, but the most frequent category among criminal trials, accounting for about 13,000 cases each year, is child sexual abuse. (V) In most instances of alleged abuse, the child witness is also the target of the abuse.

- A) I B) II C) III ✓ D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta III.cümlede "bu önemli soru" anlamına gelen "this important question" referans kelimesi verilmiştir. Bu referans kelimesinin öncesindeki iki cümlede de karşılığı olabilecek bir ifade olmadığı, bu yapının kullanımı paragrafın akışını bozmuştur ve atılması gereken cümle III cümledir. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL 3 !!!: "VURGU ZARFLARI" ile başlayan cümlelere dikkat:

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında, özellikle öncesindeki cümleleri vurgulamak için kullanılan "actually, in fact, indeed, as a matter of fact" zarfları ile başlayan cümleler olduğunda şüphelerimencide ve dikkatli olmanızda fayda vardır. Bu cümlelerin gerçekten öncesindeki cümleyi vurgulayıp vurgulamadığına bakmalısınız. Yani, bu kural "vurgu zarflarıyla başlayan cümleyi hemen alın" şeklinde anlaşılmamalıdır, sadece gerçekten doğru bir vurgulama var mı yok mu kontrolü yapılmalıdır. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU:

(I) The work of oceanographers is extremely varied. (II) They study fish and marine life in general. (III) They also explore ocean bottoms to learn how they were formed and what they are made of. (IV) Further, they study currents and tides and the effects of ocean pollution. (V) Actually, it is not only the seas that have become polluted, but also rivers and lakes.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafa genel olarak "okyanusbilimcilerin işlerinden" bahsedilmektedir. V.cümlede "actually" zarfı ile başlayan bir cümle bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle öncelikle şüphelenerek acaba bu cümle IV.cümledeki anlamı vurguluyor mu diye IV.cümledeki anlamı bakmak gerekmektedir. IV.cümlede "ayrıca, onlar (okyanusbilimciler) gelgit olaylarını ve okyanus kirliliğinin etkilerini araştırır" anlamı mevcuttur. V.cümlede ise "aslında, kirlenen sadece denizler değil, göller ve nehirler de kirlenmektedir..." şeklinde hem öncesindeki cümleyi vurgulamayan hem de farklı bir konuya geçiş yapan bir ifade bulunmaktadır; bu nedenle V.cümle anlam akışını bozduğu için doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

(I) Anything that irritates the eyes can also irritate the eyelids and cause swelling. (II) The most common irritant is an allergy, which can make one or both lids crinkled or swollen. (III) Allergic reactions may be caused by medications instilled into the eyes, such as eyedrops; other drugs or cosmetics; or pollen or other particles in the air. (IV) Insect stings or bites as well as infections from bacteria, viruses, or fungi can also cause the eyelids to swell. (V) In fact, tears are salty fluid that continuously bathes the surface of the eye to keep it moist.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafa genel olarak "göz ve göz kapaklarının tahriş olmasından ve buna nelerin nedeni olabileceğinden" bahsedilmektedir. V.cümlede ise "in fact" zarfı ile başlayan ve öncesindeki cümleye vurgu yapması gereken bir ifade vardır. Fakat, V.cümle okunduğunda bu cümlede daha öncelikli cümlelerden tamamen farklı bir konudan, "göz yaşının yapısından ve ne işe yaradığından", bahsedilmektedir. Bu ifade "in fact" zarfının gerektirdiği gibi öncelikli cümlelerin vurgulu hali değildir. Buna göre atılması gereken cümle V.cümledir, ve doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

KURAL-6 !!!: SIRALAMA İFADELERİNE DİKKAT

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümle sorularında ilk cümleyi okuduğunuzda bu paragraf örneğin bir kitap ile ilgili bilgi verecektse, bir deneyle ilgili açıklama yapacaksa, bir süreçten bahsedecekse ya da aşama aşama olan bir olayı anlatacaksa devamındaki cümlelerde gelen “first, second (next, then), third (finally)” gibi sıralama ifade eden geçiş ifadelerine dikkat etmek gerekmektedir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) This book gives a history of man's exploration of space. (II) It starts with the first observations of the ancient Greeks. (III) And so it makes us wonder about how our life began on earth. (IV) It then moves on to the invention of the telescope in 1608 and the new knowledge it made available. (V) It ends with the wonder of 15 January 1996 when the Hubble Space Telescope revealed many “new” galaxies.

- A) I B) II C) III ✓ D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafın ilk cümlesi okunduğunda “bir kitap ile ilgili bilgi verileceği anılır”. Devamındaki cümlelerde alıştığımız yerlere dikkat ederseniz, kitapla ilgili bilgi verirken kitabın neyle başladığı II.cümlede (it starts with...), neyle devam ettiği IV.cümlede (it then moves...), ve neyle bittiği V.cümlede (it ends with...) anlabilmektedir. Bu ifadeler arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Başka deyişle, aralarında anlam bütünlüğü olan IV.cümle ile II.cümle yi ayıran ve bütünlüğü bozan III.cümle atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL 7 !!!: ANLATIMIN YÖNÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

Paragraftaki bütün cümlelerin aynı konu ile ilgili olduğu ve bütünlüğü bozan cümleyle bulmakta zorluk çektiğimiz durumlarda anlatımın yönünü bozan cümle varsa atılması gereken cümle o olmalıdır. Anlatımın yönünü bozan cümle ile anlatmaya çalıştığımız şey olumlu bilgiler veren cümlelerin içinde olumsuz, olumsuz bilgiler veren cümlelerin içinde olumlu bir bilgi veren cümledir. Böyle bir durumda dikkat edilebilecek bir husus paragrafın genelinde olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz bir anlatım mı olduğudur. Eğer, beş cümleden bir tanesi olumlu diğerleri olumsuz anlam içeriyorsa; ya da bir cümle olumsuz diğer dört cümle olumlu anlam veriyorsa genellikle farklı anlam veren cümle atılmalıdır. Yani, dört cümle pozitif, bir cümle negatif bir bilgi veriyorsa, ya da dört cümle negatif, bir cümle pozitif bir bilgi veriyorsa bu tür cümlelerden şüphelenmek gerekir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Since forests are cut down, many wild animals are finding it harder to survive. (II) Sadly the range of the leopard, for instance, is but a fraction of what it formerly was. (III) They are, for instance, no longer to be found in Europe proper. (IV) Fortunately, there are instances of such endangered species managing to re-establish themselves. (V) In the Caucasus and northern Iran there are still some, but their numbers are decreasing rapidly.

- A) I B) II ✓ C) III D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta genel olarak “Ormanlar yok edildiği için hayvanların yaşamalarının zorlaştığından ve buna örnek olarak da leoparların sayıca azalmalarından” bahsedilmektedir. Genel itibarıyla negatif anlam veren bu

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE SORULARI Nasıl Çözülür?

paragrafa IV. cümlede "neyse ki / iyi ki" şeklinde pozitif anlam veren "Fortunately" zarfı kullanılmış ve "negatif tehlikede olan bazı türlerin yeniden sayılarının arttığı" şeklinde pozitif bir bilgi verilmiştir. Yani, cümleleri olumlu ve olumsuz anlamlarına göre değerlendirdiğimizde:

- (I) Since forests are cut down, many wild animals are finding it harder to survive.
- (II) Sadly the range of the leopard, for instance, is but a fraction of what it formerly was.
- (III) They are, for instance, no longer to be found in Europe proper.
- + (IV) Fortunately, there are instances of such endangered species managing to re-establish themselves.
- (V) In the Caucasus and northern Iran there are still some, but their numbers are decreasing rapidly.

pozitif bilgi veren IV. cümle hariç diğer tüm cümlelerin "negatif" şeylerden bahsettiğini söyleyebiliriz. Buna göre, IV. cümle anlam akışını bozduğu için doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

KURAL 1.11: SENTENCE ADVERBS yapılarına dikkat!!

Paragrafta bazı cümlelerin "however, therefore, for example, in addition, similarly, etc." gibi yapılar ile başladığını görülmüştür. Paragraf tamamlama sonucunda da bu yapıların öneminden bahsetmiştir. Bütünlüğü bozan cümleyi bulmanızın istendiği bu soru türünde de bu yapılar önemli ipucu olabilirler. Örneğin, III. cümle "however" ile başlıyor ise bu cümle ile II. cümle arasında bir zıtlık var mı diye bakılmalıdır. İki cümle arasında uygun bir zıtlık söz konusu ise bu cümleler birbirleriyle bağlantılı oldukları için etmemiz gerekir. Ancak, eğer bu iki cümle arasında zıtlık yoksa iki önceki cümle olan I. cümle ile arasında bir zıtlık var mı diye bakmak gerekir. II. cümle ile "however" zarfının verildiği III. cümle arasında zıtlık kurulabilirse arada kalan II. cümle atılmalıdır. Eğer öncesindeki iki cümle ile de arasında zıtlık yoksa o zaman "however" yapısının verildiği cümlemin kendisini almak gerekir. Yani, bu yapılarla da zamir ve referans kelimelerle eşitlerken yaptığımız gibi iki cümle geriye gitmekle fayda vardır. Eğer, öndeki iki cümleyle de arada bir bağlantı kurulamazsa o zaman zarfın verildiği cümlemin kendisi atılmalıdır. Aynı bilgiyi, öncesindeki cümleyle "neden-sonuç" ilişkisi kuran "therefore", zarfına, "örnekleme" ilişkisi kuran "for example", zarfına, "ekleme" ilişkisi kuran "in addition" zarfına, "benzerlik" ilişkisi kuran "similarly" zarfına, ve öncesindeki cümleyle bağlantılı olması gereken diğer bütün cümle zarflarına (sentence adverbs) uygulayabiliriz. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU:

(I) Operations that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago are now being carried out successfully. (II) Due to the spread of diseases, hospitals are getting more and more crowded. (III) For instance, the heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. (IV) Blocked blood vessels can be cleaned out. (V) The whole stomach, even, can be removed without causing serious problems.

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

STRATEJİ 1.11

Paragrafta III. cümlede "örneğin" anlamına gelen "for instance" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu cümlede genel olarak "örneğin, kalp güvenli bir şekilde açılabilir ve kalp kapakçıkları ameliyat edilebilir" anlamı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle II. cümleye mi yoksa I. cümleye mi örnek olduğuna bakmak için öncelikle II. cümleyi değerlendirelim: II. cümlede genel olarak "hastahıdının yayılması yüzünden, hastaneler giderek daha kalabalık hale geliyor" anlamı mevcuttur. Fakat, bu ifadeye bir örnek olamaz. Bu nedenle, I. cümle de değerlendirilmelidir. I. cümlede genel olarak "elli yıl önce hayal bile edilemeyen ameliyatlara artık başarılı bir şekilde yapılmaktadır" anlamı mevcuttur. III. cümlede ise "bu ameliyatlara bir örnek" verilmiştir. Buna göre, araya girerek akışı bozan II. cümle atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KURAL-9 !!!: "ALSO", "ANOTHER" ve "COMPARATIVE YAPILARA" dikkat!!!

Paragrafta herhangi bir cümlede "aynca" anlamına gelen ve "ekleme" ifade etmek için kullanılan "also" yapısını görürseniz şüphelenerek gerçekten doğru bir ekleme var mı diye bakmak gerekir. Örneğin, IV cümlede "Finding the most effective method is also important." şeklinde bir ifade varsa III.cümlede "önemli olan başka bir şeyden" bahsetmesi gerekir. Eğer, III.cümlede böyle bir anlam yoksa II.cümleye bakılmalıdır. II.cümlede buna uygun bir anlam varsa aradaki III.cümle akışı bozduğu için atılmalıdır. Eğer, II.cümlede de "also" yapısının gerektirdiği gibi "önemli bir şeyden" bahsedilen bir anlam yoksa o zaman öncesinde uygun karşılığı olmadığı için "also" zarfının varıldığı cümlelerin kendisi atılmalıdır. Ayrıca, mevcut cümlelerde "bir diğer" anlamına gelen "another" ifadesi varsa da dikkatli olmak gerekir. Örneğin, III.cümlede "another method is..." şeklinde bir ifade varsa öncesindeki cümlede "başka bir metottan bahsetmesi" gerekir mantığı ile öncesindeki cümleler kontrol edilmelidir. Bunlara ek olarak, okuduğunuz cümlelerde "comparative" yapılar (kıyaslama yapıları) mevcutsa yine şüphelenmek gerekir. Örneğin, III.cümlede "that is a more useful approach" şeklinde bir cümle varsa öncesinde başka bir metottan bahsetmiş olması gerekir ki devamında bu kıyaslamayı yapabilsin. Şimdi, bu stratejili bir örnek soru ile pekişirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Thermal pollution often occurs when factories use water from rivers and lakes to cool their machinery. (II) In the process, of course, the water is heated. (III) This heated water is then returned to the environment. (IV) New and better methods of preventing thermal pollution must be found. (V) But heated water holds less dissolved oxygen than cool water, so plants and animals that use this water may die from oxygen starvation.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV ✓ E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta genel olarak "formal kirlilikten ve nasıl oluştuğundan" bahsedilmektedir. IV. cümlede ise "yeni ve daha iyi metotlar" anlamına gelen "new and better methods" ifadesi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncesindeki cümlede "herhangi bir metottan bahsedilen anlam var mı?" sorusuna yanıt bulmak için III.cümle incelenmelidir. Bu cümlede but tür herhangi bir ifade olmadığı için II.cümleye bakılmalıdır, çünkü II cümlede uygun bir karşılık varsa III.cümleyi atmamız gerekir. Fakat, II.cümlede de IV.cümledeki "new and better methods" ifadesine uygun bir karşılık olmadığı için o zaman IV.cümlelerin kendisi anlam akışını bozduğu için atılmalıdır. Ayrıca, V cümledeki "heated water" ifadesi ile III.cümledeki "this heated water" ifadesi arasında da bir bağ vardır. Bu bağ yine IV.cümle araya girerek bozmaktadır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Delacroix's paintings fell into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was keen on 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

STRATEJİ !!!

➤ Paragrafta genel olarak "Delacroix'in resimlerinden" bahsedilmektedir. II.cümlede ise "aynca hatırlatılmalıdır ki..." anlamına gelen "one must also be reminded that..." dizilimi mevcuttur. Bu ifadeden I.cümlede de "bir şeyin hatırlatıldığı" sonucunu çıkarabiliriz. Ancak, I cümle analiz edildiğinde bu tür bir

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anlamanın söz konusu olmadığını görmekteyiz. II.cümlede "aynca şu da hatırlanmalıdır..." diyebilmek için I.cümlede de "hatırlatılan bir şey" olması gerekliliği düşünülerek ve I.cümle analiz sonucunda bu tür bir anlam bütünlüğü sağlanmadığı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durumda, I.cümleyi alıp paragrafa öncesinde karşılığı olması gereken "also" zarfını içeren II. cümleyle başlayamayacağımıza göre atılması gereken cümle öncesinde karşılığı olmayan "also" zarfının içinde bulunduğu II.cümledir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

> Bu soru ayrıca yukarıda anlattığımız "Kural 6" (sıralama ifadeleri) stratejisi ile de çözülebilir:

(I) Delacroix's paintings fall into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was keen on 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.

Paragrafın birinci cümlesinde üç gruptan bahsedilmektedir. III., IV. ve V.cümlelerin girişlerine dikkat ederseniz I.cümledeki üç grubu açıklayan sıralama ifadelerine sahiptirler. II.cümledeki "one" ifadesi iyi bir yoldirici olabilir; ancak "one" I.cümledeki gruplara gönderme yapan bir ifade değil, "kişi" anlamıyla kullanılmış olan bir zamirdir. Buna göre, I.cümledeki üç grubu anlatan III., IV., ve V. cümlelerin bir bütün olduğunu görüp akışı bozan II.cümleyi atmak gerekir. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KURAL-10.12: "SOME... OTHERS", "ONE... ANOTHER..."

"THE FORMER... THE LATTER" yapılarına dikkat!!!

Bu soru türünde, beraber kullanıldıklarını sık sık gördüğümüz bazı yapılar **dikkat** ederek doğru yanıtı ulaşmak mümkün olabilir. Örneğin, II.cümlede "diğerleri" anlamına gelen "others" ifadesi mevcutsa öncesindeki cümlede bir gruptan bahsedilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu da "some, many, most, etc." gibi yapılarla, özellikle de "some" ile yapılabilir. Aynı şekilde, "one... another..." dizilimi de ipucu olabilir. Ayrıca, "the former..., the latter..." yapıları da zamir olarak öncesindeki iki şeye gönderme yapmak durumundadırlar. Eğer bu bölümde bahsettiğimiz yapıların verildiği cümlelerin öncesindeki iki cümlede de karşılıkları yoksa bu yapıların verildiği cümlelerin atılması gerektiğini hatırlatarak bu tür dizilimler görüldüğünde dikkati olumması gerektiğini belirtelim. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Female literacy and infant mortality are closely related. (II) One principal cause is increased access to programs. (III) As the former goes up the latter comes down. (IV) Among the poorest countries, women's literacy has improved from 8 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. (V) There has been a corresponding fall in infant mortality.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta II.cümlede geçen "the former" (birincisi) ve "the latter" (ikincisi) ifadelerinin neye gönderme yaptığı öncesindeki cümlede aranmalıdır. Ancak, II.cümlede bu ifadelerin gönderme yapabileceği iki şeyden bahsedilmemektedir. Bu nedenle I.cümle analiz edildiğinde "female literacy" ve "infant mortality" ifadelerinin II.cümledeki yapılar ile anlam bütünlüğü sağladığı açıktır. Buna göre, II.cümle birbirine gönderme yapan yapıların arasına girerek bütünlüğü bozmuştur ve atılması gerekir. Doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir. Eğer, örnekte iki cümlede de "the former" ve "the latter" yapılarının karşılığı olmasaydı o zaman bu yapıların verildiği III.cümleyi atmalıydık.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Homer designed his tale in the form of a tree. (II) The principal plot forms the trunk of the tree, and many stories branch off from the trunk. (III) Some of these stories are only the portrayal of principal characters. (IV) Homer is supposed to have written both *The Odyssey* and *The Iliad*. (V) The others describe various incidents related to the main theme

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafın III.cümlede "bu hikayelerin bazıları" anlamına gelen "some of these stories" ifadesi mevcuttur. V.cümlede ise "diğerleri" anlamına gelen "the others" ifadesi verilmiştir. V.cümlede geçen bu ifadenin doğru anlamı vermesi için öncesindeki cümlede bir grup falından bahsedilmesi gerekmektedir. Öncesindeki cümleler anlatı vermezken "the others" ifadesinin III.cümledeki "some of these stories" ifadesini anlamca tamamladığı açıktır. Bu nedenle, birbirine gönderme yapan bu yapıların arasına grup akışı bozan IV.cümle atılmalıdır ve doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir. Eğer, "the others" ifadesinin öncesinde karşılığı olabilecek bir yapı olmasaydı o zaman "the others" ifadesinin verildiği V.cümleyi atamazdık.

KURAL 11 III: "İLK CÜMLEYİ OLAMAYACAK" yapılara dikkat:

Yukarıdaki stratejileri gözden geçirdiğinizde genellikle ilk cümleyi çok fazla atmadık. İlk cümlelerin atılabileceği durumlar Kural 1 (I.cümle ile II.cümle farklı konulardan bahsederken ve II.cümle ile III.cümle bütünlük içindeyse o zaman I.cümle atılabilir) ve Kural 11 olarak değerlendirilebilir. Paragrafın ilk cümleyi okuduğunuzda, eğer öncesinde gönderme yapacağı bir şey olması gereken herhangi bir ifade, örneğin "another, also, comparative yapılar, vurgu yapıları, vb.;" mevcutsa şüphelenmek gerekir. Çünkü, öncesinde gönderme yapacağı bir şey olması gereken bir ifade paragrafın öncesi olmayan birinci cümlesinde kullanılamaz. Bu stratejili bir örnek soru ile pekiştirilm.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) Even India's own information technology has been hit. (II) Scientific research in India is facing up to a brain drain with a difference. (III) The financial lure of careers in information technology abroad is creaming off more and more of the talented young people that might otherwise become scientists. (IV) Addressing the Indian Science Congress last month the Indian Prime Minister referred to this problem. (V) He said that the global demand for Indian computer professionals was a challenge for Indian science.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

I.cümlede genel olarak "Hindistan'ın kendi bilgi teknolojisi hala etkileniyor" anlamı mevcuttur ve bu cümlede "even" bir vurgu zarfı olarak "hatta, bile" anlamı vermektedir. Ancak, ilk cümlede vurgu yapılarında dikkatli olmak gerekir, çünkü bir paragrafa bu tür bir cümle ile başlanmaz. Bu tür bir cümlelin öncesinde, örneğin bu paragraf için konuşursak, Hindistan'dan bahsetmiş olması gerekir ki "Hindistan'ın kendi bilgi teknolojisi bile" diyebilirdi. Bu durumda öncesi olmadan kullanıldığında eksik ve anlamsız duran "Even India's own information technology..." ifadesinin verildiği I.cümleyle paragrafa başlanamayacağı için I.cümle atılmalıdır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL 12 !!! "ÖZNE AKIŞINA" dikkat!

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümlelerde bir diğer strateji ise cümleleri okurken ve sürekli aynı konudan bahsederken birden farklı özneye geçişin olmasıdır; bu nedenle özne değişikliği zamanı şüphelenmek gerekmektedir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) In sixteenth-century England, the theatre was a very popular form of entertainment. (II) In many ways it was different from the theatre of our time. (III) Shakespeare, who was the leading dramatist of the time, is still regarded as one of the world's greatest. (IV) For one thing, the theatre had no roof, and plays were acted with no setting. (V) Performances were given in the afternoons, and had to be cancelled if the weather was bad.

A) I B) II C) III ✓ D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragraftaki cümleler analiz edildiğinde I.cümle ve II.cümlede "16. yüzyılda İngiltere'deki tiyatro" anlatılmaktadır. Ancak, III.cümle itibarıyla özne değişmiştir ve "Shakespeare" ile ilgili bir cümle verilerek konu da değiştirilmiştir. IV.cümlede ise tekrar "Tiyatro" öznesine dönülerek II.cümle desteklenmiştir. Bu durumda hem özne hem de konu akışını değiştiren III.cümle atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

(I) For many centuries most people thought the world was flat. (II) As a result they presumed that if one sailed to the edge of the world, one would fall off into space. (III) Columbus postulated that the world was round and that one could sail round it. (IV) There were other great Spanish explorers in addition to Columbus. (V) He tested his theory and proved empirically that the earth was not flat.

A) I B) II C) III ✓ D) IV E) V

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragraftaki cümleler analiz edildiğinde II.cümledeki "they" öznesi birinci cümledeki "most people" öznesine; V.cümledeki "he" öznesi III.cümledeki "Columbus" öznesine gönderme yapmaktadır. Bu cümleler birbirleriyle bağlantılıdır. Buna göre, bu bağın dışında kalan IV.cümle atılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

KURAL 13!!! "GENELDEN ÖZELE İNEN CÜMLEYİ" dikkat!

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümlelerde, genel olarak bir konudan bahsederken belli bir kişi, yer, zaman, olay, v.b. gibi bir şeyden bahseden spesifik bir cümleyle genel anlatımın dışına çıkılabilir. Bu durumda, paragrafın genel anlatımından farklı olarak özele inen cümleyi atmak gerekir. Bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim.

ÖRNEK SORU:

(I) The World Cup football tournament has grown much more competitive due to globalization. (II) More and more players from teams with no history of success are getting the chance to play for more experienced teams in other countries. (III) Indeed, football is the most popular sport in South America. (IV) Further, the trend now in world football is for games in the competition to be decided by much closer scores. (V) This means more suspense for the spectators, a fact that makes watching the matches more enjoyable.

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

STRATEJİ !!!

Paragrafta genel olarak, futbolun daha rekabet içeren bir spor haline geldiğinden ve bunun oyunu daha eğlenceli kıldığından bahsederken III.cümlede birden bire "futbolun Güney Amerika'da en popüler oyun olduğu" ifade edilmiştir. Paragrafın genelinde tüm dünyadan bahsedilip genel bir değerlendirme yaparken birden "Güney Afrika" ile özele inen III.cümle atılmalıdır. Bu durumda doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

SONUÇ:

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma sorularında tüm cümleleri okumanızda fayda vardır. Cümleleri okurken yukarıda verdiğimiz stratejilerin hepsini düşünerek cümledeki yapıya göre hareket etmek gerekir. I. cümleyi okuduğunuzda controlling idea'yı tespit edip ikinci cümle anlamca bağlantılı mı diye kontrol ediniz. II.cümlede farklı bir konu varsa III.cümlelerin hangisi ile bağlantılı olduğuna bakınız. Okuduğunuz cümlelerde herhangi bir zamir ya da referans kelimesi götürseniz bu zaminin öncesindeki cümlede ve iki cümle öncesindeki herhangi bir ifadeye gönderme yapıp yapmadığına bakınız. Ayrıca, "sentence adverbs" dediğimiz ve öncesıyla bağlantılı kuran "however, for example..." gibi yapılar gördüğünüzde öncesindeki cümle ile anlam ilişkisini kontrol ediniz. Ayrıca, cümleleri okurken yardımcı fiillerin ve fiillerin atımı giziniz ve "tense" değişiminde şüpheleniniz. Bunlara ek olarak, cümlelerde özne değişirse dikkatli olunuz. Bu bilgiler sorularda doğru yanıtı ulaşmanızı daha kolay hale getirecektir.

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-1

01-24. sorularda, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Nearly all religions include the belief that human beings survive death in some form. (II) For many people, such as the Balinese, a funeral symbolizes the passage from one life to another, rather than the end of a person's existence. (III) In Bali, a cremation is therefore a time of joy and celebration. (IV) This last section of the ceremony represented cleansing and purification. (V) On the morning of the cremation, friends and relatives gather to pay their last respects and to eat and drink with the family.

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

2. (I) Generally, people are classified into three categories according to their attitudes towards money: misers, spenders, and economizers. (II) Misers seem almost obsessed with the idea of saving. (III) Spenders are people who have a tendency to spend too much on too many unnecessary things. (IV) Economizers are practical people who spend wisely, usually making use of a budget. (V) However, the acute problems of inflation, shortages, and low salaries are forcing us to become economizers.

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

3. (I) The most important holiday in China is the Lunar New Year. (II) Many superstitions are related to the celebration of the Chinese New Year. (III) Since it is based on the lunar calendar, it comes about a month later than the Western New Year. (IV) The Chinese New Year season traditionally lasts about a month. (V) However, so that working life will not be interrupted for too long, the period has now been reduced to a week or less.

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

4. (I) In 1960, an American psychiatrist named William Dement published experiments dealing with the recording of eye-movements during sleep. (II) He showed that the average individual's sleep cycle is punctuated with peculiar bursts of eye-movement, some drifting and slow, others jerky and rapid. (III) It was not the disturbance of sleep that mattered but the disturbance of dreaming. (IV) People woken during these periods of eye-movement generally reported that they had been dreaming. (V) When woken at other times they reported no dreams.

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

5. (I) Anger, fear, or the shock of sudden sorrow brings physical changes in our bodies. (II) The digestion is shut down, the blood pressure is raised, the heart speeds up, and the skin becomes cold. (III) If maintained over a prolonged period, this emergency status makes the body and the personality - tight, dry and rigid. (IV) Therefore, it can be concluded that the outer appearance of the body reflects the emotional side of the person. (V) Actually, weeping, on the other hand, comes as part of the reversal of conditions of alarm, shock and anger.

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

6. (I) Those who have nostalgic feelings for the past have not yet discovered the full flower of art and human intellect. (II) Science and technology are getting a bad press these days. (III) Increasingly scornful of the materialism of our culture, some people speak about returning to a simpler, pre-industrial, pre-scientific day. (IV) They fail to realize that the "good old days" were actually horribly bad old days of ignorance, disease, slavery, and death. (V) They also ignore the fact that, before modern technology, the full flower of art and human intellect was reserved for the few.

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

7. (I) During the Middle Ages in Europe, the cat became an object of superstitions and was associated with evil. (II) The animal was believed to have powers of black magic - an assistant to witches and perhaps the embodiment of the devil. (III) By the 17th century, the cat had begun to regain its former place as a companion to people and a controller of rodents. (IV) People who kept cats were suspected of wickedness and were often put to death along with their cats. (V) Cats were hunted, tortured, and sacrificed.

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

8. (I) The doctor-patient relationship is of the greatest importance to the effective use of health services. (II) For example, a simple cut on a finger will usually respond to first-aid and a simple dressing to protect it and keep it clean, which can easily be done at home. (III) Studies conducted in England and the United States show that many people resort to self-treatment. (IV) This is due to a barrier between the doctor and themselves, which makes them too diffident to consult the doctor. (V) At the other end of the scale is the person who believes that the doctor is infallible and who expects miraculous treatment.

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

9. (I) Never has a scientist, with one book, caused such a stir in the world as Darwin did with *The Origin of Species*. (II) His ideas, the fruit of many years of patient thought and study were attacked by learned and ignorant alike. (III) He was called a madman, a deceiver, and an anti-Christian. (IV) They accuse him of trying to destroy religion and morals completely, though Darwin, of course, had no such intention. (V) Long and bitter quarrels arose, and most religious people of that time attacked him.

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

10. (I) Ecology is the science of how living creatures and plants exist together and depend on each other and on the local environment. (II) Where an environment is undisturbed, the ecology of an area is in balance. (III) Since man has done so much damage, it is up to man to try to put matters right - if it is not already too late. (IV) But if a creature is exterminated or an alien species introduced, then the ecology of the district will be upset. (V) In other words, the balance of nature will be disturbed.

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

11. (I) In 1995, by a narrow vote of 50.28% to 49.72%, Irish voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing divorce. (II) Many analysts also pointed to the Irish government's \$ 500,000 promotional campaign in favour of lifting the divorce ban as an important factor in the amendment's passage. (III) The margin of victory was just 9,118 votes out of 1.63 million cast, prompting a recount which finally upheld the result. (IV) In 1986, Irish voters had rejected the divorce amendment by a 2-to-1 margin. (V) According to political analysts, working-class residents of Dublin, the nation's capital, who accounted for one-third of Ireland's population, provided the crucial swing vote that determined the outcome.

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

12. (I) The Code of Hammurabi is the most complete remnant of Babylonian law. (II) The background to the code is the body of Sumerian law under which city-states had lived for centuries. (III) The right of private property was recognized, though most of the land was in the hands of the royal house. (IV) The code itself was advanced far beyond ancient tribal customs. (V) It consists of 282 case laws, or judicial decisions, collected toward the end of Hammurabi's reign, decisions which deal with such matters as family, marriage and divorce; tariffs; trade and commerce; prices; and criminal and civil law.

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

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13. (I) At 1,900 kilometres, the Tigris is shorter than the Euphrates, but it is more important commercially because its channel is deeper. (II) The streams that join to form the Tigris River begin in the high mountains rimming Lake Van in eastern Turkey. (III) Leaving Turkey, the Tigris touches the northeastern border of Syria and then flows southeastward across Iraq. (IV) In Iraq it is joined by tributaries from the east. (V) Those tributaries principally include the Great Zab, the Little Zab, and the Diyala.

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

14. (I) The obscurity of James Hargreaves's life contrasts sharply with the worldwide influence of his invention, a yarn-spinning machine called the spinning jenny. (II) Almost nothing is known of his life. (III) He was probably born in Blackburn in Lancashire, England. (IV) His experiments were unsuccessful, however, because the horizontal spindles allowed the threads to fly apart and become tangled. (V) While still a boy, he became a carpenter and spinner in Standhill, a village nearby.

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

15. (I) Of all drugs, synthetic and natural, the most powerful is LSD, or lysergic acid diethylamide. (II) While many drugs speed up or depress the central nervous system, there is a class of drugs that distort how we feel, hear, see, smell, taste and think. (III) Called hallucinogens because users often hallucinate, or experience non-existent sensations, these drugs are also known as mind-bending drugs. (IV) Some hallucinogens come from natural sources, examples of which are mescaline, psilocybin, DMT and marijuana. (V) Others are made in laboratories.

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

16. (I) Though Confucianism is commonly called a religion, it is rather a system of moral conduct. (II) Confucius did not talk of God but of goodness. (III) For more than 2,000 years, the Chinese people have been guided by the ideals of Confucianism. (IV) He did not teach about any god, saying simply, "Respect the gods, but have as little to do with them as possible." (V) His attention was centred on making people better in their lifetimes.

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

17. (I) In England the first use of prisons was to house vagrants and other idle persons. (II) Charles Dickens presented a vivid picture of life in London's famous Marshalsea debtors' prison in his novel *Little Dorrit*, published in 1857. (III) Later, minor offenders and debtors were imprisoned - major offenders, on the other hand, were executed. (IV) Prisons were mainly places to put people away and forget about them. (V) Thus, they were neglected and poorly-run institutions subject to terrible overcrowding, filth and disease.

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

18. (I) The term "Celtic music" usually combines Irish traditional music with various other traditional musics, including those of Scotland and the Shetland Islands; Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada; Wales. (II) Irish traditional music is the folk music of the Irish people as well as of the descendants of Irish emigrants in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. (III) Irish traditional music as it is known today is the result of a centuries-old tradition of melodically-rich dance music and song. (IV) It was formerly played without harmonic accompaniment such as guitar, and was usually learned "by ear" rather than from written music. (V) It is distinctively lively, and its songs are often highly ornamented.

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

19. (I) For over 500 years, beginning in 2000 BC, there flourished on the island of Crete in the eastern Mediterranean one of the most splendid civilizations of the ancient world: the Minoan civilization. (II) Its capital was Knossos, a city dominated by the palace of Minos the king. (III) All over the eastern half of Crete there were cities, each with its own palace, and the population of the island must have been at least a quarter of a million. (IV) Minoan power and influence, however, were not confined to Crete alone, for the Minoans, by means of their ships, ruled the surrounding seas, set up colonies on the Aegean islands to the north. (V) In the early years of this century, however, these archaeologists discovered the remains of the Minoan civilization and evidence of its abrupt end.

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

20. (I) Studies have shown that not all individuals are equally exposed to pollution. (II) For example, worldwide toxic waste sites are more prevalent in poorer communities. (III) Environmental racism takes international forms as well. (IV) In the United States, the single most important factor in predicting the location of such sites is the ethnic composition of a neighborhood. (V) Three of the five largest commercial hazardous waste landfills in America are in predominantly Black or Hispanic neighborhoods, and three out of every five Black or Hispanic Americans live in the vicinity of an uncontrolled toxic waste site.

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

21. (I) The Goldman Environmental Prize is the world's largest award for grass-roots activism and environmental achievement. (II) The recipients hail from every region of the globe. (III) For example, among the profiles of the 2003 award winners is Odigba Odigba, a Nigerian forest activist and educator. (IV) He recalls what it was like as a child to walk to school under the canopy of the rainforest in Cross River State in southeastern Nigeria. (V) There have been a total of 94 of them since the prize was launched in 1989.

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

22. (I) Although set within the circumstances of the Trojan War, Homer's *Odyssey* is a far different book from his *Iliad*. (II) The vividly fictional characteristics of the story have not prevented critics, past and present, from seeking to place it in a specific geographic context. (III) With the latter, the book itself as well as the archaeological excavations supporting it makes it reasonable to infer a real historical event as background. (IV) With the *Odyssey*, such an assumption is impossible. (V) It is a tale of adventure at sea and of homecoming after a long absence.

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

23. (I) The Madrid metro is the large metro system serving Madrid, the capital of Spain. (II) It is one of the largest metro systems in the world, which is especially remarkable considering Madrid's population of less than four million. (III) The metro opened in 1919 under the direction of the Compañia de Metro Alfonso XIII. (IV) It is also one of the fastest-growing in the world, rivalled only by Seoul's in South Korea. (V) The latest round of expansions, completed in the spring of 2003, have increased its length to 223 kilometres.

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

24. (I) On 1 May 1886 (May Day), labor unions organized a strike for an eight-hour work day in Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. (II) On 3 May, a small riot occurred at the McCormick Harvester Plant in which there was a shooting and one death when police clashed with the rioters. (III) Violence intensified on 4 May when a protest meeting began in Haymarket Square. (IV) The original reason the workers in Chicago were upset was because there were too many German anarchists in the city. (V) During this meeting to denounce the events of the previous days, the police had just begun to clear out the crowd when someone threw a bomb, killing twelve people and wounding more than sixty.

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

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Irrelevant Sentence / Test-2

01.24. şökrarda, parçanın anlam bütünlüğüne bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Cosmologists usually assume that the universe, except for small irregularities, has an identical appearance to all observers - identical to the laws of physics - irrespective of where in the universe the observers are located. (II) Cosmology is the scientific inquiry into what the universe is like. (III) This unproven concept is called the cosmological principle. (IV) One consequence of the cosmological principle is that the universe cannot have an edge; for, otherwise, an observer near the edge would have a different view from that of someone near the centre. (V) Thus, space must be infinite and evenly filled with matter, or, alternatively, the geometry of space must be such that all observers see themselves as at the centre.

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

2. (I) Sleep apnea is a serious health issue that often goes unrecognized. (II) The disruption of sleep from apneas could have led to high blood pressure, heart attacks and other illnesses. (III) In younger children, an apnea can be as brief as two-and-one-half missed breaths. (IV) Mild symptoms are numerous and include headaches and depression. (V) Snoring is also a strong indicator of sleep apnea, as is gasping with each episode.

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

3. (I) Pele, whose nickname does not mean anything, became a Brazilian national hero and was also known as Perola Negra, meaning Black Pearl. (II) An average-sized man, he was blessed with speed, great balance, tremendous vision, the ability to control the ball superbly and the ability to shoot powerfully and accurately with either foot as well as with his head. (III) In his career he played in 1,363 matches and scored 1,281 goals. (IV) He published several best-selling autobiographies, starred in several documentary and semi-documentary films, and composed numerous musical pieces, including the entire sound track for the 1977 film "Pele". (V) But, his best season was 1958, when he scored 130 times.

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

4. (I) The gene p53 has long been singled out as an anticancer hero. (II) In addition, a cell's behaviour is crucial to its survival. (III) It is a critical tumour fighter. (IV) A person or lab animal develops a tumour much faster without the gene than with it. (V) But p53 could be dangerous if left to act alone.

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

5. (I) In traditional societies, shamans are thought to communicate between the human and the spirit worlds. (II) Animals placed in the grave have been mentioned in many modern and historical accounts of shaman burials. (III) These specially designated individuals are considered to possess spiritual, magical and healing powers. (IV) Shamans are typically buried in elaborate ways. (V) This marks their privileged status and destination for a special afterlife.

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

6. (I) Some woods have natural durability against decay. (II) Others can be made durable through treatment with preservatives. (III) Durable species such as redwood and cedar are commonly used for wood exposed outdoors, such as siding. (IV) In such a case, durability is imparted by natural chemicals, which are contained in extracts in the heartwood of these species. (V) Thus, this ability was imparted by a wax, an oil, or a similar water-repelling substance.

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

7. (I) It was in the 1700s when people first recognized the potential of saving energy by turning the clocks ahead by 1-hour in summer. (II) More than 1.5 billion people worldwide live in countries that use daylight saving time. (III) However, daylight saving time (DST) was not actually first formally proposed until the 1900s by William Willet, an English builder. (IV) He did not live to see his proposal become law, as he died in 1915. (V) Daylight saving was finally introduced in May 1916 by Winston Churchill's government during World War One, as there was a dire need to save coal.

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

8. (I) About a third of man-made carbon dioxide emissions has dissolved into the oceans. (II) As carbon dioxide dissolves in seawater, it forms carbonic acid. (III) As a result, the ocean's alkalinity and pH level lowers and it becomes more acidic. (IV) This rising of marine acid levels challenges many organisms and their shell-making chemistry. (V) Rising sea temperatures, could accelerate coral bleaching destroying some reefs before 2050.

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

9. (I) Depression seems to increase the risk of heart problems in people with no history of them. (II) Also, it often coincides with worsening health in people who have an existing heart condition. (III) People with depression have a 31 percent increased risk of having at least one such incident. (IV) Yet the medical reason for this association is unknown. (V) It's not even clear whether depression leads to heart problems or vice versa.

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

10. (I) Drug manufacturers are required to submit all their studies to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as part of new drug applications. (II) Trial outcomes reported in the FDA applications often differed from what was reported in the scientific literature. (III) That's the last step in drug development, following testing on animals, trials with healthy people, and larger trials with sick and healthy people. (IV) Ideally, if the drug receives FDA approval, all the clinical information associated with the drug is made publicly available in the scientific literature. (V) Thus, health care providers can make informed decisions about treatment.

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

11. (I) Nicotine invites addiction, and it employs a delivery device that's been killing people for centuries. (II) But it wouldn't be wrong to say nicotine has some attractive qualities. (III) Smokers use it to calm jitters or perk themselves up and to control weight. (IV) Similar drugs are in early testing for Parkinson's disease, inflammation and even obesity. (V) It lowers the risk and eases the symptoms of Parkinson's disease and as it helps quiet the mind patients with mental illness have high rates of tobacco use.

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

12. (I) Evenly distributing light across all plants is no small task in controlled environment agriculture centers. (II) Renderings of these farms often incorporate artificial light, preferably cast by light-emitting diodes, or LEDs. (III) Scientists at NASA and elsewhere are fine-tuning LEDs to emit light in the wavelengths best for plants. (IV) These are enormously more efficient than incandescent bulbs, which exude about two-thirds of their energy as heat, not light. (V) For those who can't wait for the urban farms of the future, rooftop gardens that use existing technologies can provide healthy produce.

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

13. (I) Depression can impair a mother's parenting skills and cause marital conflict. (II) Some youngsters can suffer from depression in the absence of any genetic legacy, a new investigation finds. (III) Having a depressed mother substantially ups a teenager's likelihood of becoming depressed, even if he or she was adopted and shares no genes with the mother. (IV) This finding provides the first direct evidence that purely environmental factors can promote depression in the children of depressed women. (V) Another study suggests, however, having a depressed father does not increase depression susceptibility in either adopted or non-adopted teens.

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

14. (I) Glaciers high in the Himalayas are dwindling faster than anyone thought, pulling nearly a billion people living in South Asia in peril of losing their water supply. (II) Throughout India, China, and Nepal, some 15,000 glaciers speckle the Tibetan Plateau, some of the highest land in the world. (III) At the highest elevations, we're seeing something like an average of 0.3 degrees Centigrade warming per decade. (IV) There, perched in thin, frigid air up to 7,200 meters above sea level, the ice might seem secluded from the effects of global warming. (V) But, as the water vapour rises to high altitudes and condenses there, releasing the heat into the upper atmosphere, just the opposite is proving true and high mountain landscapes feel the brunt of warming.

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

15. (I) Why does it hurt more if someone purposely stomps on your foot than if she accidentally treads on your toes? (II) One clue comes from the finding that pain has a strong mental component. (III) Pain is traditionally conceived to be solely physical in nature. (IV) It has long been accepted that the placebo effect is often potent at reducing pain, and the nocebo effect can cause pain. (V) When, for instance, told that a (nonexistent) electric current is passing through their hearts, people say they get headaches.

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

16. (I) Archaeologists have uncovered three and four-story houses and many other finds there, including an extraordinary collection of wall paintings. (II) A newly unearthed olive branch seems to finally resolve long and heatedly debated chronology of Europe and the region around. (III) Scientists have discovered the remains of a single olive tree, buried alive during a massive volcanic eruption during the Late Bronze Age. (IV) A study that dates this tree and a series of objects from before, during and after the eruption, now offers a new timeline for one of the darkest chapters of European civilization. (V) The new results suggest that the Minoan civilization and several other pre-Homeric civilizations arose about a century earlier and lasted far longer than previously thought.

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

17. (I) Scientists may have found the world's oldest intact rocks in a 10-square-kilometer patch of bedrock on the eastern shore of Canada's Hudson Bay. (II) Scientists have long been looking for this signal, which indicates that the outer mantle began to segregate into zones in the old times. (III) The remnants have the same chemical composition as volcanic deposits. (IV) Geochemical analyses by these scientists suggest the rocks are around 4.28 billion years old, which would mean they solidified less than 300 million years after Earth formed. (V) If the dating holds true, the new oldest rocks could be a trove of information about geological processes during Earth's earliest history.

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

18. (I) Stem cells' powers of self-renewal, immortality and potential for medicine inspire those who study them. (II) However, progress toward understanding them has been slow. (III) It took 20 years just to figure out how to grow embryonic stem cells in the laboratory. (IV) Two teams of scientists announced that they had wound back the clock on adult human skin cells, regressing those cells to an embryonic state. (V) More recently, though, molecular techniques have enabled swift movement on a few fronts.

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

19. (I) Researchers have found what appear to be remnants of pigment in fossilized leathers. (II) This finding can bring about the possibility of reconstructing the colours of many long-extinct animals. (III) They noticed dark stripes in a 100-million-year-old fossilized feather. (IV) Most probably it comes from an early bird or a dinosaur because it contains particles that closely resemble, in size and arrangement, black melanin particles in modern bird feathers. (V) Sediments that seep in to cast the shape of ancient organisms in stone, determine the colour.

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

20. (I) The absence of perfect competition in most markets led to a search for a more realistic alternative to evaluate performance in specific instances. (II) Among the best-known alternatives is the concept of "workable" competition, developed by the American economist John M. Clark in 1940. (III) The chief drawback to the workable-competition concept is its vagueness. (IV) He recognized that in most industries the number of business firms is not so great. (V) That's why, he noted it wasn't possible to preclude an individual firm from having some power to influence market prices and conditions.

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

21. (I) One method of popping corn involved skewering an ear of corn on a stick. (II) This traditional Native American dish was quite a novelty to newcomers to the Americas. (III) Then roasting it went on until the kernels popped off the ear. (IV) Corn was also popped by first cutting the kernels off the cob, throwing them into a fire, and gathering them as they popped out of the fire. (V) In a final method for popping corn, sand and unpopped kernels of corn were mixed together in a cooking pot and heated until the corn popped to the sand in the pot.

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

22. (I) Not every work of authorship is eligible for copyright. (II) To qualify for copyright protection, a work must be both fixed and original. (III) The law considers a work to be fixed if it is recorded in some permanent format. (IV) Acceptable ways of fixing a work include writing it down, storing it on a computer floppy disk or compact disc (CD), recording it on videotape, or sculpting it in marble. (V) In the United States, written material, music, paintings, sculpture, and photographs may be protected by copyright.

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

23. (I) Many people are quite familiar with rainbows, but few are as familiar with moonbows. (II) They are far less common than are rainbows, but they are formed in much the same way. (III) They occur just a full Moon, a Moon at its brightest, has risen in the east and just after the Sun has set in the west. (IV) Rainbows are caused by sunlight hitting raindrops and bouncing back. (V) In this situation, a moonbow may be visible to you.

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

24. (I) The most obvious characteristic of the flatfish is their asymmetry, with both eyes lying on the same side of the head in the adult fish. (II) They can camouflage themselves on the ocean floor. (III) In some families, the eyes are always on the right side of the body. (IV) In others, they are always on the left. (V) Other distinguishing features of the order are the presence of protrusible eyes, another adaptation to living on the seabed and the extension of the dorsal fin onto the head.

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

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Irrelevant Sentence / Test-3

01.-24. sorularda, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) In Finland now, everything is all right. (II) Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions, the Finns feel very content. (III) In addition, its businesses are not globally competitive. (IV) Their small country of a population of 5 million is the first in the World Economic Forum's list of the world's most competitive countries. (V) It is also the first in the OECD's world ranking of educational performance

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

2. (I) Water Lily gets is an aquatic flowering plant. (II) Its leaves often float on the water's surface, maintaining their position, even if the water rises, by continuing stalk growth. (III) Water lilies typically grow in quiet waters covering deep, saturated, oxygen-poor soils. (IV) Plants, like all living things, need oxygen to breathe and carry on respiration. (V) Many water lilies are grown as pond ornamentals, and numerous hybrids have been produced

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

3. (I) Museums collect and care for objects of scientific, artistic, or historical importance. (II) They make them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. (III) Most large museums are located in major cities throughout the world and more local ones exist in smaller cities, towns and even the countryside. (IV) They offer programs and activities for a range of audiences, including adults, children, and families, as well as those for more specific professions. (V) People visit them as they are usually open to the general public

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

4. (I) The abundance of fossil material has allowed significant research into many aspects of its biology, including life history and biomechanics. (II) One of Africa's most famous extinct animals, the quagga was a subspecies of the plains zebra, which was once found in great numbers in South Africa. (III) Because of the great confusion between different zebra species, the quagga had become extinct before it was realized that it appeared to be a separate species. (IV) It was the first extinct creature to have its DNA studied. (V) Recent genetic research at the Smithsonian Institution has demonstrated that the quagga was in fact not a separate species at all, but diverged from the extremely variable plains zebra.

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

5. (I) The game of chess is said to be one of the oldest games of skills known to man. (II) The first documented chess tournament was held in the year 1851 at London. (III) Some historians date it as early as the 2nd century, and its country of origin to be China. (IV) In China, at that time people were playing a game very similar to chess called Xiangqi. (V) Yet, others think that chess originated in India around 8th century where it was played as Chaturanga (In Sanskrit).

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

6. (I) The Amish weddings are typically held on Tuesdays and Thursdays in November to early December, after the harvest. (II) The bride wears a new blue linen dress that will be worn again on other formal occasions. (III) She wears no makeup, and will not receive an engagement or wedding ring. (IV) Celery is one of the symbolic foods served at Amish weddings. (V) Newlyweds spend the wedding night at the home of the bride's parents.

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

7. (I) The Amish do not educate their children past the eighth grade. (II) They believe that the basic knowledge offered up to that point is sufficient to prepare one for the Amish lifestyle. (III) Almost no Amish go to high school, much less to college. (IV) In fact, they believe that education up to this point is enough to maintain a good life. (V) There have been some Amish children who have attended Loosburg Elementary School in Loosburg, Indiana.

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

8. (I) Marilyn Moore was an American jazz singer of the 1950s. (II) She is best known for her 1957 album *Moody Marilyn Moore*, released on Bethlehem Records. (III) Her vocal style was almost an exact replica of Billie Holiday's and according to jazz critic Will Friedwald, Holiday and Moore became friends. (IV) She was the first wife of saxophonist Al Cohn and the mother of guitarist Joe Cohn. (V) Furthermore, he played on *Moody Marilyn Moore*.

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

9. (I) In opposition to music that requires education to appreciate, a defining characteristic of pop music is that anyone is able to enjoy it. (II) Artistic concepts such as musical form and aesthetics are not always a concern in the writing of pop songs. (III) The primary objectives are audience enjoyment and commercial success. (IV) Some of the most common themes in pop music are romantic love and feelings. (V) This of course does not imply that those goals are achieved by every song in this genre.

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

10. (I) Traditionally, historians have recorded events of the past, either in writing or by passing on an oral tradition. (II) They have attempted to answer historical questions through the study of written documents and oral accounts. (III) For the beginning, historians have also used such sources as monuments, inscriptions, and pictures. (IV) In general, the sources of historical knowledge can be separated into three categories: what is written, what is said, and what is physically preserved, and historians often consult all three. (V) But mostly they have used writing as the marker that separates history from what comes before.

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

11. (I) The metamorphosis of salsa to what is heard and danced in clubs today has been a long, slow, and varied process. (II) It was in New York where the term "Salsa" was created. (III) Not one person or place can be attributed as the founder of salsa. (IV) Instead, the dance and music has evolved over time through an elaborate syncretism of different sounds, cultures, and meanings. (V) For example, in much of today's salsa you will hear the base of the melodies of Cumbia and Guarecha.

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

12. (I) Rumi believed passionately in the use of music, poetry, and dance as a path for reaching God. (II) For Rumi, music helped devotees to focus their whole being on the divine. (III) In order to do this so intensely, the soul was both destroyed and resurrected. (IV) It was from these ideas that the practice of "whirling" dervishes developed into a ritual form. (V) Rumi encouraged *samâ*, listening to music and turning or doing the sacred dance.

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

İREM YAVINÇILIK

İREM YAVINÇILIK

13. (I) Today, the Berlin Crisis of 1961 may be the most forgotten crisis in the annals of the Cold War. (II) The United States responded with an airlift, keeping the zone alive for more than 300 days. (III) This crisis over Berlin brought America and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers of the post-World War II period, close to war. (IV) In fact, since the very end of World War II, Berlin had been the centre place of a struggle between these two superpowers. (V) It was here that World War II ended in 1945 when, following the occupation and defeat of Nazi Germany by the allied armies of the United States.

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

14. (I) Narva, which is a quiet northeastern Estonian town occupies a large place in Russian history. (II) It was here in 1700 that, by attacking the Swedes, Russia launched its final campaign to become a European power. (III) The battle ended in defeat for the Russians, but the war did not. (IV) Narva is an attractive and well-known centre for tourism in Estonia. (V) By 1721, Russia had conquered the Baltic territories as far southwest as Riga, the capital of present-day Latvia, and had built a new capital, Saint Petersburg.

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

15. (I) Mozambique and South Africa ended their internal conflicts in the early 1990s. (II) Subsequently, they enacted wide scale amnesties. (III) In addition, in both countries the rule of law quickly improved. (IV) As part of that reconstruction, each country became a multiparty democracy. (V) However, social and political improvements in South Africa in the 19th century were impressive.

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

16. (I) The Hubble telescope was launched into space with great fanfare on April 25, 1990. (II) Although there are many powerful telescopes at various locations on Earth, it was expected to be able to provide considerably better information. (III) It was thought that it would be able to operate from the vacuum of space, without interference from the Earth's atmosphere. (IV) By launching the Hubble telescope into space, NASA was placing an observatory above the Earth's atmosphere. (V) NASA is an agency of the United States government, responsible for the nation's public space program.

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

17. (I) A large amount of natural resources is not sufficient to guarantee economic growth. (II) A number of less-developed countries are fantastically rich in natural resources. (III) However, they have not been overly successful in exploiting these resources. (IV) Living standards always decrease when there is no economic growth. (V) Hence, natural resources must be converted to useful forms.

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

18. (I) People are necessary to develop resources into useful things. (II) There has been a frequent and often heated debate in recent years about the effects of violence in video games. (III) Some believe that these games increase levels of aggression in children. (IV) Others argue that such games actually reduce aggression. (V) Actually, those who think that the games promote aggression claim that contact between characters in the games is often graphically violent, and that children will copy this in their everyday interactions with others.

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

FROM VARIANTS

FROM VARIANTS

19. (I) More than ever before, people are now learning about nutrition. (II) They do this by watching television, read newspapers, turn the pages of magazines, talk with friends, and search the internet. (III) They want to know how best to take care of themselves. (IV) Nutritional standards everywhere have risen noticeably (V) In some cases, they are seeking miracle: tricks to help them lose weight, foods to forestall aging and supplements to build muscles.

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

20. (I) John Steinbeck was born in California in 1902. (II) He studied literature and writing at Stanford University for six years but, for financial reasons had to leave. (III) He then moved to New York City where he worked as a labourer and journalist for five years and from there he moved back to California. (IV) In 1935, with the publication of *Tortilla Flat*, a collection of humorous stories, Steinbeck finally achieved popular success and financial security. (V) *The Grapes of Wrath* is the story of Oklahoma tenant farmers.

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

21. (I) A new hearing device is now available. (II) This device uses a magnet to hold the detachable sound-processing portion in place. (III) Like other aids, it converts sound into vibrations. (IV) But, it is unique in that it can transmit the vibrations directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear. (V) In addition, it will probably help no more than 20 percent of all people with hearing problems.

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

22. (I) A diet that is deficient in carbohydrates can have an adverse effect on a person's health. (II) When the body lacks a sufficient amount of carbohydrates, it must then use its protein supplies for energy. (III) This, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur. (IV) Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylose and amylopectin (V) A lack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketones in the body that causes fatigue, lethargy, and bad breath.

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

23. (I) After two decades of growing enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. (II) Harvard's MBA school has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. (III) Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. (IV) Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent. (V) Moreover, the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

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

24. (I) A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. (II) In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use a radar, an alternative way of navigating. (III) The reason for this is that human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects. (IV) Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms. (V) Hence, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.

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

İsmet YAVUZ

İsmet YAVUZ

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-4

01.-25. sorularda, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Since the world has become industrialized, there has been an increase in the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction. (II) Bengal tigers, for instance, now number only about 2300, and by the year 2025 their population is estimated to be down to zero. (III) What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who are not interested in material gain but in personal satisfaction. (IV) This is an example of lack of sympathy that is part of what is causing the problem of extinction. (V) Another solution is an international boycott of products made from endangered species.

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

2. (I) The Maya were a large group of Indians who lived mainly in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. (II) It is believed that these people came across the Bering Strait with the other Native Americans, but quickly migrated south. (III) The Spanish explorers of the 13th and 14th centuries brought new diseases that the Maya could not cope with. (IV) About 5000 B.C., the Maya people had formed small fishing villages, settling on the coast lands, and by 2000 B.C., the Maya had moved inland and began to raise maize and beans. (V) These vegetables became their main source of food, as they are today.

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

3. (I) We are able to hear voices, the sound of the sea, and music. (II) Researches suggest that there are creatures that do not know what light means at the bottom of the sea. (III) They don't have either eyes or ears; they can only feel; that is, there is no day or night for them. (IV) Further, there are no winters, no summers, no sun, no moon, and no stars. (V) It is as if a child spent its life in darkness in bed, with nothing to see or hear.

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

4. (I) Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. (II) There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. (III) When this short amount of time elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. (IV) How did the information get there in the first place? (V) The answer is simple: information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM), does so via the sensory storage area.

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

5. (I) Tornadoes, violently rotating columns of air, occur when a change in wind direction, coupled with an increase in wind speed, results in a spinning effect in the lower atmosphere. (II) These whirling movements, which may not be visible to the naked eye, are worsened when the rotating air column shifts from a horizontal to a vertical position. (III) As the revolving cloud draws in the warm air that surrounds it at ground level, its spinning motion begins to accelerate, thereby creating a funnel that extends from the cloud above it to the ground below. (IV) Many people fear tornadoes and their destructive power. (V) In this way, tornadoes become pendent from low pressure storm clouds.

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

6. (I) The second of six children, Dostoevsky was born in Moscow on October 30, 1821. (II) From an early age he displayed a great interest in literature. (III) However, his father wanted him to be an engineer and enrolled him in the Army Engineering College in 1837. (IV) His later masterpieces, *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov*, reflect a deep reverence for God. (V) It was here that Dostoevsky spent the next five years devoting most of his time to reading and writing.

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

7. (I) When we speak, we use much more than just words. (II) We also communicate with our face, our hands and even our own body. (III) A deep voice might mean we are tired or not enthusiastic. (IV) This kind of communication can be called *Body Language* or *Non-Verbal Communication*. (V) Non-Verbal Communication not only includes how we move our body, but also hand gestures, facial expressions including eye contact and how we use our voice.

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

8. (I) The more different a language is from our mother tongue, the harder it will be to learn. (II) For example, a native speaker of Spanish will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese. (III) The reason of this is that Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different. (IV) Thus, it can be concluded that first language is an important factor while learning a second language. (V) However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, the writing will be less of a challenge.

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

9. (I) If you want to become a fluent English speaker you should take some advice. (II) You should know that there are four skills in learning English which are reading, listening, speaking, and writing. (III) The most important thing you must bear in mind is that reading and listening are inputs whereas speaking and writing are outputs. (IV) It would be better to prepare yourself a notebook so you can write down the important words or structures in it. (V) In other words, if you want to improve your speaking and writing skills you should first master the skills of reading and listening.

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

10. (I) When you see an unfamiliar word in a book or in a magazine, do not skip over it impatiently. (II) Instead pause for a moment and say it to yourself, get used to its sound and appearance, and then puzzle out its possible meaning in the context of the sentence. (III) To stop increasing your vocabulary is to stop your intellectual growth. (IV) Whether you come to the right conclusion or not, whether indeed you are able to come to any intelligent conclusion at all is of no importance. (V) What is important is that, by that process, you try to become superconscious of that word.

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

11. (I) Failure is one of the toughest things to deal with and happens so frequently in life, on various levels. (II) No one likes experiencing failure, but every attempted goal includes the possibility of failure as well as that of success. (III) Failure feels so bad because it directly affects our ego and sense of identity in relation to the world around us. (IV) We all know that failures are stepping stones to success. (V) In addition, failure can make us feel ineffective, inadequate and isolated.

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

12. (I) The Successful CV is the product of careful thought and planning. (II) The employer looks for an applicant who has the right experience, skills, and personal qualities for the job. (III) It is sometimes difficult to begin such a list. (IV) The person appointed is likely to be the one who not only possesses all these but also presents them in the most attractive way. (V) The only way in which you can achieve this is by thinking very carefully about yourself and what you have done in the past and believe you could do in the future, given the right opportunity.

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

13. (I) The Propylaea was designed by Greek architect Mnesicles to have a central section with wide openings and two wings. (II) The best-known acropolis of the ancient world is the Acropolis of Athens. (III) The ruins of its temples and their sculptures are widely regarded as the finest examples of ancient Greek art and architecture. (IV) Built on a limestone hill that rises about 150 m (about 500 ft) above sea level, the Acropolis dominates the city of Athens. (V) It houses the remains of the Parthenon, a magnificent temple dedicated to the goddess Athena.

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

14. (I) Adobe is a Spanish word for a sun-dried brick and for the clay soil from which the brick is made. (II) Adobe soils are found in many arid and semiarid regions worldwide, notably in North Africa, Mexico, and the southwestern United States. (III) In the western United States, adobe soils cover thousands of square miles. (IV) They have been used for thousands of years to build houses and other structures. (V) For example, ancient Babylonians, ancient Egyptians, and some Native American cultures of North and South America used adobe soils.

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

15. (I) Ando Tadao, a Japanese architect, was born in 1941 and his work combines the forms and materials of modern Western architecture with traditional Japanese aesthetic principles. (II) He opened his own architectural practice in Osaka in 1969, and in 1979 he won the annual prize of the Architectural Institute of Japan for his Azuma House. (III) Chief among these principles is the integration of buildings with their surrounding natural environment. (IV) To achieve this integration and bring nature into his buildings, Ando uses courtyards, reflecting ponds, and sculpted mounds of earth. (V) Another characteristic of his work is the use of high-quality reinforced concrete in which steel reinforcing rods remain visible, and smooth, unadorned surfaces catch and reflect outdoor light.

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

16. (I) Istanbul was founded in the 7th century BC as Byzantium. (II) In the 4th century AD it was renamed Constantinople by Roman emperor Constantine the Great. (III) According to some sources, the name Istanbul is derived from the Greek term *stin poli*, meaning "to the city" or "in the city." (IV) The city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire until it was captured by the Ottomans in the 15th century and made the capital of the Ottoman Empire. (V) The Ottomans called the city Istanbul for centuries, but it was not until 1930, seven years after Turkey gained independence, that Istanbul became its official name.

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

HIGH VERBACLES

HIGH VERBACLES

17. (I) Scholars have not firmly established a historical relationship between Korean and any language family. (II) That is, Korean does not belong to the same language family as Chinese or any other language. (III) Korean is the only language to have a true alphabet completely native to East Asia. (IV) The most widely accepted hypothesis is that Korean, like Japanese, is related to the Altaic language group, which includes Mongolian, Turkish, and other languages of Asia. (V) Within that group scholars consider Korean closest to the Tungusic branch, which consists chiefly of languages spoken in Siberia and Mongolia.

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

18. (I) In the Middle Ages, twenty, known as a score, was a much used number; in fact, we still keep the word 'score' in such games as football, tennis and cricket. (II) As soon as early men learnt how to write, they developed a way of putting down numbers. (III) The ancient Egyptians used a hieroglyphic (pictorial) method of representing numbers for counting, weighing and measuring. (IV) The Greeks used an alphabetical system: alpha for 1, beta for 2 and so on. (V) The Romans used simple stroke marks for the first three numbers, but for 5, they used a 'V' sign.

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

19. (I) A submarine is an underwater vessel. (II) A very early type of submarine was built by the American Robert Fulton, but the submarine was not used extensively until World War I, when the Germans built a fleet of U-boats, as they called them, to attack British merchant ships. (III) In World War II the Germans built an even more formidable fleet of U-boats. (IV) Many are equipped with ballistic missiles which can fire at targets from beneath the waves. (V) Today's submarines are powered by nuclear energy, are much faster and can stay underwater for an indefinite period of time.

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

20. (I) Why Native Americans are often called "Indians" is one result of Columbus's mistaken belief that he had landed in India. (II) His successors passed down many other inaccurate descriptions of the Native Americans. (III) They were described as savages, though it was whites who slaughtered hundreds of thousands of them. (IV) While settlers were known as 'pioneers' though they were really invaders and thieves; when they stole the Native Americans' land, it was called "home stealing", not robbery. (V) Because of national loyalties, the two scholars might look at the events from different angles: the former as a colonial rebellion on a distant continent, and the second as a struggle for personal freedom.

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

21. (I) Although there was scientific evidence linking smoking and lung cancer in the 1950s, acceptance was slow. (II) Now it is absolutely clear that tobacco is truly a "killer weed", and is a bigger public health threat than all other drugs combined, including alcohol. (III) Around a quarter of all prescription drugs sold around the world are believed to be based on chemicals obtained from only forty plant species. (IV) For example, though lung cancer is not a common disease, almost all lung cancers occur in smokers. (V) Smoking is also estimated to be related to about 30% of all other types of cancer, to about 30% of deaths resulting from heart disease, and 80-90% of deaths from chronic obstructive lung disease.

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

22. (I) In the year 1920, the United States attempted a bold experiment: making the drinking of alcohol a crime. (II) Many people, who felt that alcohol was the root of all evil, thought that this would bring about a new and happier age. (III) However, in the end, new prisons had to be built for all the new criminals created by the new law. (IV) Proposed new laws were presented as Bills and if, after debate, they were accepted by a majority vote in the House of Commons, they duly became law. (V) The law led to an increase in organised crime, and it did not stop people from drinking, on the contrary, drinking increased during the prohibition period and in the end, the law had to be reversed.

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

Irrelevant Sentence

23. (I) In 1948, in an effort to stabilise the currency, the government announced the issue of a new form of currency, called the Gold Nigerian Certificate. (II) Given its rich resources, large population and regional importance, Nigeria's economic performance over the past decade can only be described as disappointing. (III) Low investment and productivity levels, as well as poor infrastructure, have led to poor output. (IV) Political instability and a terrible human rights record have frightened off many potential foreign investors. (V) However, a new government, and a package of economic measures including an exchange rate reform, may be able to put the nation on a path to recovery and growth.

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

Irrelevant Sentence

24. (I) Tourism often has negative results for local communities. (II) Tourists go to museums, buy souvenirs, enjoy the beaches and see the sights without interacting with the local people. (III) There may be environmental changes as homes and villages are often destroyed to make way for hotels. (IV) For this reason, they often see visitors only as a source of money. (V) There is no interaction at all except over money, and so there is no mutual respect.

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

25. (I) The dominance of a single species type, homo sapiens, threatens to turn the rest of the living world upside down. (II) As a biological concept, race refers to a large group of people who share certain inherited physical characteristics. (III) These may include particular skin colour, head shape, hair type, nose shape or blood type. (IV) One common classification of races recognises three groups: Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid, all of whom had different coloured skin and other differing characteristics in the past. (V) But the problem is that, with so many intermarriages, there are no pure races today.

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

DIALOGUE QUESTIONS

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

KPDS-ÜDS-YDS, KPSS (İngilizce) gibi sınavlarda diyalog sorularında da diğer soru tiplerinde olduğu gibi sizi kolayca doğru yanıtı götürebilecek stratejiler verebiliriz. Bu soru tipinde karşılıklı bir konuşma varlıp bir kişinin konuşması boş bırakılmaktadır ve sizden diyaloga en uygun olan cümleyi bulmanız istenmektedir. Diyalog sorularının çözüm mantığı kısmen paragraf tamamlama sorularının çözüm mantığına benzermektedir. Şimdi diyalog sorularında eleme yapmamızı kolaylaştıracak stratejileri inceleyelim.

Diyalog sorularında öncelikle verilen diyalogda boşluğun olduğu yere ve boşluğun üzerindeki noktalama işaretlerine göre diyalogu okumaya nereden başlayacağımızı çalışalım.

KURAL 1 !!! BOŞI HİÇN ALTINDAN OKUMAYA BAŞLAMAK

Karşılıklı konuşma sorularında boşluğun öncesindeki cümlede bir soru işaretli yoksa, nokta ile biten bir cümle varsa öncelikle boşluğun altındaki cümleyi okumakla fayda vardır; çünkü diyalog sorularında da paragraf tamamlama sorularında olduğu gibi doğru yanıtı (puan) genellikle boşluğun devamında verilmektedir. Bu nedenle öncelikle boşluğun devamındaki cümleyi okuyup sonrasında seçeneklere yönelmek gerekir. Buradaki amaç paragraf tamamlama sorularında olduğu gibi boşluğun devamındaki cümle ile seçeneklerdeki cümleler analiz edilerek iki cümle arasında anlam bütünlüğü sağlayabilmektir. Diyalogun başından okumaya başlayarak boşluğa geldiğinizde seçeneklere inerseniz çok fazla eleme yapma şansınız olmayacaktır. Boşluğun devamındaki cümleden sonra seçenek analizi yaparak daha fazla eleme yapabilirsiniz. Sonrasında ise boşluğun öncesini okuyabilirsiniz ve tekrar seçeneklere inerek bu sefer üç cümle arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü arayabilirsiniz. Burada anlattığımız stratejiyi şöyle özetleyebiliriz:

Boşluğun üzerinde nokta varsa (soru cümlesi yoksa):

1. Boşluğun altındaki cümleyi okuyunuz.
2. Seçeneklere giderek, seçenekler ile boşluktan sonraki ifade arasında anlam bütünlüğü kurmaya çalışınız.
3. Boşluğun üzerindeki cümleyi okuyunuz.
4. Tekrar seçeneklere gidiniz ve boşluğun öncesi, seçenekler ve boşluğun sonrası arasında anlam bütünlüğü kurmaya çalışınız.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Greg: Why do you want to be a geologist? Are you hoping to find oil?

Tony: No. I want to study volcanic activity. I'm sure one ought to be able to predict earthquakes pretty accurately.
(Boşluğun üzerindeki cümle soru cümlesi değil.)

Greg: ~~That's a good idea.~~

Tony: I wouldn't mind that at all. It would be far preferable to sitting in an office all day.
(Okumaya buradan başlıyoruz.)

- A) Are earthquakes as dangerous as volcanoes?
- B) I don't know. Apparently, no one earthquake behaves like any other.
- C) You would be doing a lot of field-work you know, in rather uncomfortable conditions.
- D) I don't think you should make your mind up yet.
- E) It's a career that might suit you very well. Good luck

STRATEJİ !!!

Boşluktan öncesinde soru olmadığı için diyalogda ilk iki konuşma okunmadan Tony'nin ikinci konuşmasından başlayarak diyalog değerlendirilmelidir. Tony ikinci konuşmasında "o umrumda olmaz (onu takmam). Tüm gün ofiste oturmaktan daha iyidir." anlamına gelen ifadeyi söylemektedir. Bu cümle okunduktan sonra hemen seçeneklere gidilip "hangi ifadeden sonra bu tür bir cümle söylenbilir?" manidği ile "Tüm gün ofiste oturmayı tercih edilecek bir şey" aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler değerlendirilirse C seçeneğindeki "bildiğin gibi, kötü koşullarda çok fazla arazi işi yapacağım" anlamı veren ifade boşluğun devamı ile anlamca bütünlük sağlayan tek ifadedir. Bu anlamda C seçeneğindeki "Hard work" ile boşluğun devamındaki "sitting in an office" ifadesi arasında bir tercih yapılmıştır. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

- Eğer bu diyalogda ilk cümleden itibaren okumaya başlarsanız ve boşluğa geldiğinizde seçeneklere inerseniz C seçeneğini işaretleme ihtimaliniz çok azalır ve zaman kaybedersiniz. Çünkü ilk cümlede Greg: "Neden jeolog olmak istiyorsun? Petrol bulmayı mı umuyordun?" anlamı veren cümleyi söylemektedir. Bu cümleye Tony: "Hayır, volkanik hareketleri çıkarmak istiyorum. Depremlerin olacağı önceden doğru bir şekilde tahmin edilebilir." anlamını veren ifade ile karşılık vermektedir. Eğer siz bu cümleden sonra seçenekleri analiz ederseniz A ve B seçeneklerindeki anlamlar boşluğun üzeri ile anlamca bütünlük sağlayabilirler. Ancak boşluğun altını okursanız tekrar seçenek analizi yapmak zorunda kalırsınız ve bu da hem zaman kaybına hem de yanlış yanıtı işaretlemeye yol açabilir.

KURAL 2 !!! BOŞLUĞUN ÜSTÜNDEYİN OKUMAYA BAŞLAMAK

Karşılıklı konuşma sorularında boşluk üzerindeki cümle bir soru cümlesiyse öncelikle boşluğun üstündeki cümleyi okumakta fayda vardır. Çünkü bu soruyu okuyarak seçeneklere yöneldiğinizde bu sorunun cevabı olamayacak seçenekleri eleyebilirsiniz. Bu nedenle öncelikle boşluğun üzerindeki soruyu okuyup devamında seçeneklere yönelmek gerekir. Ekleme yapıldıktan sonra geriye kalan seçenekleri değerlendirmek için boşluğun devamındaki cümleyi okuyabilirsiniz (genellikle doğru yanıtın ipucu boşluğun devamındadır). Sonrasında tekrar seçeneklere inerek bu sefer Dş cümle arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü arayabilirsiniz. Burada anlattığımız stratejiyi şöyle özetleyebiliriz:

Boşluğun üzerinde soru cümlesi varsa:

1. Boşluğun üzerindeki soruyu okuyunuz.
2. Seçeneklere giderek bu sorunun cevabı olamayacakları eleyiniz.
3. Boşluğun altındaki cümleyi okuyunuz.
4. Seçeneklere giderek boşluğun öncesi ve sonrası arasında bütünlük sağlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Reader: I enjoyed reading your recent book on the Central Asian republics.

Author: I am pleased to hear that. What is it that makes the book so enjoyable for you?

(Boşluktan öncesinde soru olduğu için okumaya boşluğun öncesindeki soruyla başlıyoruz.)

Reader: _____

Author: That is exactly right. I traveled extensively in these republics and observed them carefully.

- A) I understand writing interestingly about less exotic countries is much harder.
- B) Oh, the details. It's clear you're giving us first-hand information. ✓
- C) Unfortunately, most of the descriptions fail to get beneath the surface of events.
- D) You seem to be somewhat prejudiced against their culture.
- E) I wonder how relevant your arguments are to the social and political realities of these republics.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda boşluktan öncesinde bir soru işareti vardır. Bu nedenle öncelikle bu soruyu okuyup bu soruya cevap olamayacak seçenekleri elemek gerekir. Boşluktan önceki kısımda genel olarak "sizin için kitabı bu kadar eğlenceli hale getiren şey nedir?" anlamını veren soru bulunmaktadır. Bu soruyu okuduktan sonra seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece B seçeneğindeki "Detaylar. ..." ifadesinin bu soruya cevap olabileceğini söyleyebiliriz. Diğer seçeneklerde ilk bakışta boşluktan önceki soruya cevap olabilecek bir ifade verilmemiştir. Eğer iki ya da üç seçenek arasında kalsaydık, boşluğun altındaki cümleyi okumalıydık. Boşluğun altındaki cümlede "bu kesinlikle doğru, bu yerlerde çok doluştım ve onları dikkatli bir şekilde gözlemledim" anlamı mevcuttur. Bu cümle B seçeneğindeki "Bize ilk elden bilgiler verdiğiniz gayet açık" ifadesinden sonra söylenmiş olabilecek uygun bir cümledir. Bu şekilde verdiğimiz cevabın sağlanmasını da yapmış olduk. Buna göre, doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

KURAL-3 !!!: "ZAMİR" / "REFERANS KELİMESİ" BİLGİSİ

Cümle tamamlama soruları, paragraf tamamlama soruları ve anlamı bütünlüğünü bozan cümle sorularının stratejilerinde de "zamir" ve "referans kelimesi" kuralımızı ipucu olarak kullanmışık. Aynı kural diyalog sorularında da doğru yanıtı ulaşmak için önemli bir ipucu olabilir. Boşluktan sonra "she, they, them, it, there, such people, etc." gibi "zamir" ya da "referans kelimesi" olarak nitelendirilmiş ifadeleri görürseniz bunların neye gönderme yaptığını seçeneklerde aramak doğru yanıtı ulaşmak için önemli bir ipucu olacaktır. Şimdi bu stratejiyi bir örnekle pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

Betty: I hardly know anything about the Hittites and the Phrygians. Who were they?

Mary: All I can tell you is that the Hittites preceded the Phrygians in ancient Anatolia and were defeated by them.

Betty: -----

Mary: I can't help you with these things. You'd better get a book on the subject.

- A) Yes. I know that but what about their origins, cultures, religions and languages? ✓
 B) The Hittites had their capital in central Anatolia, didn't they?
 C) I know that Anatolia has always been a crossroads for many peoples in history.
 D) The Phrygian capital, Gordian, was originally situated on a hill close to Sakarya.
 E) You know, Egypt is the only country that I know anything about.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda boşluktan önce soru olmadığı için öncelikle boşluktan sonrası okunmalıdır. Boşluktan sonraki cümle okunurken göreceğiniz tüm zamirleri kullanmak ve bunların neye gönderme yaptığını bulmak önemli bir ipucudur. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede "sana bunlarda yardımcı olamam" anlamını veren bir ifade mevcuttur ve bu dizilimde "bunlar" anlamına gelen "these" referans kelimesinin neye gönderme yaptığı seçeneklerde aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece A seçeneğinde mevcut olan "their origins, cultures, religions and languages" ifadeleri boşluğun sonrasındaki "these things" ifadesi ile anlamca bütünlük sağlamaktadır. Buna göre doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Reg: It says here that they've brought out a new ball ready for the next European Championships.

Steve: Really? And what's special about it?

Reg:

Steve: Oh! The goalkeepers won't like that!

- A) It's softer to kick, and so it will travel faster. ✓
- B) The same firm produces the official match balls for the World Cup too.
- C) It passed all the tests without any problems.
- D) I don't know. It looks like any other soccer ball to me.
- E) It costs much less than the traditional balls to produce

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda genel olarak "yeni bir futbol topundan" bahsedilmektedir. Boşluktan önce "özelligi nedir?" anlamına gelen soru bulunmaktadır. Boşluğun altında ise "kaleciler onu (that) sevmeyecek" anlamına gelen ifade karşısında "that" zaimi bulunmaktadır. Boşluğun üzerindeki soru dikkate alındığında seçeneklerin hepsi "topun özelliklerinden" bahsettiği için eleme yapamayız. Bu durumda belirleyici olan boşluğun sonrası olacaktır. Boşluğun sonrası okunduktan sonra "kalecilerin hoşuna gilmeyecek bir özellik" anımlıdır. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece A seçeneğinde "kalecilerin hoşuna gilmeyecek bir özellik olarak", "daha yumuşak, ve bu yüzden daha hızlı hareket ediyor" ifadesi varmıştır. Bu dizimdeki "daha hızlı olması" kalecilerin hoşuna gilmeyecek bir şey olarak düşünülebilir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL -4 !!! YARDIMCI FİL UYUMU BİLGİSİ:

Diyalog sorularında yardımcı fil uyumu çok önemli bir konudur. Bazen anlamca uygun iki seçenek arasında kaldığınızda sadece yardımcı fil uyumu sayesinde doğru yanıtı ulaşabilirsiniz. Boşluğun devamında "Yes it is," "Indeed it was," "They are," "She did so," gibi sadece yardımcı fil kullanılarak verilen kısa cümle şeklindeki ifadeler varsa bu ifadelerin öncesinde de aynı yardımcı filin kullanıldığı seçenekler önem kazanmalıdır. Bu stratejiyi bir kaç örnekle pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

Lucy: I hear Mary got the first prize in that painting competition.

Rosemary:

Lucy: Did she really?

Rosemary: Yes she did. I saw her painting and it really was good.

- A) She's developing a new style that is most interesting.
- B) Well, that's a surprise! She'll be pleased.
- C) I thought she might. It was a good picture.
- D) She's really a very talented young woman.
- E) Oh, I'm so glad. She certainly deserved it

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda boşluktan sonra "Did she really?" sorusu mevcuttur ve bu soru "did" yardımcı fiil ile oluşturulmuştur. Bu nedenle vurgu V2 üzerindedir. Buna göre, seçeneklerde "she" öznesine karşılık içeren ve V2 ile çekimlenen bir cümle aranmalıdır. Seçenekler incelendiğinde bu tür bir cümle sadece E seçeneğindeki "She deserved it" dizilimidir. Sadece bu gramer diziliminin devamında "Did she ..." şeklinde karşılık verilebilir. Diğer seçenekler yardımcı fiil bakımından uyumlu değildirler. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Fred: What's the first item on the agenda?

Ben: Rubbish disposal and the recycling of waste.

Fred: ~~What's the first item on the agenda?~~

Ben: I know it is. But no one takes it seriously. One day we'll have to, though!

- A) It just can't be done under these circumstances.
- B) But we discussed that last week.
- C) Then what follows?
- D) Who's brought this subject up?
- E) That's always on the agenda. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen karşılıklı konuşmada boşluğun devamındaki dizilimde "I know it is." şeklinde bir ifade mevcuttur ve "is" yardımcı fiil kullanılmıştır. Bu durumda seçeneklerde öncelikle "is" yardımcı fiil içeren bir cümle aranmalıdır. Seçenekler bu anlamda analiz edildiğinde sadece E seçeneğindeki 'is' yapısının "is" yardımcı fiilinin kısaltılması değil olduğu, başka seçeneklerde "is" yardımcı fiilinin kullanılmadığını görmekteyiz. Burada dikkat etmemiz gereken bir yapı vardır: E seçeneğindeki 'is' yapısı "has" yardımcı fiilinin kısaltılmasıdır, çünkü devamında V3 olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu yapı bir Present Perfect yapısıdır. Diğer seçeneklerdeki anlamlar boşluğun devamı ile bütünlük sağlasa bile bu seçeneklerde kullanılan yardımcı fiiller boşluğun devamı ile uyum sağlamadıkları için doğru yanıt olamazlar. Buna göre, doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Tony: Have you read Doris Lessing's new novel?

Joan: I've only read about it. Most critics rate it very highly.

Tony: ~~Have you read Doris Lessing's new novel?~~

Joan: Good. As a matter of fact, they almost always are.

- A) I hardly ever agree with what they say.
- B) Even so, her first novel is still my favourite.
- C) Some of the critics attach more importance to her style than to the other aspects of her novels.
- D) So I see you are familiar with the novel's literary quality.
- E) They are right; the style and characterization are unusually interesting. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda öncelikle "Kural 3" uygulanarak boşluktan sonraki "they" zemininin neye gönderme yaptığı seçeneklerle aranmalıdır. Bu anlamda A, C ve E seçenekleriyle öncelikle katabilirsiniz. Bu seçenekleri anlamca analiz ettiğinizde C seçeneği genel diyalog ile daha anlamlı görünebilir; ancak boşluğun devamındaki dizilimin sonunda geçen "they almost always are" ifadesindeki "are" yardımcı fiili doğru yanıtı ulaştırmak için önemli bir ipucudur. Çünkü, boşluğun devamında vurgu "are" yardımcı fiili üzerindedir. Seçeneklerde sadece E seçeneğinde "are" yardımcı fiili yapılan bir cümle vardır. Bu nedenle E seçeneği doğru yanıtıdır. Eğer boşluğun devamındaki dizilim "they almost always do" şeklinde olsaydı doğru yanıt C seçeneği olabilirdi, çünkü C seçeneğindeki "attach" fiil V1 şeklindedir.

KURAL-5 !!! BOŞLUKTAN SONRA AÇIKLAMA VARSA VE ARAMALIYIM?

Verilen diyalogda boşluğun devamında "açıklama, bilgi verme, tanıyı yapma, bir olayın nedeni ile ilgili bilgi verme, karşıdaki kişiyi aydınlatma" gibi anlamlar söz konusu ise seçeneklerde açıklama isteyen bir ifadenin ya da bir soru cümlesinin olduğu seçeneklere yönelmekle fayda vardır. Boşluğun devamında verilen ifadenin uzun bir konuşma olmasının yanı sıra "Well, ..." şeklindeki başlangıçlar da o ifadenin açıklama olduğuna dair ipucu olabilir. Buna ek olarak, "why..." soru kelimesinin genellikle "because ..." dizilimleri ile anlam bütünlüğü sağladığını hatırlatmalıyız. Bu stratejiyi bir kaç örnekle pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

Patrick: I see the controversy over the use of cameras to stop speeding continues.

Ben:

Patrick: Well, some people say that visible cameras are more effective, others that hidden ones are.
(“açıklama” anlamı veren bir ifade)

Ben: Well, whenever I have been caught it has been by hidden ones.

- A) I think we need them. There are more cars on the roads these days and more accidents.
- B) Something more than speed control is needed.
- C) Yes; and I expect it will go on doing so. Which side are you on?
- D) That's normal. Nobody wants them!
- E) I wasn't aware of it. What's happening? ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Diyalogda boşluktan sonra "Well..." ile başlayan ve genel olarak "bazıları ... söylerken, diğerleri ... söylüyor" şeklinde karşıdaki kişiye bilgi verme amaçlı bir açıklama yapılmaktadır. Bu anlamda seçeneklerde açıklama isteyen soru cümlelerine öncelik vermek gerekir. Bu nedenle öncelikle E ve C seçenekleri analiz edilmelidir. C seçeneğinde "sen hangi taraftasın?" sorusu, E seçeneğinde de "olan biten nedir?" sorusu bulunmaktadır. Bu iki soru anlamca değerlendirildiğinde boşluğun devamındaki ifadenin E seçeneğindeki soruya açıklama getiren bir ifade olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Buna göre doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Gerald: Is it really possible to drill a hole in glass with a hardened steel drill?

Patrick: Apparently it is. But it's a tricky operation and you've got to keep plenty of turpentine and camphor on the area of contact between drill and glass.

Gerald:

Patrick: Apparently they act as a coolant and reduce friction.
("açıklama" anlamı veren bir ifade)

- A) And is that difficult to do?
- B) How do they help? ✓
- C) Will camphor dissolve in turpentine?
- D) Are diamonds still being used to drill glass?
- E) Aren't there any more reliable methods?

STRATEJİ !!!

Diyalogda öncelikle "Kural 3" uygulanarak boşluktan sonrasındaki "they" zamlirinin neye gönderme yaptığı seçeneklerde aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle öncelikle B, D ve E seçeneklerinde kalabilirsiniz. Boşluğun devamında "onlar soğutucu olarak işlev görürler ve sürtünmeyi azaltırlar" şeklinde bir bilgi verilir ve açıklama yapılmıştır. Bu yüzden seçeneklerde öncelikle açıklama yapılmasını gerektirecek bir soru ifadesi aramakta fayda vardır. Seçenekler incelendiğinde en uygun anlam "Ne işe yararlar?" şeklinde çevirisini yapabileceğimiz B seçeneğindedir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Benjamin: Have you ever heard of a "cargo cult"?

Adam:

Benjamin: It happens when a person from an economically-developed country goes to a place that is completely isolated from the outside world. The people there see all the things the foreigner brings, and start to treat the foreigner as a god.

- A) No. You tell me.
- B) No. Is it something about world travel?
- C) What did you say?
- D) Who came up with that term?
- E) I don't want to hear about it.

STRATEJİ !!!

Diyalogda boşluktan önce "Have you...?" şeklinde bir soru olduğu için öncelikle seçeneklerde bu soruya cevap olabilecek ifadelerin verildiği seçenekler değerlendirilmelidir. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler incelendiğinde ilk bakışta, "No" şeklinde yukarıdaki soruya cevap olabilecek bir yapıyla başlayan A ve B seçenekleri değerlendirilmelidir. Boşluktan sonrasında Benjamin "it" öznesiyle boşluktan önceki "cargo cult" ifadesine gönderme yaparak uzun bir açıklamada bulunmuştur. Bu durumda seçeneklerde açıklama isteyen bir ifade aranmalıdır. Seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece A seçeneğindeki "You tell me." (Bana anlat.) ifadesinin bu tür bir açıklama gerektirdiğini söyleyebiliriz. Buna göre doğru yanıt, hem boşluktan önceki soruya "No" ile cevap veren hem de boşluktan sonraki açıklamaya geçiş sağlayan A seçeneğidir.

KURAL-6.11: GRAMER BİLGİSİ

Verilen karşılıklı konuşmada boşluğun devamında "Ben de." anlamını veren "So do I / Neither can I / Nor did I" gibi dizimler varsa bu tür ifadelerde kullanılan yardımcı fiiller seçeneklerde de aranmalıdır. Ayrıca "So..." ile başlayan dizimler öncesindeki cümlelerin olumlu bir cümle olduğunu, "Neither/Nor..." ile başlayan dizimler ise öncesindeki cümlelerin olumsuz bir cümle olduğunu göstermektedir. Burada önemli olan durum şudur: aynı seçenekte iki cümle olduğunda eğer yan cümlecek ana cümlecek veya ana cümleceğin fiiline dikkat edilmelidir. Eğer sıralı cümleler varsa en son söylenen cümlelerin ana fiili dikkate alınmalıdır. Örneğin aşağı verilen seçenek, "Yes I am, but I don't know whether she will be able to come" şeklinde ise en son söylenen cümlelerin ana fiili "don't know" kime olduğu için ona dikkat edilmelidir. Bu stratejiyi bir kaç örnek ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

Tom: Are you going on a walking holiday again this year?

Andrew: No, I'm going on a cycling holiday. You can get farther on a bike.

Tom: -----

Andrew: No neither have I. It doesn't matter. We don't have to go long distances everyday.

- A) You know I'd love to join you, but I haven't done much cycling. ✓
- B) My idea of the perfect holiday is something much more restful.
- C) Where are you thinking of going? Somewhere mountainous?
- D) That would be too energetic for me. I'm lazy, I suppose...
- E) I think it's time I did something more adventurous like that.

STRATEJİ 11:-

Verilen diyalogda boşluktan sonra "Ben de" anlamına gelen "Neither have I." dizimini mevcuttur. Bu ifade aradığı ile gramer bilginizi kullanarak yapmamız gereken çıkarım şudur: doğru seçenek "negatif" yapıda ve Present Perfect (have/has V3) şeklinde olmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece A seçeneğindeki "but" sonrasındaki dizimde "haven't done" dizimi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Richard: Are the police still detaining him?

Malcolm: Yes, I'm afraid they are. But I just can't believe he'd do a thing like that.

Richard: -----

Malcolm: So do I.

- A) Of course he wouldn't. I just wish we could find a way of helping him. ✓
- B) I'm not so sure. I don't like him at all.
- C) Why do you say that?
- D) Do you suppose there'll be a trial?
- E) As far as I know there's not much evidence against him.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen diyalogda boşluktan sonra "Ben de" anlamına gelen "So do I." dilimi mevcuttur. Bu ifade aracılığı ile gramer bilgimizi kullanarak yapmamız gereken çıkarım şudur: doğru seçenek "pozitif" yapıda ve Present Simple (V1) şeklinde olmalıdır. Bu anlamda seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece A seçeneğinde ikinci cümlede geçen "I wish" dilimi mevcuttur. F seçeneği iyi bir çekimci olarak görülebilir; ancak o cümledeki ana fiil "there isn't..." kısımdır ve negatiftir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneği olmalıdır.

KURAL 7 !!!: "NOT..." PARALELLİĞİ BİLGİSİ

Verilen karşılıklı konuşmada boşluğun devamında "Why not? / Perhaps not" gibi "not" içeren kısa ifadeler görürseniz seçeneklerde de öncelikle "not" içeren dilimlere gitmenizde fayda vardır. Seçeneklerde "not" yapısı ararken de yine ana cümledeki veya en son cümleye dikkat etmekte yarar vardır. Bu stratejiyi bir örnekle pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SÖZÜ :

Mother: Should I send my little son to his grandmother's house as his brother Richard has the mumps?

Doctor:

Mother: Why not?

Doctor: Since you can't prevent him from getting the infection, you can only postpone it; and the older he gets the more serious it is likely to be.

- A) No, I really do not recommend such a course. ✓
- B) Yes, I think that would be a very good idea.
- C) No I don't. He's probably already caught it anyway.
- D) You might as well let them both have it together.
- E) It's not good to separate children when they are ill. They can be very supportive of each other.

STRATEJİ !!!

Diyaloga boşluktan sonra "Why not?" sorusu verilmiştir. Bu nedenle önceliğimiz içerisinde "not..." geçen seçeneklerde olacaktır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler incelenip özellikle en son söylenen cümleler dikkate alındığında sadece A seçeneğinde "ben böyle bir şey tavsiye etmiyorum" anlamı veren "do not recommend" dilimiyle karşılaşırız. Boşluktan sonraki "Why not?" bu ifadeyle beraber düşünüldüğünde "Neden böyle bir şey tavsiye etmiyorsunuz?" anlamı vermektedir. Bu bütünlükten dolayı doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL !!!: SON KONUŞMA BOŞ BIRAKILDIĞINDA:

Verilen karşılıklı konuşmada boşluk eğer en son cümle ise o zaman diyalogu en baştan okumaya başlayabilirsiniz. Çünkü doğru yanıtta ait ipuçları ilk cümlelerde de olabilmektedir. Bir örnek de bu durum için çözelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

Andrew: Well, Miss Claremont is clearly the best qualified of all the applicants.

Molly: Yes. I know she is.

Andrew: Well What's worrying you then?

Molly:

- A) How about Miss Blake? She seemed pleasant enough.
- B) I'm afraid she'll disturb the team spirit we've built up. ✓
- C) She's quite charming. But she's well below average intelligent.
- D) Was our advertisement correctly worded?
- E) The advantages of increased productivity are rapidly becoming clear

STRATEJİ !!!

Diyalogda ilk cümlede "Andrew, Bayan Claremont'un tüm başvuran adaylar arasında en iyi olduğunu" söylemektedir. "Molly" ise "Evet, biliyorum" şeklinde karşılık vermektedir. Bunun devamında "Andrew" ikinci konuşmasında "O zaman seni endişelendiren ne?" anlamına gelen ve bir açıklama isteyen soru sormaktadır. Bu sorudan yola çıkarsak, doğru cevap Molly'yi endişelendirecek yani negatif bir ifade anlamalıdır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekler analiz edildiğinde "Korkarım, bizim yarattığımız takım ruhunu bozacak" anlamı veren ilde boşluğun üzerindeki sorular anlamca bütünlük sağlamazlar. Her ne kadar C seçeneğindeki "she's well below average intelligent" ifadesi negatif bir anlam veriyorsa da Andrew'ın ilk konuşmasında geçen "the best qualified" ifadesiyle çeliştiği için doğru yanıt olamaz. Diğer seçeneklerde ise olumsuz bir anlam söz konusu değildir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

SONUÇ:

Diyalog sorularını çözerken öncelikle boşluktan önce soru olup olmadığına bakarak diyalogu okumaya nereden başlayacağınıza karar vermeniz gerekmektedir. Doğru yanıtla ilgili ipuçları genellikle boşluğun devamında olduğu için boşluğun devamını okuduğunuzda varsa eğer zamirler, referans kelimelerini, yardımcı fiilleri ya da diğer ipuçlarını değerlendirerek seçeneklere gidilmelidir. İlk cümle arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü kurulmazsa, boşluğun üzerindeki cümle okunmalıdır. Diğer bir deyişle, paragraf tamamına sorularında olduğu gibi boşluktan sonrasında başlayarak diyaloga yavaş yavaş geçilmelidir. Eğer boşluğun öncesinde soru işaretli varsa öncelikle o soruyu okuyup seçeneklerde doğru yanıt olmayacakları eleme yapmanız gerekmektedir ve devamında tekrar boşluğun altındaki cümle değerlendirilmelidir. Bu bilgilere ek olarak, boşluğun altında eğer herhangi bir açıklama cümlesi görürseniz seçeneklerde soru kelimeleri ya da açıklama gerektiren bir ifade aramak gerekir. Bu stratejiler sayesinde diyalog sorularını daha hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde çözebilirsiniz.

Dialogues / Test-1

01.-25. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. George: I have a doctor's appointment this afternoon. Are you going to be in the office, or do you have a meeting?

Colleague: I'll be here. I don't have much on for today, so I'll handle all of your calls.

George: ---

Colleague: I'll make sure to take a detailed message if he calls. Don't worry.

A) In that case, I have to find somebody to answer my calls.

B) Thanks. I'm expecting a call from my lawyer. He's supposed to be sending me some changes to the contracts.

C) Really? My wife might call me and please tell her that I will come back in an hour.

D) Which means that you are not too busy today. Right?

E) My daughter will be here for lunch, so tell her to wait me.

2. Mick: Isn't it great about Ruth's community service award?

Mary: She deserved it.

Mick: ---

Mary: I think, she would still get the prize even if it were so.

A) The project called "Love the green" was my favourite.

B) It was obvious that she would be the winner.

C) I totally agree with you in terms of her deserving the award.

D) The jury was fair about the decision.

E) Actually, there was nobody who challenged her.

3. Jack: Do you want to share a taxi to the airport? We can save on expenses that way, and as you know the company is trying to cut costs.

Mary: ---

Jack: That's right. I forgot that you are afraid of flying. Are you taking a vacation day tomorrow?

Mary: Well, I worked some overtime last week, so I just banked it instead of wasting a holiday day.

A) Actually I'm not flying. I'm going to the conference by bus. I have to leave tomorrow because it's going to take two days to get there.

B) Why not. It doesn't matter how much it costs.

C) Yes, you are right, but I will pay for the taxi this time.

D) Indeed, I do. We will save time by flying, yet it will be more expensive than going by bus.

E) Most of the companies offer low cost flights, which will enable us benefit from this opportunity.

4. Gary: I hear that you are working as a house painter this summer.

Mick: Well, yes. There is no other choice.

Gary: ---

Mick: Well it's hard work, but I get to be outdoors and the pay is decent.

A) The advantage is that you will not be outside.

B) If you haven't decided yet, I can find you another job.

C) It's got to be awfully hot working up there on a ladder in the blazing sun all day.

D) I would like to help you as well.

E) Fortunately, the workload is not that much, and that will be easy for you.

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5. Student: Professor, have you graded my term paper yet?

Professor: ---

Student: I see, when will you be able to check it?

Professor: I don't want to give you an exact time, let's say as soon as possible.

- A) Sure, you can see your grade on the website of our class.
- B) Actually, I am not satisfied with your performance. You had better study more.
- C) No I haven't, but I will review it tomorrow morning.
- D) To tell you the truth, I've been tied up in committee meetings all week.
- E) I'll let you know. It has aroused a lot of interest.

6. Anny: I really enjoyed that TV special about whales last night.

Bora: Did you get home in time to see it?

Anny: ---

Bora: Which means that you couldn't watch from start to the end.

- A) Yes, it was actually better than I had expected.
- B) Well, yes. But I wish I could've stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.
- C) Well, the traffic was too heavy, but I was at home before it started.
- D) Fortunately yes. I have learned new things about the whales, which will amaze you.
- E) Sure. I never miss that documentary as you know.

7. Stuart: Hey, what is the matter with you. You look upset.

Ridy: I just found out I can't renew my apartment lease for the next school year.

Stuart: ---

Ridy: Really? That's good news. I shall be patient then.

- A) Well, don't worry. There should be plenty of apartments flooding up after graduation.
- B) I told you, you should have made the contract for at least three years.
- C) If it had been for two months ago, we could have found a new one.
- D) Which means that you will have to move, right?
- E) I am in the same boat with you. We had better look for a new house.

8. Austen: You seem to know your way around campus. Have you been here long?

Eve: That's right. I'm a senior literature student. I will graduate next year.

Austen: Your major is literature? Mine is, too. Could you give me some info about the courses for a literature major?

Eve: ---

- A) Actually, I don't know the curriculum of the department.
- B) When you graduate, you can work as an assistant of literature.
- C) You can stay at the dorm or you can rent a house nearby with a few friends.
- D) Provided that you don't like our department, you can change it by taking an exam.
- E) Well, for a literature major, you need to take eight courses, three required and five elections.

9. Sinan: Hi, Jack. It's good to see you again. Are you ready to get down to business again after a break?

Jack: Not really, but I guess I don't really have too much choice.

Sinan: ---

Jack: Because, it is going to be particularly hard to get back to work since I just had the most fantastic vacation ever.

A) Are you in favor of looking for a new job?

B) Why didn't you get your annual leave for 20 days?

C) Why do you say so?

D) How was your holiday?. Were you together with your family?

E) Actually you have. Why were you alone all week?

10. Sonny:---

Sue: No, I haven't read yet. What was it about?

Sonny: It was about pollution, particularly one kind of pollution called acid rain.

Sue: Oh! I didn't think that acid rain would result in pollution. It is interesting.

A) Have you been in the class about the pollution?

B) Did you know that there are many kinds of pollution?

C) Did you check the notes about yesterday's lesson?

D) Did you read the article that the professor assigned for tomorrow's class? It was really interesting.

E) Do you agree with me about the article I have written?

11. Student: I am looking for a part-time job on campus.

Woman: Then you have come to the right place. The campus employment office is here just to help students like you find jobs on campus.

Student: ---

Woman: Good! Let me ask you some questions to help determine what kind of job would be best for you...

A) The reason is that my schedule is so tight.

B) Is it possible to work on campus in the evening?

C) I would like to learn what kind of requirements are needed.

D) So do I. I would like to start as soon as possible.

E) I'm glad to hear that because I really need to start earning some money.

12. Tugçe: Do you have any plans this weekend?

Pat: ---

Tugçe: The football game is on Sunday night, and I am with friends. Would you like to come with us?

Pat: Of course, I'd like to go to the football game. It is the biggest game of the season.

A) Unfortunately, I will be working at the office since it is too busy these days.

B) Oh, we have tickets for the opera. Do you want to come with us?

C) There are lots of things to do. Actually, I am not sure what I am going to do.

D) Yes, I am meeting Jack on Saturday and I will go to the cinema on Sunday.

E) Not yet, but I am only free on Saturday. What can we do together?

13. Joe: Have you ever thought about all the tons of garbage that's out in space circling the Earth?

David: ---

Joe: I watched a TV program about it last night, and according to that there's nearly 3000 tons of metal out there in space, travelling at speeds around 47,000 miles per hour.

David: I see, it is difficult to know where all this garbage came from.

- A) Sure, I guess it is a problem that is impossible to prevent.
- B) No, I haven't, and I am not curious about it.
- C) Well, I have more important things to think Joe.
- D) Indeed, I haven't. What do you mean?
- E) It doesn't sound appealing to me indeed.

14. Amy: I talked to my great-grandmother on the phone this morning.

Rihanna: Your great-grandmother? Do you talk with her often?

Amy: ---

Rihanna: What a nice relationship! I am sure you got so much advice from her.

- A) I try to call her at least once a week. She's a wonderful woman and I enjoy talking to her.
- B) Actually, not that much, once or twice a year.
- C) No, she can barely hear me when we talk, so I don't want to call her so often.
- D) Just for the sake of my father, I call her rarely.
- E) Indeed, I don't like her, but I have to ask whether she needs anything.

15. Justin: Have you heard about the story on the news this morning about the apartment fire down the street?

Kewel: ---

Justin: A fire started about three o'clock in the morning, one of the apartments was completely destroyed, and several of the others were damaged.

Kewel: It is all so frightening. I guess there is no explanation about how it started.

- A) No, I haven't, but please don't tell me what happened. I can't stand bearing bad news.
- B) I heard something about it. What happened exactly?
- C) Yes, bad news. A few apartments were fired and many people died.
- D) Do you know of anything I can do to keep this from happening to me?
- E) That's good advice, I will go home and check my smoke alarm.

16. Angie: Did you know that the average time that people spend sleeping decreases considerably as they get older?

David: Really? I would have thought that the opposite was true.

Angie: ---

David: That's interesting!

- A) Actually, some experts claim so, but I disagree with them.
- B) No, studies show that the need for sleep decreases rather than increases with age.
- C) Yes, they need less and less sleep as they get older.
- D) Compared with the young people, they sleep more.
- E) Do you think that they feel more tired?

17. Kevin: ---

Tom: We certainly do. You and I have to give the presentation next week, and we have hardly anything done.

Kevin: I can't believe that the presentation is next week. I thought we had so much time to prepare, but the time just seems to have disappeared.

Tom: That's right, so we have exactly one week to get ready for it.

- A) We are to study a lot in order to submit our assignment
- B) Are you sure we will be able to give in the assignment on time?
- C) I don't think we can manage to finish this burden in a week.
- D) We should start immediately so that we will be free next week.
- E) We really need to get to work on our oral presentation for political science class

18. Rob: I had a lot of expenses this quarter, and the money my parents sent didn't last very long. I may have to get some kind of job.

Tom: ---

Rob: Oh! Where is that exactly?

Tom: In the student center, on the first floor, next to counseling.

- A) You can probably find something right here on campus. You should check out the job board.
- B) What about the courses at school? Will you be able to manage all that?
- C) You can get some advice from your advisor I guess.
- D) One of my friend has just started working. Do you want me to ask her?
- E) Actually, I don't recommend you to work while also studying very hard for the exams.

19. Mike: That was a pretty good lecture, don't you think?

Smith: Well, to be honest, I didn't understand what Dr. Marquez meant by "partible inheritance" and it seemed like something important.

Mike: ---

Smith: I see. Now, it is clearer. Thank you.

- A) He emphasized the fact that attendance is very important.
- B) Actually, I didn't understand that, either.
- C) It means that a man's property would be divided equally among all his children after the man died.
- D) Apart from that explanation, everything was clear enough, right?
- E) Well, as far as I am concerned, it is not something important.

20. Tim: Brenda, where do you get your ideas for all your stories?

Brenda: Where do I get my ideas? That's hard to say. They just come to me.

Tim: ---

Brenda: No, it doesn't. I write one in about two weeks.

- A) Does your last book take more attention than the previous one?
- B) Really? That's very quick, do you write every day?
- C) And do the stories come to you immediately?
- D) Does it take a long time to write a book?
- E) Are your stories typed by someone else?

21. Wright: Excuse me, I am interested in opening an account. Can you help me?

Bank clerk: Well, we have several different types of accounts: checking accounts, saving accounts, money market accounts, etc...

Wright: ---

Bank clerk: OK. I can help you with that. First, you have to fill out a form, and then I need to see some identifications. That's all.

- A) It's a checking account that I am interested in.
- B) Oh, I have to learn which one to open and call in again.
- C) Will I be able to withdraw money whenever I want?
- D) How much money do I have to put into my account?
- E) Thank you for the information you gave. I will check the accounts on the net.

22. Reporter: How long have you been living in this house, Mrs Vincent?

Mrs Vincent: I have been living here for seventy-five years now.

Reporter: ---

Mrs Vincent: Oh, for forty years. Yes, it happened a long time ago.

- A) Where were you living before you came here?
- B) I expect you have seen a lot of changes in all that time.
- C) And how long is it since your husband died?
- D) Did you enjoy life in those days?
- E) Nowadays people just sit at home and watch television, don't they?

23. Janet: ---

Graham: Yes, it is. I am going to work for a building company.

Janet: That will be interesting.

Graham: I hope so. It will be something different. It will certainly be a lot colder than London.

- A) It was going to be hard being far from here, wasn't it?
- B) Isn't it your plan to live with your family here in the country?
- C) I heard the company offered you a promotion, didn't it?
- D) Someone told me you and the family will go and live in Alaska. Is it true?
- E) There is a rumour about your moving house to the suburbs.

24. Paul: ---

Mike: No, thanks. I have only had light lunches this week. I'm trying to lose weight.

Paul: You haven't got anything to worry about.

Mike: I don't think so. I have more than three pounds than normal.

- A) Do you want me to give you a lift home?
- B) Would you like mum to write a list about what to eat?
- C) Shall I help you to keep on your recipe that your doctor gave you?
- D) Why don't we have something to drink?
- E) You can have one of my sausages if you like.

25. Lisa: ---

Adam: There's something wrong. It isn't going properly.

Lisa: Let's have a look.

Adam: We must be out of petrol, I suppose.

- A) Give me a chance. I don't know what the trouble is yet.
- B) What's the matter? Why have you stopped?
- C) Look at this steam. The engine must be too hot.
- D) We have to wait about half an hour before we go on.
- E) We passed a garage about a mile back. I suppose they will come and have a look at it if we ask them.

Dialogues / Test-2

01.-25. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek (odayı) bulunuz.

1. Emma: Sadie, aren't you doing any work?
You must be revising for the exams.

Sadie:

Emma: Good Lord! How awful! Do you want
to look at mine?

Sadie: No, thanks. It's okay. Don't worry,
Emma. I'll handle it.

- A) I would read my notes if I had them, but I've
lost them.
B) I have had a very bad result from this exam.
Take a look at the paper.
C) Going to school, my car broke down and I
couldn't attend the exam.
D) I'm afraid not. Mum is at hospital now. She's
had such a bad accident.
E) I'm not in a very good mood nowadays. I can't
do it now.

2. Nils: Where's Harry, then? I can not see
him.

Oskar: Yes, we said seventeen hours. He
must be here by now.

Nils: —

Oskar: Impossible! Harry can't have made a
mistake. You know him.

- A) Well, I hope he comes soon.
B) You don't know he is working for the other
side.
C) Harry is one of us, not a punctual person as
you are.
D) He works for such long hours.
E) He could have crossed the border in the wrong
place.

3. Jackie: I like Betty Root

Tony: I don't like her at all.

Jackie:

Tony: They wouldn't, you mean. She'd be no
good. George Wright's is the best.

- A) Her people have got the right ideas
B) Her company would invest a great amount to
the charity.
C) She would be a good Prime Minister. People
should vote for her.
D) Remember what happened when they were in
charge?
E) They would have taken the right decisions with
the board, would they?

4. Detective: —

Lennie: Where was I? I don't know. I was
walking somewhere. Yes, I went for a
walk.

Detective: For walks?

Lennie: No, not often, but I did tonight.

- A) I will ask you some questions because there's
been a robbery.
B) Think back to half past six this evening.
Lennie?
C) I heard that you were with your friends at the
time of the murder.
D) I've no idea where you were. Could someone
have seen you at this time yesterday?
E) Well, let's talk about your yesterday's walk?

5. Roger: Hello. You must be Wendy.
 Wendy: —
 Roger: That's right. We were in the same class, aren't we? But it's easy to forget people, isn't it?
 Wendy: I think I remember most of the people here. For example, Jessica is over there. She reads the news on Television North-West.

- A) No, I'm afraid not. She is my twin sister.
 B) Yes, I'm. You must have a very strong memory.
 C) Yes! How surprising after such a long time! We were in the same class 30 years ago.
 D) Yes. I remember you, too. You're Roger Cowley.
 E) Oh! You remember me, but unfortunately I can't.

FROM WINCHEL

6. Peter: Did you see Holland and Mexico on television last night?

Bob: Yes, it was a great game, wasn't it? Holland were marvellous.

Sue: —

Bob: No, they won't. Poland have got a good team.

- A) They won't find it so easy against Poland, will they?
 B) Will the fans get angry with the team again?
 C) I think the Austrians couldn't stop them.
 D) Don't you think there will be a better play between them?
 E) We should beat Holland as well as Poland.

FROM WINCHEL

7. Interviewer: —
 Hilary: Well, it's very bad. Thousands of people have died, and thousands more will die soon if they don't get help.

Interviewer: Is the British government doing anything to help? If they send food, that'll help to save lives, wouldn't it? After all, Omagua was once a British colony.

Hilary: Yes, indeed. And the country is very poor, of course. But our government refuses to do anything quickly.

- A) How can you describe us the people in the region?
 B) What will happen if the country doesn't get enough food or enough money to buy food?
 C) Is there still time to get food and money to the people who need it?
 D) What is the situation in Omagua?
 E) What do you think about the accident happened last night?

8. Diane: I hope this party's good.
 Paul: I hope so, too. But, I don't know how we're going to get there.

Diane: —

Paul: I'm afraid not.

- A) There is bus service available.
 B) I didn't think we would be free to leave the office early.
 C) Is the car still out of action?
 D) I don't think I will give you a lift there.
 E) The worst about them is that they always talk about their horses.

9. David: I think a new road is a good idea. It'll keep the traffic out of the town if they build a by-pass. If they'd had any sense, they would have built a by-pass years ago.

Lynn: ---

Angela: I don't agree. I think more people will want to shop here if it's quieter and pleasanter.

Martin: Tourists won't come into the town if there's a by-pass.

- A) There would be less noise if there were fewer heavy lorries.
- B) There'll be fewer customers in the shops if there is less traffic in the town.
- C) If the High Street had been less busy, it would have been a lot easier to cross the road.
- D) And the traffic doesn't do the buildings any good.
- E) Everything shakes when a heavy lorry goes past.

10. Valerie: ---

Roy: That's excellent. It'll be the best thing for her.

Valerie: She hasn't accepted the situation. It's been very hard for her.

Roy: She hasn't felt at home here. It's been impossible, I'm afraid.

- A) The psychologist was going to see Kelly on Friday.
- B) We'll have to wait until she writes her report.
- C) There isn't any reason why we should keep her here any longer.
- D) It would be a mistake if everything happened in a big hurry.
- E) We've found a family who will have Kelly

11. Awi: ---

Barney: Wow! It sounds interesting. How many people work?

Awi: In Tokyo only about 2,000, but in the offices around the world, probably another 10,000.

Barney: That's a lot of people.

- A) I'm working here for the moment, but last year I was in Bonn.
- B) We have a turnover of about 50 billion dollars a year.
- C) Our core business is music CDs, so basically I'm responsible for promoting the key new groups.
- D) I'm going to lots of late night concerts which you get sick of after a while.
- E) I meet all the groups who don't turn up for interviews.

12 David: ---

Nigel: No. I'm afraid I lost it. We're having rather a difficult time at the moment.

David: Oh, dear. I'm sorry about that.

Nigel: I expected a new job fairly quickly, but it isn't so easy.

- A) Are you still working for Electrobrit, Nigel?
- B) Do you think you might get a job if you moved somewhere else?
- C) Do you like the idea of living abroad?
- D) Let me what happens, won't you?
- E) Has your wife lost her job after you?

13. Brad: In the firm there are about 50 employees and I am directly responsible to the shareholders.

Sue: And tell me, what's that like?

Brad: I really enjoy it. —

Sue: So you mean you know that your clients appreciate what you do.

- A) I'm responsible for clients in various fashion houses in Paris.
- B) Clients mostly ring me for help and advice.
- C) It's great when you can find ways of saving people money.
- D) It's interesting finding out about other people's work which varies a lot.
- E) It is very satisfying to do work for clients that you know they find rather difficult.

14. Wendy: —

Diane: I saw some nice ones in Bymore's when I was here last month.

Wendy: I don't know the stores here very well. Which one is Bymore's?

Diane: It's the new one opposite Harridge's.

- A) Actually, Diane, I think your coat is very nice.
- B) I don't think you'll find a bank near here.
- C) I really must buy a new umbrella soon.
- D) I wonder which floor they're on.
- E) I think there's an escalator over there.

15. Buster: Can you tell me a bit about how employees have a voice within the company?

Camilla: Each year we elect six people to be the barometer, for how people are feeling in the company.

Buster: —

Camilla: The most important element in this office is in the sense that there is no office. You can see we've got no desks.

- A) Is it the same for all the places round here?
- B) What is the most important element in the business world?
- C) A very different way. What do you think an office should be like?
- D) And what about the office environment?
- E) How can you describe the sensitivity in the office life?

16. Catherine: When was the first Ferrari car made?

Brook: The first Ferrari carrying the Ferrari badge was made in 1947 which was a Ferrari 125S.

Catherine: —

Brook: That one, I don't think it does anymore.

- A) OK and does that car still exist?
- B) Really? Is it possible to see any parts of it somewhere in terms of the engine or the gearbox?
- C) Well, when did Ferrari stop producing the exclusively red cars?
- D) Do you think Ferrari is still under licence to Alfa Romeo?
- E) Did every car at that particular time run under the national racing colours?

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

17. Charles: —

Diana: No actually not – Why? Was there anything good on?

Charles: Well, there was a travel programme about Australia. It showed these amazing trips you can go into the desert - sleeping under the stars.

Diana: Wow! Sounds amazing.

A) Have you seen any play on at the theatre recently?

B) Did you watch any TV last night?

C) I heard that you have been in Sydney before.

D) Did you go diving or do some snorkelling in the ocean?

E) Do you have any programme to do tonight?

18. Haley: Barack Obama claims that he will shut down the military camp, Guantanamo, when he takes over the presidency which sounds cute.

Gwenda:

Haley: But why? He will be the head of a super power. What may stop him from doing that?

Gwenda: There seems nothing to do that, but there is a problem. They can neither release the prisoners since no country wants them as refugees nor send them to their own countries as they may be killed or they can commit terrorist activities again. Got it?

A) This must be one of the radical changes he was talking about during his campaign but it doesn't seem acceptable to free the prisoners.

B) I have been waiting to hear that for a long time since most of the prisoners are thought to be innocent.

C) He says so. It should have been done a long time ago. Besides, some experts reckon that it is not as easy as it seems to be to do that today.

D) Good news, but shouldn't they question and judge them before they release, which is more reasonable?

E) What I can do is to wish "Good Luck!" to President Obama, since it is the simplest one compared with the other problems of the USA.

19. Felicia: I'd like to talk about your proposal. Would you like to have lunch sometime next week, so we can discuss it in a more relaxed environment?

Eve: —

Felicia: Well, would next Tuesday suit you?

Eve: I'm sorry Tuesday's not possible. I'm going to Tripoli.

A) OK. Would next Friday be convenient for you?

B) It should be OK but I'll ring you back to confirm.

C) Sure. I thought we could go to Adriano's but we can finalize the details later on in the week.

D) That's an excellent idea; I'd be delighted. What day are you thinking of?

E) Sounds good. I'll ring you back as soon as I can.

20. Tracy:

Vanessa: Let me give you an example. People who come from other parts of the world and work here must know we tend to say 'please' a lot. If you don't use 'please' people are considered impolite.

Tracy: Yes, I suppose that's just the way we're brought up, we're taught...

Vanessa: Exactly. Conversely people in the Far East tend not to use eye contact, so a person working there may find that impolite.

A) Can you give me any tips on living abroad?

B) If we look people straight in the face what they would think about us?

C) Do you think it is right or wrong to get accustomed to a culture entirely?

D) Are cultural tips absolutely vital?

E) What difficulties do business people tend to have when working in different cultures?

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21. Patricia: In 1870 just under a third of the entire world's manufactured goods were produced in Britain. That's incredible. Things certainly have changed.

Cabrina: Yes indeed and even by 1914 that was already down to 13% and the US was up to 36%.

Patricia: ---

Cabrina: Yes, but there is a significant 20% that are successful and in fact maintain their respective product classes for many decades.

- A) But interestingly many of us hadn't recommended our own company's products and services.
- B) I find this strange that about 80% of new products to be made this year will not become successful.
- C) I think that's pretty high.
- D) I love these really trivial statistics.
- E) Don't you think all these reflect the global crisis?

22. Suzi: I think all we need to do is place an advert in a kid's, a children's magazine.

Sullivan: ---

Suzi: No - keep it simple. If the advert looks new and exciting, it will attract enough attention.

Sullivan: You're right, Suzi.

- A) Do you think it is enough?
- B) I got it. What's your view on this?
- C) And nothing else?
- D) I'm not sure I agree with you. We'll need more advice.
- E) Come on. Do kids want these cards just by reading about them in an advert?

23. Stevie: ---

Trisha: If I were that generous, I would never make a profit. But on the other hand, you buy four, then I may give you a small discount.

Stevie: If I buy that many, I'll have no money left!

Trisha: Well it makes good business sense to buy in bulk!

- A) OK if I bought three, would you give me one free?
- B) If I change my mind after signing the form, will I be too late to cancel it?
- C) Will you lend me 1000 dollars?
- D) It takes a day and costs for about 55 pounds to process the transaction.
- E) If you wanted to cancel it, you would need to ring before tomorrow afternoon.

24. Kade: I'm calling to see if it's possible to have MarketVista on a trial basis.

Lalla: Yes of course, we could arrange that for you. We normally offer a one month trial period.

Kade: ---

Lalla: It's the complete one. Then after the month's trial the product automatically stops working.

- A) Would you give me some names of banks who are already using your products?
- B) What happens if we want to have additional features?
- C) What about the purchase procedure?
- D) And what would the discount be if we decided to buy several copies?
- E) Would we get the complete product or just a demo version?

25. Pearl: The benefit of our sound-proof mobile office dividers means you can work almost anywhere in the building, in a quiet environment.

Malcolm: ---

Pearl: Exactly. And what is more the dividers come in a vast range of changing views to suit your mood.

Malcolm: It sounds amazing.

- A) But the idea of sleeping in a place surrounded by all your colleagues is a little strange.
- B) It sounds like it might have encouraged you to work too hard.
- C) I think you would get used to it.
- D) So you don't have to listen to your colleagues chatting to their girlfriends all day?
- E) A message in your coffee break can be really helpful.

Dialogues / Test-3

01.-25. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabdecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Peggy: We seem to have lost our manager somewhere on her way to Paris. She's supposed to be attending an important meeting in five minutes and she's completely disappeared!

Ralph: Do you mean she never arrived in Paris?

Peggy: ---

Ralph: Oh, yes, I quite understand, it must be very worrying for you.

- A) That's right. We've no idea what happened, and we're extremely concerned.
- B) She has disappeared suddenly with a great amount of money.
- C) Absolutely. I'm glad you can appreciate how urgent this is.
- D) Of course, this is a serious matter and I'd like to speak to your manager about it.
- E) Yes, I do. I don't think we have ever had this type of problem before.

2. Molly: ---

Ophelia: Not at all, actually. The best player in my primary school was a girl. So no problems with that.

Molly: And how many girls at university played it?

Ophelia: Well, at university we just had the one women's team. It was very informal, it was just a social thing.

- A) Do you think more women could be encouraged to join the game?
- B) Do men and women have different auditory experiences?
- C) Does it seem that the role of woman is reversed?
- D) Were you laughed at in the playground when you were playing football?
- E) Haven't you had any problems to tackle with?

3. Rose: Is there anything good on TV tonight, Sally?

Sally: There's an adventure film on later, after the News, but I'm not sure what's on now. Pass me the newspaper and I'll look.

Rosa: ---

Sally: Yes, it starts at 7.30, but the football is on Channel 3 at the same time!

- A) Oh, come on! I'm not watching that. Sports programmes are boring.
- B) OK. Let's put the documentary on then.
- C) Here you are. I think there's a documentary on Channel 7 in a few minutes.
- D) There's that new soap opera on Channel 3.
- E) You must be joking! I watched it yesterday and it was terrible!

4. Percy: Why is Sean in such a bad mood? He did well in the maths test today, didn't he?

Nena: Well, not as well as he expected, but I don't think that's it. I think he's worried about his driving test tomorrow.

Percy: ---

Nena: Well, you know how stressed out he gets. He believes he'll do nothing right.

- A) I think a little warm-up before the test would help.
- B) Really? But why? He's such a good driver.
- C) Maybe you should take him out in the car one more time.
- D) What can we do just to calm him down a bit?
- E) That's right. What time is his test?

5. Jason: What are you studying in your History class this term, Karin?

Karin: We're studying ancient civilizations. As a matter of fact, I have to write an essay about the Aztecs.

Jason: ---

Karin: Yes, where Mexico is today... you know, Jason, they had huge cities with temples, markets, canals and everything.

- A) Tell me, when did they live? Was it in the 14th or 15th century?
- B) Then you know who was in charge. Did they have a king?
- C) You must give information what happened to the Aztecs in the end, then.
- D) I know a lot about them. They were a big empire in the north of Asia.
- E) Oh, that sounds interesting. They lived in Central America, didn't they?

6. Laura: ---

Ken: Oh, yes!

Laura: Really? Even though it's so dangerous? I mean they need to be really courageous.

Ken: That's true, but it's really rewarding.

- A) Your father must be very creative, right?
- B) Did you always want to be a nurse?
- C) Ken, Have you always wanted to be a fireman?
- D) I thought being a soldier was very difficult, but I was wrong.
- E) A secretary has to be very organised to do her job.

7. Kyra: I saw The Birds on TV last night.

Donna: Oh I love that film. It's brilliant, isn't it?

Kyra: ---

Donna: Oh yes, you see him walking a pair of dogs, don't you? He appears in all the films he directed, you know.

- A) Yes, it is. That's the first time I've noticed that Hitchcock appears in it himself.
- B) You see him coming out of a hotel room in Torn Curtain, don't you?
- C) I knew he was in some of them.
- D) Yes. But, I've watched Spellbound loads of times and I've never noticed him.
- E) Is it in North by Northwest that he's sitting on a bus?

8. Ann: Hi, Martin. Have you been to the sports centre?

Martin: Yes. I was playing basketball. I play every Thursday night.

Ann: ---

Martin: No, he used to, but now he goes swimming instead.

- A) Is your sister also a member of the sports centre?
- B) Good for you. I didn't think you and your twin brother were the sporty type.
- C) Don't you go surfing with your classmates quite often?
- D) What? In this weather - you must be crazy like your father!
- E) Really? Does Jamie play too?

9. Ann: I took literary theories course for three terms, but I still do not understand what "postmodernism" is.

Jack: It is hardly surprising. Don't worry. You are not the only one who thinks so.

Ann: Why do you say so? Is it that difficult?

Jack: ---

A) I used to have the same problem with deconstruction theory.

B) Well, indeed it is. Still many scholars are discussing to find a clear-cut definition about what it is or not.

C) Some theories are really easy to grasp.

D) Almost all the students pass the exams without studying too much.

E) You have never been good at philosophy. Why don't you try to like it.

10. Jane: What do you think about the latest trend in the film industry?

Allen: Actually, nothing. Why do you ask that?

Jane: ---

Allen: That should not surprise you. Look around; wars, global warming, draught and starvation are all around the world.

A) Once upon a time action films were popular and honestly I like them a lot.

B) It is not the directors' choice since producers are interested in marketing the production.

C) The investors are regarding the film as commodities to be marketed.

D) Most of the recent films are about doom's day, or some other disasters like floods, earthquakes and so.

E) The plots of the films may change depending on the popular culture.

11. Pamela: I can not understand the parents who enforce their left-handed born child to use the other.

Mathew: What is wrong with that? Most of the people use their right hands.

Pamela: ---

Mathew: This sounds really complex and serious for me. I did not know that.

A) This is a result of superstition, which sounds primitive.

B) This has nothing to do with the political ideas of the family.

C) I think it is related being a leftist or a conservative.

D) Your parents' choice is really important for your future career.

E) Psychologists reckon that this may cause some psychological disorders in the future.

12. Alison: Can you believe that? The natives of the Rain Forests don't have a term for "snow" in their language?

James: This is quite normal. Why are you so surprised?

Alison: I think it's weird. What do they say when it snows?

James: ---

A) Nothing. It is a matter of climate, culture and finally language since it doesn't snow there.

B) They might not like cold weather and even utter the related expression.

C) Cultural differences are valid everywhere.

D) You should ask this to a sociolinguist. How do I know that?

E) If they were Eskimos I wonder what they would do.

13. Richard: I think English is better than any other languages.

Jonathan: As a sociolinguist, I do not agree with you.

Richard: ---

Jonathan: It is not the popularity that makes a language good or better but its efficiency in communication. Some tribes in Africa speak with only a few words which is enough for them.

- A) You have studied linguistics but are you an authority?
- B) It is not an easy language to learn, though.
- C) Why not? It is an international language and it is spoken in most countries.
- D) Actually, French was really popular and was the official language in some countries once.
- E) I know you do not like British culture and you won't change your mind.

14. Rita: Most of the successful businessmen devote most of their time to their work and neglect their families.

Hooly: What about the women? They are so active in terms of business as well.

Rita: ---

Hooly: Which means that they are playing for the top positions.

- A) However, she is not as active as you think.
- B) In fact, women are more ambitious than men.
- C) Women? They prefer domestic affairs.
- D) Most of them do not deal with academic studies.
- E) Honestly, I have no idea about that.

15. Roy: There is too much violence and bloodshed on TV nowadays, which is hazardous especially for the young children.

Helen: Why don't the authorities do anything for that?

Roy: ---

Helen: Which means they do not act and so the result is violence on TV, at home and at schools.

- A) The media has grown up more than you can imagine.
- B) They shouldn't allow youngsters to watch such programmes.
- C) There is violence even in cartoons.
- D) The only thing they do is to criticise and give futile speeches.
- E) It is an international problem and can not be controlled.

15. Adam: Some scholars claim that there wasn't a real Homeroe in history.

Becky: What evidence do they come up with?

Adam: ---

Becky: I can not believe that. When you read his books carefully you can easily see the unity, coherence and authenticity in his style.

- A) They say those stories were compiled by an imaginary figure.
- B) Once the same thing happened about Shakespeare.
- C) There have always been such rumours in academic premises.
- D) Oral tradition was extremely popular then.
- E) I suppose he wrote some poetry too, not only plays.

17. Richard: According to some geologists the earth's oil reservoir will run out in the next 30 or 50 years.

Susan: —

Richard: Guess what and don't go far from your tap in the kitchen.

Susan: Water of course. Even today there are conflicts about it among some Middle-east countries.

- A) Some oil companies have been struggling for new oil fields.
- B) No one can guess how we will survive without it.
- C) Most conflicts derive from that issue as you know.
- D) We should decrease its consumption as soon as possible.
- E) I wonder what the superpowers will fight for after then.

18. Arnold: What do you think about the new secretary?

Kevin: —

Arnold: But she has been working here for only five days. Aren't you prejudiced?

Kevin: Maybe, but compared with the previous one, this is what I feel since the former one was much more modest.

- A) I like the way she dress; always smart and fashionable.
- B) She has experience and self-esteem which is good for her.
- C) I haven't talked to her yet, so I cannot make a comment.
- D) She looks overconfident and a bit snob, I think.
- E) She is as yet more efficient than I expected.

19. Robin: Why do the old people always use the expressions like "good old days" or "once upon a time".

Nicholas: I think they refer to their childhood when everybody is generally happy.

Robin: I see, but why is that nostalgia?

Nicholas: —

- A) Because there is a generation gap between the old and the young, which is difficult to overcome.
- B) There is a saying; the older you get more responsibilities and problems you have. So simple, isn't it?
- C) You know Orson Wells famous with the film "Citizen Kane"? He made a nice song about it.
- D) Especially retired ones are more stressful and anxious nowadays.
- E) This attitude is really popular since we live in the age of depression.

20. Molly: The government should come up with new and radical policies to solve the immigration problem to big cities.

Henry: I think, you mean they should have done, don't you?

Molly: —

Henry: Unfortunately, sometimes it is. I don't know how they will cope with unemployment, overpopulation, pollution and finally crime.

- A) By the way, Tokyo is one of the most overcrowded cities.
- B) They have tried a lot but nothing has changed in big cities up to now.
- C) Actually yes, but I think it is never late when it comes to such serious issues.
- D) Is it as difficult to live in cosmopolitan cities as it was in the past?
- E) They must have solved the unemployment problem in the rural areas.

21. Josh: I have always wanted to know how the police name the serial killers.

Edgar: —

Josh: Quite interesting. For instance?

Edgar: The latest one in Britain was called "Green River Murderer". He had killed fifty women and left the bodies in the bushes near the river.

- A) They are good at history and they find the names from the similar cases.
- B) The officer who finds the body first gives the name to the killer.
- C) Well, their inspiration generally comes from how or where the homicide is committed.
- D) Traditionally the suspect writes a letter mentioning how he wants to be called in the news.
- E) When the crime is committed, someone has to name it to distinguish it from the other cases

KUNYAKOVA

22. Phil: According to this article, seafarers use a language called "seaspeak" in the sea.

Sig: What do you mean? Do they speak a different language?

Phil: —

Sig: That sounds logical. Otherwise, I wonder what they would do in case of emergency. It would be so late.

- A) Of course not. They use short phrases like "man in the sea" instead of long grammatical utterances.
- B) Actually, the sailors have always been a little bit weird, haven't they?
- C) It seems to be more practical than using abstract terms.
- D) Well, they know what they do. Working as a mariner requires such abilities.
- E) It is quite like the language used by the teenagers when they text each other.

KUNYAKOVA

23. Rose: Prisons are like universities. If I had the authority, I wouldn't imprison the juvenile delinquents.

Emily: What? Would you let them free instead of punishing?

Rose: —

Emily: Now I agree with you in that sense, but you shouldn't forget that such an idea may not be accepted by the majority.

- A) Don't be so critical and strict please. They are pure and innocent.
- B) There are some other harsh methods, but I don't approve them.
- C) If you had the same social and economical problems, wouldn't you do the same thing?
- D) I mean, I would not let them live with the experienced adult criminals and learn new techniques.
- E) First, we should change all the legal procedures that hinder this new approach.

24. Nora: I have been reading Greek mythology for a few days. It's really amusing you know; the adventures of Zeus, Hercules, supernaturals, gods and goddesses.

Sally: —

Nora: What do you mean? Could you clarify a bit, please?

Sally: Certainly. Almost every character represents one aspect of human nature. For instance, Zeus represents adultery while Hera, his wife, is the symbol of jealousy and vengeance.

- A) More or less all the world's mythologies have such funny stories like Greek, Nordic and Turkish.
- B) I think you should read more carefully. I mean, try to see what is hidden between the lines.
- C) I have always found such stories boring and ridiculous. It is a waste of time, actually.
- D) When I was at college I took a course dealing with such things.
- E) You have to read it with a companion, otherwise, it will be difficult to get it.

25. Bernie: According to the statistics revealed by the government, the number of marriages ending with divorce is increasing rapidly.

Nigel: What do you think the reason is?

Bernie: ---

Nigel: So, this is not surprising from this point of view, I mean the result is that marriage turns to be a financial partnership at the end, which is too materialistic.

- A) It is the same all around the world including Europe. No need to worry.
- B) Their tastes and interests that have brought them together change in the course of time and then start to argue.
- C) As a social institution traditional family system has been weakened by innumerable factors.
- D) Living together without marriage has been extremely fashionable lately since it requires less responsibility.
- E) Economic problems I guess. Both partners have to work and they cannot spend much time together or share, which weakens the affair.

ИЗМЕНА В СЕМЬЕ

ИЗМЕНА В СЕМЬЕ

Dialogues / Test-4

01..25. sorularda, kopyaladı konusmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Sam: Did you know that Bronte sisters wrote their first works with pen names and they were male names?

Deborah: I cannot believe that in such a democratic country like England. Could you tell me why?

Sam: ---

Deborah: It is ridiculous. Now I quite understand the reason why almost all of the first writers were male.

- A) It had nothing to do with democracy or monarchy. Women were not allowed to write novels but were forced to deal with poetry. Writing a novel was thought to be a mainly activity.
- B) Writing has always been a field for women in most countries like Britain.
- C) As a matter of fact, they did this on purpose to escape from their "fams" and live a quiet peaceful life.
- D) Women were not thought to be a good author then. This is why they did this.
- E) Women aren't humiliated only today. It was not much different in the prehistoric age.

2. Jeannine: Do you think Sam and Sept will make it?

Anna: In fact, I'm not really hopeful.

Jeannine: ---

Anna: Let's say realism. I don't think they will overcome those cultural differences.

- A) Thank god, you are not a fortuneteller.
- B) It's my fault to ask you such a question.
- C) Time will show it. Just wait and see.
- D) I hope they do. They are really cute.
- E) Why? Is it because of your general pessimism?

3. Ron: I really appreciate Shakespeare as a humanist and a human rights defender.

Alison: Come on. How can you say that? He was the writer of comedies, tragedies and history plays, not social conflicts like racism or so.

Ron: ---

Alison: I have read that play but I think I must have missed his lines. I am going to read it again and this time more carefully.

- A) Some scholars call Shakespeare 'a pet poet'. Namely, he was being paid by a Lord and writing poetry to praise this particular master.
- B) Shakespeare wrote many plays about the tragic stories of people from all the classes of the society.
- C) He is considered as one of the best artists in literature history, which makes his plays much more appealing.
- D) Had you read *The Merchant of Venice* you wouldn't be saying that now. Shylock, a Jewish usurer and one of the major characters in the play, voices the racial discrimination in the society then.
- E) I wish you would be much more careful while reading. You just read the text and cannot notice the messages given between the lines.

4. Jack: Do you think Mary and Sam will get married?

Adam: Unfortunately, I don't think so.

Jack: ---

Adam: Actually, they haven't been getting on well recently.

- A) Why not? Have you heard anything about them lately?
- B) Are you jealous? Once you were in love with Mary.
- C) Do you mean that they will split up?
- D) Have you talked to them this week?
- E) What might be the result, a divorce?

5. Martin: Although it is really tiny compared with the others. Blackwidow is one the most poisonous and dangerous spiders.

Nathalie: A spider called "blackwidow"? Is it a character from Aesop's fables? You know, a kind of personification.

Martin: ---

Nathalie: Really? It is interesting. I think it really deserves its name

- A) So, do you mean they mourn and wear black like us?
- B) Well, the people who suffer from arachnophobia hate them most
- C) Of course not. It is real and called so as it eats its partner just after the reproduction period.
- D) All the spiders have eight legs whereas some other insects have less than that.
- E) Don't be silly. Most of the fable characters are animals not insects

6. Jeff: I watched an interview with an Afro-American Hip-hop singer yesterday evening. The things I heard made me absolutely shocked and disappointed.

Claudia: Would you like to tell me what surprised you that much?

Jeff: Sure. Upon a question about Barack Obama's victory in the elections and racism, the interviewee claimed that racism arose again, which is horrifying.

Claudia: ---

- A) We need to get accustomed to it since this is a new story.
- B) As you know a few American Presidents were assassinated like John F. Kennedy.
- C) I am not surprised as it is all over the world.
- D) You are completely right. Had I watched it, I would feel the same thing now. It seems too bad for the USA.
- E) Why do you insist on watching such programmes which makes you sick?

7. Daisy: In some shops there are signs that say "browsers are welcome". What does that mean?

Bruce: It means you can wander and look. You don't have to purchase anything around.

Daisy: It sounds really odd. Why do they do that?

Bruce: ---

- A) Businessmen have different strategies depending on the sector they work in.
- B) The main aim is to attract the consumers into the shop especially during the economic crises and sales.
- C) In some department stores the managers are afraid of theft and they do not prefer this.
- D) Honestly, this is to encourage them to pay by credit cards.
- E) It is a trap for the youngsters since shopping is one of their favourite activities.

8. Andy: ---

Malcolm: How come does it happen? This is the first time I have heard about it.

Andy: Listen. When you are under the snow, you breathe and the snow around your face melts and freezes. Scientists call this "an ice mask"...

Malcolm: So you cannot breathe and die. Unbelievable. Cold and frostbites have been thought to be the reasons so far, though.

- A) in some countries the governments close the schools during harsh winters.
- B) Eskimos have more than fifteen words to describe snow. Did you know that?
- C) This article writes that the victims die of lack of respiration in an avalanche. It is quite interesting.
- D) Every winter, approximately twenty people are reported to die while skiing or doing other winter sports.
- E) In holiday resorts, amateurs are not allowed to do some of the winter sports.

9. Ted: Despite all the new developments in computer technology, people insist on destroying the nature.
 Arnold: Sorry, but I cannot get what you mean. What is the relation between them?
 Ted: ---
 Arnold: I haven't thought about it from that point of view. I totally agree with you in this sense.

- A) Although they can upgrade their computers, people prefer buying new models, which is waste of money.
 B) They should use recyclable materials instead of plastic and other hazardous materials.
 C) It is same in all the fields of technology not only in computer businesses. Our ignorance grows with the technology hand in hand.
 D) You are not environment conscious enough. Don't you know what has happened to Silicon Valley.
 E) Although we have re-writable CDs, Flash cards and even e-books, the consumption of writing paper has not completely stopped yet. Do you know how many trees are cut down every year?

10. Anita: At last, script writers in Hollywood finished their strike last week.
 Barbara: I did not know that they were on strike and I wonder their reasons.
 Anita: ---
 Barbara: Working conditions? They just sit and write some silly stories; a cute girl, a nice guy, a piece of love and loads of action.

- A) Actually, for better working conditions and hours besides high salaries.
 B) You know writing a script is a painstaking activity and not for everyone.
 C) They went on strike a few years ago and were supported by some celebrities.
 D) The reason for a strike may be anything depending on the field the strikers work, you know.
 E) As far as I know, they haven't been getting on well with the directors and producers.

11. Henry: I have been confronting the term "the other" in most of the books written by postcolonial writers. Could you define that please?

- Megan: ---
 Henry: So what? What is the meaning of it? Something good or bad?
 Megan: During the exploitation period Westerners called the native people who did not share their beliefs, ideas and religion in the countries they lived. In other words, it means "not one of us". Not good indeed. A kind of discrimination and humiliation.

- A) Why do you keep on asking such things to me? Look it up in a dictionary or google on the net.
 B) It is related with colonialism and it has been really popular recently, especially in literature.
 C) I used to be really familiar with that but I cannot make up my mind now.
 D) Could you please bring the literary term dictionary from my room? Let's check it together.
 E) You could not forget that some words are called "taboo words" and you should never utter them in the public.

12. Laurie: One of my school-friends has been organising a party to meet up with other classmates.

- Kyle: Oh, really? That sounds a great idea! You will be there as well, right?
 Laurie: ---
 Kyle: Yes, I'm sure it would be fascinating. If I were you, I'd be very keen to go.

- A) You know, I have never been a very sociable person in my life.
 B) From my point of view, such gatherings are really artificial. In fact, nobody wants to see the other.
 C) Well, I haven't decided yet. Indeed, it would be nice to see all my friends again after such a long time.
 D) I know some of them will come and boast about their achievements. I don't like showing off.
 E) I would like to but I have already done some more important arrangements.

13. Glenda: I hate those people who use animals in medical researches. The idea of poisoning and killing them for any reason makes me sick.

Ruby: I wouldn't complain about that if I were you. I wonder how you would feel if you knew some other worse cases exist.

Glenda: ---

Ruby: But there is. In some countries humanbeings are used as guinea pigs to test whether a new product has any side effects or not.

- A) Aren't there any alternatives to do those experiments?
- B) What do you mean? Is there a solution for this nightmare?
- C) There are many other countries doing the same thing. Why are you surprised?
- D) There cannot be anything more barbaric than killing those innocent creatures for the sake of science.
- E) I know it is same in many fields of science, not only in medicine.

İNGİLİZCE YAZARLIK

14. Mat: Many small businesses have gone bankrupt recently.

Greg: Really? Why?

Mat: ---

Greg: I see, but the government claimed that it wouldn't affect our country.

- A) You know inflation is getting higher and higher.
- B) The elections in USA affected many small countries.
- C) I am sure you forgot to watch the news last night.
- D) You can't have read the paper today. Have you read it?
- E) Don't you read the papers? Global financial crisis.

İNGİLİZCE YAZARLIK

15. Murphy: The US government has initiated the most expensive project of its history ever to rescue some banking companies from bankruptcy to control the financial crisis.

Karl: ---

Murphy: Well, according to the experts, it will cost more than the total amount spent on Vietnam war, space explorations and the operations in the Middle East.

Karl: Wow! Incredible. I could never ever guess it would cost that much.

- A) Are you really sure when you say 'the most expensive ever'?
- B) Such projects have always been cheap. I am not surprised.
- C) Most countries will have to spend similar amounts.
- D) Such a crisis happened during the reign of Roosevelt. I think.
- E) No need to worry. They can overcome this, but it may take time.

16. Eric: Have you heard the news? They are building a new factory near the town.

Gina: Oh, Gosh! We could not clean the contamination in the river caused by the previous one.

Eric: ---

Gina: Because of the governor, of course. He wants to win the next elections to be held in February.

- A) So, why do they insist on another one if it may be that hazardous?
- B) Did it give too much harm to the environment?
- C) I wonder when they will understand the fact that once it is damaged it can't be recreated again.
- D) I wish the inhabitants were more environment conscious.
- E) Why don't you start a campaign against this? It is not fair to threaten the future.

17. Ian: There is a very nice job opportunity in one of those multi-national companies, but I hesitate to apply for the position.

Juanito: Why is that? Besides your references, you are a bilingual geologist with a good degree.

Ian: —

Juanito: Oh, poor guy! Yes, this may cause problems for you. But if I were you, I would try, though.

- A) I know but there are many other candidates with better qualifications. I have no chance.
- B) I would rather wait for a better position in another company.
- C) Though it is international I do not trust the managers.
- D) I'm not anxious about my background. One of the managers was my rival when I was at university, which is the reason of my hesitation.
- E) My wife and I have not come to an agreement about where to live.

18. Matt: Hooliganism must have turned to be a really serious problem.

Nicola: I've noticed that. What has made you think that?

Matt: —

Nicola: They should have started earlier. I watched a documentary dealing with this topic last night. It is getting worse all over the world.

- A) Can you believe that? I can't go to the stadium with my family any more.
- B) I see. All shouting and swearing at the referees. Disgusting!
- C) Last week while I was browsing, I saw a few publications written by psychologists about it in the bookshops.
- D) Some of the fans are trying to get into the stadiums with guns and knives.
- E) Unfortunately the stadiums have turned to be the Arenas like colosseum in Rome.

19. Lucas: Could you tell me why you read that much?

Whitney: Reading too much? Am I doing something wrong?

Lucas: Certainly not. It is widely believed that people read for two main reasons one of which is curiosity and learning while the other is pure escapism. I mean to get far from the suppression and the stress of the daily life.

Whitney: —

- A) Reading has been a refreshing activity for me especially when I am bored.
- B) Actually, the youngsters prefer watching films or playing computer games instead of reading.
- C) Among the leisure activities reading and sport activities have lost their popularity lately.
- D) It is an ability that can be gained at very early ages, but this education system doesn't give such opportunities.
- E) Well, in that sense, mine is the latter. Otherwise I don't know how I could cope up with the burdens of urban life full of hustle and bustle.

20. Terry: Obama's victory in the elections has disappointed many Americans.

Jane: Why do you think so? It is a democratic country.

Terry: —

Jane: Well, I haven't thought much about it, but you are right. I still can not understand that there are such things in 20th century.

- A) He has collected loads of money from his supporters.
- B) I think you forget racism is still a big problem in some states though they deny so.
- C) It might affect all the countries including ours. Let's wait and see.
- D) Many residents have been suffering from obesity which is shocking.
- E) His opponent Mc.Cain has been to Vietnam and fought there.

21. Kurt: Do you think the Turkish economy will improve soon?

Dennis: I would like to say yes but unfortunately no.

Kurt: ---

Dennis: It is the authorities who claim that, not me. Many big companies have already closed their factories or stopped production so far.

- A) You have always been so pessimistic. I do not agree with you.
- B) We experienced some crises in the past but nothing extra ordinary happened.
- C) Global warming has affected many underdeveloped countries in the 1980s.
- D) Whether the government changes or not it won't be easy for us.
- E) You should have got accustomed to it. This is a transition period.

22. Rick: This must be what is called greediness. Now I understand why Christians call it one of the seven deadly sins.

Leonard: ---

Rick: Let me tell you. They found out that there was a radioactive substance called Polonium 210 in tobacco, but hid this truth for years and years for the sake of damn money.

Leonard: If it is so, it is more than a sin. Murder, slaughter, tyranny; you can call it however you wish.

- A) In many cultures all over the world there are similar beliefs.
- B) You seem shocked and have forgotten the nature of human beings. Don't you?
- C) I really don't know what you are talking about but I am sure I would like to.
- D) If you are not content with the things you own, that may lead you to crimes like this.
- E) You are so naive that even such small things make you believe.

23. Pam: What do you think of Pamuk's latest book "Masumiyet Müzesi"?

Met: To tell the truth, I have read only his first book.

Pam: ---

Met: Oh, I know that, but I do not like his style since it is so slow and boring.

- A) You can not be one of them who are obsessed with prejudice.
- B) As far as I know he is one of your favourite writers.
- C) The world has accepted and appreciated his talent but you.
- D) Only a few of his books have been translated into different languages.
- E) I can not believe you! He has won the Nobel prize for literature this year.

24. Penny: I have never thought that I would say this but, thank God, I am not a child or a teenager.

Barry: ---

Penny: Nothing. But can't you see? They have to rush from one exam to the other.

Barry: I can't help agreeing with you, unfortunately. Poor children. It wasn't like that when we were younger.

- A) Why do you say so? What is wrong with being a youngster?
- B) Being a child has always been very difficult in underdeveloped countries like ours.
- C) I don't think it is different from being an adult. At every age you have different responsibilities, don't you?
- D) Literacy is one of the major problems of our country especially among youngsters.
- E) Due to the economical conditions in the region, it is not easy to survive without struggling.

25. Nathan: Some critics claim that George Orwell was paid to write his popular novel 1984 in the inclusion of a counter campaign of USA against Russia.

Scott: ----

Nathan: I have no reason not to. Why?

Scott: It was 1945 when Orwell wrote it. Besides this, 70s and 80s were the decades in which the conflicts between both countries reached the peak.

- A) Otherwise how could he survive and write?
This is quite normal I guess.
- B) Orwell is not the only one. There were many others who did such things.
- C) Today many columnists do the same thing in prestigious papers and even in tabloids.
- D) Tell me frankly. Do you really believe such speculations?
- E) He also wrote another book called *Animal Farm*. Haven't you read it?

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Dialogues / Test-5

01-25. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Lenny: Yesterday I attended a seminar about the problems of young generation. It was really illuminating. A speaker talked about alienation and loss of identity.

Jeff: —

Lenny: Actually, that scholar meant that youngsters are under the pressure of western popular culture. They easily accept everything whatever it is as long as it comes from the west and they forget their own cultural values.

Jeff: Then comes generation gap and other problems. I see. Fast food, bluejeans culture, individualism and etc. He is extremely right.

- A) I think the main problems of the old generation are unemployment and lack of confidence.
B) Do the other countries have to deal with the handicaps of the same age group?
C) Why do the old have to find solutions for such problems? I don't think this is fair.
D) I can make a prediction about the meaning of loss of identity but not alienation.
E) You don't have to be an expert to overcome those shortcomings that they face.

2. Helen: What do you think the most difficult aspect of learning a second language is?

Chris: Apart from the vocabulary and grammar of the target language as many learners think, the way you approach is of great importance.

Helen: —

Chris: Most learners are obsessed with the question "Why?" but the one that should be asked is "How?". Since learning a language is learning a new culture, they should say "How can I give this message, let's say, in English? Got it?"

- A) The way you are taught is another important factor in learning activities.
B) Communication with the foreigners is not as easy as you think.
C) Many learners are afraid of making mistakes and finding themselves in funny situations.
D) If you don't try, it is not easy to grasp whatever you study.
E) I have always thought that grammar is the most difficult part. What do you mean with approach?

3. Audrey: Why do the nations keep on putting forward the differences among themselves?

Humphrey: Do they have any similarities that I am not aware of?

Audrey: Take the culture. More or less all the nations have a Flood story. Even our superstitions are similar, too. The evil of number 13, to avoid walking under the ladder or the thing "touch the wood". I can count many others.

Humphrey: ...

- A) It's a matter of politics, otherwise what would the politicians discuss?
- B) Being located in a strategically important region makes a country more powerful.
- C) I see, but I am of the opinion that the differences make a society a nation not the similarities. At least it seems so.
- D) It is a conflicting issue. You should be good at sociology to find an answer.
- E) Anthropologists study the cultural differences of the nations to come up with an explanation.

4. Roy: Many people give up their addictions like drinking and smoking for a long time and surprisingly start again.

Boyd: —

Roy: Isn't it a vicious circle? I can't get it why?

Boyd: Such people first quit and start their habits especially when they are depressed or feel lonely. Also, tobacco and alcohol are easily accessible, cheap and may be used anywhere.

- A) I am not so surprised. This may happen in most of the cases, even the doctors have the same experience.
- B) In fact they don't really want to quit. A change for a short period. That's all.
- C) My father was once such a person. He tried it many times.
- D) Some addictions like those are not easy to stop, especially after such a long time.
- E) First, you have to make up your mind if you really want to get rid of such things.

5. Lisa: Do you know where the name of the Academy Awards "Oscar" comes from?

Mel: —

Lisa: Well, during a ceremony a nominee said that the statue looked like her uncle Oscar and since then it has been known with that name.

Mel: Really! It is funny. I could never think of such an amusing story. So, it hasn't been chosen on purpose.

- A) Actually, I haven't got any idea about it. Do you know that?
- B) A committee must have decided if I think.
- C) I think it is very similar to Grammy Awards.
- D) I don't care such things since I am not a fan of Hollywood films and actors.
- E) I think it was the name of the founder's dog.

6. Jim: I have been offered a new position in the company but I can't decide what to do.

Pete: —

Jim: Not that easy. A better position with a higher salary, but it requires taking more responsibilities. Too risky for me. If I say yes, I will be the head of a very crowded department full of new beginners.

Pete: Well, take a piece of paper and write the pluses and minuses of both positions; the one you have now and the one you have been offered. Then count the pluses and decide.

- A) Why? If it is something better than the one you have, just say "yes". That's it, especially if it is including the salary.
- B) I have never been in such a situation. If I were you I would ask my wife.
- C) Why don't you talk to your boss about the pros and cons of that new post? He knows the best.
- D) Congratulations! I was sure this would happen one day. Will you give a celebration party?
- E) Sometimes we may find ourselves in such situations. I understand how you feel.

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7. Lorry: Some of those literary figures are so eccentric that sometimes I can't be sure whether they were real.

Sam: ---

Lorry: Could you believe that Jack London, American writer, went to Alaska to support a socialist revolution in America and then wrote his memories there in his book *White Fang*?

Sam: As I told you, they were really extraordinary people living in their own utopias.

- A) Most of them suffered from poverty before they got famous.
- B) Ernest Hemingway, for instance. Do you know he committed suicide?
- C) Some of them claim that they can't write without drinking, which sounds weird.
- D) Today, critics can't be sure whether Edgar Allan Poe committed the crimes he wrote in his stories.
- E) In fact they were. Personally, I don't think they could have written them if they had been normal. I mean one of us.

8. Bill: How do you think Bram Stoker wrote such a thrilling horror book?

Zachary: If you were familiar with the history, you wouldn't ask that question.

Bill: ---

Zachary: Well, Stoker got his inspiration from a real character, Count Vlad, a bloodthirsty governor who lived in the past. In the 17th century I think.

- A) Do you mean there was a real vampire in the history and I have to believe that?
- B) I have also watched a few versions of *Dracula* even a Turkish one but I still don't understand what you mean.
- C) You want to make me laugh? What is the relation between Count Dracula 'the blood sucker' and the history?
- D) I have read many stories about real serial killers and slaughters but not about Count Dracula. Isn't it weird?
- E) Do I have to make a research to understand how the writer wrote whenever I attempt to read a book?

9. Sue: In some countries, like Belgium, the number of the supermarkets has been limited.

Pam: You can find whatever you need there. What's wrong with that?

Sue: ---

Pam: I don't want to agree with you, but I can't help unfortunately.

- A) They present a wide variety of products, which makes shopping easier.
- B) They present employment opportunities to many people.
- C) You can find most of the things you need in small shops.
- D) The local grocers can't compete with them and unfortunately most of them go bankrupt.
- E) In fact most of them are in the city and transportation is very convenient.

10. Ron: I am really into watching documentaries but I have been fed up with watching the same programmes. They broadcast the same programme over and over.

Joy: ---

Ron: What is the problem with time? What do you mean?

Joy: Actually, producers spend almost a year to make a twenty-minute cartoon. I am sure you did not know that. Guess what happens when they shoot a documentary.

- A) Actually I like watching some programmes over and over. That is really enjoyable. There is nothing wrong with it.
- B) If you knew how long they work on a single episode you wouldn't be saying that now. It is a really painstaking period.
- C) I see but think of the working conditions of those producers and the technical staff. Extremely tough you know.
- D) In fact it is a matter of capital. It is generally exhausting to raise the money needed for such projects.
- E) I am not surprised. You always want to have changes and renovations in your life but try to be content. Ok.

11. Jamie: What do you think the most important problems of the new generation are?

John: ---

Jamie: Why do you say so? Is that so simple?

John: Well, go to those so-called shopping malls, not far. What you can see are the ones with similar clothes and hair styles like a member of a herd. No different color, no different sound.

- A) Of course generation gap. There have always been problems between the parents and the young generation.
- B) Well, I have no idea about what you are asking but it seems quite interesting and it is worth doing a research on it.
- C) They need to be supported by their families since they can not stand on their own feet. Poor guys...
- D) Nothing but loss of identity and lack of self-confidence. They are all stereotypes, unfortunately.
- E) Not a difficult question. If you turn back to your own childhood and teenage years you will find the answer.

12. Boyd: What has happened to those people? I have seen many ads given by the youngsters looking for partners in match-making web sites.

Larry: ---

Boyd: Ha ha ha! A friend on the screen. A name which may not be generally true. How nice! How romantic! A love affair through the web-cam.

Larry: Come on! Don't be too critical. It has been a way of socialising. I mean internet and sometimes it really works. Remember, we had met on the net too.

- A) You have never been in peace with the technology. That is what has happened, got it?
- B) Scholars claim that some people are extremely extravert whereas the others are not. Lack of self confidence, you know.
- C) This is why so many people make investments to open internet cafes which is one of the most profitable way of making money.
- D) First of all, the teenagers tend to show a hesitation to commit real love affairs. Secondly, it is a waste of money to go to the cafes and chat for hours and hours.
- E) Not a difficult question, technology. It is easier to surf on the internet and find a friend.

13. Judy: Don't you think that many cultures come up with their differences though they have more similarities?

Cody: I do, but there are also many other aspects that make them do so. What is the point in saying that?

Judy: Well, take the religions and mythologies, for instance. Most religious texts start with the same expression "First there was chaos". Then take mythology; we have cyclops in both Greek and Turkish mythologies.

Cody: —

A) You have studied both biology and politics and still you can not make up your mind about such issues. Shame on you!

B) I think it is related with the politics. You know political figures make the decisions not the public.

C) To some extent you are right. On the other hand, it is believed that the cultural differences of a society makes it a nation not the similarities with the others.

D) Viking mythology is the most extraordinary of them all. It is extremely colorful.

E) I do not see anything wrong with that. When you go to some African countries, you will see that they live in tribes everyone of which has its own Gods and Goddesses.

14. Cloe: What do you think about those recent violent protests and clashes in Greece?

Rob: —

Cloe: That murder initiated the protests, I can see that but what do you mean with the rest?

Rob: When you look at their slogans and demands you will grasp that these youngsters quest for better social and economical conditions. That is all.

A) In fact, such upheavels happen all around the world. I can not understand what you want to mean with asking this question.

B) Well, I am not really surprised. It is a kind of pay back and this young man's being killed by the police triggered it.

C) In the past a similar uprising happened in our country killing hundreds of people. Have you forgotten that? It hasn't been much since then.

D) Actually I have been expecting this for a long time. Many sociologists wrote about it in the recent past but nobody paid any attention.

E) Thank God, such disasters do not happen in our country since our society is more tolerant and content with the facilities they are offered.

İsmail YAVUZCUKUR

İsmail YAVUZCUKUR

15. Lucy: Many people think that when they go abroad they can learn a language much more easily.

Dexter: —

Lucy: So, what is the problem? Why do you think they say so?

Dexter: In their home they turn back to their native tongue when they can't express themselves while they can't do this abroad. It is a matter of concentration and motivation. They acquire the target language there not learn.

- A) It is a kind of hallucination. A dream and I think waste of money. They can learn in their own countries if they try their best.
- B) Yeah. If you have enough money or can find a scholarship, that is the best way to improve your second language.
- C) In our education system they can not teach even the native language. So, this is what people prefer to do. Quite normal.
- D) The main aim is important, to learn a language or just socialize. Besides this some people go abroad to find a job and settle there.
- E) Once one of my instructors told me that the best way to learn a language is finding a girlfriend from the country where the language you want to learn is spoken.

16. Nicole: I really can not understand your obsession with reading. I know it is something good but isn't it time consuming? You know, you can find and watch the movies of many books you read.

James: You might be right but you miss something. In a film everything is ready-made, like a whooper; some meat, some salad, and onion rings. You can't change it. Got it?

Nicole: —

James: First of all, reading relaxes me. Secondly, I create all the characters and setting in my mind and that enriches my imagination. Do you understand?

- A) My parents say that junk food is really hazardous but I am really into eating fast food. I agree with you.
- B) I see. Some dieticians claim that reading may stop some psychological illnesses in the adulthood.
- C) I don't think I miss anything. You waste your time with reading. You may do something more fruitful, I think.
- D) A good metaphor but could you clarify what you mean? What you have said is like a crossword puzzle.
- E) You have always liked talking like the writers of the books you read, haven't you? It is really difficult to talk to you.

17. Scott: It is really funny and weird. I can not help laughing at them.

Jim: I will really appreciate if you let me know what makes you that much happy and cheerful.

Scott: Turkey and Greece. They have been struggling for years. The former puts forward the idea that Baklava is a Greek dessert and Macivat and Karagoz are Greek characters whereas the latter claims just the opposite.

Jim: —

- A) Actually some folklorists have found out some clues recently. They say that most sweets and spices come from Middle-east countries.
- B) That is quite normal. They are two neighbouring countries in the same geography, which is what they insist on forgetting. I would be surprised if they said the opposite.
- C) Since the foundation of modern Turkey, the politicians of both countries have been attacking each other in the political arena.
- D) Sometimes it is generally difficult to solve some conflicts, especially, if they are between Turkey and Greece.
- E) To be honest they make it better than any other countries in Europe and Asia. Really delicious and yummy.

18. Jennifer: Today, it seems almost impossible for the outlaws to escape from imprisonment.

George: Still there is crime and violence everywhere. How can you say so?

Jennifer: —

George: I see what you mean. Thanks to genetics they can find out the identity of the criminal using a drop of saliva or any liquid left by the criminal behind in the crime scene. They can even make use of ear prints left on polished surfaces.

- A) Up to now many murders couldn't be resolved because of the previous techniques used by the police and the murderers are still at large.
- B) I have always been interested in the history of crime. Even today nobody knows who the famous serial killer Jack Ripper was.
- C) In the past the police relied on only some simple physical evidence but today with the help of the technology forensic detectives can find the criminals much more easily.
- D) The crime scene gives loads of clues to an inspector about how and when the crime has been committed if he investigates thoroughly.
- E) In addition to evidence collected in the crime scene the police should have some information about the potential suspects around the victim.

19. Robin: Everything has changed really quickly in business life these days. It wasn't like that when I was younger.

Kathy: Come on, you are still young but lets come to the point. What changes are you talking about?

Robin: Well, in the past loyalty to the company you work for was one of the virtues in business life. It was common to start your career and work in the same place till your retirement. But today...

Kathy: ---

- A) I think it is because of the social and economical structure of the society. Priorities have changed. Today, a better salary and a more prestigious position are more important than anything
- B) You may be right but don't forget the fact that the employers in those years were much more tolerant and laconic than today's.
- C) When you are young everything seems to be more positive but the older you get the worse and unbearable the life gets.
- D) Well, time is going on and everything has to evolve. We shouldn't be surprised with our losses as we age.
- E) That recent financial crisis caused many drastic changes in the lives of the working class people. Why are you surprised?

20. Tom: Thousands of workers have been made redundant or fired. I really can not understand if it is necessary?

Pat: What do you mean? You know, the latest financial crisis affected many countries including ours.

Tom: I know, but I think this crisis has been a good excuse for the businessman who were looking for some easy ways to get rid of some of their workers. They might have abused this situation, I guess.

Pat: ---

- A) To my mind, some of the working class people have already deserved such a punishment
- B) Then they expect the workers to be loyal to the companies they work for. How stupid it is.
- C) Sometimes the bosses commit such activities to remind the workers that they can be made redundant any time they wish.
- D) You have always been a pessimist but do you have to be that much negative and prejudiced?
- E) Is it something probable? If it is so, that's cheap opportunism but I don't want to agree with you, though.

21. Christalno: When it comes to the human rights, sometimes, it is really difficult to understand those European countries.

Jonathan: Well, they change their policies depending on their interests which are more important than anything else but why are you surprised with that?

Christine: According to this article many illegitimate children were born in the post-war period in Poland from many native Polish women raped by the soldiers from Russian and German armies. Unfortunately none of the countries accept them as their citizens today since the father is not known.

Jonathan: ---

- A) I see. I saw a documentary on TV last week about them, according to which they flee from one country to the other because of the reasons you have mentioned and they can not settle down anywhere.
- B) Come on. Who wants to have an illegitimate son or daughter. Be honest and tell me, would you like to adopt one?
- C) Our country shares the same moral and cultural values. So I am not surprised. Don't you think that their reaction is plausible?
- D) Legitimacy has always been a problem in the eastern cultures too. Most people get medical assistance to have their own children.
- E) The partners should be extremely careful and think twice before having children since it is very risky in such countries.

22. Adam: It is generally depicted in the films and literature that the last person to leave the vessel is the captain during a shipwreck but that is not always the case.

James: What do you mean? What happened?

Adam: According to this article a huge ship carrying German civilians most of whom were women and children was torpedoed by a Russian submarine. Only one percent of them were rescued out of 10 000 victims and the captains were among those who got on the life boats first.

James: ---

- A) Having the authority and absolute power, don't you think they have the right to do so
- B) Not surprising. Generally the captains are old people and they need to do that. Otherwise, who controls the life boats?
- C) I have always wanted to know who prepares the regulations most of which are inapplicable and how they decide what to do or not on a ship.
- D) Do you remember Titanic which was thought to be unsinkable? It hit an iceberg on its first voyage and sank killing hundreds of passengers.
- E) So, that means in the case of emergency self becomes more important whereas moral codes get less. Nature of the beast. I am not surprised, though.

23. Paul: Did you know that they hold a really dangerous dog race in Alaska every year? Sometimes a few of the competitors get seriously injured or even die.

Martin: No I didn't know that but why do they do that if it is that much dangerous? It is almost impossible to understand human beings.

Paul: It is called Iditarod and has a memorial value. In the past, during an epidemic when the train carrying the vaccines needed broke down on the way to the region, the medicine was transferred with sledges pulled by the dogs. It turned to be a tradition in the course of time.

Martin: —

A) When it comes to the animal rights, I think, no culture can criticise the other.

B) Why do those people living in the poles participate in such extreme sports? The ones in hot climates seem to be less harmful, I guess.

C) Actually, I am an animal lover...too...but sometimes I feel scared of especially those huge dogs used in husbandry by the shepherds.

D) Now I see, but actually, I wish they did something safer, since what you aim is more important than what you do.

E) They do a sport very similar to bungee jumping in some parts of Africa the aim of which is to improve their manhood not excitement or anything else.

24. Morpheus: Am I wrong or are you reading the same book again?

Neobe: Yeah, you are right; a different interpretation from a different publisher. What is wrong with that?

Morpheus: —

Neobe: Well, this book was originally written in German but the first one I read was translated from English version, whereas this copy is from German. Besides this, I did not like the language of the former one.

A) Some people read their favourite books over and over and call them bedside books which sounds stupid

B) When I was younger I was doing the same thing, but after I started working I couldn't find enough time to read a book once and stopped reading.

C) I can see that. The same book by the same writer, with a different cover in different colors, but why?

D) If I can not understand a book I have read, I just throw it away and stop wasting time with it.

E) Some books should be read at least twice, especially, if they are about philosophy, which is difficult to grasp.

25. Jane: This is incredible, absolutely incredible ! This must be a joke. No, not a joke, a prank. Absolutely a prank !

Samuel: What are you murmuring, Jane?

Jane:

Samuel: Unfortunately you are right with your reaction. If things happen in academic premises, I don't want to think about the rest of the society. God Damn !

- A) The university fees have been increased again. What can those students do ? It is ridiculous.
- B) According to this news in today's paper three prominent scholars have been accused of plagiarism in their Phd. theses.
- C) I really can not understand why the media releases those humiliating and biased articles about the academic studies in this country.
- D) Haven't you heard the news?
- E) The article I sent to that magazine has been rejected again. What do they expect me to write?

İREM YAYINCILIK

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SITUATIONAL EXPRESSIONS

VERİLEN DURUMA UYGUN DÜŞEN İFADEYİ BULMA SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

KPDS-YDS gibi sınavlarda verilen duruma uygun düşen ifadeyi bulma sorularında diğer soru tiplerinde olduğu kadar kolayca sızı doğru yanıtı görebilecek stratejiler mevcut değildir. Bu soru tipi ÜDS ve KPSS İngilizce sınavlarında sorulmamaktadır. Bu soru tipinde soru kökünde sizlere bir durumdan ya da bir olaydan bahsedilmektedir ve bu durumda söylenilecek cümleyi bulmanız istenmektedir. Bu soru tipinde doğru yanıtı ulaşmak için genel olarak verilen durumu anlamak gerekir. Diğer bir deyişle kime, neyi, nasıl ya da ne amaçla söylediğinizi anlamamız gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle verilen durum bütünüyle okunmalıdır, ancak okurken dikkat edebileceğiniz ve doğru yanıt için ipucu olabilecek bazı ipuçları olabilir:

- Verilen durumu okurken sıfatların altını çiziniz. Çünkü sıfatlar sizin nasıl hissettiğiniz konusunda ipucu olabilecek ifadelerdir. Örneğin size verilen durumlarda "you feel disappointed" (hayal kırıklığına uğradınız), "you are extremely nervous" (aşırı derecede gerginsiniz/heyecanlısınız), "he is glad to hear the news" (o, aldığı haberler nedeniyle mutlu), "he is rude to her" (o, ona karşı kaba davranıyor), "they are worried about the children" (onlar çocuklar konusunda endişeliler) gibi ifadeler görebilirsiniz. Doğru yanıtla mutlaka bu sıfatları verdiği anlamı yansıtan ifadeni kullanmalısınız.
- Verilen durumu okurken zarfların altını çiziniz. Çünkü zarflar söylemanızı gereken ifadeyi nasıl söyleyeceğiniz konusunda size ipucu verir. Örneğin size verilen durumlarda "you say politely" (kibar bir şekilde), "you say firmly" (sert bir şekilde), "You tell him quite openly" (açık bir şekilde) gibi ifadeler görebilirsiniz. Doğru yanıtla ise mutlaka bu zarfların verdiği anlamı yansıtan ifadeni kullanmalısınız.
- Verilen durumu okurken özellikle son kısımlarda geçen ve "-mak için" anlamı veren "to V" yapılarının altını çiziniz. Çünkü bu yapılar sizin ne amaçla bu ifadeyi söyleyeceğiniz konusunda ipucu olabilecek ifadelerdir. Örneğin, size verilen durumlarda "to comfort her" (onu rahatlatmak için), "to encourage him" (onu cesaretlendirmek için), "to cheer him up, you say" (onu neşelendirmek için) gibi ifadeler görebilirsiniz. Doğru yanıtla mutlaka bu fiillerin verdiği anlamı yansıtan ifadeni kullanmalısınız.
- Verilen durumu okurken cümlelerde geçen phrasal verbs varsa altını çiziniz. Çünkü phrasal verbs'in verdiği anlamlar doğru yanıtla ipucu olabilecek ifadelerdir. Örneğin size verilen durumlarda "and so turn down their requests" (onların ricasını reddedeceksiniz), "have to put off your appointment" (randevunuzu erteleyeceksiniz), gibi ifadeler görebilirsiniz. Doğru yanıtla ise mutlaka bu fiillerin verdiği anlamı yansıtan ifadeni kullanmalısınız.
- Verilen durumu okurken özellikle son kısımda bu ifadeyi kime söyleyeceğinize dikkat ediniz. Bir arkadaşınız ile konuşacaksanız "informal" (samiyî, resmi olmayan) bir ifade kullanabilirsiniz. Fakat, bir profesör ile konuşacaksanız bu cümle "formal" (resmî) bir ifade içermelidir. Bu nedenle verilen durumda kiminle konuşacağınız önem taşımaktadır. Örneğin "you say to your team members" (takım üyelerine), "say to your dentist" (dişçinize), "The committee instructs the group as follows" (komite gruba sesleniyor...) gibi ifadeler görebilirsiniz. Bu durumda seçeneklere mutlaka kimin kime seslendiğini, ya da mevcut ifadeyi kime söyleyeceğinizi bakarak bakmalısınız.
- Verilen duruma uygun düşen ifadeyi bulma sorularında ayrıca soru kökünde geçen ve açıklama yapmak için kullanılan "adjective clause" dizimlerinin devamlarındaki anlamı da dikkat etmek gerekmektedir. Diğer bir deyişle, soru kökünde "which..., that..., who..." gibi öncesindeki ifade ile bilgi veren dizimlerin devamı doğru yanıtı ulaşmak için önemli bir ipucu olabilir.
- Verilen duruma uygun düşen ifadeyi bulma sorularında 10m seçenekleri okumanızda fayda vardır, çünkü bazı seçenekler doğru ama yanlış olarak nitelendirilebileceğimiz seçeneklerdir. Bu tür seçenekler kusur soru kökündeki ifadeyi kapsayabilir, ancak okuduğunuz bir diğer seçenek verilen durumu tam olarak kapsayabilir. Bu nedenle size iyi gelen ilk seçeneği işaretleyip geçmekten tüm seçenekleri okumak daha mantıklı olacaktır. Bu yüzden, bu soru tipinde soru kökünde verilen durumu en iyi kapsayan seçeneği işaretlemelidir.

SÖNÜC: Verilen duruma uygun döşen ifadeyi bulma sorularında genel olarak verilen durumu anlamak gerekmektedir. Soru kökünü okurken geçen sıfatlar, zarflar, fiiller, phrasal verb'ler gibi ipucu olabilecek ifadelerin altı çizilmelidir. Verilen durumda özellikle son iki satırda kima, neyi, nasıl ya da ne amaçla söyleyeceğiniz verilmektedir. Bu nedenle son iki satır paragrafın ilk kısımlarına göre daha dikkatli bir şekilde okunmalıdır. Şimdi aşağıdaki örnek soruların altı çizili yerlerine dikkat ederek doğru yanıtı yorumlamaya çalışalım:

ÖRNEK SORU :

An article has been submitted for publication in your journal. On reading the article you feel that, though the topic is interesting, it is not really suitable for your journal. You decide to turn it down. In a note to the author whose feelings you don't wish to hurt you say:

- A) Your article is extremely provocative and is likely to arouse a great deal of controversy.
- B) I liked the contents of your article but unfortunately it's not the sort of material we publish. ✓
- C) Though the article is stimulating, the material is not well-organized and so lacks coherence.
- D) Your article can be accepted for publication so long as you polish it a little and reduce its length.
- E) This is the kind of article I really dislike and, for our journal, it's well below standard.

STRATEJİ !!!

Bu paragrafta size verilen durumda "okuduğunuz makalenin ilginç olmasına rağmen, derginiz için uygun olmadığı, ve bu makaleyi geri çevireceğiniz" anlamı vardır. Burada dikkat etmeniz gereken cümleler "You decide to turn it down" ve "you don't wish to hurt" ifadeleridir. Son cümlede söyleyeceğiniz ifadeyi nasıl söylemeniz gerektiğine dair bir ipucu vardır, ve sizden bu ifadeyi "yazarı incilmeden, kırıcı olmadan" söylemeniz istenmektedir. B seçeneğine bakarsak "I liked the contents of your article but unfortunately it's not the sort of material we publish." cümlesine gömmekteyiz. Bu cümlelerin ilk kısmındaki "I liked the contents" ifadesi, verilen paragrafta "the topic is interesting" olarak geçmektedir; "unfortunately" ifadesi, karşıdaki kişiyi kınamaya çalıştığınızı göstermektedir, "it's not the sort of material we publish" ifadesi ile "it's not really suitable for your journal" ifadesi örtüşmektedir ve bu cümle sonucunda paragrafta geçen "turn down" fiiline uygun olarak "raddeleme" anlamı verildiğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu nedenle en uygun seçenek B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The son of a friend of yours has come to you to get your opinion on whether it's time to start looking for a new job. You are glad to hear him say this as you think he's wasted in his present position. So you urge him to start looking elsewhere and say:

- A) Why not? Every now and again everyone benefits from a change.
- B) Do you think he'd listen to you?
- C) It's high time you started to think of a change. The present job doesn't offer you anything in the way of a challenge. ✓
- D) I'm not sure. Don't get a reputation for changing your job every year or so. Employers want employees who stay.
- E) It's not a bad idea! Do you have anything special in mind?

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek en uygun ifadenin bulunması gereken bu soruda anlam olarak "bir arkadaşının oğlunun size kendisi için yeni bir iş arama zamanının gelip gelmediği konusunda fikrinizi sormak için geldiğinden, sizinde onun şu andaki işinde vakit kaybettiğini düşündüğünüz için bu davranışı göstermesi nedeniyle memnun olduğunuzdan" bahsedilmekte olup; "you urge him to start looking elsewhere" ifadesiyle onu "başka bir iş aramaya ısrarla teşvik etmek için ne söylemeniz gerektiği" sorulmaktadır. Aşağıdaki açıklamalar incelendiğinde bu durumda söylenecek en uygun ifadenin C seçeneğinde olduğu açıklar.

- A) Why not? Every now and again everyone benefits from a change.
(Neden olmasın. bazen herkese değişiklik iyi gelir.)
- B) Do you think he'd listen to you?
(Sence seni dinler mi?)
- C) It's high time you started to think of a change. The present job doesn't offer you anything in the way of a challenge.
(Artık bir değişiklik düşünmenin zamanı geldi. Şu anki işin sizin gelişimine katkı sağlamıyor.)
- D) I'm not sure. Don't get a reputation for changing your job every year or so. Employers want employees who stay.
(Emin değilim. Sürekli iş değiştirilmekle tanınmış işverenler sürekli çalışacak eleman isterler.)
- E) It's not a bad idea. Do you have anything special in mind?
(hiy fikir! Özellikle düşündüğün bir şey var mı?)

ÖRNEK SORU:

A friend wants you to rent her apartment from her. You don't like the apartment at all but you don't want to offend your friend by saying so. You decide to refuse her offer on the grounds that the apartment is not centrally located, and you say:

- A) It's the area that's the problem for us. Getting the children to school every day would be too much of a problem. ✓
- B) The apartment is fine. It's light and it's roomy. But it's really not big enough for us.
- C) It would be convenient for keeping an eye on mother, but I always feel nervous in a ground floor apartment.
- D) It would have been ideal for us. But yesterday we signed the contract for renting an apartment and can't go back on it.
- E) Let me see it first, and then we can talk about it.

STRATEJİ !!!

Bu durumda "bir arkadaşınızı sizden kendisinin evini kiralamanızı istediğinden, evi beğenmediğinizden, ancak beğenmediğinizi söyleyerek onu incitmek istemediğinizden, apartmanın yerinin merkezi olmadığını bahane ederek onun teklifini reddetmeye karar verdiğinizden" bahsedilmektedir ve söylemeniz gereken şey sorulmaktadır. Aşağıdaki açıklamalar incelendiğinde bu durumda söylenecek en uygun ifadenin A seçeneğinde olduğu açıklar.

- A) It's the area that's the problem for us. Getting the children to school every day would be too much of a problem.
(Bizim için sorun olan konu bulunduğu bölge. Çocukları her gün okula götürmek sıkıntı yaratır.)
- B) The apartment is fine. It's light and it's airy. But it's really not big enough for us.
(Ev güzel, ışık alıyor ve geniş; ancak bizim için yeterli kadar büyük değil.)
- C) It would be convenient for keeping an eye on mother, but I always feel nervous in a ground floor apartment.
(Annemden sürekli gözümün önünde olması iyi olur, ama zemin katla olan bir evde kendimi gergin hissediyorum.)
- D) It would have been ideal for us. But yesterday we signed the contract for renting an apartment and can't go back on it.
(Bizim için iyi olurdu; ancak dün başka bir ev için kontrat imzaladık, vazgeçemeyiz.)
- E) Let me see it first, and then we can talk about it.
(Önce bir göreyim, daha sonra konuşuruz.)

ÖRNEK SORU :

Someone has asked you to tell a younger colleague that he ought to be more careful about his choice of friends and about how he spends his time out of office hours. You regard this as a violation of an individual's rights, and say very firmly:

- A) No; certainly not. That would be too much like interfering. ✓
B) That's not an easy thing to tell anyone. I couldn't do it.
C) No, I don't think so. Would it be right?
D) No; I don't believe I could do that. But I'll think about it.
E) Do you really think it's necessary? Moreover, do you think it would do any good?

STRATEJİ !!!

Bu durumda "birtisinin sizden, sizden daha küçük olan bir iş arkadaşınıza arkadaş seçimi konusunda daha dikkatli olması gerektiği ve ofis dışında zamanını nasıl geçirdiği konusunda uyarı yapmanızı rica ettiğinden ve sizin bu olayın onun özel yaşantısına karışmak olacağını düşündüğünüzden" bahsedilmektedir. Soruda sert, tepkili bir şekilde söylediğiniz bir cümle sorulmaktadır. Aşağıdaki açıklamalar incelendiğinde bu durumda söylenecek en uygun ifadenin A seçeneğinde olduğu açıklar.

- A) No; certainly not. That would be too much like interfering.
(Kesinlikle hayır. Bu ona müdahale etmek gibi olur.)
- B) That's not an easy thing to tell anyone. I couldn't do it.
(Bu kolay kolay söylenecek birşey değil. Bunu yapamam.)
- C) No, I don't think so. Would it be right?
(Hayır, bence öyle değil. Bu doğru olur mu?)
- D) No; I don't believe I could do that. But I'll think about it.
(Hayır, bunu yapabileceğime inanmıyorum; ama bunu düşüneceğim.)
- E) Do you really think it's necessary? Moreover, do you think it would do any good?
(Sence bu gerçekten gerekli mi? Ayrıca, bu işe yarar mı?)

ÖRNEK SÖRÜ :

As the chief organizer of a conference hosted by your university it is for you to introduce the first speaker who is a world famous scholar in his field, and happens also to be a former professor of yours. So in your introduction you say:

- A) It gives me great pleasure to ask you to attend the conference and be the first speaker.
- B) I'm pleased you were able to join us, though not as a speaker, but of course we are hoping you will participate in our discussion.
- C) This is great moment for me as I am privileged to welcome so many famous speakers.
- D) As your onetime student it is my privilege to welcome you as the most distinguished scholar in your field and as the keynote speaker of the conference. ✓
- E) What a surprise this is! It is wonderful to run into you here in this way.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde geçen ve bahsedilen konuşmacı ile bilgi verip "alanında dünyaca ünlü bir akademisyen" anlamını veren "who" sonrasında "adjective clause" ile oluşturulmuş ifade doğru yanıt için önemli bir ipucu olabilir. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde kişinin tanındığına dair bilgi verip soru kökünde ellü çizili yer destekler nitelikte olan D seçeneğindeki "alanınızdaki en seçkin kişi olarak..." ifadesi doğru yanıt için önemli bir ipucu olabilir.

Situational Expressions / Test-1

01-20. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. One of your close friends whom you can't turn down invites you to a party. In the last minute you learn that your ex-girlfriend will be there. Thinking that it wouldn't be a good idea to be there you refuse this invitation coming up with a reasonable excuse. You say :

- A) Well, I would like to attend but I am not the man of parties.
- B) I would rather go to see my favourite actor's new film than.
- C) How do you ask me to see her again? Are you crazy?
- D) Thanks I would like to come but I would rather not be there. You know about my old flame.
- E) Great! I look forward to seeing the colour of her face, you know.

2. Dostoevsky's great work "Crime and Punishment" has been adapted for theatre and performed by a local group a member of which is one of your friends. After watching the performance, you are asked to tell what you think about the play and the performance by your friend who has also taken part in the play. You think that it is a bit long and tunc to be boring after a while. You say:

- A) Actually, if only you had tried another work of him since it was not easy to follow.
- B) In fact, when I first read the book I thought that I would like to see it on the stage, but it didn't come up to my expectations.
- C) It was an extreme experience to see such a world classic. Marvelous!
- D) You know, I really don't like performance arts but this is something breathtaking.
- E) Congratulations! This has been one of the best performances I have seen up to now.

3. You attend to a conference to represent an institution popular with environmental approaches to the forthcoming energy crisis. Some participants insist on building nuclear reactors and thermal plants to solve this problem. You voice your opposition and put forward your institution's environment conscious ideas. You say :

- A) Of course you may be right but I still have some reservations about implementing those projects.
- B) That's enough. It is time we stopped looking for such risky projects and started making investments in wind and solar energy sources.
- C) Like all the other developed European countries, I think we must initiate our projects as soon as possible.
- D) We should try some other influential ways to protect environment instead of discussing these futile issues.
- E) I completely agree with you. We need to protect environment and we may get clean energy from nuclear reactors.

4. One of your friends has a sixteen-year-old son whose left arm is shorter and weaker than the other. Though this does not hinder his daily activities, during a visit, you see that his mother needs to warn him to be careful over and over. Being a parent, you feel that this upsets the young boy and need to talk to your friend about taking medical advice. You say :

- A) Have you ever considered taking him to an orthopedist before it gets worse?
- B) You should be really careful. He may cause some accidents and hurt himself.
- C) How has this happened to him? Has he had an accident or is it something hereditary?
- D) I can understand your concerns but I think you exaggerate. Besides, what happens if he breaks a few plates?
- E) By the help of the recent developments in medicine they can solve such problems very easily.

5. You work in a prestigious language course which sometimes gives language tests to the candidates who will be employed by the government. Being an experienced instructor in testing, you are asked to take part in the interview session of such a test programme. In the last minute you learn that some of the candidates are your ex-students and feel that this won't be ethical. You tell this to your coordinator and say:

- A) Please forgive me but I think it won't be fair since I might be prejudiced and biased I studied with a few of them earlier.
- B) We don't need to test them as I had been with them for a long time and I know what they can or can't do.
- C) It is not easy to assess the results of these candidates' previous studies. I guess we need to change the interviewers.
- D) I can appreciate your concerns about the objectivity of the tests but don't you think that you exaggerate a bit?
- E) As I have taken part in such programmes before, you can't find anyone better than me

6. Your boss informs you that he has to fire a group of workers in order to reduce the effect of the financial crisis and asks you to choose the workers who will be made redundant. Since most of the workers are your friends and they have families, instead of firing them you come up with an alternative solution to try your chance. You say:

- A) I completely agree with you. Let's start with the newcomers. I was waiting for that, actually.
- B) How can you ask me to do such a silly thing? You want me to have enemies?
- C) I can understand your concern but can't we find another way of overcoming this period like changing the working hours or implementing shift system?
- D) This will be a good chance for me to get rid of some of those guys. Thanks Sir.
- E) God damn! Why do you ask me to do these risky things?

7. Your brother-in-law calls you on the mobile and informs you that your wife's father who has been ill for a long time has passed away. You have to give this sad news to your wife but knowing how fragile and emotional she is in addition to her being in the last month of her pregnancy you ask him to cancel it till the end of this critical period. You say to your brother-in-law:

- A) I will be glad to tell her. Besides, she has been anticipating this for a long time.
- B) Thanks for calling us. We will do our best to attend the funeral.
- C) You know, things happen like that. As humans we should be ready for everything.
- D) I know it is not easy to say but I guess it would be better to tell her after the delivery, if it doesn't bother you.
- E) So, could you tell me how this has happened? Was it an accident? He was a healthy man as far as I remember.

8. The secretary hired a few weeks ago comes to work in casual clothes and you know the head of your department is extremely particular on such formalities. You want to warn your colleague politely and say:

- A) Do you want to lose your job? You are not coming to a party. Please be serious.
- B) You look great in those clothes but if I were you I would take the dress code into consideration. Otherwise you can get a warning for this.
- C) Generally, we are allowed to come to work in casual clothes once a week but it is not today.
- D) Haven't you heard what happened to the former secretary? Go home and wear something plausible.
- E) What the hell you think you are doing? You are not a college student anymore.

9. You notice that one of your close friends spends a great deal of money on lottery, football pools and horse races. This not only affects his economy but also his family life. You want to give him a piece of advice that, you think, will help him. You say :

- A) Stop wasting your money on such rubbish. If you had saved the money you spent on gambling you would be a millionaire now.
- B) I am sure you will win one day. Do not ever lose your hope and go ahead. Life is not easy nowadays.
- C) If you choose the same numbers over and over it is more probable for you to win.
- D) If you had asked to a fortune teller you might have won a long time ago. Try this, it will work.
- E) Why don't you stop dreaming and start doing something reasonable? You have inherited a fortune. What are you waiting for?

10. Your friend, who has had problems with his wife for a long time comes and asks you to represent him at the court saying that he will divorce. As you have known him and his wife since the beginning of their first date you don't want to be a part of this case. You try to refuse him politely coming with a plausible excuse. You say :

- A) Do you know your problem? You are married to your job. So, I am not surprised.
- B) In every relationship whether it is marriage or dating, you may have such crises. Don't worry.
- C) I have been anticipating this. From the very beginning I knew that this would be one day.
- D) You know I don't like saying "No" especially to you but unfortunately I have been overloaded with the cases of that recent political scandal.
- E) If I were you I would go to a psychologist before making up my mind and think twice.

11. During a gathering at one of your friend's, you see that your friends, in a sense to provoke him, compare their sixteen-year-old son with his classmates and his cousins talking about their achievements. As a parent you know how fragile the youngsters are at such a critical age and notice that the boy feels humiliated. To warn your friends about this you say :

- A) I don't think he is doing his best. Otherwise, he would be in a better position.
- B) Do you think you have done everything you could? Being a parent is not as easy as many people think.
- C) I don't think the way you treat your son is the thing that should be done in such cases. Every individual is unique with his capabilities. Let him compete with himself not with the others.
- D) I think he lacks motivation and concentration. He needs some other stimull that may provoke him.
- E) Have you tried taking him to a psychiatrist? That may help him since he is a hyperactive child.

12. Your friend's expenses exceed his income because he goes on spending-spree as soon as he gets his salary as though he had won the lottery or inherited a fortune. You know that he will have serious financial problems soon and need to warn him. You say :

- A) If you insist on leading such a life style it won't be unavoidable for you to find yourself in a desperate situation. It is high time you organised your income and expenses.
- B) Seize the day fellow. Life is not long enough to worry about tomorrow. Enjoy it.
- C) You must have inherited a fortune. Looking at your obsession in shopping no one may think the opposite.
- D) I wonder how you would survive if you had a family with children, it wouldn't be the same, I guess.
- E) Do you think you will be young forever? When will you start economising?

13. Your assistant, whom you have always relied on and is to finish his dissertation with success, is asked to give a conference on the latest developments in post-colonial literature. Though he is competent enough from your point of view, he feels a bit hesitant. To reassure and encourage him, referring to his previous studies, you say :

- A) I have been witnessing your abilities since the very first day. I am sure you can make it. So, take my word and go ahead.
- B) I really understand how you feel. I have had the same feelings years ago when I was asked to do so.
- C) You should be equipped with the correct data. Otherwise it might turn to be a nightmare.
- D) If I were you I wouldn't accept this offer. I don't think you are ready for such a presentation.
- E) You must be ready for every kind of academic work since you can't guess what may be asked you to do.

14. One of your students who is to take the entrance exam of a wellknown prestigious college soon over-exaggerates it and has been feeling absolutely depressed lately. You are quite sure that he is one of the candidates who can overcome and achieve this. You want to comfort him and say :

- A) This is not the end of the world. Take it easy. Go out and have fun with your friends.
- B) Actually I don't want to think how your parents will react if you fail. Poor boy.
- C) Come on. What happens if you take it again next year?
- D) You know this is the system in this country. You can not escape from that. I am sorry for you.
- E) Sometimes anxiety help us concentrate better but you should keep the balance. I am sure you will do it.

15. You have a friend who was made redundant due to the financial crisis two months ago and he has been looking for a job since then. Although he has been offered a few new posts by some companies since he is really qualified, he has come up with complaints about the salary and working conditions and hasn't accepted any of them. Witnessing the desperate conditions of the economy you want to warn him to make his mind as soon as possible. You say :

- A) Considering your educational background and previous experience I appreciate your being so particular.
- B) You can find a better job if you try harder. It might not be easy but you can do this.
- C) The later is the better. Do not panic since there are some more opportunities. Wait till the economy stabilizes.
- D) I can't understand what you are waiting for. Why don't you start your own business? This sounds more logical.
- E) Do you think anyone has the luxury of doing what you are doing now? It is time you started somewhere before it is too late?

16. You have a friend who has inherited a good amount of money and wants to make some investments in the stock market. Due to the instability in economy you neither want to take the risk nor want your friend to lose and when he asks for your advice, you say :

- A) You should do a detailed research before you are involved in such ventures I guess.
- B) Whether good or bad, an expert is always an expert. I would rather you found one.
- C) There have always been ups and downs in economy like inflations, deflations and fluctuations, which is quite normal.
- D) I would rather you waited some time since the economical atmosphere is not promising enough to make any investments now.
- E) Why do you insist on stock market? There are some other more profitable fields, you know.

17. Your neighbour who has been unemployed and looking for a job is to have an interview in a newly founded company. In need of someone to look after her hyperactive child during that day she comes and asks you whether you could do or not. Being aware of the nature of such kids you don't want to take such a responsibility and come up with an excuse. You say politely:

- A) Do you know how difficult it is to look after the children like yours?
- B) I don't think I will be convenient since I will have to cook for the party.
- C) I would really be glad to but I have to take mine to our family doctor's.
- D) Sorry but you know I have always hated such children. Especially yours.
- E) I wish you get the job but won't it be difficult for you to work hand run your house?

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18. You are asked to interview a leftist politician who has been transferred to a conservative party. He is a man who likes being flattered and boasting but hates criticism. You have to learn the reason of this radical change without annoying him. You say :

- A) We have been witnessing your unique achievements for a long time. But could you tell for your prominent supporters what made you change your ideas about your previous party?
- B) You have always been a surprising figure in politics and have done the same thing again. Congratulations!
- C) We would really want to know the reasons of this change, especially your supporters.
- D) Please forgive us for our curiosity but how come you have done this ?
- E) Don't you think you might have asked to your supporters before making up your mind? This is not fair

İNGİLİZCE

19. Since the government announced the forthcoming financial crisis and its probable effects in the future, the sales of the company you work for have drastically fallen down. You are asked to develop a long term policy that may boost the sales. You say :

- A) We should be more tolerant to the browsers since they are potential consumers.
- B) To start with, we would rather close down some of our branches to reduce the expenses.
- C) I think we can change the installment system. Namely, we can lengthen the period to eight or twelve months to attract customers.
- D) Of course it is not easy but we should start sales as soon as possible.
- E) We shouldn't forget that it won't be easy to increase our sales since the prices are extremely high.

20. The courier company you work for renews its vehicles every three years. In addition to high prices, the company has to spend lots of money for the maintenance and insurance. During a board meeting you come up with a new idea which seems to be relatively cheaper. You say :

- A) I think we have to buy some brand new ones which may increase our potential.
- B) The problem is not the cars but the drivers, I think. We should find some more experienced ones.
- C) Instead of buying new vehicles we should overhaul the present ones. There are really experienced custom shops around here.
- D) I can't understand why we don't use rental system. We can avoid most of the expenses by this way and it is less risky.
- E) Why don't we use airmail system? It requires less responsibility and effort.

Situational Expressions / Test-2

01.-20. sorularda verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. A friend of yours who works as the head of the human resources department of one of the biggest companies of the country tells you that he has been blackmailed since he fired a few employees upon the order of his boss. He is really worried and comes to you for your advice. So you say :

- A) You should find a private inspector to find who he is. It may get too risky and dangerous, you know.
- B) In business life such things happen very frequently, especially during economical crises.
- C) First of all, you had better talk to your boss about the workers who might commit such a crime.
- D) You should take some legal action before it gets worse. Keep the letters since experts can find the writer.
- E) Sometimes people write letters to scare others and they think that this is a nice joke.

2. Your close friend's wife has unfortunately passed away at a very young age recently and his life has completely changed since that tragic event. He has been living in isolation like a recluse and not been involved in any social activities. You feel pity for him and want to help. You say:

- A) I know how difficult it is to cope with such a grief but you know, life is going on out there and we shouldn't give up struggling.
- B) Come on, what do you think you are doing? It is not the end of the world. Cheer up.
- C) She was a very good partner but you can find a better one. Just look around.
- D) I remember the day you met each other. Who might guess it would end in such a disastrous way?
- E) You have always been an introvert figure and your loss triggered it, which is quite normal in such cases.

3. Because of the increasing number of the people coming from the nearby cities to work, the population of your town has been getting bigger and bigger rapidly. Though you're a person who believes in the richness of cultural diversity, you feel that this may cause some problems in the near future. You say :

- A) Our town has always had a reputation with its hospitality and it is time we welcomed the newcomers.
- B) We need to make new investments in terms of accommodation and employment to comfort the newcomers.
- C) If we don't take some precautions we may find ourselves in desperate situations since the facilities of our town are not enough to support all of us.
- D) The government should take some precautions, otherwise, we would be the sufferers not the others.
- E) I can't understand why people leave their hometowns. I am certain that I can't dare to do such a thing whatever the conditions are.

4. Recently there have been many complaints from the inhabitants of your town about the street vendors and the noise pollution they create. Your mayor who does not want to lose any votes in the coming elections asks you to find a radical solution that will please both the salespeople and the citizens. You say :

- A) For so many years we have had this problem but no one has come up with a solution that may please both sides.
- B) This is a vicious circle Sir. Whatever we have done up to now, we haven't been able to persuade the vendors.
- C) We can make the consumers do shopping in the local supermarkets and stop this mess, I think.
- D) We can give them credits to the vendors so that they can have their own shops. I can't think of any other feasible alternatives.
- E) The best thing to solve this problem is opening some market places where the salesmen and the consumers meet periodically.

5. At school, your teacher who is a pro-technology asks you to write a composition supporting the indispensable advantages of technology. Since you have some reservations you don't completely agree with him and voice your opposition. You say:

- A) I think, just dealing with the advantages will be biased since we can talk about the disadvantages.
- B) I can't guess how we would survive if we did not have technology.
- C) Why do we have to take it from your point of view and deal with the pluses since it has some minuses?
- D) Don't you know that many workers have been made redundant after they have started to use robots in factories?
- E) I would like to take it from the opposite side because I am not a technology geek.

6. Your friend works for a local TV channel and is asked to mediate a meeting between two political figures. He thinks that it is extremely risky because of their militant backgrounds and he is afraid of losing his job. He comes to you and asks for some advice. You want to comfort and assure him that he can do it. You say:

- A) You are one of the very few people who can achieve this. You must be delighted to be given such an opportunity.
- B) Dealing with these two figures has always been a nightmare for most journalists. Thank God I am not to do that.
- C) I can't forget the day you did the same thing. It was really depressing. Good luck.
- D) I think you had some courses about this when you were at university, didn't you?
- E) As far as I remember they argued during a TV programme and smacked each other. It won't be easy.

7. Your friend tells you that he is going to buy a mobile phone to his ten-year-old son since he thinks that it is the easiest way to control where and with whom he is. You are shocked with that idea and question this. You say:

- A) I can understand your anxiety but don't you think that it may affect his personality?
- B) I think every parent should be as sensitive as you are.
- C) There is violence everywhere. Thanks to technology we can handle it.
- D) You can't guess where and what they are doing. A brilliant idea. Really good job.
- E) Have you talked to his teacher before you decide to do that?

8. Your son starts drinking two or three bottles of beer everyday claiming that it helps the kidneys and relaxes him at the end of a tiring day at work. You know how risky it is and want him to quit. You say:

- A) It is really refreshing. I should start to do so since I have digestion problem myself.
- B) You should try some strong spirits for they can help you relax more quickly.
- C) Instead of drinking why don't you take some tranquillizers. Just ask your doctor to prescribe it.
- D) It sounds reasonable but the experts claim that it is just the beginning of chronic alcoholism. The first phase you know.
- E) Can't you find some other alternative ways to get rid of your stress? If not, go on drinking.

9. During a conference on education and employment you are asked why the youngsters in your country are obsessed with the idea of having university education though there are not enough positions for all the graduates. You say :

- A) Before answering your question I think we should discuss the quality of education given in developing countries.
- B) The problem is not the obsession of the youngsters but the policies implemented by the government.
- C) At first sight it is unavoidable to agree with you but due to the economical system they can't find jobs in the private sector and they need university degrees which makes it easier to be employed by the government.
- D) Unfortunately, you are right. They lack self confidence and can't stand on their feet. They need to be supported by the government.
- E) If we are to lead the youngsters to industry and other fields we should improve the working conditions and the salaries they will be paid.

10. You join a group defending women's rights.

After a few weeks you notice that they do nothing but give parties to raise money and hold conferences by the help of which they seek self-satisfaction. During a meeting you need to criticise this. You say :

- A) I appreciate the effort you make to solve the problems of working class women. Really good job.
- B) I am sure we may find some other alternative ways to improve the working conditions of women with children.
- C) I was hoping to be a part of some serious activities that may help women like the victims of domestic violence and so, but I don't think this is the right place for me.
- D) I am extremely glad to be here and part of your activities. I was wandering to find the right place to do something for our women.
- E) I really want to know whether you believe you can get some positive results of these activities or not.

11. You notice that your wife who is a real intellectual seems to be one of those who have some extreme and utopian expectations from the newly elected President of US. Ironically you criticise her with reference to an article about this in which this case is resembled to an infectious disease. You say:

- A) It is impossible not to agree with you as the world has not seen such a leader up to now. Thank God, you have noticed this fact earlier like many others.
- B) I would expect from anyone else but even I could never imagine that you would turn out to be one of those who suffer from the latest psychological epidemic "obamania". If only that were a night-mare.
- C) I hope you can convince me about the competence of that new figure, Obama, since US could not have such an extreme change in the political arena recently. I wish him good luck.
- D) I wish I had been aware of this before. Obama is and will be one of the most eminent leaders we have ever had. And you are a fan him. That is awesome.
- E) I am really shocked. Who could have guessed that, Obama, an Afro-american would be the leader of a super power such as US. This must be a miracle dear. Believe me.

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12. A friend of yours who works for a private company complains about not getting his salary on time adding that he has been thinking of resignation. Since his wife is a housewife and they don't have any other source of income it might be risky to resign in such an unstable atmosphere in terms of economy and thus you want to warn your friend. You say:

- A) Considering the recent decline in economy, I would rather you thought twice especially if you have not been offered a better post somewhere else.
- B) As social climbers, we should be aware and ready for the probable changes in our careers. Otherwise how can we achieve our goals? I would do the same thing fellow. Go ahead.
- C) If only you were single as being and living alone gives you much more freedom than you are supposed to do now. But unfortunately it is too late for you.
- D) I absolutely agree with you on what you are considering to do but beforehand you should start with leaving a resume to one of those head-hunters.
- E) Well, I have always wanted to be as courageous as you but I have newly-born twins, which makes me think twice before whatever I decide to do.

13. Your friend has founded a company and asked you to work with him and pay for your insurance. After you start working, one day while you are surfing on the internet you pay a visit to the website of Social Security Institution and learn that your insurance fee has not been paid since you started. You feel that your goodwill has been abused and you get extremely furious. You mention your disappointment in a criticizing manner and say:

- A) I know the conditions are not good enough for us for the time being. So, do not bother and take it easy as long as you can. We will overcome those difficulties hand in hand.
- B) No need to rush. I can wait till we have sorted out the difficulties we have had to face lately. I can go to those medical centers in case of emergency.
- C) Whenever you start a new business it is almost always unavoidable having such bits and pieces of problems. You should be extremely patient and not lose your temper.
- D) First of all I have not been expecting such an hypocrisy. You have proved the saying "all humanbeings are equal but some of them are more equal" once more.
- E) I would rather you had made investments in any other sector less riskier than that one as a result of which you would not have to deal with such burdens.

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14. One of your students about whom you think that he is a promising and would-be writer turns his back to literature and gets engaged with some other activities in which he is not so successful and ignoring his gifted talent. Emphasizing his potential you want to lead him back to literature again. You say:

- A) When I was at your age I was really into what you have been engaged in lately. I really understand what you are trying to achieve now. So, go ahead and never ever give up.
- B) Actually, if you are to do something you really do not want to, it may easily turn out to be a torture. You should be extremely particular in terms of your choices. Right?
- C) Actually, youngsters may take up different hobbies at certain ages, especially in transition periods such as adolescence. So, this is what you have been experiencing lately.
- D) Well, you can do whatever you wish as it is your own life and your own way but why do not you ask your advisor before taking up those activities you are really into. It might be better for you.
- E) I really appreciate your pursuing your own goals and interests but if only you were aware of the fact that you are one of those rare literary figures gifted with such an ability, which necessitates your dealing with literature.

15. The Minister of Defence of your country declares that they will allocate a new budget for the recruitment of new personnel and the renovations in terms of armament referring to the latest increase in crime rate. As a member of the opposing party you voice your resentment coming up with a harsh social criticism. You say:

- A) Actually, I can not help agreeing with you to some extent when our national security is concerned. I really appreciate what you and your government have done up to now. Congratulations, Sir.
- B) In fact, we have had no idea about how serious that national defence problem is. We should have accomplished those renovations a long time ago.
- C) Well, obviously the latest developments in technology makes it indispensable to allocate some more budget to armament since the atmosphere in the Middle-East is getting up worse and worse.
- D) To my mind, we should start the implementations of new precautions as soon as possible and then go on to study the shortcomings of our educational system.
- E) It is absolutely impossible to approve your plans or projects since if you had spent the amount you wasted on your militarists concerns to improve the socio-economical conditions and educational system you would not be coming up with such absurdities now.

16. Your friend has just come out of a drug rehabilitation centre. He asks you whether he can use you as a personal reference on an application for a bank credit claiming that he would make some investments. You do not want to hurt his feelings, but not being sure if he is responsible enough, you want to say no coming up with an excuse. You say:

- A) Everybody, for this or that reason, may be in need of such a support sometime in his life. I had the same problem once, which was a misery.
- B) Well, I hope you have gotten rid of your problem completely. From now on you should look forward to and forget those depressing days. It is never late for a new start, indeed.
- C) If only I could do but unfortunately I have some reservations since I had some unpleasant experiences in the past. Why don't you try your family members?
- D) Before I left university I had got some reference letters from my Professors. If you think they will work, I will lend them to you. It is not problem.
- E) I know how you feel and really want to help you but it is extremely difficult to get loans from the banks, especially when there is a financial crisis in economy.

17. Your 18-year-old son is always complaining to you about something which is always one thing or another. Having been redundant recently you have enough of your own to handle and you are not really into hearing his moans and groans. You get angry with him and say:

- A) Come on dear! I had some similar problems when I was younger. I could not overcome those on my own but my grandpa's precious support then.
- B) I would just as soon you asked to your mum for some assistance since I have an extremely detailed project I have to finish before this week ends. Sorry boy.
- C) So, let's go out and hang around for a while. Otherwise, you will get much more depressed. I am sure it will do you good.
- D) Do you think you are the only one who has problems? Try your best and be a man of selfconfidence and endurance. I am already fed up with your whinings, right?
- E) Look! The best thing to do in case of such critical transitional period is taking some tranquillizers until you get accustomed to this new burden. OK?

INFORMAL WRITING

INFORMAL WRITING

18. Since your father passed away, your mum who is in her late 70s has been living on her own with her memories of good old days with her beloved husband and unfortunately having problems recently. Despite all your insistence and efforts she refuses to live with you because of not wanting to disturb you and your wife who has just delivered a baby. Feeling worried, you offer her some alternatives and say:

- A) Mum, has anyone told you that you are as stubborn as a mule? I can not understand why you are torturing us?
- B) Well, I can understand your reservations but you can not make it on your own any longer. Why do not you consider moving into an old folks' home where you can live more comfortably and won't be alone?
- C) I can see that you can cope with the burdens of such a lonely life but what about moving to a quiet small village in the Mediterranean with us? You might be much more happier, indeed.
- D) Mum, listen. I think it is high time we found a partner to you to share your expenses since your pension does not seem to be enough for you.
- E) Mum, I really appreciate you since you are a woman of courage and self-confidence. You are a very good model for my wife. Do you know that?

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19. You and your friend have already started a project and been supposed to finish it together. Lately, upon your advisor's warnings, you notice that he has been taking it easy and has left all the burdens on your shoulders, taking you and your efforts for granted. You voice your displeasure and ironically say:

- A) I have always tried to do my best in all projects I have taken part in and this is the best one I have ever enjoyed that much.
- B) Honest to God, you are the best partner I have ever had. We could have worked better if it hadn't been for your illness.
- C) Do you know what your problem is? You should have found another person as a partner more reliable and trustworthy than your present one. Got it?
- D) Well, I see what you are trying to do. You make me work and let me learn myself which is a good way to motivate an apprentice. You are awesome, man.
- E) Indeed, I thought that this project would have been a collaborative work, not a master and slave companionship. Am I wrong fellow?

20. A good friend of yours is very depressed after an ugly divorce. He does not believe in psychologists or psychiatrists and claims that he can overcome this critical period on his own adding that he does not want to publicise this burden. You try to convince him to get some professional assistance. You tactfully say:

- A) Unfortunately, I have witnessed many people in my neighbourhood trying to cope with such transition phases on their own which is not as easy as it is thought to be, therefore I would just as soon you asked for some expert's help.
- B) I can not understand why you do not take a vacation till you feel better. Otherwise, you might get much more depressed, which may lead to some more serious problems.
- C) Well, if you think that you will be able to sort things out, then, go ahead. Sometimes nobody can help us in handling such depressive problems.
- D) Well, what might happen has just happened. From now on you should make a new start and enjoy your life, I think.
- E) In fact I had known that this might have happened one day, as a result I am not really surprised, but what I wonder is your poor twins.

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Situational Expressions / Test-3

01.-20. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Your friend has been unemployed for a very long time, about 3 months and asks you whether there are any openings at the place where you work. Even though there are some positions, you are hesitant to tell him since you are reluctant to work with him due to his being obsessed and over ambitious from time to time. Ironically you say:

- A) Well, it is my pleasure to work with you. I have always been looking forward to having such an opportunity, but there is no vacancy now.
B) Since the positions offered in my company are extremely stressful and boring, I would rather you looked for some other posts somewhere else.
C) It is rumored that there are some positions but looking at your experiences and the educational background, I do not think that is the right company you should work. ...
D) Instead of working for others, I don't know why you do not get some loan from a bank and have your own business. That sounds more reasonable.
E) You have made the right decision, as you can not find another company with a better reputation than that one. Do not waste time and go for it.

2. You have learnt that one of your close friends is about to divorce from her husband. In fact you have known that their marriage wouldn't last long due to the cultural differences and educational backgrounds of both partners. Your friend feels desperate and can not be sure about her feelings and how to cope with that. You want to comfort her and say:

- A) Come on, this is not the only and very first problem you have had up to now. Cheer up, go out and find another guy.
B) However this turns out, I hope it will all work out for the best. I am certain that you are going to get through this for sure.
C) You know, it is unbelievable. The rate of divorce in the country has almost doubled since last five years.
D) In fact I have never thought that you would be really compatible. Sooner or later you would experience that. Just relax and enjoy your life.
E) If you do not let your family members help you, they will feel really disappointed. You should share your problems with your beloveds just as you did your happiness.

3. You notice that the Prime Minister of your country talks too aggressively and fervently when he makes a speech both about the opposition parties and the mutual policies of neighbouring countries. To criticise this you say to your friend:

- A) I really appreciate that guy and his way, you know. If you are not that tough and aggressive you can not achieve anything.
- B) Don't you think that he is an extremely charismatic leader we have ever had for a long time as we have already been fed up with those passive, clumsy figures.
- C) Although he has not got any competence in terms of politics, he has proved that he is a promising state man so far. What do you think about him?
- D) Well, I think someone should warn this man about his stiff manners and behaviours. I wonder who advises him to behave like that. Besides, you can not sing the song "this is my way" in the political arena.
- E) In the history there have always been such eccentric figures on the stage. But you know they add some color to that boring monotonous routine in politics.

4. A friend of yours has come to the country where you have emigrated and been working for a couple of years. Being a refugee, he experiences a cultural shock and creates a resistance to that new culture he is exposed to. He stuck strictly to his own cultural values and traditions, which seems quite weird to you. You want to help him to overcome this conflict since he will have to live there quiet a long time. You give him some advice and say:

- A) I am not trying to be sympathetic but, believe me, I had the same problems once. They really suck, indeed.
- B) First you have to find a girlfriend with whom you can get accustomed to this culture and learn their language. Then you can overcome all these troubles.
- C) I know how you feel but there is a saying "Do as the Romans Do". The more you try the sooner you can get accustomed to this new neighbourhood, otherwise things may get worse for you.
- D) If only you had brought your wife and your children with you. It would be much easier for you to deal with the difficulties of this depressing life.
- E) Come on boy! Find a blonde and enjoy your life. Just Carpe diem, hal! Cheer up! Life is going on out there.

Situational Expressions Test 3

5. You notice that your friends' son who is in the threshold of adolescence can not get on well with his parents, who think about taking some more strict precautions to intensify their control on him. Having such critical experiences with your own son and knowing how risky it may be you need to warn them. You say:

- A) Actually, I had the same problem with my son and did absolutely the same thing and it really worked. Do not hesitate.
- B) I can not believe that we still experience the same bullshit, generation gap
- C) Well, I see what your problem is. Since you have made up your mind nothing can stop you. I am sure it will work, so, go ahead.
- D) More or less all the youngsters are same nowadays and I think they deserve more than that. Parents should be extremely careful.
- E) I would rather you remembered the days when you were at his age. I wish you would be a bit more tolerant and tactful. Otherwise things may get worse

6. Your six-year-old daughter comes home crying and shouting and says that she won't go to school any more. She also adds that she wants to get rid of the strings around her teeth as you once had as well. You easily understand that her classmates have made fun of her once more and try to persuade her not to do that and assure her that you will stop this after you talk to her teacher. You say:

- A) Honey, I know how you feel since I had a similar experience in my childhood when I was at your age. We will certainly sort out this burden with your teacher and you will be happier, OK?
- B) I think you should get accustomed to living with that problem as there is no way of getting rid of this treatment technique. Sorry...
- C) If anyone tries to make fun of you again do nothing but go to the headteacher and inform them. Right, baby?
- D) Ok, sweetie. Let's go to the dentist's and ask him if he has some other alternative treatments he can offer us. Do not worry.
- E) That is enough! I will talk to your teacher and ask her to punish those who bully you. You will see that

FROM VOYCEBOOKS

FROM VOYCEBOOKS

7. Many countries in the world have started to implement some radical precautions and made new investments to overcome the latest global financial crisis. Your government claiming that your country would not be affected from this conflict as seriously as the other countries tries to handle this situation with daily regulations and policies which you think ridiculous and weird. To criticise this you say:

- A) Oh, God ! This is an incredible country. I can not make up my mind how this fatherland cope with such difficulties, particularly, in terms of economy.
- B) After Kemal Dervis, this country has never seen such a prominent figure. He solved many difficult problems then. I really appreciate him. Indeed.
- C) I think what they do is a typical Mediterranean attitude, very similar to the motto "carpe diem", namely seize the day, which can not be an excuse. It is high time they imposed some more radical and long-term plans and projects.
- D) Actually, here and there, wherever you go you will see countries suffering from similar problems. So, I think, there is no need to worry.
- E) I know that the government seems to be late in terms of implementing some new policies but this has always been the same. They have always been able to cope with such difficulties, though.

8. Your newly married friend who has some problems with her husband insists on visiting so-called fortune tellers and tries to find a solution, which costs her a lot of money. Knowing that these futile attempts will not lead to anything helpful and feeling pity for her you want to warn her and give some advice. You say:

- A) Well, stop and think for a while. Do not you see that if they could do anything miraculous first they would have done for themselves. What you need is a good counsellor, indeed.
- B) If only your husband would see how you struggle to save your marriage and appreciate your efforts. Unfortunately he is absolutely blind.
- C) Well, my mum has recommended a new young woman who is really good at reading coffee cups and those tarot cards. Why do not you give her a chance?
- D) Generally most people tend to ignore the abilities of those eminent figures in the society, but I think it is time we recognized them as competent healers, indeed.
- E) I see what you are trying to do. Every loyal partner would do the same thing, believe me. What a wonderful woman you are.

9. You have just finished university recently and have been looking for a job as a mechanical engineer. Despite all your attempts you haven't been able to find one since you have been confronted with some ridiculous questions about your previous experiences. Having got rid of this situation you need to voice your resentment in a colloquial way. You say:

- A) God damn! What the hell they can do with an unqualified employee like me? They are absolutely right, indeed.
- B) Those universities, you know, they fill the students' brains with theoretical rubbish but never provide them with the experience they really need.
- C) Well, I can understand the employers' concerns since most people have those so-called diplomas and certificates but when it comes to performing their abilities, they absolutely collapse.
- D) What the hell they aim by asking such questions? How come a newly graduate may have occupational background? Absolutely damn ridiculous but nothing else.
- E) I wish I had finished university earlier and had gained more experience which I am required to have today, but it is too late, unfortunately.

10. Your sister who is really into reading those health care books always seems to have an ailment and needs to see a doctor. She has already had a few check-ups, and fortunately, nothing wrong has come up at the end. Having spent loads of money and getting fed up with these exhausting cases you need to warn her about her obsession and give advice. You say:

- A) When people get older and have nothing to do, they start listening to their inner world and that leads such depressing results.
- B) Actually, what bothers you is neither your health nor your body but your psychology, which means that you have turned to be an obsessed hypochondriac. Stop moaning and get some professional assistance as soon as possible. Right?
- C) You should go abroad and try alternative medicine since modern technology has proved to be insufficient in your case before it gets worse, dear.
- D) Indeed, I do not think the doctors really know what your problem is. You should do some more research and try to heal yourself immediately.
- E) Dear, I try to sympathise but you know it is not easy to imagine the pain you have been suffering from, I wish I could help you more.

11. You learn that your niece is being teased at her new school as she can not learn as quickly as her classmates, as a result of which she gets frustrated easily and has trouble dealing with her emotions. Being a retired teacher and the father of two children, you need to warn her parents who seem to be over engaged with their jobs neglecting their own only child. You say:

- A) Having a child requires much more responsibilities than you seem to have. So, think twice before you have your second child. OK?
- B) I really appreciate the efforts you make to provide your child with a good, quality education and a bright future. You are awesome, you know
- C) Why do not you pay a visit to your daughter's school and talk to her teachers? I think, this might assist your plans you have been making about her career.
- D) You have always been good partners but being good partners does not always mean you can be good parents at the same time.
- E) Well, don't you think it is high time you stopped chasing those earthly commodities and remembered that you have a daughter in need of parental love and interest.

12. Your cousin who exceeds his limits in terms of his income is generally in debt. He comes and after complaining about his financial problems, he says that he has to find a part-time job to balance his income and his expenses. Being aware of his income and how he wastes his money irresponsibly you want to give him some advice. You say:

- A) I wonder what you think about settling down and thinking about re-organizing your life first. I do not think an extra income will do you good. Right?
- B) Unfortunately, many people need to have a second part time job to support their families since nobody could escape from the latest crisis.
- C) I think it is time I did the same thing, namely, looking for another job. Otherwise it seems unavoidable for me to have similar problems, too.
- D) Well, what you want to do sounds good but if I were you I would look for a better-paid job, which is absolutely less tiring.
- E) Actually, I would like to lend you some money for a while. Then, you can make up your mind once more about the investments you want to make.

FROM VARIOUS CLIN

FROM VARIOUS CLIN

13. Your friend wants to employ someone in his company and asks you for your ideas since he has difficulties in making up his mind. He reads a CV which he considers better than those of other applicants. You notice that lots of certificates are mentioned but it lacks information in terms of experience. You want to help your friend but come up with your reservations. You say:

- A) Nowadays, it is extremely difficult to find a trustworthy person for there are many people wandering around with their fake diplomas and certificates in their hands.
- B) If you are that much sure, why do not you give him a chance for a couple of months and see what he can do?
- C) Well, it sounds OK but we cannot evaluate a book with just its cover since sometimes the competence of an employee may not match with his performance. So we cannot say much before observing what he can do.
- D) If only you employed a newly graduate female since it is easier to control them than the male ones. Besides, you do not have to pay them as much as you do to the experienced ones. Got it?
- E) I have always felt pity for all those new beginners. They come up with almost no qualifications which makes the rest of their careers miserable. Poor boys...

14. Your assistant gives you the rough draft of the speech he is to make at an international conference to be held soon and asks you to criticise it. Upon reading it you notice that it seems more like an overall summary of the topic and the Elizabethan Period. You want him to be more precise and particular. Taking his motivation into account you say:

- A) Well, it seems OK at first sight but you should be extremely careful about avoiding plagiarism which is the worst academic sin.
- B) If only you had chosen another topic relatively more interesting than that one as many other studies have already been presented in a few recent seminars.
- C) The very first rule of committing such academic studies is having a good background in terms of research techniques.
- D) I would rather you had asked for my advice before you decided to write that stuff. It is absolutely rubbish and waste of time.
- E) Actually, it seems well but it would be better if you had been more specific in handling the topic you have written, which means limiting your point of view and being much more to the point. Apart from that the rest is perfect.

15. You have been asked to teach in a private school by a very close friend of yours who also works in the same place as the head teacher. Having some unpleasant experiences and how difficult it is to work with the kids in such schools, you don't feel like accepting this offer. You want to turn it down coming up with a plausible excuse. You say:

- A) I would really like to say yes, but as you know my PhD studies take most of my time leaving me exhausted. I don't think I would make it for the time of being.
- B) I have always wanted to get such an offer. The students in those schools are extremely motivated and it is a pleasure to teach them.
- C) Though it may seem ridiculous, I am really fond of teaching in state schools rather than the private ones. Nevertheless, I will work with you.
- D) I can not understand how you dare to come to me with such an offer. You know I come from a social democrat background and I have never approved of private schools.
- E) You know what makes teaching more interesting than other professions? It is the satisfaction you get when you see your students achieve their goals, of course.

16. You have been working as the head of human resources department in a big company. By a head-hunter you are offered a, namely, better position in a newly founded company. Though you are content with your present position you accept the invitation for an interview at the end of which you learn that the salary that will be paid to you is almost the half of the amount you still got from your present position. You get furious and voice your anger and disappointment. You say firmly:

- A) Although your offer seems to be quite attractive, I think I will need some more time to evaluate it and give an answer to you.
- B) Please excuse me for wasting your time. I should have known that I am not the right person to work in a prestigious company such as yours.
- C) If I had known the opportunities you offer I would have applied your company earlier, for sure. I hope I am not late.
- D) So I think it is high time you told me whether you are making fun of me, man. Or is that interview a part of a candid camera show, ha?
- E) Why do not you look for some younger apprentices? It might be easier for you to persuade them to work for such a silly amount of money.

İRENE YAVUZKUR

İRENE YAVUZKUR

17. Your father who is in his late sixties insists on not selling his beetle which is in fact an absolute wreck and takes it to the mechanic every two weeks as a result of which he spends loads of money, which may turn to be a fortune soon. You would rather he bought a new one and got rid of it. You try to persuade him and say:

- A) Seeing your effort, I have been convinced that you will turn this junk into a brand new one, dad.
- B) Dad, why do not you keep it aside and buy a new car? Haven't you wasted too much to overhaul it?
- C) I really appreciate your loyalty to your memories with that car. I would do the same thing, actually.
- D) Can you believe that? This wreck used to be one of the most popular vehicles once upon a time.
- E) Sometimes that feeling of nostalgia makes us forget the realities. That is thing in my father's case, I think.

18. One of your colleagues who seems not to be really into his job, teaching English, does not give importance to his classes as a result of which his teaching hours have been reduced and cannot earn enough. Lately, he has been asking you to lend him some money but he never pays back. Feeling that your goodwill is abused, you voice your annoyance loudly and harshly. You firmly say:

- A) Please do not hesitate at all and come to me in any case you have problems. We are friends and what is friendship for if not those miserable days?
- B) Well, it is absolutely high time you were out of my life. I am fed up with your parasitism on me and I won't let you suck my blood any longer.
- C) Do not lose your temper and try once more. If you put forward some plausible excuses you may get your classes back. Believe me.
- D) The best thing you can do is going out and looking for another post. There are many language courses looking for employees around.
- E) Hopefully, you have already left your resume to some other companies. I am certain that you will get a better salary in your new job.

UNDIRKAL

UNDIRKAL

19. Your friend's father has just passed away. Since he lives abroad you are asked to inform him by his mother. Being a good speaker you accept to do that but you know you can not say that directly. You decide to imply the message to your friend on the phone. You say:

- A) Well, I regret to say that your father is a bit ill. I would rather you came and visit as soon as possible.
- B) Your father has got a bit ill but I do not think it is that much serious. So, do not worry as I will look after him.
- C) You have been engaged in your job obsessively recently. You need to look around and see what is going on.
- D) Sorry to say that but your dad has had an accident and wants to see you before it gets too late.
- E) I am sorry but your father died a few days ago. I think you would like to pay a visit to the city cemetery.

20. The Prime Minister of your country insists on claiming that the latest financial crisis has not affected your country as drastically as the other countries despite the fact that many companies and small businesses have gone bankrupt as a result of which the rate of unemployment has tripled. You voice your criticism sarcastically against him. You say:

- A) What I would like to know most is whether we live in the same geography or not. But what I am sure is that he is making fun of the whole nation, I think.
- B) I think, we will see the probable effects of this problem soon. I have never believed whatever the Prime Minister have said so far.
- C) Certainly, no one can know what is going on in the world of economy better than our governors since they have countless counsellors who are really good at in their fields.
- D) I can understand that the ruling party never talks about anything negative but what the hell has happened to those opposition parties? Where are they?
- E) Why do they tend to ignore how serious that problem is? I can not understand what they are waiting for to take some precautions, another natural disaster?

İREM YAVUZCUK

İREM YAVUZCUK

RESTATEMENT

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLELERİ BULMA SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

KPDS-YDS gibi sınavlarda yakın anlamlı cümleyi bulma sorularında da diğer soru tiplerinde olduğu gibi sizi kolayca doğru yanıtla götürebilecek stratejiler mevcuttur. Bu soru tipi ÜDS ve KPSS İngilizce kısmında sorulmamaktadır. Ancak okuma parçalarında da benzer metodolojiyi kullanacağımız için ÜDS ve KPSS İngilizce sınavlarına girecek adayların da bu soru tipini çakışmalarını önlemekteyiz. Bu soru tipinde soru kökünde sizlere İngilizce bir cümle verilmekte ve seçeneklerde de yakın anlamlı olan İngilizce cümleyi bulmanız istenmektedir. Soru kökündeki cümlede anlama gitmeden önce hem gramer yapılarının hem de bazı kelimelerin eş anlamları arandığında doğru yanıtı bulmak kolaylaşmaktadır. Bu soru tipini şöyle ayırabiliriz:

1. "Direct Restatement" soruları (Doğrudan Yakın Anlamlı Cümle Soruları)
2. "Implied Restatement" soruları (Dolaylı Yakın Anlamlı Cümle Soruları)

1) "DIRECT RESTATEMENT" SORULARI:

Soru kökündeki gramer yapılarının ya da soru kökündeki bazı kelimelerin eş anlamlılarını bularak anlama gitmeden doğrudan doğru yanıtı ulaşmanızı sağlayan sorulardır. Aşağıda verilen stratejileri kullanarak seçeneklerde bu yapıların eş anlamlılarını bulduğunuzda doğru yanıtı ulaşmanız kolaylaşacaktır.

- Öncelikle soru kökündeki gramer yapılarının eş anlamlılarını arayınız:

KURAL 1 !!! "INVERSION" (DEVİRİK YAPI) BİLGİSİ:

Grammer konu anlatımımızdaki "inversion" yapılan hatırlamanızı tavsiye ederiz. Size verilen bir soru kökünde özellikle "If clause" cümlelerinde doğru yanıt if clause yapılarının devrik dizilimleri olabilir. Hatırlarsanız "type I" yapılan "Should..." ile, "type II" yapılan "Were..." ile, "type III" yapılan "Had..." ile devrik hale getirilebilir. Şimdi bu stratejiyi bir örnek soru ile pekiştirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

If there is any likelihood of an attack on our position, precautionary measures should be taken immediately.

- A) Our position is well-protected against attack but we must maintain our defences.
- B) In the event of an attack our position will be fiercely contested.
- C) In the unlikely event of an attack, our position will naturally be defended.
- D) Should the position be attacked it will be defended at all costs
- E) Should an attack seem probable, our position must be safeguarded at once. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "if clause type 1" dizilimi mevcuttur. Seçeneklerde öncelikle "if clause inversion/devrlik" yapılar aranabilir. Bu bağıyla, "type 1" yapısını "should" ile devrik yaptığımızı hatırlarsak ilk incelememiz gereken seçenekler D ve E seçenekleri olmalıdır. Bu iki seçenek arasında hangi kriterlere göre eleme yapacağımızı "Kural 2" ile işleyeceğiz. Buradaki asıl amaç herhangi bir if clause dizilimi gördüğümüzde öncelikle seçeneklerde devrik yapı varsa o yapılara gitmemiz gerektiğini göstermektir.

KURAL 2 !!! EŞ ANLAMLI MODAL BİLGİSİ

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede herhangi bir modal var ise bu modal yapısının eş anlamısı ya da verdiği anlam yakın bir anlam seçeneklerde aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

If there is any likelihood of an attack on our position, precautionary measures should be taken immediately.

- A) Our position is well-protected against attack but we must maintain our defences
- B) In the event of an attack our position will be fiercely contested.
- C) In the unlikely event of an attack, our position will naturally be defended.
- D) Should the position be attacked it will be defended at all costs.
- E) Should an attack seem probable, our position must be safeguarded at once. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Yukarıdaki "Kural 1" örneğinizi tekrar işlediğimiz bu soruda hatırlarsanız "if clause inversion/devrlik" yapılar bilgisi ile D ve E seçeneklerini ilk incelememiz gereken seçenekler olarak belirtmiştik. Bu iki seçenek değerlendirildiğinde soru kökündeki "should be taken" modal yapısı E seçeneğindeki "must be safeguarded" yapısı ile yakın anlamlıdır. Soru kökündeki modal yapısının karşılığı olduğu için doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

You don't have to attend the next meeting which concerns the details of implementation, but naturally we'll be delighted if you do.

- A) We couldn't discuss the details of implementation so that has been left for the next meeting which we sincerely hope you will be able to attend.
- B) The meeting to discuss the details of implementation doesn't concern you, but nevertheless we shall be pleased if you decide to attend
- C) You shouldn't have attended the meeting concerning the details of implementation but a lot of people were gratified by your presence.
- D) The details of implementation will have to be discussed at the next meeting which you will presumably agree to attend.
- E) You aren't obliged to be present when we meet to discuss the details of implementation, but it goes without saying that we'll be very pleased if you do join us then ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "...mek zorunda değilsin" anlamını veren "don't have to" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu yapının eş anlamlısı seçeneklerde arandığında sadece E seçeneğinde "aren't obliged to" yapısı vardır. Bu yapı da "...mekle yükümlü değilsin" anlamına gelmektedir. Diğer seçeneklerde soru kökündeki zorunluluğu ortadan kaldıran "don't have to" yapısına karşılık olabilecek başka bir yapı olmadığı için doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

I used to play basketball several times a week while I was at university.

- A) When I was a university student, it was my habit to play basketball a few times a week, but now I don't. ✓
- B) It was during my university years that I got used to playing basketball at least three times a week.
- C) I don't play basketball now as often as I did when I was at university.
- D) During my university years, I started to play basketball two or three times a week, but I don't any longer.
- E) It was when I was at university that I took up basketball and played several times a week.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümledeki modal yapısının eş anlamlısı seçeneklerde yoksa, o yapının verdiği anlama en yakın anlamı da seçeneklerde arayabiliriz. Örneğin, bu sorunun kökündeki "used to" yapısına karşılık olabilecek belli bir yapı olmasa da, A seçeneği "it was my habit" .. "but now I don't" dizilimleri ile soru kökündeki "used to" yapısının verdiği anlamı yakalamaktadır. Hatırlanacağı gibi "used to" yapısı "eskiden yapardım ama artık yapmıyorum"-anlamına gelir. A seçeneği de buna benzer bir anlam verdiği için doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL 3 !!! EŞ ANLAMLI YAPILAR HİLGİŞİ:

Soru kökünde verilen gramer yapılarının birebir kullanıldığı eş anlamlı yapı var ise seçeneklerde öncelikle bu yapıları aramak ve bu yapıların verildiği seçenekleri idare etmek gerekmektedir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

However much effort he puts into it, I'm sure he'll never make a success of the business.

- A) Unless he's eager to make more of an effort, the business is never likely to be a success.
- B) He's a failure as a businessman even though he is extremely hard working.
- C) It follows that the harder he works, the more likely the business is to be successful.
- D) The success of the business will obviously depend upon the amount of hard work he puts into it.
- E) No matter how hard he tries, it's clear that he won't ever turn that business into a going concern. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen "ne kadar ...sa ...nın" anlamına gelen "however + adj/adv" yapılar, kullanım ve anlam olarak "no matter how + adj/adv" yapısına eşittir. Bu nedenle öncelikle E seçeneği değerlendirilmelidir.

KURAL 4 !!! ZİT LİK BAĞLACI ARAYIŞI:

Verilen soru kökünde eğer zıt anlam veren bir bağlaç, yapı vs. mevcutsa seçeneklerde de öncelikle zıtlık anlamı veren yapılar içeren seçeneklere yoğunlaşmak gerekir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

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

- A) The ideal soil for citrus trees is one that is well-drained and rather acidic; 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 all soil types.
- E) Citrus trees are special about soil on which they grow and do best on well-drained and slightly acid soil types.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "fakat" anlamı veren "but" bağlacı bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle zıtlık anlamı veren yapılar aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle öncelikle zıtlık yapıları içeren B ve C seçeneklerinde kalınmalıdır. Bundan sonrasında aşağıda "Kural 8'de anlatacağımız teknikte doğru yanıtı ulaşmak mümkün olacaktır. Bu soruyu "Kural 9'da tekrar işleyeceğimizi hatırlatıp bu kuraldaki asıl emacın zıtlık yapıların paralellğini sağlamak olduğunu belirtelim.

KURAL-5 !!! "NEDEN-SONUÇ BAĞLACI" ARAYIŞI:

Verilen soru kökünde eğer neden-sonuç anlamı veren bir bağlaç, yapı vs. mevcutsa seçeneklerde de öncelikle neden-sonuç anlamı veren yapılar içeren seçeneklere yoğunlaşmak gerekmektedir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

We really were spoilt by choice so had a hard time deciding which of all those superb pictures to get.

- A) We could surely have come away with any of those marvelous pictures and not have regretted our choice afterwards.
- B) By some remarkable chance the picture we wanted had somehow got spoilt.
- C) They had got together an incredibly valuable collection of pictures for us to assess.
- D) The pictures had clearly been chosen after much deliberation and we were suitably impressed by the whole fabulous collection.
- E) We spent a long time wondering which picture to buy as there were so many outstanding ones to choose from. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "bu yüzden" anlamıyla "neden-sonuç" ilişkisi kuran "so" yapısı bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle neden-sonuç anlamı veren ifadeler aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle sadece "diği için" anlamına gelen "as" yapısını içeren E seçeneğinde kalınacaktır ve öncelikle bu seçenek incelenmelidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

It is not for me to say whether or not the lecture was a good one as it was way outside my field and I hardly understood any of it.

- A) I can't understand why he tell the need to limit the scope of his lecture in such a way.
- B) I could have followed the lecture better if I had been famliar with the field.
- C) The subject of his lecture promised to be interesting, but his treatment of it seemed to me to lack something.
- D) I don't feel qualified to comment on his treatment of the subject as his approach is so different from mine.
- E) Since I couldn't follow the lecture as I knew nothing about the subject matter, I really can't give an opinion on it. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede “-diğer için” anlamı veren “as” yapısı bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle neden-sonuç anlamı veren ifadeler aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle “-diğer için” anlamı veren “as” bağlacı içeren D seçeneği ile “-diğer için” anlamıyla kullanılan “since” bağlacını içeren E seçeneğinde katımlıdır. Bu aşamadan sonra başka stratejiler de kullanılabilir. Örneğin, D seçeneğinde verilen “as” bağlacından sonra verilen “his” yapısının soru kökünde herhangi bir kimseye gönderme yapmadığını görüp D seçeneğini elleyebiliriz. Bu durumda, neden-sonuç bağlacı içeren ve ilk indelenmesi gereken seçenek E seçeneğidir.

KURAL-6 !!! "QUANTIFIERS" ve "DETERMINERS" ARAYIŞI

Verilen soru kökünde miktar yapısı mevcutsa-bu yapıya karşılık olabilecek bir yapıyı ya da anlamı seçeneklerde aramalıyız.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The scene is set in Normandy, but most of the characters in this novel are Londoners.

- A) In the novel, the action moves backwards and forwards between Normandy and London.
- B) In this novel, the story takes place in Normandy, but the majority of the characters are from London. ✓
- C) The main characters in the novel are Londoners on a sightseeing holiday in Normandy.
- D) The story is about Normandy, but the leading characters are all Londoners.
- E) Though Normandy provides the setting for the story, the characters are all too obviously Londoners.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde “karakterlerin çoğu” anlamına gelen “most of the characters” miktar ifadesi verilmiştir. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde bu ifadeyi karşılayacak bir yapı aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle sadece B seçeneğindeki “the majority of...” yapısının soru kökündeki “most of...” yapısı ile aynı anlamı verdiğini söyleyebiliriz. Buna göre, doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The rain continued for days and the basements of most houses were flooded.

- A) It rained continuously for days and the basements of nearly all the houses were filled with water. ✓
- B) The rain lasted for days, and floods carried some of the houses away.
- C) The excessive rainfall caused flooding and damage to the houses for many days.
- D) Flood water poured into the basements of many houses a few days after the heavy rains started.
- E) Within days, the continuing rain caused flooding which damaged the basements of most houses.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen "most houses" ifadesinin eş anlamısı seçeneklerde aranmalıdır. Bu bilgiyle seçenekleri incelediğimizde, A seçeneğindeki "nearly all the houses"; D seçeneğindeki "many houses"; ve E seçeneğindeki "most houses" yapılarını soru kökündeki "most houses" ifadesinin yerine kullanabiliriz. B seçeneğindeki "some of the houses" ve C seçeneğindeki "houses" ifadeleri soru kökündeki anlamı vermezler. Bu nedenle B ve C seçeneklerini değerlendirme dışında bırakıp öncelikle A, D ve E seçenekleri incelenmelidir. Bu üç seçenek arasında nasıl bir ölçme yaparak doğru yanıtı ulaşabileceğimizi aşağıda "Kural 7'de" işleyeceğiz. Bu kuralda önemli ölçm soru kökündeki miktar yapısının eşdeğerini seçeneklerde arayıp bu seçeneklere öncelik vermek olduğunu bilmektir.

KURAL 7 !!!: ZAMAN İFADELERİ ARAYIŞI

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede herhangi bir zaman ifadesi var ise bu ifadeye karşılık olabilecek bir yapı ya da ifade seçeneklerde aranmalıdır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

The rain continued for days and the basements of most houses were flooded.

- A) It rained continuously for days and the basements of nearly all the houses were filled with water. ✓
- B) The rain lasted for days, and floods carried some of the houses away.
- C) The excessive rainfall caused flooding and damage to the houses for many days.
- D) Flood water poured into the basements of many houses a few days after the heavy rains started.
- E) Within days, the continuing rain caused flooding which damaged the basements of most houses.

STRATEJİ !!!

Yukandaki "Kural 5" örneğimizi tekrar işlediğimiz bu soruda hatırlarsanız A, D ve E seçeneklerinde kalmıştık. Soru kökündeki "continued for days" zaman ifadesine yakın anlamı veren zaman ifadesini bu üç seçenekte aradığımızda en doğru karşılığın A seçeneğinde olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

YAHYI ANILIMLI CÜMLELERİ BULAMA SORULARINI NASIL ÇÖZÜLMELİDİR?

KURAL-8 !!!: "ÖZNE" ve "TENSE" DEĞİŞMEZLİĞİ:

Verilen cümledeki özneyi olabildiği kadar değiştirmemeye çalışın ve o özneye gönderme yapan ifadeleri seçeneklerde arayınız. Örneğin, soru kökündeki "we" öznesi doğru yanıtta yine "we" olarak ya da "us, our..." şeklinde de geçebilir. Ayrıca, özellikle iki seçenek arasında kaldığınızda soru kökündeki cümlenin zamanına (tense) da dikkat edip zamanı değiştirmemeye çalışın:

ÖRNEK SORU:

Roof insulation will pay for itself within two years in lower heating costs, or so they claim.

- A) They claimed that roof insulation would reduce heating costs, so that in two years you could recover the amount invested.
- B) It pays to insulate your roof since you certainly got back in around two years whatever you invest in lowered fuel costs.
- C) Roof insulation reduces heating costs so much that in two years they guarantee that you get back the money you invest in it.
- D) They guarantee that money invested in roof insulation is recoverable in two years through reduced fuel costs.
- E) They claim that in under two years you get back what you invest in roof insulation through reduced fuel costs. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "iddia etmek" anlamı veren "they claim" ifadesi yer almaktadır. B. seçeneği haric diğer seçeneklerin hepsinde bu öznenin karşılığı verilmiştir. Ancak, C ve D seçeneklerindeki "guarantee" (garanti etmek) fiili soru kökündeki "claim" (iddia etmek) fiilini karşılamaz. Bu yüzden C ve D seçeneklerini değerlendirme dışında tutabiliriz. Geriye A ve E seçenekleri kalır. İki seçenek arasında kaldığınızda uygulayabileceğiniz bir strateji de soru kökündeki "tense" ile seçeneklerdeki "tense" yapılarına dikkat edip uyumlu olanı seçmektir. Soru kökünde Present haldeki "they claim" yapısı verilmiştir. Bu bilgiyle, Past haldeki "they claimed" yapısını içeren A seçeneği değerlendirme dışında tutularak öncelikle Present haldeki "they claim that" yapısını içeren E seçeneği incelenmelidir.

KURAL-9 !!!: "FUTURE TIME" ARAYIŞI:

Soru kökündeki cümlelerin tense yapısını değiştirmemeye dikkat edelim diye az önce haberiştirdik. Ancak, özellikle belirtmekle fayda olan bir konu şudur. Soru kökünde future time yapısı mevcutsa seçeneklerde de öncelikle future time içeren seçenekleri incelemek çoğunlukta doğru yanıtı ulaşmayı kolaylaştıracaktır. Şimdi bu bilgiyi bir örnek soru üzerinde değerlendirelim:

ÖRNEK SORU :

Worries that the strong yen will hurt exports and strangle Japan's economic recovery have pushed share prices sharply down.

- A) The strong yen, which is having an adverse effect on exports and on the nation's economic position generally, is responsible for the sudden drop in share prices in Japan.
- B) The strong yen is having an adverse effect on exports and putting an end to all Japan's hopes of economic recovery. Thus share prices have dropped sharply.
- C) Share prices have dropped noticeably in Japan, for it is feared that the strong yen will adversely affect exports and make the nation's economic recovery impossible. ✓
- D) The sudden drop in share prices and worries about the strong yen are having an adverse effect on Japan's exports and indeed her economic recovery at large.
- E) The noticeable drop in share prices in Japan has set people worrying about the yen, about exports, and even about the process of economic recovery.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökündeki cümlede "future time" olarak çakılmış "will hurt" yapısı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle öncelikle seçeneklerde "future time" çakılmalarına yönelmek gerekir. Seçenekler incelendiğinde tek "future time" yapısının C seçeneğinde olduğunu görmekteyiz. Öncelikle bu seçeneği değerlendirmek doğru yanıtı ulaşmayı kolaylaştırmanın yanında zaman da kazandıracaktır.

- Yukarıdaki stratejiler soru kökündeki gramer yapıları sayesinde seçenek elimlemizi kolaylaştıran tekniklerdir. Aşağıda ise gramer yapılarının yanı sıra doğru yanıtı ulaşmanızı kolaylaştıracak eş anlamlı kelime gruplarını analiz edeceğiz.

Soru kökünde eş anlamlı kelime gruplarını arayınız:

KURAL 10!!! EŞ ANLAMLILAR ARAYIŞI

Verilen soru kökünde eğer bir zarf (adverb) varsa o zarfın eş anlamlısı olan bir başka zarf ya da aynı anlamı veren eş anlamlı kelime dizilimlerini aramakta fayda vardır. Yakın anlamlı cümle sorularında aşağıdaki zarflar sık sık karşınıza çıkmaktadır:

obviously : clearly, simply
apparently : It seems that / seemingly
finally : In the end, at last, eventually
really : actually, in fact, indeed, as a matter of fact

naturally/understandably : it is hardly surprising
presumably : assume/presume/imagine
quite : fairly, rather
honestly : to be frank, frankly

ÖRNEK SORU :

She finally agreed to go with her little sister, but was clearly reluctant to do so.

- A) She knew she had to take her young sister, but naturally she didn't want to.
- B) It was obvious that she didn't want to accompany her young sister but in the end agreed to. ✓
- C) She couldn't refuse to take her little sister but made it clear she didn't want to.
- D) She would have preferred not to go with her little sister but at last agreed to.
- E) She couldn't promise to accompany her small sister though actually she wanted to.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "finally" ve "clearly" zarfları mevcuttur. Bu nedenle, bu iki zarfa karşılık olabilecek kelime ya da yapıların verildiği seçenekleri öncelikli olarak incelemek gerekir. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece B seçeneğinde, "obvious" kelimesiyle soru kökündeki "clearly" zarfı, "in the end" yapısıyla da "finally" zarfı karşılanmıştır. Diğer seçeneklerde soru kökündeki bu iki zarfa karşılık olabilecek ifadelerin ya ikisi bir arada değildir ya da hiç karşılık verilmemiştir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

By modern standards, the first supermarkets were really quite small.

- A) The early supermarkets and the present-day ones are quite different from each other, even in size.
- B) Present-day supermarkets are on the whole larger than the early ones.
- C) Supermarkets have grown in size since they were first introduced, but their standards remain the same.
- D) Except in size, modern supermarkets are quite unlike the original ones.
- E) Compared with what we have now, the early supermarkets weren't actually very large at all. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "really" zarfı mevcuttur. Bu nedenle eğer seçeneklerde bu zarfa karşılık olabilecek zarf ya da yapılar varsa bu seçeneklere öncelik verilmelidir. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece E seçeneğindeki "actually" zarfının soru kökündeki "really" zarfına karşılık olabileceğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

ÖRNEK SORU :

He is recovering only slowly from the operation; apparently progress is being hindered by family problems.

- A) Since family problems are upsetting him, the recovery process after surgery will naturally be rather slow.
- B) He isn't recovering from the operation as fast as we had hoped since he is worrying about the family.
- C) It seems that the process of recovery after surgery is being slowed down by family problems. ✓
- D) Obviously the recuperation period after surgery will be a long one as he is worried about his family.
- E) Family worries are, of course, partly responsible for his inability to recover quickly from the operation.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "apparently" zarfı mevcuttur; bu nedenle eğer seçeneklerde bu zarfın eş anlamını veren dizilimler var ise bu seçeneklere öncelik verilmelidir. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde sadece C seçeneğinde "apparently; it seems that" şeklinde doğru olarak verilmiştir. bu nedenle doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL-11 !!! "FİİL + FİİL" (VERB + VERB) ARAYIŞI:

Verilen cümlede "fil + fil" şeklinde bir dizilim mevcutsa seçeneklerde de öncelikle eş anlamı "fil + fil" dizilimleri aranabilir.

ÖRNEK SORU:

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 produce electricity from wind power, but it was only in 1970 when energy prices rose steeply, that such a scheme was taken seriously.
- B) In 1970, 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 only in 1970 when the energy prices started to rise sharply, that real advances were made. ✓
- D) Between 1890 and 1970 various attempts were made to harness the 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.

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen cümlede "artmaya başladı" anlamı veren "began to rise" ifadesinde "fil + fil" dizilimi mevcuttur. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle aynı anlamı verebilecek "fil + fil" dizilimleri aranabilir. Bu bağıyla seçenekler incelensek sadece C seçeneğindeki "started to rise" dizilimi uygun bir karşılık sunmaktadır. Bu nedenle öncelikle C seçeneği incelenmelidir.

KURAL-12 !!! "FİKİR" BEYAN EDEN İFADELERE KARŞILIK ARAMAK:

Verilen cümlede "in my opinion" gibi kişisel fikrin ne olduğunu veren ifadeler mevcutsa seçeneklerde de bu tür ifadelerin eş anlamlılarını aramakla fayda vardır. Aşağıdaki dizilimler örnek alınabilir;

In my opinion = I think / I reckon / From my point of view / As far as / I am of the opinion that , etc.

ÖRNEK SORU :

Frankly, in my opinion the girl's musical abilities are no more than average for her age.

- A) Even so, if you take the girl's age into account, her musical performance was no better than that of any of the others.
- B) **To be honest, I don't think** the girl's musical talents are anything out of the ordinary considering her age. ✓
- C) To be fair, for a girl of her age, you can hardly regard her musical abilities as impressive.
- D) Indeed she's not all that young, so **I don't think** this girl merits so much praise for her musical abilities.
- E) If you think about it, there's nothing extraordinary about her musical performance if you remember her age.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde şahsî bir fikirden bahsedilmektedir ve "bence" anlamına gelen "in my opinion" ifadesi kullanılmıştır. Bu nedenle seçeneklerde öncelikle spesifik olarak kişisel fikri verildiği anlaşılmalıdır. Detayısıyla, ilk olarak "I don't think" yapısını içeren B ve D seçenekleri değerlendirilebilir. Bu bilgiye ek olarak, "Kural 8" (eş anlamlı zarf bilgisi) ile soru kökündeki "frankly" zarfının "to be honest" şeklinde karşılandığı B seçeneği doğru yanıttır. D seçeneğinde "frankly" zarfına karşılık olabilecek bir zarf ya da yapı verilmemiştir.

KURAL 13 !!! EŞ ANLAMLI "PHRASAL VERBS" ARAYIŞI

Verilen cümlede "phrasal verbs" varsa ve eğer bu fiilin anlamını biliyorsanız seçeneklerde öncelikle bu "phrasal verb"ün karşılığını aramakta fayda vardır.

ÖRNEK SORU :

You can **rely on** Pat to give you any help you may need.

- A) Should you require any assistance, you can **count on** Pat for it. ✓
- B) If you need help of any kind, be sure to let Pat know.
- C) Pat could have given you all the help you need.
- D) Let Pat know if you need any help with this.
- E) Pat is the one to ask if you find you require any assistance.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde "güvenmek" anlamına gelen "rely on" fiili mevcuttur. Seçeneklerde bu phrasal verb'ün karşılığı olabilecek tek yapı A seçeneğindeki "count on" fiilidir. Bu fiil de "e güvenmek" anlamına gelmektedir. Başka seçeneklerde "rely on" fiiline karşılık olabilecek bir anlam verilmemiştir için doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

KURAL-14 !!! "AND" veya "OR" ile bağlanan kelimelere dikkat...

Verilen cümlede "and" veya "or" ile bağlanan iki kelime varsa bu kullanımın karşılığı aranırken dikkatli olunmalıdır. Çünkü bu yapılar çoğu zaman birbirlerinin tam karşılığı değildir. Bu nedenle, "and" yapısı "or" ile karşılanamayacağı gibi "or" yapısının yerine "and" yapısını kullanmak da çoğu zaman yanlış anlam vermemeze neden olur. Bu bilgiyi dikkate alıp "and" veya "or" ile bağlanan kelimelerin olduğu soru köklerinde daha dikkatli olmakla fayda vardır. Şimdi bir örnek soruya bu kuralı inceleyelim:

ÖRNEK SORU:

More market research on the likelihood of the success of such an item is definitely called for, before we invest more time, money or effort in it.

- A) Once market research findings suggest it is likely that this article will sell well, we will definitely start to invest more time, money and effort in it.
- B) A great deal of time, money and effort has already been invested in this particular item, but market research findings are not very positive as to the likelihood of its success.
- C) We really must not invest more time, money or effort in this particular item until market research provides us with more grounds for believing that it will sell. ✓
- D) Unless market research comes up with some really good proof that such an article will market well, we must stop investing so much time, money and energy in it.
- E) We cannot go on investing time, money and energy in a product of this nature while market research findings regarding its selling potentiality are so dubious.

STRATEJİ !!!

Soru kökünde verilen cümlede "money" ve "effort" kelimeleri "or" ile birleştirilmiştir. "Para ya da gayret" şeklinde çevirisini yapabileceğimiz bu dizilişin karşılığını ararken dikkatli olmalıyız. Seçenekler incelendiğinde sadece C seçeneğinde soru kökündeki dizilişin aynısı "money or effort" şeklinde verilmiştir. Diğer seçeneklerde "or" yerine "and" bağlacı kullanıldığı için o seçenekler doğru olamaz. Buna göre doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

KURAL-15 !!! "A/AN" ve "THE" yapılarına dikkat:

Verilen cümlede "a/an" ve "the" ile oluşturulan dizilişler varsa zaman zaman bu ifadeler de doğru yanıtı ulaştırmak için ipucu olabildikleri için dikkatli olmak gerekir. Çünkü bu ifadeler arasında anlam farkı mevcuttur.

ÖRNEK SORU:

Getting a law passed is one thing but getting it enforced is quite another thing

- A) The law has already been passed, but I suspect it won't be easy to implement it.
- B) Once the law has been passed, it will be easy enough to put it into effect.
- C) If the law has been passed, it will soon come into effect.
- D) The law has been passed and will soon be enforced.
- E) The passing of a law and the implementing of it are two very different things. ✓

STRATEJİ !!!

Verilen soru kökünde "yasa" anlamına gelen "law" kelimesi öncesi "a" ile nitelenmiştir ve genel olarak bir değerlendirmeye yapılmıştır. Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde, "genel olarak yasadan bahsederken" bu dilim sadece E seçeneğinde verilmiştir. Diğer seçeneklerde "özel inen" ve belli bir yasadan bahsederken kullanılan "the" yapısıyla yapılmış dilimler kullanılmıştır. Buna göre doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

2) "IMPLIED RESTATEMENT" SORULARI:

"Implied Restatement" soruları, yukarıda "direct restatement" konu başlığı altında verdiğimiz stratejileri değerlendirilerek, soru kökündeki gramer yapısının ya da soru kökündeki bazı kelimelerin eş anlamlıları aracılığıyla doğru yanıtla gidemediğiniz ve anlamı görmek zorunda kaldığınız sorulardır. Hörtiangl bir yapıyı ya da kelimelerin eş anlamlılarını seçeneklerde bulamazsanız soru kökündeki ifadeyi anlamaya çalışmak gerekir:

Örnek cümle:

I haven't seen her for about 17 years.

(Onu 17 senedir görmedim.)

Doğru yanıt:

I last saw her 17 years ago

(Onu en son 17 yıl önce gördüm.)

- Bu iki cümlede farklı zamanlar kullanılmış olsa bile aynı anlam ifade edilmiştir. Bu durumda, "implied restatement" sorularında "tense" değişikliği olabileceğini belirtelim

Örnek cümle:

Everyone will be extremely surprised if Mary doesn't win the race

(Eğer Mary yarışı kazanmazsa herkes çok şaşıracak.)

Doğru yanıt:

It is almost certain that Mary will win the race

(Mary'nin yarışı kazanması hemen hemen kesin.)

- Yukarıdaki iki cümlede doğrudan bir eş anlam söz konusu değildir, ancak dolaylı olarak aynı anlamı vermektedirler.

Örnek cümle:

Brian is the most reliable person I know; if he said he'd help, he will

(Brian tanıdığım en güvenilir kişi, eğer yardım edeceğini söylerse mutlaka eder.)

Doğru yanıt:

I don't know anyone one can depend on more than Brian; he'll certainly help if he said he would

(Brian'dan daha fazla güvenebileceğin kimseyi tanımıyorum; eğer yardım edeceğini söylerse mutlaka eder.)

- Bu iki cümlede de doğrudan bir eş anlam söz konusu değildir, ancak dolaylı yoldan aynı anlamı ifade ettiklerini söyleyebilirsiniz.

SONUÇ:

Yakın anlamda olan cümleyi bulma sorularında öncelikle soru köküne bakarak cümleyi çevirmeye başlamadan sizlere "direct restatement" başlığı altında verdiğimiz kuralları uygulamaya çalışın. Örneğin, soru kökünde zıtlık bağlacı olabilir, neden-sonuç bağlacı olabilir, zarf olabilir, modal vs. olabilir. Bu nedenle, öncelikle bu yapıların eş ve yakın anlamlılarını seçeneklerde arayınız. Eğer doğrudan bu stratejiler öncülüğü ile doğru yanıtı ulaşılamazsanız bu soru "implied restatement" sorusu olabilir mantığı ile soru kökündeki cümleyi anlamca analiz etmeye çalışmak gerekir. KPDS'de sorulan 8 Restatement sorusundan 4-5 tane "direct restatement", 1-2 tanesi de "implied restatement" sorularıdır. Diğer bir deyişle, 4-5 soruyu derinlemesine anlama olmadan çözebilirsiniz.

Restatements / Test-1

01.-25. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. John is the one you should consult as he specializes in financial matters.

- A) That's something you should ask John about as he's the financial expert.
- B) John might be able to help you as he takes an interest in financial matters.
- C) If I were you, I'd get John's opinion on it first.
- D) John is the one to ask; he is responsible for all our financial transactions.
- E) Let's ask John. He's very experienced in such matters.

2. Mary is the only one in our class who isn't taking part in the end-of-term concert.

- A) At the concert at the end of term, Mary is going to represent our class.
- B) No one in our class but Mary, is taking part in the end-of-term concert.
- C) Everyone in Mary's class hopes to do something at the end-of-term concert.
- D) Everyone in our class is doing something at the end-of-term concert, but Mary alone is staying away.
- E) The class wants Mary to play in the concert at the end of term, but she won't.

3. I didn't realize just how expensive this hotel was, but if I had, I'd have gone elsewhere.

- A) The prices were so high at that hotel that I decided to find a more reasonable one.
- B) This hotel is far too expensive, so we'd better go to another one.
- C) If only I'd checked the prices of a few hotels I could have found a less expensive one.
- D) Although I knew this was an expensive hotel I didn't look around for a cheaper one.
- E) If I'd known how much they were going to charge at this hotel, I'd have stayed somewhere else.

4. I made an effort to hide from the new boss the anger I felt at his treatment of us.

- A) I shouldn't have let the new boss know just how angry I was at his attitude towards us.
- B) I was extremely annoyed at the way new boss treated us all, but I tried not to show it.
- C) I couldn't help letting the new boss see just how angry he made me with those remarks to us.
- D) The new boss treated us all so badly that I couldn't hide my disgust from him.
- E) The new boss behaved towards us badly that someone just had to let him know how angry we were.

5. There should be an abundance of fruit this year as it rained so much in the spring.

- A) As there was a great deal of rain in the spring we are expecting a good fruit harvest this year.
- B) Plenty of rain in the spring always produces a good fruit crop later in the year.
- C) It rained so heavily all through the spring time that the fruit harvest will certainly be affected.
- D) This year we can expect a better fruit harvest even though we didn't have a wet spring.
- E) Though it rained often this spring, the fruit trees are yielding plenty of fruit.

6. I have a feeling that it's Emma who is lying; one of them certainly is.

- A) It's probably Emma who is lying; It can't be one of the others.
- B) Emma is the one who is lying; it's clearly not one of the others.
- C) Clearly it's Emma who is lying and the others are not.
- D) If anyone is lying it's got to be Emma.
- E) One of them must be lying, and I suspect it's Emma.

7. It's quite the best film I have ever seen.

- A) It's not often one has the chance to see such an excellent film.
- B) It's the best film I've seen in ages.
- C) That was a terrific film, quite unlike anything I have ever seen.
- D) It's a long time since I saw such a wonderful film.
- E) It's an excellent film; I saw it years ago.

8. Mary was confident that she would have her sister's support, but as it turned out she let her down.

- A) Mary had hoped that her sister would come to her aid, but she never did.
- B) Mary felt quite certain that her sister would stand by her, but in the end she didn't.
- C) Mary didn't expect her own sister to let her down like that.
- D) It was unrealistic of Mary to rely on getting help from her sister.
- E) It came as a horrible shock to Mary when her own sister turned against her like that.

9. The way we do it is, whichever side loses, that side pays for the hire of the basketball court.

- A) If our side loses, then we will have to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- B) I don't see why the losers should have to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- C) Our system is that the losing side pays for the hire of the basketball court.
- D) With us it's the winners, not the losers who have to pay for the hire of the basketball court.
- E) The losers obviously expect the winning side to pay for the hire of the basketball court.

10. You should have let me know that you'd be in Alanya during the summer and I'd have come too.

- A) I'm planning to come to Alanya in the summer as I hear you'll be there then.
- B) If only you'd told me you were planning to spend the summer in Alanya, I would have joined you there.
- C) I will be spending all the summer in Alanya, and hope you'll be able to join me there.
- D) Let me know if you can manage to get to Alanya next summer so that I can arrange to join you there.
- E) Be sure to let me know what your plans are for the summer, as I'm hoping we can meet up in Alanya.

11. A lot of people did get to the end-of-term concert in spite of the snow that fell all day.

- A) Even though it had been snowing all day, a great many people managed to get to the end-of-term concert.
- B) Since there had been snow all day long it wasn't easy for people to get to the end-of-term concert.
- C) As it had been snowing heavily all day, a great many people just could not get to the end-of-term concert.
- D) Even though it had never stopped snowing all day, the hall where we gave the end-of-term concert was full of people.
- E) Very few people indeed were prevented from getting to the end-of-term concert by the heavy snow.

İsmail Yılmaz

İsmail Yılmaz

12. It seems he went off with your dictionary, mistaking it for his own.

- A) He wouldn't have taken the dictionary if he had known it was yours.
- B) There must be some mistake! He wouldn't take your dictionary without asking!
- C) The dictionaries are all alike; he took yours thinking it was his.
- D) He must have mistaken your dictionary for his, and that's not surprising.
- E) He probably walked off with your dictionary, thinking it was his own.

13. If the wind hadn't been so strong, it would have been much easier to put out the fire.

- A) If there hadn't been such a strong wind, it would not have been so difficult to put out the fire.
- B) When a strong wind began to blow it was even more difficult to control the fire.
- C) It was the strong wind which made it difficult for us to put out the fire.
- D) As the wind was really very strong, it took them a long time to put out the fire.
- E) It's always difficult to put out a fire when there is a strong wind blowing.

14. The least talkative of the three Brontë sisters may have been Emily, but even so she was the one with the strongest emotions.

- A) All three Brontë sisters were quiet and emotional, but this was especially true of Emily.
- B) Of all the Brontë sisters, Emily was certainly the most passionate but she rarely talked to anyone.
- C) The quietest of the three Brontë sisters was certainly Emily, though she wasn't the one with deepest emotions.
- D) Emily was perhaps the quietest of the three Brontë sisters, but she was, nevertheless, the most passionate.
- E) Emily Brontë wasn't as talkative as either of her sisters, and was also less passionate.

15. Chocolate, when it was introduced to Europe by the Spaniards, was so expensive that none but the very rich could buy it.

- A) Though chocolate was expensive, the Spaniards soon brought it to Europe and the wealthy everywhere were keen to buy it.
- B) As chocolate was too expensive for all but the very rich it didn't become popular when the Spaniards first brought it to Europe.
- C) When the Spaniards first brought chocolate to Europe only the very wealthy could afford to buy it.
- D) The Spaniards brought chocolate to Europe where there were more wealthy people to buy it.
- E) The Spaniards brought chocolate to Europe but for a long time there were very few people who could afford to buy it.

16. We were able to catch the train because we didn't wait for Sally.

- A) It was on account of Sally that we managed to catch the train.
- B) We all missed the train because we waited for Sally.
- C) If we had waited for Sally, we would certainly have missed the train.
- D) It was Sally's fault that she missed the train.
- E) If we wait for Sally we may miss the train.

17. If I can be of any use to you, just say so.

- A) Do tell me when you need more help.
- B) If you're going to need a lot of help I'll try to come along.
- C) Are you sure you don't need my help?
- D) How much help are you going to need?
- E) Let me know if there is anything I can do to help you.

18. No one but Mary got the correct answer to every question.

- A) Mary should have been the one to answer all questions correctly.
- B) Everyone but Mary managed to answer all questions correctly.
- C) Mary wasn't the only one to give the correct answer.
- D) Mary was the only one who answered all the questions correctly.
- E) Mary answered all the questions correctly, but so did several others.

19. It was as if nothing would go right today.

- A) I couldn't please anyone today.
- B) Everything seemed to go wrong today.
- C) I had a terrible day today; everything was wrong.
- D) Apparently, nothing I did today was any good.
- E) Whatever I did today seemed right at the time.

20. It was really a very bad fall, but somehow he was still able to finish the programme and I had to admire him for that.

- A) I couldn't help admiring him since he managed to finish the programme even after such a bad fall.
- B) In spite of the fall, he should have finished the programme and we could have admired him for that.
- C) The way he finished the programme was certainly admirable, as the fall had shaken him up badly.
- D) He shouldn't have given up so easily after the fall.
- E) I really admire the way he got up after the fall and completed the programme.

21. I didn't realize it would be so hot and crowded here, and if I had, I wouldn't have come.

- A) As it's so hot and crowded here, I'm beginning to wish I hadn't come.
- B) If I'd known how hot and crowded it was going to be here, I wouldn't have come.
- C) I came here knowing very well it would be both hot and crowded.
- D) I wouldn't go as I was sure it would be terribly hot and crowded.
- E) If it's going to be hot and crowded I will certainly not go there.

22. It has been an awful long time since I saw either James or his sister.

- A) I know I've met James but I don't think I've met his sister before.
- B) Neither James nor his sister has been seen by anyone for ages.
- C) I've met both James and his sister before, but it was a long time ago.
- D) I haven't seen either James or his sister for a very long time now.
- E) I can't remember when I last saw James and his sister.

23. It was raining even before I left the house.

- A) The rain suddenly came on as I was leaving the house.
- B) As soon as I left home it began to rain.
- C) Just as I was leaving the house it began to rain heavily.
- D) It didn't start to rain heavily until I left the house.
- E) The rain had already started when I left the house.

24. They couldn't prove that he was guilty as the evidence was insufficient.

- A) They failed to prove his guilt as there was no evidence to support the case.
- B) They couldn't have proved his guilt even if they'd had more evidence.
- C) There wasn't enough evidence to prove that he was guilty.
- D) If there is enough evidence, they will be able to prove his guilt.
- E) They can't possibly prove his guilt as there is clearly insufficient evidence.

25. During our years in İzmir, I went to a concert regularly once a week.

- A) When we lived in İzmir, I used to go to a concert every week.
- B) As we lived in İzmir, I could go to a concert every week.
- C) After we left İzmir, I started to go to a concert every week.
- D) While we were living in İzmir, we went to a concert at least once a week.
- E) When we lived in İzmir, they held concerts there every week.

Restatements / Test-2

01.-25. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. We were interrupted time and again, on various accounts, so the meeting went on longer than we had anticipated.

- A) The interruptions that made the meeting last for so much longer than we anticipated were all of them quite unnecessary.
- B) It was on account of there being so many interruptions that the meeting went on for so much longer than we had expected.
- C) The meeting lasted for longer than we had expected as, for some reason or another, there were continual interruptions.
- D) In spite of a succession of quite unnecessary interruptions, the meeting didn't actually last much longer than the time scheduled for it.
- E) The scheduled time was not adequate for the meeting but this was largely due to a succession of very annoying interruptions.

2. Though it was only for a week, it was foolish of him to make his son responsible for the running of the factory.

- A) He should have known better than to have left his son in charge of the factory if only for a week.
- B) It was quite wrong of him to leave his son to run the factory for as long as a week.
- C) It was foolish of the boy to imagine he could take his father's place in the factory for a week.
- D) He must have known that he couldn't leave his son in charge of the factory for a whole week.
- E) He was mistaken in thinking that his son was up to the responsibility of running the factory for a week.

3. Frankly, it came as quite a surprise to me when Andy was so outspokenly on my side at the meeting.

- A) I have to admit that I wasn't too pleased when Andy took my part like that at the meeting.
- B) To be honest, I wasn't expecting Andy to stand up for me so openly at the meeting.
- C) It came as quite a surprise to me, too, that Andy should declare himself to be on my side.
- D) Actually I really wish Andy hadn't been so ostentatiously on my side throughout the meeting.
- E) Naturally, when Andy took my part so strongly at the meeting, I could hardly hide my surprise.

4. I need to familiarize myself with what our main speaker has been doing of late, as apparently it's my job to introduce him at the conference.

- A) It seems I'm expected to introduce the main speaker at the conference, so I'd better find out something about his recent activities.
- B) I've been chosen to introduce our main speaker at the conference which means I need to find out something about him.
- C) I haven't managed to find out much about our main speaker at the conference but must do so as it's my job to introduce him.
- D) As I've been asked to introduce the main speaker at this conference, I shall obviously have to get hold of some information about his academic career.
- E) If I am to introduce this speaker at our conference, it's obviously essential that I have some idea of what he has been doing in recent years.

5. I reckon that the company chairman has far too big a say in what happens here.

- A) Just because he happens to be chairman of the company he thinks he's the chief decision-maker.
- B) In my opinion, too many of the things that happen in this company depend upon the chairman's discretion.
- C) The fact that he's the company chairman doesn't give him the right to give all the orders.
- D) It seems to me that the chairman interferes in most of the affairs of the company.
- E) As I see it, the company chairman doesn't know how to delegate the work of the company efficiently.

İREM YAVUZCUM

6. It's not clear why the minister has declined to make a statement to the press, but presumably it's a question of delay tactics.

- A) The minister continues to find excuses for not making a statement to the press but before long he will presumably have to do so.
- B) I can't think why the minister still refuses to hold a press conference; perhaps he doesn't have the time.
- C) The minister, for some reason or another, still avoids a confrontation with the press but he can't do this much longer.
- D) No one knows why the minister is avoiding meeting the press, but I expect he will have to do so before long.
- E) The reason behind the minister's refusal to make a statement to the press is uncertain, but I imagine he's playing for time.

İREM YAVUZCUM

7. China has been set on getting people into space ever since the 1960s.

- A) It was only in the 1960s that China could contemplate travel in space.
- B) China has been resolutely sending people into space ever since the early 1960s.
- C) As far back as the 1960s, China also recognized the need to send people into space.
- D) From the 1980s onwards, China has been captivated by space travel.
- E) China's determination to put people in space dates back to the 1990s.

8. The dinner party they gave was to commemorate forty years of marriage.

- A) They held a dinner party to mark the occasion of their fortieth wedding anniversary.
- B) They have been married for forty years and the dinner party is by way of celebration.
- C) When they have been married for forty years they will give a dinner party to celebrate the fact.
- D) At the dinner party, everyone congratulated them on forty years of marriage.
- E) They have been married for forty years and a dinner party was held in their honour.

9. As there was absolutely no one to prevent him from doing so, he finally made it to the top.

- A) It was a long, hard grind to the top, but he finally made it.
- B) If there had been any serious competition, it's not likely that he'd have made it to the top.
- C) He got to the top at last because there was literally nobody standing in his path.
- D) As there was no opposition, he quickly rose to the top.
- E) Since he faced no serious competition, it was inevitable that he should get to the top.

10. information systems technology is one of a number of mediums which managers can turn to when faced with change.

- A) The best means by which managers can cope with change is information systems technology.
- B) Information systems technology is the one medium which managers turn to when change becomes inevitable.
- C) With the introduction of information systems technology managers now have a tool to ensure they can cope with change.
- D) Information systems technology is one of several tools available to managers for coping with change.
- E) With the assistance of, for instance, information systems technology, managers find they can keep control over change.

11. He's the sort of person who is good at promising help, but almost always fails to do so.

- A) He's often promised to help one, but never once done so.
- B) He's like lots of other people; he promises to help but rarely does.
- C) It's easy for him to promise to help, but he never actually does help.
- D) Like so many others, he often promises to help but then forgets to do so.
- E) He's one of those people who is always ready to promise help but rarely keeps his promise.

12. Jim will give a far better speech of welcome than anyone else would; get him to do it.

- A) Try to persuade Jim to give the speech of welcome; he's good at such things.
- B) Get Jim to give the speech of welcome; he's quite the best person for the job.
- C) As he's good at things like that, why don't you get Jim to give the speech of welcome?
- D) One person who is good at speech-making is Jim: ask him to do it.
- E) Jim will make as good a speech of welcome as anyone I know; see if he'll agree to do it.

13. She may not be very bright, I personally don't think she is; but she certainly has a winning way with people so they generally act in the way she wants.

- A) Though she really is not very intelligent, she has charm and people are always pleased to accept her leadership.
- B) Her intelligence is no more than average, but she makes up for this with charm, so she can manipulate people easily.
- C) I don't believe she is particularly clever, but she has a great deal of charm and people tend to do what she wants.
- D) It is as much her charm as her intelligence that enables her to make people act in the way she wants them to.
- E) She doesn't need to be intelligent as she has the gift of knowing-how to charm people so that they act in the way she wants.

14. We should get the new system working as soon as possible.

- A) Once the new system is working, the situation will improve.
- B) At some future date a new system is going to be necessary.
- C) Sooner or later we'll have to install a new system.
- D) The sooner we get the new system into action, the better.
- E) We are going to get a new system installed without delay.

İREM YAVINCIK

15. It's odd that he still hasn't got in touch with us; surely the parcel reached him at least a day or two ago.

- A) Surely he would have contacted us immediately on receiving the parcel; but it's hardly likely that it hasn't reached him.
- B) I'm worried because he still hasn't contacted us; could it be that the parcel still hasn't reached him?
- C) I can't understand why we haven't heard from him yet; he must have received the parcel several days ago.
- D) I was sure he'd get in touch with us about the parcel; could it be that he hasn't received it yet?
- E) He really ought to have got in touch with us before this, unless, of course, he still hasn't received the parcel.

İREM YAVINCIK

16. When we last spoke together, he said the business was doing fine; but now, it seems, things are rather different.

- A) When we last met, the business was doing well or so he said; but I fear that is hardly the case any longer.
- B) The account he gave of the business the last time we spoke, was a favourable one, but now I'm not too sure.
- C) The last time we met he assured me that all was going well with the business, but I don't know what's happening now.
- D) When we last spoke he seemed confident that the business was picking up, but obviously it's not doing so now!
- E) The last time I talked to him, he told me that the business was doing well; but apparently that's not the case now!

17. In the opinion of some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs could have been the result of the impact of a meteor which occurred roughly 65 million years ago.

- A) Some scientists think that a meteor impact that occurred around 65 million years ago, may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- B) According to some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by a meteor that struck Earth 65 million or so years ago.
- C) Some scientists reckon that the impact of a meteor that struck Earth some 65 million years ago need not have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- D) These scientists agree that the impact of a meteor over 65 million years ago must have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- E) The extinction of the dinosaurs could only have been caused by a meteor impact that occurred some 65 million years ago.

18. He said I could choose between them, but I said it didn't matter to me.

- A) He said I had to choose, but I didn't want to.
- B) When he asked which one I wanted, I said I didn't mind.
- C) It was up to me to choose between them, but I really didn't want to.
- D) He wanted me to choose for him and I agreed to do so.
- E) I would have done the choosing if they had asked me to.

19. When they open the new road, house prices in the area will almost certainly rise.

- A) As the new road nears completion there is an increase in the demand for property in the region.
- B) If ever they finish the road, the price of houses in the neighborhood will be affected.
- C) Houses in this area are expected to go up in value once the new road is finished.
- D) The new road is nearing completion and this is already being reflected in the price of property in the area.
- E) The new road, when it's finished, could bring house prices in the neighborhood down.

20. Petroleum is the world's most traded commodity, and after that come coffee beans.

- A) Coffee beans are not the world's most sought-after commodity.
- B) Petroleum and coffee beans share the honour of being the world's most traded commodities.
- C) Coffee beans vie with petroleum as the world's most sought-after commodity.
- D) Coffee beans are second only to petroleum as the most traded commodity in the world.
- E) Petroleum has superseded coffee beans as the world's most traded commodity.

21. His success lies in his sensitive grasp of the market; and that's the main point to be learned.

- A) He was only successful after he had learned to appreciate the scope of his market.
- B) The ability to understand is an essential ingredient of success, especially in business.
- C) The lesson to be drawn from his success story is the importance of understanding the market.
- D) Marketing techniques are of first importance to the businessman.
- E) His success story has no parallel and is not likely to be repeated.

22. One might expect the Malaysian make of car to be the most popular make there as imported cars are so heavily taxed; but it is not so.

- A) Malaysian-made cars are only preferable to foreign makes because they are cheaper, though not much cheaper.
- B) Since foreign cars are so heavily taxed, home produced makes are far more popular in Malaysia; this is only natural.
- C) Tariffs on imported cars in Malaysia are prohibitive and this is why people buy home produced models though they do not wish to.
- D) The Malaysian make of car should be king of the roads there, owing to the steep tariffs imposed on imported cars; but this is not the case.
- E) Surprisingly enough, foreign cars are just as popular as Malaysian ones there even though they are heavily taxed.

HINDIARI USE

23. The context of the word gives one a pretty good idea of what it must mean.

- A) You should be able to tell the meaning of this word from its context.
- B) Out of context I couldn't say what this word means.
- C) As you know the subject well, can't you make out what he's trying to say?
- D) You don't know the word but you can still make an educated guess as to what it means.
- E) It wasn't difficult to figure out what he was trying to say.

25. He persistently orders people around which I find really offensive.

- A) If he persists in giving orders in this manner, I will be forced to show my resentment.
- B) If he ordered me about like that, I'd certainly object on every occasion.
- C) I'm always on the offensive when he starts giving orders to everyone.
- D) I always get upset when he starts giving orders to the people around him.
- E) I find the way he habitually orders people about quite objectionable.

24. At the trial I shall stick to the truth; I really can't bring myself to lie there.

- A) You'd be well advised to stick to the truth at the trial; it doesn't pay to lie there.
- B) I refuse to lie about it at the trial; it's against my principles to do otherwise.
- C) Don't listen to them if they want you to lie for them; surely you're above that.
- D) It would be unforgivable to lie at the trial; something to be regretted for ever.
- E) I won't be bullied into telling lies; it wouldn't do any good any way.

İREM YAVINCUK

NİHDAHAN YENİ

READING PASSAGES

OKUMA PARÇALARI SORULARI nasıl çözölmelidir?

Okuma parçaları KPDS-ÜDS-YDS, KPSS (İngilizce) gibi sınavlarda hemen hemen herkesin çözmekte en çok zorlandığı bölümdür. Okuma parçalarında, diğer soruların hazırlarında olduğu gibi sizi doğrudan doğru yanıtla götürebilecek açık ipuçları mevcut olmayabilir. Ancak, aşağıda sizlere vereceğimiz yaklaşım okuma parçalarında en hızlı ve doğru şekilde doğru yanıtla gitmenizi sağlayacaktır. Okuma parçalarında doğru yanıtla ulaşmak için mükemmel bir kelime bilgisi iyi olması gerekmektedir. Sınavlarda genellikle kelime sorularında ve okuma parçalarında zorlanılmasının ana nedeni yeterli kelime bilgisine sahip olmamaktır. Ancak buna rağmen doğru yanıt ile ilgili çıkarımlar yapmanızı kolaylaştıracak bir yaklaşım vereceğiz. Sınavlarda okuma parçaları farklı sayılarda verilmektedir ve farklı soru sayılarına sahiptir. Örneğin, KPDS'de 5'er soruluk 5 parça, ÜDS'de 4'er soruluk 6 parça, YDS'de 3'er soruluk 7 parça, KPSS İngilizce kısmında ise 4'er soruluk 4 parça mevcuttur. Uzun okuma parçalarından asla korkmayın; çünkü uzun okuma parçaları daha fazla bilgi veren ve doğru yanıtla ulaşmanızı sağlayacak olmaları da kapsayan okuma parçalarıdır. Kısa okuma parçaları daha kolay görünmesine rağmen aslında doğru yanıtla ulaşılacak ifadeyi direk olarak vermiyor parçadan çıkarım yapmanızı isteyen okuma parçalarıdır.

Okuma parçalarında genellikle yapılan hata doğrudan parçayı okumaya başlayarak parçada geçen her şeyi anlamaya çalışmaktır. Parça biter bitmez de birinci soruya yönelerek abur kökü okunur, seçeneklere bakılır, sonra tekrar parçaya döndür ve tekrar seçeneklere bakılır. Bunu her soru için yaptığınız düşünüyorsanız hem çok zaman kaybedersiniz hem de okuma parçaları sizi çok fazla yorabilir. Bu nedenle klasik metod olarak adlandırdığımız önce parçayı okumak ve sorulara yönelmek, sonra her soru için tekrar parçaya dönmek, parçayı kayı bir okuma yapıyor muyuz gibi tüm cümleleri ile değerlendirmek asla yapılmaması gereken bir durumdur. Peki o zaman okuma parçalarında hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde nasıl doğru yanıtla ulaşabilirsiniz?

1. AŞAMA: Genel Tarama:

Amaç : Parçanın konusu ile ilgili bir tahminde bulunmak.

- > "Okuyacağım parça ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulmak için genel ve hızlı bir tarama yapmak parçanın genel hakkında yorum yapabilmenizi sağlayacaktır. Hattıarsanız Cloze Test sorularında ve paragraf tamamlama sorularında da paragraf ile ilgili genel bir tahmin yapmak için hızlı bir tarama yapmıştık. Ancak okuma parçalarında yapacağımız tarama biraz daha detaylı olmalıdır.

Parçayı okumadan önce tarama yaparken hangi ifadelerin altını çizmediyen?

- > Zaman ifadeleri/tarih
- > Yer
- > Özel isim
- > Noktalama işaretleri
 - Virgül sonrası : ,
 - iki noktanın devamı : :
 - Tırnak içindeki ifadeler : " "
- > Adjective clause devamları : , which / that
- > İla kelimeler : fatal disease, economic recession, etc.

Yukarıdaki ifadelerin dışında kalan yerlerde de kelimeleri tek kelime halinde değil de ikili dizilimler halinde gözlemenizde fayda vardır. Örneğin "fatal" kelimesi tek başında değil de devamındaki kelimeyle beraber "fatal disease" şeklinde çizilirse daha anlamlı olacaktır ve paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğuna dair daha kolay bir tahmin yapılabilmesini sağlayacaktır.

- Şimdi 2003 Mayıs KPDS sınavında çıkan bir okuma parçası üzerinde bu stratejiyi geliştirelim. Amacımız paragrafı anlama gridesinden yukarıdan aşağıya önemli noktalara dikkat ederek hızlı bir tarama yapmaktır. Bu işlem için 1 dakika yeterlidir.

It may be that golf originated in Holland but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf. James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient game of golf". The golf balls used in the early games were leather-covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. The great step in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850. In 1860, formal competitions began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British Open championship. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days. However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old Francis Quimet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport.

Hızlı bir şekilde yaptığımız tarama sonucunda yukarıdan aşağıya doğru özel kelimelerin, yerlerin, tarihlerin, noktalama işaretlerinin ve geri kalan kısımda ikili kelimelerin altını çizdik. Şimdi hızlı bir şekilde bu ifadeleri ne anlama geldikçe diye altını çizdiğimiz yapılara bakalım:

golf originated	: golf ortaya çıktı
Holland	: Hollanda
Scotland	: İskoçya
In 1457	: 1457'de olan bir şeyler var
Scottish Parliament	: İskoçya Parlamentosu
football and golf	: futbol ve golf
soldierly exercise	: askeri faaliyet
young Scots	: genç İskoçlar
James I and Charles I	: I. James ve II. Charles
"the royal and ancient game of golf"	: kraliyet oyunu olan golf
The golf balls	: golf topları
individual players	: bireysel oyuncular
1850. In 1860	: 1850, 1860'da
annual tournament	: yıllık turnuva
British Open championship	: İngiltere Açık şampiyonası
aristocratic pastime	: aristokratik eğlence
Francis Quimet	: Francis Quimet
Harry Vardon and Ted Ray	: Harry Vardon and Ted Ray
In 1913.	: 1913'de
enthusiasm for the sport	: spora karşı ilgi

SÖNÜÇ:

Yukarıda seçtiğimiz kelimeleri gözden geçirdiğimizde birazdan okuyacağımız paragrafın genel olarak "golf, golfün tarihi" vs. ile ilgili bir parça olacağı sonucuna varabiliriz.

OKUMA PARÇASI SORULARI Nasıl Çözülmelidir?

2. AŞAMA : Soru kökleri analiz

Amaç : Parçanın-bizden hangi konulara yoğunlaşmamızı istediğini bulmak.

- 1. aşamada parçayı okumaya başlamadan önce hızlı bir tarama yaparak parçanın ne ile ilgili olabileceğini tahmin ettilik. Bu aşamadan sonra soru köklerini okuyarak parça ile ilgili daha ayrıntılı tahminler yapabiliriz ve parçanın bizden ne istediği ile ilgili daha spesifik bir arayış içine girebiliriz. Soru kökleri mutlak surette parçadan önce okunmalıdır. Çünkü parçada geçen 15-20 cümle içerisinde doğru yanıt için ipucu olabilecek 4-5 cümle bizim için önemlidir ve bu cümleleri bulmak için önce soru kökleri analiz edilmelidir. Soru köklerini ikiye ayırabiliriz:

1. **Spesifik soru kökleri:** Parçayı okumadan parça ile ilgili daha fazla ipucu veren ve parçaya sbi doğrudan götürülecek soru kökleridir. Bizden çözeceğimiz parçanın soru köklerini analiz ettiğimizde aşağıdaki soru köklerinin belirli bilgiler vererek parçada belirli yerlerden doğru yanıtla ulaşmamızı sağlayacak soru kökleri olduğunu söyleyebiliriz:

Örnek:

As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game _____

Golf popüler bir oyun haline geldi.

According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that _____

Bir zamanlar İskoçya'da bir inanış var

The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game _____

Golf krâşyel oyunu olarak tanımlandı

As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-18th century that _____

19.yy'ın ortalarında (1850 civarı) gerçekleşen bir olay

- Parçayı okumadan önce soru köklerini analiz ederseniz parça ile ilgili daha çok bilgiye sahip olarak parçanın ne ile ilgili olduğu konusundaki tahmininizi kuvvetlendirebilirsiniz. Bu soru köklerini parçadan önce okuyarak "golfün popüler olduğunu, İskoçya'da bir inanış olduğunu, golfün krâşyel oyunu olarak tanımlandığını ve 1850 civarında gerçekleşen bir durumdan bahsedildiğini" öğrendik.

2. **Genel soru kökleri :** Parçayı bir kez okumadan asla cevaplayamayacağımız, parça ile ilgili genel bilgi isteyen ya da çıkarımı yapmamızı isteyen soru kökleridir. Bizden çözeceğimiz parçanın soru köklerini analiz ettiğimizde aşağıdaki soru kökünün parçanın belli bir bölümüyle ilgili bir bilgi içermediği için genel bir soru kökü olduğunu söyleyebiliriz:

Örnek:

It is pointed out in the passage that golf _____

Golf _____

- Bu soru kökü, yukarıdaki soru kökleri ile kıyaslandığında ayrıntılı bilgi vermeyen genel bir soru kökü olarak değerlendirilmelidir ve genel soru kökleri içeren sorular en sona bırakılmalıdır. Bu da soruları bize verilen sırayla yapmak zorunda olmadığımızı gösteren bir stratejidir. Soruları çözerken öncelik her zaman spesifik soru köklerinde olmalıdır.

- Parçanın sonu köklerini tekrar analiz edelim:

1. As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game —.

- A) after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament
- B) following the annual tournament organized in 1860
- C) in the time of James I
- D) after the introduction of annual formal competitions in both England and America
- E) after golf clubs were set up in colonial America

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

2. According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that —.

- A) football was a better game than golf for young people
- B) annual games made the tournament too competitive
- C) golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills
- D) young people should be encouraged to take up either golf or archery
- E) the origins of archery were in some way associated with Holland

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf —.

- A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America
- B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
- C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
- D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
- E) didn't arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, genel bir soru köküdür. Bu soruyu en son çözeceğimizi belirtelim.

4. The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game —.

- A) though for the last two centuries no kings have participated in the game
- B) since the professionals of the game are treated with so much respect
- C) as golf clubs are particular about who they accept as members
- D) because two British kings were passionately fond of it
- E) which Americans find very annoying

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

5. As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that —.

- A) the old golf ordinance of the Scottish Parliament was repealed
- B) the first formal golf competitions between America and Britain were held
- C) the newspapers began to cover major golf championships
- D) Scotland became the world's leading country in golf
- E) important changes were introduced into golf

→ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabilirsiniz.

Yukarıdaki 5.soruda olduğu gibi, eğer soru köklerinde zaman ifadeleri varsa, bu ifadeleri doğru yanıt için önemli ipucu vardır. Bu nedenle soru kökünde herhangi bir zaman ifadesi varsa bu zaman ifadesine karşılık gelen zaman ifadelerine dikkat ediniz. Örneğin, "the mid-19th century" zaman ifadesi "19.yy'ın ortalarında" anlamına vermektedir ve bu ifade "1850'li yıllara" tekabül eder. Ya da "roughly thirty years ago" gibi soru kökleri olduğunda bu zaman ifadesi "1980'ler" olarak yorumlanabilir. Ayrıca, sadece zaman ifadelerini değil diğer sayısal ifadelere de dikkat etmek faydalı olabilir. Örneğin, soru kökünde %75 olarak geçen bir ifade parça içerisinde 3/4 olarak geçebilir.

3. AŞAMA: Parçayı okuma ve soruları çözme

Amaç : Parçanın okunması esnasında soruları doğru yanıtlayabilmek.

1. aşamada genel bir tarama yaparak parçanın ne ile ilgili olabileceği konusunda bir tahminde bulunmuşluk. 2. aşamada ise soru kökleri analiz edilerek spesifik ve genel soru kökü ayrımı yapıp parça ile ilgili daha ayrıntılı bilgi elde edilmek. Ayrıca 2. aşamanın önemi parçanın bizden soru olarak neyi istediğini daha spesifik olarak anlamamızı sağlamasıdır. Bu 2. aşama sayesinde parçayı okumaya bir ön hazırlık yapmış, Bu aşamadan sonra yapması gerekenler şunlardır:

İlk olarak parçanın soru köklerindeki ifadeleri hatırlarsak şu noktalara dikkat etmemiz istenmektedir:

- 1. popülerlik : popular game
- 2. İskoçya : Scotland
- 3. golf - genel soru kökü ... : (en son çözdüğümüz soru kökü)
- 4. krallık oyunu : royal game
- 5. 19.yy'ın ortaları. 1850 : around the mid-19th century

Parçayı okumaya başlayın:

Bu aşamada parçayı okumamız esnasında soru köklerindeki "popülerlik, İskoçya, krallık oyunu, the mid-19th century" kelimelerinin aynı, eş anlamlıları ya da bu ifadeleri karşıtıran herhangi bir ifade gördüğünde "bu cümle x. sorunun doğru yanıtının verildiği cümle olabilir" mantığı ile o cümlede durup ilgili soru köküne yönelerek o soru kökünde ne istendiği daha ayrıntılı okunup tekrar parçaya dönmeli ve mevcut cümleyi arak bir restatement sorusu gibi düşünüp bu cümleyi anlamaya çalışmalıyız. Daha sonra ise parçayı okumayı bırakıp ilgili sorunun seçeneklerine giderek parça içindeki cümle ile seçeneklerdeki cümleler restatement konusunda anlattığımız ipuçlarını da dikkate alarak eşleştirmeye çalışın. Seçeneklerde, parçada geçen cümlelerin içerisindeki kelimelerin aynı, isim, sıfat, zarf hali ya da eş anlamlılarını bulursanız bu seçeneklere öncelik vererek soruyu cevaplamaya çalışın. Devamında tekrar parçaya dönerek geriye kalan soru köklerindeki ipucu ifadelerini dikkate alarak parçayı kaldığımız yerden okumaya devam ediniz. Soru köklerindeki ifadeleri karşıtırmayan cümleleri detaylı olarak anlamaya çalışmayınız. Şimdi bu stratejiyi aynı parça üzerinde çalışalım, ilgili soruların numaraları parçadaki cümleler yanında gösterilmiştir.

It may be that golf originated in Holland but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf (2). James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient game of golf" (4). The golf balls used in the early games were leather-covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. The great step in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850 (5). In 1860, formal competitions began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British Open championship. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days (3). However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old Francis Quinnet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quinnet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport (1).

1. As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game —
 - A) after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament ✓
 - B) following the annual tournament organized in 1860
 - C) in the time of James I
 - D) after the introduction of annual formal competitions in both England and America
 - E) after golf clubs were set up in colonial America
2. According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that —
 - A) football was a better game than golf for young people
 - B) annual games made the tournament too competitive
 - C) golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills ✓
 - D) young people should be encouraged to take up either golf or archery
 - E) the origins of archery were in some way associated with Holland
3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf —
 - A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America ✓
 - B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
 - C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
 - D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
 - E) didn't arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland
4. The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game —
 - A) though for the last two centuries no kings have participated in the game
 - B) since the professionals of the game are treated with so much respect
 - C) as golf clubs are particular about who they accept as members
 - D) because two British kings were passionately fond of it ✓
 - E) which Americans find very annoying
5. As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that —
 - A) the old golf ordinance of the Scottish Parliament was repealed
 - B) the first formal golf competitions between America and Britain were held
 - C) the newspapers began to cover major golf championships
 - D) Scotland became the world's leading country in golf
 - E) important changes were introduced into golf ✓

OKUMA PARÇASI SORULARI Nasıl Çerölmelidir?

- Yukarıda kalın harflerle yazılan cümleleri ve soruların seçeneklerini analiz ederseniz aslında okuma parçalarında da "restatement" (yakın anlamı cümleyi bulma) sorularındaki gibi stratejileri izlediğimiz açıdır. Amaç, soru kökü aracılığı ile parçada ilgili cümleye giderek ya da parçayı okurken soru kökünde daha önceden gördüğümüz bir kelimeye rastladığınızda o cümlede durup ilgili soruya giderek o sorunun seçeneklerinde eş anlamlı olan cümleyi bulabilmektir.

- Bu paragrafı parçayı okumaya başladığınızda öncelikle "Scotland" kelimesi göze çarpar ve burada daha önce okuduğunuz soru kökleri hatırlanarak "İskoçya ile ilgili bir soru kökü vardı" diye düşünüp 2.soru kökünü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okursunuz. Sonra, parçada "İskoçya" kelimesinin geçtiği cümleyi daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlamaya çalışır ve bu cümlelerin eş anlamlısı olabilecek cümleyi 2.sorunun seçeneklerinde ararsınız. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

2. Soru kökü : According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that —.
Parçadaki cümle : the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf
Doğru yanıt : golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills

Türkçe çevirileri:

2.Soru kökü : Parçaya göre, eskiden İskoçya'da ____-ya inanılıyordu.
Parçadaki cümle : İskoçya parlamentosu rahatsız oldu, çünkü futbol ve golf genç İskoçları askeri becerilerden ve okçuluktan alıktı; bu nedenle futbol ve golf yasaklandı.
Doğru yanıt : Golfün, gençlerin askeri becerileri üzerinde negatif etkisi vardı.

- 2.soru için C seçeneğine bir soru işaretli konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümlerinde "popülerlik, kralliyet oyunu ve 1850" kelimeleri arayışında olacaksınız. Parçaya dönerek kaldığınız yerden okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen "the royal..." diziliminde durarak "bu cümleden 4. sorunun doğru yanıt çıkarılabilir" yorumu ile 4. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonrasında, parçadaki "royal" kelimesinin geçtiği cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmalı çalışılır ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 4. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

4.Soru kökü : The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game —.
Parçadaki cümle : James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient name of golf".
Doğru yanıt : because two British kings were passionately fond of it

Türkçe çevirileri:

4.Soru kökü : Golf kralliyet oyunu olarak tanımlandı _____.
Parçadaki cümle : I James ve II. Charles golf düşkünüydü ve bunların aracılığıyla oyun kralliyet oyunu olarak tanındı.
Doğru yanıt : Çünkü iki İngiliz kralı oyuna çok düşkündü.

- 4. soru için D seçeneğine bir soru işaretli konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümlerinde geriye kalan diğer soru köklerini hatırlayıp "popülerlik ve 1850" kelimeleri odaklı bir okuma yapmak gerekir. Bundan sonra okuduğunuz cümleler içerisinde bu iki ifadeyi çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifade yoksa o cümleyi ayrıntılı olarak anlamaya çalışıp kendinizi yormayınız; çünkü sonların sizden istediği ifadeler bellidir. Parçaya dönerek tekrar okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen "about 1850..." diziliminde durup "bu cümleden 5. sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşılabilir" yorumu ile 5. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonra, parçadaki "1850" zaman ifadesinin geçtiği cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmalı çalışılır ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 5. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

5. Soru kökü : As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that —.
- Parçadaki cümle : The great step in spreading the game came with the change from the leather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850.
- Doğru yanıt : important changes were introduced into golf.

Türkçe cevapları:

5. Soru kökü : 19. yy'n ortalarında _____
- Parçadaki cümle : 1850 civarında tüy topdan günümüzdeki topa geçilmesiyle oyunun yayılmasında büyük bir durgunluk yaşandı.
- Doğru yanıt : Golfe önemli değişiklikler oldu

- ❖ 5. soru için E seçeneğine bir soru işaretli konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümünde 1. soruda verilen bilgiyle paralel olarak "popülerlik" kelimesi odaklı bir okuma yapmak gerekir. Bundan sonra okuduğunuz cümleler içerisinde bu ifadeyi çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifade yoksa o cümleyi ayrıntılı olarak anlamaya çalışıp kendinizi yormayınız, çünkü sorunun sizden istediği ifade belirdi. Parçaya dönerek tekrar okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen "front pages of the newspapers ... enthusiasm for the sport" ifadesinde durarak "oyunun gazetelerin ilk sayfalarına taşınması, ona olan ilginin artması popülerlikte artışa ulaşabilir yorumuyla bu cümleden 1. sorunun doğru yanıtı gelebilir" diye düşünüp 1. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonrasında, parçadaki "this feat ..." ile başlayan cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmalı ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 1. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

1. Soru kökü : As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game —.
- Parçadaki cümle : Francis Quimet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport
- Doğru yanıt : after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament

Türkçe cevapları:

1. Soru kökü : Golf popüler bir oyun haline geldi ---
- Parçadaki cümle : Boston'lı Francis Quimet, iki İngiliz profesyoneli, Harry Vardon ve Ted Ray, Amerika Açık tenis turnuvasında 1913'de yendi. Bu zafer Francis Quimet'i ve oyunu gazetelerin ön sayfalarına taşıdı ve spora olan hevesi artırdı.
- Doğru yanıt : Tanınmayan bir Amerikalı Amerika'daki bir turnuvada iki İngiliz'i yendikten sonra

- ❖ 1. soru için A seçeneğine bir soru işaretli konabilir. Bu yöntemi uygulamadaki amacımız, parçayı okurken iki ya da üç sorunun doğru cevabını yakalayabilmektir. Parça bittiğinde okumanız esnasında en azından bir kaç soru yapabiliyorsanız vakit kazandınız demektir. Eğer parçayı soru köklerine bakmadan sanki genel bilgi edinme amaçlı gibi okursanız parçayı bir kez boşuna okumuş olursunuz. Daha sonra zaten soru köklerine bakarak her soru için parçaya döneceğinizde önce soru köklerini okuyup parçanın sizden neler istediğini bilerek parçayı okumaya başlarsanız okuma esnasında bire bir cümleleri karşılaştırarak kafanız çok karışmadan doğru yanıtla ulaşabilirsiniz. Çünkü soruları çözerken tüm parçadaki cümleler üzerinde değil, soru kökündeki ifadeye göre bir yön çizip belli cümleler bazında değerlendirme yaptığınızda aslında tüm parçadan anladığınızı değil tek bir cümleden ya da iki cümleden ne anladığınızı seçeneklerle eşleştirmeye çalışırsanız daha hızlı ve doğru şekilde doğru yanıtla ulaşabilirsiniz.
- ❖ Spesifik soru kökü olarak tanımladığımız dört soruyu parçayı bir kez okuyup bitirdiğimizde çözmüş olduk. Geriye kalan tek soruyu ise genel soru kökü olarak sınıflandırmıştık ve bu soruyu en sona bırakmıştık. Bu tür soruları doğru yanıtlamak için zaten bir kez parçayı okumak gerekeceğinden bu sorulara en son bakmak faydalı olacaktır. Diğer soruları yaparken kullandığımız bilgileri de kullanarak 3. sorunun seçeneklerini incelediğinizde yanlış olduğundan yüzde yüz emin olduğunuz seçenekten isteyebilirsiniz. Soruyu tekrar hatırlayalım:

3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf —.

- A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America ✓
 - B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
 - C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
 - D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
 - E) didn't arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland
- A) golf koloni zamanlarında da Amerika'da az da olsa oynandı True.
B) golf son zamanlarda futbolun gölgesinde kaldı False (aksine son zamanlarda golf gazetelerdedir)
C) golf pahalı malzeme gerektirir False (parçada malzemelerin fiyatı ile ilgili bilgi yok)
D) golf gazetesinde futboldan daha az yer alıyor False (aksine son zamanlarda golf gazetelerdedir)
E) golf İskoçya'da okçuluk kadar ilgi uyandırmadı False (aksine ilgi uyandırmıştı ve yasaklanmıştı)

Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde spesifik soruları yaparken kullandığımız bilgiler ile A seçeneği dışındaki seçeneklerin yanlış olduğuna dair bir çıkarım yapabiliriz. Ancak A seçeneğini de işaretlemmeden önce bu cümlelerin eş anlamlısını ya da bu cümleye ulaşmamızı sağlayan cümleyi parçada hızlı bir tarama ile aramalıyız. Bu anlamda parçaya dönüp A seçeneğine dair çıkarım yapmamızı sağlayacak cümle arandığında "There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days." cümlesi sayesinde A seçeneği doğrulanabilir. Bu şekilde parçayı okurken dört soruyu ve parça sonrasında da genel bilgilerimiz ile son kalan soruyu cevaplamış olduk.

Paragrafların hangi bölümlerine dikkat etmeliyim?

Paragrafları okurken özellikle dikkat etmeniz gereken belli yerler vardır. Bunları maddeler halinde şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

1. Parça içerisinde geçen (*however, but, yet, although, therefore, whereas, etc.*) gibi cümleleri anlam bakımından birbirine bağlayan yerlere özellikle dikkat etmeniz gerekmektedir.

Örnek: ...The USA government put a new regulation into action last month. However, for the first month, people did not pay much attention to this new limitation and went on smoking in covered places...

Parça içerisinde geçen böyle bir cümlede "however" gördüğünüz yerin hemen altını çizerek o bölüme özellikle dikkat edebilirsiniz. Zira soru olarak sorulması muhtemel bir yeri yakaladığınızı gösteren bir yapı ile karşılaşmışsınızdır. Bu kısımdan muhtemelen aşağıdaki gibi bir soruyla karşılaşabilirsiniz:

1. It is told in the passage that the new regulation put by the government ----.

A) has not aroused much interest among the public yet.

Yani yukarıdaki parçada söylenmiş olan "However, for the first month, people did not pay much attention to this new limitation and went on smoking in covered places." (Halk, ilk ayında yeni kısıtlamaya fazla ilgi göstermeden kapalı alanlarda sigara içmeye devam etti.) cümlesi bize soru olarak aşağıdaki şekilde verilmiştir:

...the new regulation put by the government has not aroused much interest among the public yet. (Devlet tarafından konulan yeni düzenleme henüz halkta çok fazla ilgi uyandırmadı.)

Bu iki cümle karşılaştırıldığında, paragrafta verilen bilginin farklı bir cümleyle tekrar edildiğini söyleyebilirsiniz.

2- Parçada verilen tarihlerin öncesi ve sonrasındaki değişimlerin neler olduğuna dikkat etmeliyiz.

Örnek: *...not until 1990 knew people about the bird flu...*

Bu şekilde bir cümle gördüğümüzde buradan soru gelme ihtimalinin çok yüksek olduğunu düşünebilirsiniz. Ayrıca "not until" ile başlayan cümlemizin doğu cümle şekli şöyledir "until 1990 people did not know about the bird flu". Yani, "1990 yılına kadar insanlar kuş gripeli hastalığını bilmiyordu" anlamına gelen cümlemizle aynı karşımıza muhtemelen şöyle bir soru çıkabilir:

1- It is pointed out in the passage that it was in 1990 that —.

A) people became aware of the illness of bird flu.

Bu sorudaki cümlede "1990 yılıydı ki insanlar kuş gripeli hastalığının farkına vardılar" şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir ve bu anlam yukarıda verdiğimiz parçadaki cümlemin verdiği anlamla örtüşmektedir. Bu soruya ek olarak aynı cümle aşağıdaki şekilde bir soruyla da test edilebilir:

1- It is mentioned in the passage that before 1990

A) people were not aware of the bird flu.

Bu sorudaki cümlede "1990 yılından önce insanlar kuş gripeli hastalığının farkında değildiler" şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir ve bu anlam yukarıda verdiğimiz parçadaki cümlemin verdiği anlamla örtüşmektedir.

3- Parça içerisindeki her türlü değişimi ifade eden cümle ya da yapı karşımıza soru olarak çıkabilir.

Örnek: *... after the war the richness of the country turned into a great poverty which continued many years...*

Yukarıdaki cümlede "savaştan sonra ülkenin zenginliği tam bir fakrılığa dönüştü ve bu yıllarca devam etti" şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir. Burada anlamca bir değişim konusudur. Yani, savaştan önce zengin olan ülke savaş sonrasında fakirleşmiştir. Bu şekilde hangi tür değişimden bahsedilirse edilsin bunun soru olarak karşımıza çıkması çok muhtemeldir. Parçayı okurken bu değişimlere özellikle dikkat etmemiz gerekmektedir.

4- Parçadaki tüm sıfatların altını mullaka çizin. Buralardan da soru gelebilir.

Örnek: *During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale showed extraordinary qualities of determination and organizing ability...*

Yukarıdaki cümlede "Kırım savaşı sırasında, Florence Nightingale sıra dışı kararlılık özellikleri ve organizasyon becerisi gösterdi" şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir. Bu cümlede iki sıfat bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan biri "extraordinary" (sıra dışı) diğeri ise "organizing" (organize edici, düzenleyici) sıfatıdır. Bu iki sıfat da Florence ile ilgilidir ve onun ortaya koyduğu azmin sıra dışı olduğunu, yani normal bir azim olmadığını vurgulamaktadır. Buradan karşımıza şöyle bir soru çıkabilir:

1- It is implied in the passage that the qualities of determination showed by Florence ---

A) were far from being normal.

Bu soruda verilen "Florence"ı gösterdiği azim normalin çok üstündeydi" şeklindeki anlam yukarıdaki cümleyle örtüşmektedir.

SORU KÖKLERİ NE İFADE EDİYOR? / SORU KÖKLERİ İPUCU OLABİLİR Mİ?

It is clear from the passage that ---.

Parça okunduğunda ilk olarak aklıya gelen bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer emphasizes that ---.

Yazarın vurguladığı bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

According to the passage, ---.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer points out that ---.

Yazarın değindiği bir konuyu soran soru türüdür.

One can understand from the passage that ---.

Parça okunduğunda ilk olarak aklıya gelen bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer describes ---.

Yazarın açıklama yaptığı bir yeri sormaktadır.

We can understand from the passage that ---.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

One important point the passage makes is that ---.

Paragrafın vurguladığı önemli bir konuyu sorar

As the writer points out in the passage, ---.

Yazarın vurgu yaptığı bir yeri sormaktadır.

We understand from the passage that ---.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

In the opinion of the author, ---.

Yazarın kendi düşüncesini sormaktadır. Burada çok dikkatli olunmalıdır. Yazarın kendi şahsi yorum veya düşüncesi dışındaki ifadeler doğru yanıt olamaz.

According to the writer, ---.

Yazarın kendi düşüncesini sormaktadır. Burada çok dikkatli olunmalıdır. Yazarın kendi şahsi yorum veya düşüncesi dışındaki ifadeler doğru yanıt olamaz.

One understands from the passage that ---.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The author suggests that ---.

Yazarın sunduğu bir fikirden ya da öneriden soru sormaktadır.

One can conclude from the passage ---.

Paragraftaki bir bilgiye yorum yapınca çıkacak bilgiyi sormaktadır.

It is emphasized in the passage that ---.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru sormaktadır.

The writer concludes that ---.

Yazarın paragrafı okuyup çıkarıp sonucu soruyor.

The writer explains that ---.

Yazarın açıklama yaptığı yerden soru soruyor.

As one can conclude from the passage, ---.

Paragraftaki bir bilgiye yorum yapıldıca çıkarılacak bilgiyi sormaktadır.

As stressed in the passage, ---.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru soruluyor. "Stressed", "emphasized" geçen soru kökeninde diğer seçeneklerdeki ifadelerde doğru cevaba yakın olabilir. Burada sizden özellikle vurgulanan neyse o istenmektedir.

The passage mainly deals with ---.

Paragrafın ana fikrini soruyor.

The passage puts emphasis on ---.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru soruluyor.

As the author implies ---.

Yazarın ima ettiği bir bilgi soruluyor.

One can conclude from the details given in the passage that ---.

Paragrafta verilen detaylardan çıkarılabilecek sonuç sorulmaktadır.

It is suggested in the passage that ---.

Paragrafta sunulan bir düşünceden ya da bilgiye soru sorulmaktadır.

SEÇENEKLERDEN GİDEREK ELEME YAPABİLECEĞİM TAKTİKLER VAR MIDIR?

Paragraf sorularında anlam çok önemlidir ve sorular ancak parçayı anlamakla çözümlenecek niteliklere sahiptir. Özellikle son yıllardaki sınavlarda artık anlamadan belli taktikler uygulayarak çözülebilecek sorular eskisi kadar verilememektedir. Fakat yine de bazı belgin durumlar vardır ki eleme yapmak mümkün olmaktadır.

Aşağıda YDS-ÜDS-KPDS sınavlarında verilmiş olan bazı seçeneklerden seçmeler vardır. Burada altı çizili yerlere dikkat ediniz. "İddialı ifadeler" olarak nitelendirdiğimiz bu ifadelerin geçtiği seçenekleri elemekten öncelikle kaçınmalısınız. Bu tür ifadelerin doğru yanıt olması için mutlakla bu ifadelerin aynısı ya da eş anlamısının parça içerisinde geçmesi gerekmektedir. Aşağıdaki cümlelerde altı çizili ifadeler bu tür yapılara örnek olabilir:

- 1- as they are all aggressive and able to resist man's efforts to control them
- 2- is only concerned with punishment when the criminal has proved violent
- 3- transport facilities have to be renewed completely.
- 4- was offered only to adults.
- 5- was strictly confined to the family environment.
- 6- it refers almost wholly to the activities of women
- 7- have always played an important part in the communities' working activity
- 8- have never been regarded as economically useful
- 9- spinning and weaving are the only major economic activities
- 10- always represent animals in a single color
- 11- life never gets boring for the crew
- 12- were all unnecessarily complicated

OKUMA PARÇASI SORULARI Nasıl Çözülür?

Çok iddialı öğrencilerin bulunduğu seçenekler genellikle çeldirici olmaktadır. (Only, solely, extremely, completely, always, never, fully.....). Tekrar hatırlamamızda fayda vardır ki; eğer parçanın içerisinde bu kelimelerin aynısı ya da eş anlamlısı varsa o zaman dikkatli olunmalıdır.

SONUÇ:

- Okuma parçalarında öncelikle paragrafa hızlı bir tarama yaparak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olabileceğine dair tahminde bulunduk. Sonrasında, soru köklerini analiz ettik ve hangilerinin spesifik hangilerinin genel soru kökü olduğuna karar verdik. Size sunulan soru köklerinin yaklaşık yüzde 80'i spesifik soru kökü olacaktır. Örneğin, KPDS sınavındaki 25 sorunun 20-21 tanesi mutlaka spesifik soru kökü olarak gelmektedir. Soru köklerinin analizi esnasında soru köklerinde önemli olabilecek şifre kelimeleri belirledik. Bu şekilde paragrafın bizden hangi bilgilere yoğunlaşmamızı istediğini öğrendik. Daha sonra paragrafı okumaya başladık ve okuma esnasında soru köklerinde geçen şifre kelimelerin aynısını, eş anlamlısını ya da onları çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifadeyi gördüğümüzde mevcut cümlede kalıp, ilgili soruya gidip parçadaki cümle ile o sorunun seçenekleri arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü kurmaya çalıştık. Bu şekilde paragrafı okuma esnasında soruları sırasıyla yapmadan bir kaç sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaştık. Parçanın hepeli bittikten sonra da genel soru köklerine yönelip seçeneklerde etimeler yaparak doğru yanıtı ulaştık. Kısaca, genel olarak "soru kökü, parçadaki cümle, doğru yanıt" eşleşmesi yaptık. Eğer bu şekilde paragraf sonlarını cevaplandırabilirseniz sınavı zamanında bitiremeye, yani süre sorunuz olmayacaktır.
- Aşağıdaki dizaynlar sınavlarda çıkmış olan okuma parçalarından tesadüf olarak seçtiğimiz spesifik soru kökü, parçadaki cümle, doğru yanıt eşleşmesine dair örneklerdir. Bu ifadeleri okuyarak soru kökünün parçada sizi nereye yönlendirebileceğini ve parçada geçen bu ifadenin seçeneklerde ne şekilde eş anlamlı ile verildiğini pekiştirmek adına çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmayı, açıklamalı ve çözümlü olan Test Your KPDS Level, Test Your ÜDS Level Sosyal Bilimler, Test Your ÜDS Level Sağlık Bilimleri ve Test Your ÜDS Level Fen Bilimleri yayınlarımız sayesinde daha fazla soru üzerinde yapabilirsiniz.

1. Soru kökü : "According to the passage, unlike their French or German counterparts, ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Unlike aristocrats north of the Alps, Italian aristocrats customarily lived in urban centres rather than in rural castles and consequently became fully involved in urban public affairs"
- Doğru yanıt : "medieval Italian aristocrats lived in cities and mixed with the general public"
2. Soru kökü : "As pointed out in the passage, the new states in eastern Europe, created in accordance with the Versailles treaty, ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Yet the new states created by the treaty crossed ethnic boundaries, involved political compromises, and frustrated many of the expectations they had raised."
- Doğru yanıt : "became the source of many problems in Europe and caused much disillusionment"
3. Soru kökü : "It is made clear in the passage that Honecker's resignation from the government ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...massive illegal emigration to the West. This exodus together with evidence of widespread official corruption led to the resignation of East Germany's long-time, hard-line premier, Erich Honecker."
- Doğru yanıt : "took place as a result of widespread official corruption and the massive illegal emigration to the West of the people of East Germany"

4. Soru kökü : "It is stated in the passage that East Germany ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...East Germany suffered from severe economic stagnation and environmental degradation."
- Doğru yanıt : "faced extremely severe economic and environmental problems in the 1980s"

5. Soru kökü : "A point made in the passage is that the organisms found in rivers and streams ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Rivers and streams generally support communities of organisms quite different from those of lakes and ponds."
- Doğru yanıt : "are quite unlike the ones found in lakes and ponds"

6. Soru kökü : "It is suggested in the passage that global warming ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Furthermore, tropical oceans have warmed about one degree Fahrenheit in the past 50 years, a rise that is believed to be chiefly the result of global warming"
- Doğru yanıt : "may have played a major role over the years in the rise of temperature in the oceans in tropical regions"

7. Soru kökü : "As one learns from the passage, coal ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Burning coal produces more than half the country's electricity, despite its immense human and environmental costs."
- Doğru yanıt : "is a major power source in America, although it has various human and environmental disadvantages"

8. Soru kökü : "It is clear from the passage that every part of the human body ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "The brain is known to control all bodily functions by means of motor and other nerves which carry impulses from the brain outwards to all parts of the body."
- Doğru yanıt : "is connected to the brain through all kinds of nerves"

9. Soru kökü : "It is pointed out in the passage that viral respiratory infections ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Viral respiratory infections are more common in children under the age of five years, but in the first year of life, they are more severe."
- Doğru yanıt : "pose a serious threat, especially to children in their first year"

10. Soru kökü : "One understands from the passage that calories ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...more calories than are needed to provide for the body's tissue repair, vital functions and physical activities."
- Doğru yanıt : "are for the body to carry out its tasks and activities"

OKUMA PARÇALARI'LE İLGİLİ SIK SORULAN SORULAR:

» **Sınava okuma parçalarından mı başlanmalıyız?**

Sınava okuma parçalarından başlamak fikrinin hem avantajları hem de dezavantajları olabilir. Sınava doğrudan okuma parçası ile başlama fikri "diğer sorularla beyni yormadan sınavın en başında okuma parçalarından kurtulayım" mantığı ile oluşmuştur. Zihin yorulmadan ilk enerjinizi okuma parçalarına ayırmak faydalı olabilir; ancak burada zamana dikkat etmeniz gerekir. Örneğin 3 saat süren KPDS sınavında okuma parçalarına 1 saatten daha fazla ayırmamak gerekmektedir. Eğer doğrudan okuma parçalarına başlayıp zamanı iyi kullanabiliyorsanız sorun yoktur. Bir diğer mantıklı seçim ise okuma parçalarının en sonda yapılmasıdır. Buradaki dezavantaj ise zamanın yetmeyeceğini düşünerek hızlı cevaplamak ya da yorulduğunuz için doğru sayınızın azalacağından korkmak olabilir. Ancak, okuma parçalarını en son yapmanın şöyle bir avantajı vardır: zihnin paragraf tamamlama ya da anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma gibi soru tiplerinde bazı eşleştirmeleri yapmaya, bazı bağlantıları kurmaya alışır; yani, bir nevi ısınmış olur. Okuma parçalarında da bunu kullanmak ve bazı bağlantıları daha hızlı görmek mantıklı olabilir. Bir diğer düşünce ise "ard arda 4-5 okuma parçasını yapmak beni sıkıyor, bu nedenle acaba okuma parçalarını aralarda mı yapayım?" sorusudur. Örneğin cümle tamamlama sorularından sonra bir parça, gramerden sonra bir parça yapmak gibi bir düşünce biraz mantıklı değildir. Bir soru tipine yoğunlaşarak kursları bütünsel ve ardıl bir şekilde kullanmanız daha mantıklıdır. Bu nedenle aralarda okuma parçası çözme fikrini tavsiye etmiyoruz. Parçalarla başlamak ve başlamamak konusunda ise önerimiz şudur: Sınav öncesinde en az 10 adet deneme çözmelisiniz; ve bu denemeleri çözerken de ilk üç dört sınavda bazı sıralamalar belirleyip sınavı ona göre çözünüz. Bazılarında okuma parçalarını öne alın bazılarında ise en sonda bırakın. Bu tamamen kişiye göre değişmektedir. Denemelerde ne şekilde daha iyi not aldığınızı zaten göreceksiniz. Ayrıca, hatırlanmakta fayda gördüğümüz bir şey de şudur: sınavdan önce en az 5-6 denemeyi mutlaka sınavda yapacağınız sıralamaya uygun olarak çözünüz.

» **Soruların sırası ile parçadaki yerler paralel mi?**

Sınavlarda belli yıllara göre format değişikliği yapılmıştır. Örneğin soru sayıları da değiştirilmiştir. 2002 öncesindeki sınavlarda genellikle okuma parçasının birinci sorusu parçanın ilk kısımlarından, ikinci sorusu ortalarından, en son sorusu da parçanın sonlarından gelmekte idi. Ancak format değişikliğinden sonra bu eğilim de değişti. Bu nedenle bu tür düşünce kesinlikle yanlıştır. Aksine son sınavları inceliyorsanız ilk soruların genellikle parçanın sonlarından geldiğini de görürsünüz. Yukarıda anlattığımız stratejiye göre zaten soruları sırasıyla yapmak zorunda değilsiniz. Bu nedenle soru köklerindeki ipucu ifadelerini inceliyip sıra aynı yapmak sizin doğru yanıtı bulmaktır.

» **Kelime bilmeden paragraf soruları çözülebilir mi?**

Okuma parçaları mevcut sınavlarda kayda değer sayıda sorunun sorulduğu bir bölümdür. Kelime bilgisi olmadan sınavlarda belli taktik ve tekniklerle bir yere kadar ilerleyebilirsiniz. Örneğin, KPDS sınavında kelime bilginiz olmadan 65-70 almanız mümkün değildir. Stratejileri, taktik ve teknikleri kullanarak eleme yapabilirsiniz ancak ki seçenekte kaldığınızda mutlak suretle anlama girmek gerekir. Bilginizi bir kelime bazen hızla doğru yanıtla girmenizi sağlar, ya da bilmediğiniz bir kelime yüzünden parçanın hepsini anlamazsanız da doğru yanıtı ulaşamayabilirsiniz. Bu nedenle kelime bilgisi hem kelime soruları için hem eleme sonucunda kalan seçenekleri değerlendirmek için hem de okuduğunuzu anlamak için gereklidir. Bir okuma parçasını doğru yanıtlamak için hepsini anlamak zorunda değilsiniz ancak sınavlar için minimum seviyede bilmeniz gereken kelimelere hakim olmak önemlidir. Bu nedenle kelime bilgisi okuma parçaları adına çok önem taşımaktadır. Size verdiğimiz stratejiler doğrultusunda soru kökündeki ipucu ifadelerinden parçadaki cümleyi yakalayabilirsiniz. Ancak, parçadaki cümlelerin eş anlamlısını ya da o anlamı karşılayan ifadeleri seçeneklerde bulmak için kelime bilgisi mutlaka önemlidir.

READING PASSAGES / TEST-1

01.-03. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Whether used to cut through the hardest materials, provide a spectacular light show, run a high-speed printer, or perform delicate microsurgery, lasers are now a part of everyday life. A laser is a beam of pure light of energy with such intensity that it can be made to cut through dense materials or produce searing heat with pinpoint accuracy. Since the first laser was developed in 1960, laser technology has spread throughout industry into the fields of science, medicine, communications, defense, printing, photography, recording and entertainment. Over their short history, new types of lasers have evolved quickly.

1. It is mentioned in the passage that lasers ---.

- A) are mostly used to provide light show
- B) no matter where they are used, are in our daily lives today
- C) are found in every phase of our lives
- D) are used very safely in medicine
- E) are indispensable for most people today

2. It is clear in the passage that, though the history of lasers are very short ---.

- A) it has been used in many fields ranging from medicine to entertainment
- B) laser technology has reached its ultimate phase
- C) it is found in all fields of science
- D) its technology has been known throughout history
- E) it is now known in most parts of the world

3. It is told in the passage that the density of lasers ---.

- A) is used to provide light show
- B) is mostly preferred to be used in microsurgery
- C) enabled scientists to use it in every field of the science
- D) can be used to cut through very hard materials
- E) has showed its importance especially in new types of lasers

04.-06. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Born a slave on a Maryland plantation around 1820, Harriet Tubman was the sixth of 11 children. Her family lived in poverty in a one-room hut with no windows. By the time she turned 5, she started to work in fields. At the age of 8 she cared for a white infant 24 hours a day. During these days, she saw a slave running from his owner, which inspired and encouraged her. Not long after that, she, herself, tried to escape which was in vain in the first attempt but eventually a door for her free life till she died.

4. One can easily understand from the passage that when Harriet was born ---.

- A) her family was very poor
- B) she started to work in fields
- C) she had 11 brothers
- D) her mother was working in fields as a slave
- E) her father had already died

5. It may be concluded from the passage that Harriet Tubman ---.

- A) lived with her parents until she was 5
- B) worked in fields as a slave in all her life
- C) took care of a baby when she was a child
- D) was happy to work in fields
- E) cared for white infants in her adult years

6. According to the passage Harriet Tubman ---.

- A) was a slave all her life
- B) tried to escape from her slavery many times but she was unsuccessful till she died
- C) was able to manage to free herself for good
- D) encouraged many slaves to escape
- E) saw a slave escaping from his owner when she was 5

07.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Your skin provides more than a covering for your body. It protects your body from burns, dirt, germs and harmful rays from the sun. It keeps fluids inside your body. Your skin also contains nerves that allow you to feel things. Being the largest organ in your body, if you stretched it out, it would be about the size of a kid's bed sheet. The skin consists of layers. The first layer is what you see out. The middle layer is called the dermis. Beneath the dermis is the subcutaneous tissue.

7. As pointed out in the passage the skin of our body ---

- A) has got various functions for our body
- B) cannot protect us from sun burns
- C) can easily be cleaned from germs
- D) is the solely protection for the fluids inside our body
- E) is made of nerves

8. It is mentioned in the passage that our skin ---

- A) is the heaviest organ in the body
- B) has got some nerves that enable us to feel things
- C) protects us from everything which is hazardous to our body
- D) in fact, is the smallest organ in our body since it is about the size of a kid's bed sheet
- E) has got the dermis layer which protects us from the hazardous lights of the sun

9. As obviously mentioned in the passage the subcutaneous tissue ---

- A) protects us from the sun
- B) is above the dermis layer
- C) is made up of three layers
- D) is the innermost layer
- E) is the middle layer

10.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As long as there have been people, there's been trash. In the USA, beginning in colonial days, people in rural areas just threw their trash in one spot in the city. The plant and animal materials rotted. The rest just piled up causing the suburbs to turn into filthy places. Getting rid of trash has always been a bigger problem than this. There wasn't much space available for junk to pile up. Hence, town centers had bands of roaming wild dogs. They ate most of the refuse but the things they couldn't eat were still left behind.

10. It may be concluded from the passage that trash ---

- A) is thrown in one point in the USA
- B) caused the trees to decay in the USA
- C) affects especially the animals and the plants
- D) is inevitable so long as there are people
- E) is the biggest problem in the USA

11. It is clear from the passage that in colonial days in the USA, the suburbs ---

- A) were the suitable parts of the cities to get rid of trash
- B) were the places where wild dogs roamed
- C) were insufficient for the trash accumulation
- D) were dirty places with the rest of the trash piled in the cities
- E) caused the cities to turn into filthy places

12. As mentioned in the passage the insufficiency of the trash compilation place caused ---

- A) the unclean refuse to remain in the city centers
- B) the wild dogs to come into the town centers
- C) the junk to scatter into the city centers
- D) a very big problem for the dogs roaming in the towns
- E) the suburbs to divert into places where the wild dogs roamed in bands

13.-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The sea horse is found in tropical and temperate waters all around the world. This unusual-looking fish resembles a horse, which is how it got its name. This sea animal is truly a fish which has a dorsal fin on the lower body and a pectoral fin on its head. This intriguing fish is endangered due to the fact that it is hunted overly. In Asian countries, by the way, it is used as medicine. Over 20 million sea horses are used annually for this purpose. They can also be kept in an aquarium, however most sea horses are not able to survive without the right conditions.

13. It is obvious from the passage that the sea horse

- A) took its name from its similarity with a horse
- B) can live in all sorts of water
- C) manages to survive in oceans as well as lakes
- D) looks exactly like a horse
- E) lives in cold waters and resembles a horse

14. The sea horse

- A) is used as medicine in all over the world
- B) is in danger of extinction
- C) is kept in aquariums in Asian countries
- D) is hunted excessively in Asian countries only
- E) is found abundantly in the oceans

15. As mentioned in the passage in an aquarium most sea horses

- A) are used as medical purposes annually
- B) cannot stay alive unless the right conditions are maintained
- C) are kept to continue their existence
- D) die due to the bad living conditions
- E) are kept one year and then released to open waters

16.-18. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Orville and Wilbur Wright dreamed of building the world's first flying machine. After much work and several failed attempts, the brothers had their dream come true. Wilbur made the first successful airplane flight on a windy beach in North Carolina, in 1903. The brothers' plane flew 120 feet. That is less than half the length of a football field. Although the flight lasted only 12 seconds, it steered the course of history in a new direction. The brothers launched the age of aviation.

16. As it is clearly stated in the passage before the first successful airplane flight, the brothers

- A) were only dreaming of building a flying machine
- B) had worked for the American army
- C) worked on a windy beach in North Carolina
- D) produced an airplane which could fly less than 12 seconds
- E) made many attempts which were not successful at all

17. It is obvious from the passage that

- A) two brothers' attempt to fly in North Carolina was in vain
- B) not until 1903 could people fly in an airplane
- C) Orville and Wilbur developed the first airplane on a windy beach
- D) the first flying attempt was made in a football field
- E) the flying dream came true in their first attempt in North Carolina

18. It is mentioned in the paragraph that though the first flight lasted in a very short time

- A) it changed the course of history into a new way
- B) scientists were not satisfied with the result
- C) the brothers managed to pass the football field on the windy beach
- D) the age of aviation entered a new phase
- E) two brothers succeeded in increasing the flight time

19-21. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Satellites orbiting round the earth have provided scientists with a vast amount of information about conditions in outer space. By comparison, relatively little is known about the internal structure of the earth. It has proved easier to go up than to go down. The deepest hole ever to be bored on land went down 7,72 meters considerably less than the height of Mount Everest. Drilling a hole under the sea has proved to be even more difficult. The deepest hole bored under the sea has been about 20,000 feet. Until recently, scientists have been unable to devise a drill which would be capable of cutting through hard rock at great depths.

19. It is obvious in the passage that —

- A) satellites turning round the earth are very complex in their structures
- B) scientists know nothing as to the internal structure of the earth
- C) scientists acquire a large amount of information about outer space thanks to the satellites orbiting around the earth
- D) it is not a challenging work to drill a hole under the sea
- E) scientists know everything about the internal structure of the earth

20. It may be concluded from the passage that —

- A) according to scientists, it is impossible to go the center of the earth
- B) in contradiction to the vast amount of knowledge about the outer of the earth little is known about the interior of the earth
- C) even a long time ago it was possible to find a device which could cut the hard rocks
- D) lands make it more difficult to drill a hole
- E) space has always been a mysterious place for the scientists

21. It can be understood from the passage that —

- A) there are lots of satellites around the earth
- B) the internal of the earth is a complete secret for the scientists
- C) space is larger than scientists think
- D) water makes it difficult to drill a hole through the center of the earth
- E) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world

22-24. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Africa was one of the places where agriculture played a great role in public life. Archaeological investigations suggest that knowledge of agriculture moved west from ancient south Palestine and arrived in the Nile delta in Egypt about the fifth millennium before Christ. Agriculture then traveled down the Nile valley and moved west across the southern edge of the Sahara to the central and western Sudan. By the first century B. C. agriculture existed in West Africa. From there it spread to the equatorial forests. African farmers learned to domesticate plants, including yams and sorghum. Cereal-growing people probably taught African farmers to plant regular fields. Gradually, African farmers also learned to clear land by burning but which was also accepted as detrimental to the soil by western farmers.

22. It is obvious from the passage that —

- A) African people were the only ones to know agricultural facilities
- B) agriculture first began in the Nile valley
- C) archaeological investigations are made in Palestine
- D) there were also other places where agriculture was very important for people as well as Africa
- E) the starting point of agriculture is most probably in Africa

23. After arriving in the Nile delta, agriculture first —

- A) moved western countries
- B) reached the south Palestine
- C) reached the west of Africa
- D) moved west across the southern edge of the Sahara to the central and western Sudan
- E) reached down the Nile valley

24. It is understood from the passage that —

- A) equatorial people taught the African farmers to domesticate plants
- B) agriculture spread the earth from Africa
- C) burning land was seen dangerous for the earth by western farmers
- D) it is certain that African farmers learned to plant regular fields from cereal-growing people
- E) African farmers were not very good at cultivating plants

READING PASSAGES / TEST-2

01.-03. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim just for fun from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest point is only about twenty miles, but because of the strong tides, the distance that must be swum is usually more than twice as far. There is a strong tide from the Atlantic Ocean. This divides in two in order to pass round the British Isles. There is also a strong tide which goes round the North of Scotland, then into the North Sea, and then south, towards the Dutch and Belgian coast. The two tides meet near the mouth of the Thames, and strong currents they cause make it impossible to swim in a straight line across the channel.

1. It is concluded from the information given in the passage that ---.

- A) people swimming from England to France or from France to England do it just to enjoy themselves
- B) only men try to swim from England to France or from France to England
- C) the nearest point to the British Isles is twenty miles
- D) the British Isles are divided into two parts by the current from the Atlantic ocean
- E) mostly women swim from England to France

2. It is due to the strong tides that ---.

- A) the swimmers have to pass big waves
- B) the distance becomes, at least, two times longer
- C) the deepness reaches forty miles
- D) the swimmers cannot swim properly
- E) the ocean is divided into two parts

3. The strong tide from the Atlantic ocean ---.

- A) divides in two to reach the Belgian coast
- B) is divided into two parts to pass the British Isles
- C) makes the water impassable for the swimmers
- D) separates the British Isles into two parts
- E) Reaches the North sea after Scotland

04.-06. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Do you want to be a good speaker? If so, then think before you speak, and think while you speak. Take care to pronounce well. Do not speak your words too hastily. Use words in a way that your audience can readily understand, cut out all mannerisms such as making the same gesture over and over again. Do not point or jab your finger at the audience. And don't forget to use your voice to express your feelings in a good way.

4. It may be understood from the paragraph ---.

- A) everybody may become a perfect speaker by working hard
- B) pronunciation is not as much important as being kind to the audience
- C) as well as doing lots of things to become a good speaker you should also remember to use your voice well
- D) jabbing your finger at the audience is very important in a speech
- E) you should carry on making the same gestures again and again during a speech

5. One of the things that you should do to be a good speaker ---.

- A) is wearing good clothes
- B) is stopping on every word you utter
- C) is choosing the word that the listeners understand easily
- D) is looking at the audiences all the time
- E) is being as much patient as possible

6. While speaking, do not forget ---.

- A) to speak your words quickly
- B) to use your voice in order to coax your audience into what you want them to do
- C) to make different gestures
- D) to point or jab your finger at the audience
- E) to use your voice in explaining your ideas well

07-09. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The London newspaper that is best known outside Great Britain is probably The Times. It began in 1785, and has a high reputation for reliable news and serious comment on the news. It is an independent paper, not giving its support to a particular political party. Its leading articles give the opinions of its editorial staff, not those of the owners of the paper. The correspondence columns of The Times are always interesting and often amusing. Most of the letters are on various subjects, but from time to time there will be a long correspondence on a subject that is not at all serious, perhaps on a new fashion of dress, or the bad manners of the younger generation compared with the manners of thirty years ago. The Times, of course, does not publish the cartoons that are common in the cheaper and popular papers. It does, however, publish a cross-word puzzle every day, with clues that are both clever and amusing. Many Times readers try to solve the puzzle every morning as they travel to town by train from their homes in the suburbs.

7. It is obviously understood from the passage that ---

- A) the Times is the best newspaper in all over the world
- B) the Times is a neutral newspaper
- C) it is The Times that is sold much more than any other newspaper in the world
- D) the cheaper and popular newspapers do not publish cartoons as well
- E) The Times gives its owners' ideas on its columns

8. It is clear in the passage that ---

- A) as well as serious subjects, the Times also consists of other subjects
- B) the Times doesn't publish other than cross-words and puzzles everyday
- C) the readers of The Times solve the puzzles in it solely at home
- D) everybody in Britain reads The Times every day
- E) many of the letters are on ordinary subjects

9. The word "they" in the passage refers to ---

- A) newspapers
- B) general readers
- C) readers' jobs
- D) the times
- E) the readers of the Times

10-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Henry Ford was the first person to build cars which were cheap, strong, and fast. He was able to sell millions of models since he mass-produced them; that is, he made a great many cars of exactly the same type. Ford's father hoped that his son would become a farmer like him, but the young man didn't like the idea and he went to Detroit where he worked as a mechanic. By the age of 29, in 1892, he had built his first car. However, this car the first mass-produced car in the world, the famous 'Model T' didn't appear until 1908-five years after Ford had started his great Motor company. This car proved to be so popular that it remained unchanged for twenty years. Since Ford's time, mass-production methods have become common in industry and have reduced the price of many articles which would otherwise be very expensive.

10. It may be concluded from the passage that ---

- A) Henry Ford was the first person who built the car
- B) Henry's father was also a car producer
- C) even before Henry, people produced cars
- D) the first car in the world was built in 1892 by Henry Ford
- E) Henry actually wanted to become a farmer like his father

11. One can understand from the passage that ---

- A) mass-production made it easy to produce cheap cars
- B) mass-production techniques were used solely by Henry Ford
- C) model T car was produced in 1908 and became so popular and remained unchanged for two decades
- D) though Henry wanted to become a farmer, his father sent him to Detroit to become a mechanic
- E) every article in the industry was affected by the production method

12. In the passage, the word 'him' refers to ---

- A) Henry Ford
- B) Henry's father
- C) a farmer
- D) a mechanic
- E) The first person who built the first car

13.-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Silas Minton's funeral was a quiet affair. It was attended by the only relations he had in the world, his niece and nephew, and by a few friends. The priest who had traveled over a hundred miles into this wild part of the country was now getting ready for the simple ceremony. Minton, or 'Minty' as his friends used to call him, had led a hard life looking for gold in a lonely part of Australia. He had always refused to work in a gold mine because he believed that he could do better on his own. Although he was not a boastful person, he had often declared that one day he would find a lump of gold as big as his head and with that he would retire and live in comfort for the rest of his life. However, his dreams of great wealth never came true. For many years he had hardly earned enough money to keep himself alive. Two men now gently lifted the rough wooden box that contained Minty's body, but they almost dropped it when they heard a loud cry from the grave digger. His spade had struck something hard in the rocky soil and he was shouting excitedly. Then he held up a large stone shone curiously in the fierce sunlight; it was unmistakably a heavy piece of solid gold.

13. It is inferred from the passage that Minton's life was a demanding one since ---.

- A) there were no priests around his hometown
- B) he hunted for gold in the suburbs of Australia
- C) a few people joined his funeral
- D) he refused to work in a gold mine
- E) he wasn't a boastful person

14. The reason why Minton refused the idea to work in a gold mine was that ---.

- A) he wanted to have a hard life
- B) wage given to him was very low
- C) he wanted to become wealthier
- D) he thought he could manage better and find gold
- E) he was a very selfish person

15. As stated in the passage Silas Minton ---.

- A) died at a very young age
- B) had merely two relatives
- C) was actually a priest
- D) had dreams of being wealthy by working in gold mines
- E) earned much more money than he expected in his life

16.-18. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A report from the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) organization has said that in contrast to average leveled countries the world's richest countries have broken their promises to send the world's poorest children to school. Five years ago, 22 rich nations decided to give \$5.4 billion to developing countries for primary school education. GCE has written "school report cards" on these countries and their performance most score badly. They graded the quantity and quality of education aid program. The USA and Austria received an "F" grade, which means a total failure in giving the support. Norway and Holland are top of the class with "A's". There are still millions of children who have no schools to go to. The report says that "For about the cost of four Stealth bombers, we could get 100 million more children into school." The report also said "Put simply, rich countries are preventing children in poor countries from going to school." The report ended with a warning of what might happen if children have no education. We are throwing away the best chance we have to put an end to world poverty, and secure a more peaceful and stable future for us all."

16. It is obviously understood from the passage that ---.

- A) the world's richest countries will fulfill their pledge in the short term
- B) apart from the richest countries, there are also some other countries that promised for the support
- C) Austria is one of the countries that supported the campaign most
- D) for the time being, the number of the students that have no schools is decreasing
- E) the USA is the only country to fail in giving support to the education

17. The USA and Austria received an "F" grade, which ---.

- A) means they paid much more than any other for the poorest students
- B) is thought to be one of the best grades
- C) means they made no support for the poor students to go to schools
- D) shows us how generous these countries are
- E) is a great surprise for the rest of the world

18. The report also showed that ---.

- A) it is not easy to keep one's promise
- B) future of the world will be more peaceful
- C) we are losing the chance of having a peaceful future
- D) the rich adhere to their promises
- E) we cannot expect the future to be peaceful for the most of the world

19-21. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

After a hard and closely fought election, Liberia's Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf will soon become Africa's first ever democratically elected female president. Ms. Johnson-Sirleaf is Liberia's former finance minister and studied economics at Harvard University. With 97 percent of the vote already counted, she has 59.4 percent of the votes. This is an unbeatable lead over her rival George Weah, the former world soccer player of the year. Liberia's "Iron Lady" said: "Africa is ready for a female president. Women have the education, the character, the ability, and the honesty to lead the nation." Supporters of Mr. Weah are angry and are claiming the election was spoiled by fraud. There were violent clashes in front of polling stations and peacekeepers in riot gear fired tear gas and in order to keep people calm. Mr. Weah has asked protestors to avoid using violence. More unrest may return Liberia to the civil war which recently killed a quarter of a million Liberians. Ms. Johnson-Sirleaf said she was not worried about the protests or the possibility of civil war. She said she was eager to "start the process of renewal and rebuilding". She also said she would make Africans proud of her performance.

19. A very suitable title for this passage is ---.

- A) The life of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
- B) Mr. Weah and his rival
- C) Elections in Africa
- D) Victory of Ellen Johnson in the election in Africa
- E) George Weah and his rival

20. It may be concluded from the passage that ---.

- A) Mr. Weah is the former president of Africa
- B) It is not common in Africa to have a female president
- C) The election was certain to be spoiled by fraud
- D) African people are proud of Ms. Leaf
- E) George Weah has lost many elections before

21. It is clearly certain from the information given in the passage that ---.

- A) Ms. Johnson Sirleaf is determined to be successful
- B) Ellen will definitely manage to conduct the country affairs successfully
- C) if there hadn't been fraud in the election, success was impossible for Ellen
- D) possibility of civil war seems impossible in the country
- E) George Weah is an unbeatable rival

22-24. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A Nepalese couple has become the first people ever to get married on top of Mount Everest. They felt, and were, on top of the world on their wedding day. Moni Mula Pali, 24, and Pem Dorjee Sherpa, 23, exchanged wedding vows on top of the world's highest peak. Their ceremony on the summit truly was a match made in heaven. The couple is now on cloud nine. There were no wedding dresses, tiaras or wedding bells. Just oxygen tanks, climbing equipment and some plastic flowers. The groom carried some traditional red powder, which he put on his bride's forehead as a symbol of marriage. The happy couple and their one guest had to climb down after ten minutes. The conditions were blindingly cold and becoming dangerous after that time. The newlyweds had kept their plan a secret. They were worried about not being able to reach the top together. They also had concerns over what their families might say about their different cultural backgrounds. Pem Dorjee said: "With our interracial marriage, we also wanted to give the message that caste and race are no barriers when it comes to marriage."

22. It may be concluded from the passage that ---.

- A) the couple's only aim was to protest the discrimination among races
- B) it is dangerous to stay longer than 10 minutes on top of mount Everest
- C) since it was a big surprise, nobody knew about their plan
- D) mount Everest's peak is the coldest place in the world
- E) the couples are the same race

23. A very suitable title for this passage would be ---.

- A) An unusual wedding ceremony
- B) A Nepalese couple and their lives
- C) Marriage without wedding dresses
- D) The happy couple and their guests
- E) The first marriage on a mountain

24. It may be understood from the passage that ---.

- A) the marriage also showed that racial differences aren't important in marriages
- B) the newly couple will have their honeymoon on top of mount Everest
- C) it is not unusual to get married to on top of a mountain
- D) race difference is a hindrance for marriage
- E) the newly married couple had a very happy life after marriage

READING PASSAGES / TEST-3

01-03. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw will host talks with European Union leaders in Luxembourg today. He will try to solve the latest crisis over talks about Turkey becoming a full member of the EU. Mr. Straw said: "Last December, the EU agreed that negotiations with Turkey should start October 3, subject to Turkey fulfilling various conditions. These conditions have been met." However, Austria has suddenly decided Turkey should not have full membership of the Union, but instead have a weaker "privileged partnership". Turkey is angry and said talks must continue as scheduled. A Turkish government spokesman warned the EU would be damaged internationally if it failed to "keep its word". A leading Turkish politician stated: "Either Europe remains in sync with the changes in the world and accepts our joining, or by hurting our membership bid it will turn into an old, nostalgic bloc that loses its influence in world politics." Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan said: "European leaders will show political maturity and become a global power."

1. It may be concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) Jack Straw is against the attendance of Turkey in the EU
- B) even though Turkey has taken the necessary steps, the EU hasn't kept its promise
- C) because Austria sees Turkey as privileged, it is on the side of European countries
- D) a lot of people reacted negatively to the full membership of Turkey
- E) all European countries are in favor of Turkey's membership to the union

2. The best title for the passage is that ----.

- A) Latest affairs on Turkey's partnership in the EU
- B) The EU and its members
- C) What to do to join in the EU
- D) New talks with the EU
- E) How Turkey reacted to the response of the union

3. According to an important Turkish politician ----.

- A) everyone in Turkey has the right to protest against Austria
- B) Turkey should have a privileged partnership to the union.
- C) in case of its joining into the EU, Turkey will not start a war
- D) the president shouldn't be so sure on The EU acceptance of Turkey
- E) if Turkey's membership is not accepted into the EU, it will not have its present station in world politics

04-06. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A powerful earthquake has killed at least 3,000 people in Pakistan and India. The violent and devastating quake measured 7.6 on the Richter scale. Its force was so strong that it reduced whole villages to rubble. Large areas of Pakistan and Indian Kashmir have suffered very high casualty figures. The full force of the quake rocked areas as far away as New Delhi, Kabul and Dhaka. Officials are warning the death toll will climb dramatically as searches continue over the coming days. Many isolated areas will take some time to report their casualty figures. Thousands of mud huts and cheap houses collapsed in the quake. Many buildings were not built to high earthquake standards and had little chance of surviving. One apartment block that was totally destroyed, which was a total shock for the authorities, was the luxury Megalia Towers in Islamabad. Television news pictures show the building is now a mountain of stone and steel. The 76-apartment complex collapsed like a deck of cards. Hundreds of desperate rescuers are currently searching for survivors. They are stripping away the concrete and twisted metal with their bare hands. A local official predicted there would be "massive casualties."

4. It is concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) the death toll may rise
- B) lots of people died of contaminated food after the quake
- C) the 7.6 Richter scale is the biggest number measured so far in Pakistan
- D) casualty figures are higher in Kashmir than areas of Pakistan
- E) though built according to the quake standards, many buildings were collapsed

5. The main reason why so many people died of earthquake in Pakistan ----.

- A) is that they are very poor
- B) is due to the lack of professional life saving teams
- C) is that the buildings were not built to high earthquake standards
- D) is because of the strong flood
- E) is definitely due to the poor management skills of the authorities

6. Luxury Megalia Towers in Islamabad ----.

- A) is the biggest tower in Pakistan
- B) remained unscathed after the quake
- C) is the building that lots of people died under its wrecks
- D) was thought to be a powerful building but in contrast to the belief it was completely destroyed
- E) is the only tower in Pakistan

07-09: sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Arnold Schwarzenegger finally played real life Terminator earlier today as he allowed the execution of multiple murderer, Donald Beardslee, 61, to be put to death by lethal injection. This is the first California State execution for Arnie and the first in the state in three years. Arnie rejected the pleas for mercy that commonly surround capital punishment in America, saying Beardslee was fully aware of how serious his crimes were. The Republican governor stated, "The federal courts have affirmed his conviction and death sentence, and nothing in his petition or the record of his case convinced me that he did not understand the gravity of his actions or that these heinous murders were wrong". Beardslee's defense lawyers, however, tried to get the death penalty overturned on the grounds that he was suffering from brain disorders when he killed two women over a drug's deal in 1981. He had previously served seven years in prison for strangling a woman in 1959, and had been on Death Row since 1984. About 300 protesters staged a vigil outside the infamous San Quentin prison hoping for the last minute reprieve, which never came. California restored the Death Penalty in 1978 and now has the largest Death Row population in America, with 600 inmates awaiting execute.

7. It is understood from the passage that
- the murderer killed more than one person
 - Donald Beardslee is now dead
 - Arnold also allowed some other executions before
 - Arnold is 61 years old now
 - Though sentenced to death penalty, Donald is innocent in fact
8. It is clear in the passage that
- Donald's plea wasn't accepted by Arnold
 - Donald killed solely women
 - before 1978, death penalty hadn't been applied in California
 - California is the only state in America which hasn't abolished the death penalty
 - all states in the USA apply death penalty in serious crime cases
9. The reason that Donald's defense lawyers submitted on overturning the death penalty decision
- was completely meaningless
 - was that he didn't kill the two women
 - was that he was suffering from mental disorders
 - was not accepted by the court
 - was not accepted by the court though it was enough for his acquittal

10-12: sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The exploration of history provides many benefits. Firstly, we learn from the past. We may repeat mistakes, but, at least, we have the opportunity to avoid them. Secondly, history teaches us what questions to ask about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorization of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful examination of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw inferences about current events. History teaches us about likely outcomes. Another benefit of the study of history is the broad range of human experience which is covered. War and peace are certainly covered as are national and international affairs. However, matters of culture (art, literature, and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history; emotions like passion, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is boring has not really studied history.

10. As mentioned in the passage

- history teaching is the most important part of an education system
- history is thought to be just the memorization of the past by most of the scientists
- people do not give much attention to history teaching
- history mainly deals with the figures not the events
- events in the history have been affected by the feelings of people

11. In the paragraph, "inferences" means

- graphs
- articles
- conclusions
- reasons
- opportunities

12. It is not told about history in the passage that

- It offers people many benefits
- It teaches us from the past
- It gives us the chance to ask questions about the present
- It teaches us the probable results of the events
- It plays important roles about people's emotions

13-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Wonderful news has come from America's National Zoo in Washington D. C. A giant panda has been born. It is the first time after 16 years this has happened in this zoo. Mother Mei Xiang gave birth in the early hours of the morning. Zoo staff waited nervously and jumped for joy when the new arrival appeared. Its gender is not yet known. Zookeepers must leave Mei Xiang and her baby alone to let the cub's immune system develop. The first few days are very dangerous for a baby panda. The birth of a giant panda in captivity is very rare. Survival of the cub is not guaranteed. Most baby pandas born in zoos do not live beyond a week. Any cubs that are born at the zoo belong to China and are returned when the panda reaches the age of two. For now, the panda team members are keeping their fingers crossed that the cub survives. The public will have to wait three months before the baby panda is shown to the world. However, a sneak preview is provided online at the zoo's website.

13. At present, people

- A) cannot see panda anyway and should wait at least three months
- B) are really curious to see the newly born panda
- C) can see the panda on the internet only
- D) are waiting for the panda to be born
- E) don't care much attention to this unusual event

14. According to the passage it is not common

- A) to give birth for a panda at the age of 16
- B) to see a giant panda give birth in captivity
- C) to let the cub's immune system develop by itself
- D) to return to China for a cub
- E) to try to know what gender a panda is before it is three months old

15. It can be concluded from the passage that

- A) it is the first time in America's national zoo to have a baby panda
- B) the rarity of the birth of giant panda in captivity is because of the violence of the staff on animals
- C) the birth of the giant panda in America's national zoo is not the first
- D) all baby pandas in zoos have the immunity system at birth
- E) baby pandas generally live only three months

16-18. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A 28-year-old South Korean man has died after playing an online computer game for almost 60 hours non-stop. The man, known only by his family name of Lee, started playing the popular battle simulation game Starcraft on August 3 and was fixed to his seat for over two days. His marathon gaming session was apparently broken only with the occasional toilet break or five-minute nap. Reuters News Agency reports police sources saying the man died from cardiac arrest "stemming from exhaustion". Lee was on a mission to become a professional gamer. This is an increasingly attractive and well-paid profession in South Korea. Top players can earn substantial amounts of money each year. Lee had recently been fired from his job because of absences due to his obsession with gaming. The dangers of being addicted to fantasy games are resulting in many social problems. In particular, MMORPGs, or massively multiplayer online role playing games, keep thousands of players glued to their screens for many hours.

16. It is understood from the passage that

- A) the south Korean man played games with his friends
- B) the man's first name has not been known yet
- C) the man played the game without any break
- D) the man took only toilet break and then continued his game
- E) professional gamers earn a little in Korea

17. It is obvious in the passage that

- A) Lee was too young to die
- B) Lee died of a kind of disease which is most probably an inheritance from his parents
- C) Lee's aim was to become a professional player
- D) Lee never went to work due to his obsession with gaming
- E) playing a computer game is inevitable for anyone in Korea

18. It is understood from the passage that

- A) A professional gamer can earn much money in South Korea
- B) Lee wasn't addicted to fantasy games
- C) it was obvious that Lee was alone at home during his play time
- D) playing computer games are just a wasting time
- E) All social problems derive from being addicted to computer games

19-21. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Coffee is good for you. That is the conclusion of researchers at the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania. A team led by Dr. Joe Vinson found coffee is a rich source of antioxidants. Coffee is the biggest provider of these vitamins in the U. S. diet. Antioxidants help fight cancer and reduce cell damage and the effects of aging. Dr. Vinson said both caffeinated and decaffeinated coffee provides similar levels of antioxidants. He recommended no more than two cups of coffee a day. Vinson analyzed the antioxidant content of more than 100 different food items and beverages. Coffee finished top based on serving size and frequency of consumption. However, Vinson advised people not to think of coffee as a health drink. He stressed that high antioxidant levels in coffee do not mean the vitamins will find their way into our bodies. The dangers of coffee are that it causes stomach pains, increases blood pressure and can lead to heart problems. Vinson said more research is needed to understand its health benefits.

19. Although coffee is thought to be good for us —

- A) you shouldn't drink caffeinated one
- B) antioxidants are very detrimental to our bodies
- C) further research should be done to understand if it causes heart diseases
- D) it is not all good to our health and is needed much more research to make comments on its positive sides
- E) it is actually a health drink for most Americans

20. It is clear from the passage that —

- A) decaffeinated coffee is richer in antioxidants
- B) Dr. Joe Vinson is the leader of the team
- C) coffee is the most consumed beverage in the USA
- D) if one drinks too much coffee, it is inevitable that he suffers from stomach pain
- E) to some extent, coffee is good for high blood pressure

21. According to the passage, —

- A) Americans mostly provide their needs of antioxidants from coffee
- B) it is inevitable for people to have some diseases when they drink coffee
- C) all Americans think that coffee is a health drink
- D) you should drink at least one cup of white coffee a day
- E) In contrast to common belief coffee is all good for you

22-24. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Eating fish every week may keep our brain more active during our older years. This is the conclusion of research conducted by the Rush University Medical Center in Chicago. The study found that older people who eat fish regularly have quicker and better memories. Over a lifetime of eating fish, people could be three to four years mentally younger in age. Lead researcher Martha Clare Morris said: "We found that people who ate one fish meal a week had a 10 percent slower annual decline in thinking. People who rarely eat fish have a faster decline in their thinking ability over time." Morris's team collected information on the diets and memory loss of 6,158 people aged 65 and older. She concluded: "Eating fish may help to slow people's decline in thinking ability as they age." She thinks several fatty acids contained in fish may help the brain's development. Eating fish has previously been associated with a lower risk of developing Alzheimer's disease or having a stroke. City fish, like salmon and tuna, are a rich source of the acids. The report on the benefits of consuming fish appears in the October 10 online issue of the Archives of Neurology.

22. It is obvious in the passage that —

- A) eating fish is inevitable for the one who wants to be healthy
- B) eating fish regularly is important for one's mental health
- C) people who never eat fish fail to have a powerful memory
- D) people who always eat fish have a faster increase in their thinking ability over time
- E) One must eat at least one meal fish a day to be mentally powerful

23. That eating fish may help to slow people's decline in thinking ability —

- A) has not been scientifically proved yet
- B) is the conclusion of Morris' team's study
- C) is a conclusion of Morris' team reached by examining 65 people
- D) showed the scientists that without fish meal it is impossible not to be caught by Alzheimer's disease
- E) is an overwhelming result for the old

24. In the passage 'appear' means —

- A) emerge
- B) accumulate
- C) fail
- D) conclude
- E) vote

25-27. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The English government is in use shock tactics in its latest attempt to discourage smokers from smoking. Gory photos showing the health hazards of smoking will be plastered on cigarette packets. These will include images of diseased lungs blackened by tar next to a set of clean, healthy lungs. A total of sixteen pictures have been selected to scare existing and potential smokers. These will all be accompanied by stronger written health warnings. The new initiative will take place by the end of 2009. Britain's Health Secretary Alan Johnson told BBC News that other countries have successfully used similar graphic photos. "We do think it will help the number of people who want to give up smoking - the vast majority of smokers want to give up - and this will give them an extra push," he said. Anti-smoking campaigners welcomed the new warnings on tobacco products. They say it is important for people to be more aware of the bad effects of smoking on vital body organs.

25. It is clearly mentioned in the passage that the new method of British government for written health warnings —.

- A) has not started to appear on cigarette packages yet
- B) has made a great effect on smokers
- C) seems to work since there is a large amount of decrease in smokers
- D) mostly include the pictures of dead people
- E) has just started and the first results will be seen in 2009

26. It is obviously mentioned in the passage that the new health warnings that will be written or plastered on cigarette packages will also target —.

- A) to show that smokers die very soon in their life
- B) to destroy the cigarette companies
- C) the anti-smoking campaigners since they are potential smokers
- D) the children at school and their parents
- E) the ones who carry the possibility of becoming a smoker

27. As stated in the passage the Britain's Health Secretary believes that —.

- A) undoubtedly, anyone who smokes too much will suffer from cancer
- B) some other countries used similar graphic photos on cigarette packages
- C) putting graphic photos on cigarette packages will give additional support to the smokers who want to quit
- D) anti-smoking campaigners welcomed this new application
- E) public should be more aware of unprecedented effects of smoking on body

READING PASSAGES / TEST-4

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Soft drinks that are almost saturated with sugar may soon have health warnings similar to those on cigarette packets. The Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) has issued a press release calling for the compulsory labeling of soda. It declares carbonated beverages are an ever-increasing menace to our health. CSPI director Michael Jacobson warned on a TV chat show that: "Americans are drowning in soda pop", which he described as a "worthless" product. He complained that: "The government's dietary guidelines... have urged people to consume less sweetened beverages", but have not been implemented by follow-up measures. He stressed the need for urgent action by reminding the public that "obesity is an epidemic". The title of the press release refers to soda as "liquid candy". It disturbingly reports that teenagers consume an average of three cans of soda a day, which constitutes 15 per cent of their required calorie intake. Mr. Jacobson asked the pertinent question: "How did a solution of high-fructose corn syrup, water, and artificial flavors come to be the default beverage?" CSPI also said that caffeinated drinks should bear a notice that reads "not appropriate for children".

1. The word "menace to" in the passage is the same in the meaning with —.

- A) indifference to
- B) threat to
- C) susceptibility to
- D) predisposition to
- E) response to

2. According to CSPI director, carbonated beverages —.

- A) must be labeled health warnings like the ones on cigarette packets
- B) are useless in terms of one's health
- C) are the most important danger to our health
- D) are the only causes of obesity and this should be prevented by the government
- E) should not be consumed at all

3. One thing that CSPI director emphasized for the government to take an action is that —.

- A) Americans are consuming too much carbonated beverages so this should be banned
- B) soda should be called as "liquid candy"
- C) the government should have dietary guidelines that advise people to consume less sweetened beverages
- D) the government should remind the people that obesity is a kind of contagious disease
- E) the government shouldn't let children drink soda

4. Another point made by CSPI other than carbonated beverages is that —.

- A) Americans are drowning in soda pop
- B) the government has to urge people to consume less sweetened beverages
- C) the rules put by the government about sweetened beverages have not been applied yet
- D) caffeinated beverages should also carry warnings for children
- E) the press should call the sweetened beverages as "liquid candy"

05-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Want to lose weight? Tired of changing what you eat? Fed up with fad diets? Perhaps the answer to all your problems is here – fidget more. New research has revealed that fidgeters – those people who never seem to stop foot tapping, twiddling a pencil between their fingers or wiggling their shoulders non-stop, are usually thinner than non-fidgeters. Fidgeting is an important way to lose weight. Seems to make sense – fidgeting is movement and movement burns calories – especially sixteen hours a day of non-stop movement! That means you burn calories without even trying, but perhaps annoy everyone else in the office or at school. In fact, haven't you ever noticed that fidgets in your class or office are thinner? The study, published in the journal, Science, found that obese people who just sat without making bodily movements burnt 350 fewer calories each day compared with people who couldn't sit still. The report says that people who lead sedentary lives prefer to sit still more because of a genetic tendency to do so. The research also suggests that obese people should be encouraged to lose weight by fidgeting more. "This is entirely doable, because the kind of activity we are talking about does not require special or large spaces, unusual training regimens or gear. Unlike running a marathon, this is within the reach of everyone." Be prepared for the flood of fidget and lose weight books!

5. The passage strongly claims that —.

- A) people don't want to lose weight
- B) people always change what they eat
- C) no one likes fad diets
- D) people who don't stop foot tapping are always thin
- E) fidget may cause someone to lose weight

6. According to the passage, the logical reason why fidgeting makes someone thinner is that —.

- A) it is a non-stop movement
- B) it is really a good exercise which is not tiring
- C) it is a movement which causes the calories to burn
- D) it is an annoying behavior
- E) it encourages obese people to lose weight

7. One point made about the fidgeting is that —.

- A) It is easily able to be done.
- B) It is also dangerous for obese people
- C) It is like a running marathon when compared in terms of calorie burning
- D) fidgeting is also useful for other diseases
- E) thin people shouldn't do it during working hours

8. In the passage "flood of fidget" means —.

- A) unusual fidget
- B) usual exercise
- C) fewer fidgeting
- D) much more fidgeting
- E) always fidgeting

09.-12. Soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Part-time jobs for American students are very popular after weekdays and usually begin during their high school days. Besides working in fast food restaurants and small cafeterias, a very popular job for a teenager in America is baby-sitting. This has its greatest appeal among teenage girls and a good baby sitter can earn quite a bit if she is reliable, responsible and mature. It is not necessarily an easy job, as mostly thought, and requires both social skills and general competence. A good baby sitter should know how to change diapers and earn the respect of the children she is watching. She must be able to get the children ready for bed and keep an eye on them even while they are sleeping. In addition, she should be able to handle any unexpected emergency with common sense and be calm at all times. She should know the emergency numbers of the hospital and police for situations which require assistance. Once the children are asleep the baby sitter is free to watch TV or listen to music. If she is really conscientious about her studies, she may well spend the time doing homework but should not be up the phone with personal calls just in case the parents want to be in contact with her. Such a job often involves working on Friday and Saturday nights when many married couples like to spend the night going to a movie or the theater. On such occasions they will leave their children in the care of a dependable baby-sitter.

9. According to the passage, baby-sitting —

- A) is the single way of earning money for the teenagers in the USA
- B) requires a very limited time for a teenage on weekends
- C) is not a preferable job among teenagers in the USA
- D) is mostly preferred by female teenagers in the USA
- E) is not a well paid job when compared working in a restaurant or a cafeteria

10. It is clear in the passage that being dependable, responsible and mature —

- A) is enough to be a baby sitter in the USA
- B) is important in getting the job of baby-sitting
- C) is not very common among teenagers
- D) enables one to get a job easily in the USA
- E) means that you can earn money as much as you want

11. One conclusive point made in the passage is that baby-sitting —

- A) is a very suitable job for males
- B) deals with how much you are capable of changing a diaper
- C) is much more common among females when compared with males
- D) is a very easy job to get in the USA
- E) requires more skills than working in a cafeteria

12. It is told in the passage that —

- A) most people do not trust baby-sitters
- B) most people don't suppose baby-sitting to be a hard job
- C) social skills play the greatest important role in getting the baby-sitting job
- D) baby sitters especially must be respectful to the parents
- E) a baby sitter is free once she has played with the children

13-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On any weekend throughout the year one can spend hours browsing through neighborhood flea markets which has been an American culture for many years. These are very popular for those who are in search of bargains and who have a keen eye for picking through what others have discarded. They hunt and search for something they can reuse. Americans love secondhand merchandise which can be bought cheaply and restored to its original use. In many cases the condition and the quality are still good, though the style might be outdated. For some people searching through flea markets is a hobby which reaps rewards. They look for possible antiques among the items for sale or for old furniture which can be restored with a little care and used again. Many wise collectors often find rare items worth much more than their bargained price. Since prices are usually not fixed, if one is persistent a bargain can easily be struck. The owner may be selling a rare collectable and may not even be aware of its value. One of the great pleasures of shopping at such markets is the chance to bargain with the shop owner and settle for a price which one can afford and is willing to pay. It is also quite common for schools and social clubs to organize flea markets in order to raise money to support their programs. Likewise churches and other non-profit organizations hold such events to raise money to support a local charity. Perhaps even more enjoyable than flea markets are the weekend outdoor garage sales which have now become very much a part of American culture. These are held usually in the spring and fall when the weather is still good. Usually a homeowner, having decided that he would like to clear his residence of accumulated items which are no longer useful to him, advertises in a local paper that he is holding a garage sale. More than likely the goods on display are in good condition and great buys can be found if one has the time and patience to search carefully.

13. It is pointed out in the passage that flea markets

- A) are the places where one can find the things that others left away
- B) are established during weekdays
- C) are full of rich people who want to buy sparsely found materials
- D) are very famous places for each of the Americans
- E) are the places that one can find everything that he or she wants

14. It is clear in the passage that ---

- A) searching carefully in a flea market is impossible
- B) rich and clever people do not prefer flea markets
- C) not all people come to the flea markets for a profitable shopping
- D) old furniture ranks the first place in shopping in the flea markets
- E) rare items are the most expensive materials found in the flea markets

15. It is told in the passage that one of the advantages of shopping in a flea market is that ---

- A) you can make new friendships easily
- B) it is like being in a church and this gives one the relief of prayer
- C) you can diminish a price to the level of what you want to buy
- D) you can learn a lot about the American culture
- E) you can find numerous items in lower quality and price

16. It is concluded from the passage that the weekend outdoor garage sales ---

- A) are the same with the flea market in all respects
- B) are established all over the year on weekends
- C) are the places which are much more crowded than the flea markets
- D) are mostly established in summer time but for a very short time
- E) have not a long history as much as the flea markets

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the auto is the main source of travel in America and distances between major cities are far, a common way of getting around the country is by hitchhiking. Although it is not illegal, law enforcers and most people in authority, especially school administrators, try to discourage people, especially the young, from traveling this way. Most people, however, are aware of the dangers which one can encounter by hitchhiking but the money saved by doing so is often a just compensation for the risk involved. The word hitchhiking entered the English language around 1925 when the automobile became a popular means of transportation. Anyone can hitchhike. It is especially popular with college students trying to go cross-country on a shoestring or an overseas traveler hoping to discover America. Some hitchhikers may even be homeless or runaway youths who have no real sense of where they are going but are eager to leave their hometowns. The hitchhiker usually stands at the entrance ramps of highways or along the road itself with fingers clenched and the thumb of the right hand extended and pointing to the direction of the traffic. This is called "thumbing a ride", an expression coined in the late 1930s, which is also another name for hitchhiking. Any motorist seeing a person on the roadside with this hand gesture is quick to recognize his intention and attempts the motorist to give or decline him a lift to a convenient destination. Although in most cases the rides are free, some motorists may accept some money contributed to the cost of tolls and gas. For those motorists traveling alone a fellow rider will help pass the time on the journey.

17. It is obvious from the passage that hitchhiking

- A) is a strictly forbidden activity in the USA
- B) is not very common among the adults in the USA
- C) is not supported by the authority and school managers
- D) is a really risky thing if you haven't been given the permission by the authority
- E) is the most common way to save money

18. One point made in the passage is that ---

- A) the automobile was not famous for being a transportation means before 1925 in the USA
- B) there is a age limitation in hitchhiking
- C) all hitchhikers aims to discover the hidden parts of the country
- D) most hitchhikers do not have homes to live in
- E) many drivers accept a hitchhiker in his or her car

19. According to the passage some drivers ---

- A) are very rude towards the hitchhikers
- B) don't accept hitchhikers to his or her car just because they are adult
- C) give decline to the requests of all the hitchhikers
- D) can demand money for the gas from the hitchhiker
- E) hate being hitchhiked if they are not in need of money

20. According to the passage the phrase "thumbing a ride" also means ---

- A) to show the way
- B) to hitchhike
- C) to stop the car
- D) to disturb the driver
- E) to accept the money paying

READING PASSAGES / TEST-5

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Touching is vital to human development. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a large percentage of children died of mysterious reasons. It was later discovered that it was because of an illness called *marasmus*. In Greek this word means "wasting away." In some orphanages, the mortality rate was nearly 100 percent. However, even children in the most "advanced" homes and institutions died regularly from the disease. Researchers finally found that the infants suffered from lack of physical contact with parents or nurses. The children hadn't been touched enough, and as a result they died. From this knowledge came the practice in institutions of picking the baby up, carrying it around, and handling it several times each day. At one hospital that began this practice, the death rate for infants fell from between 30 to 35 percent to below 10 percent.

1. It is clear in the passage that *Marasmus*

- A) was not known as a disease at the time in which a lot of children died because of it
- B) Greek people knew the illness which had killed many children
- C) is a disease which caused all the children to die in 19th century
- D) was used in Greek language since 19th century
- E) caused many diseases to come into being in 19th century

2. It is told in the passage that the children

- A) died because of the lack of the nurses
- B) were all poor and living under bad conditions
- C) were actually Greek
- D) died due to bad orphanage conditions
- E) at sophisticated houses were also affected from the disease

3. According to the passage picking the baby up and handling it several times a day

- A) were not enough to save the children from the illness
- B) had been the practice made for years in hospitals
- C) were the only things that could be done to save the children
- D) were done in a single hospital
- E) came from the knowledge of understanding the importance of touching

4. After the practice the death rate fell

- A) 30% in some hospitals
- B) approximately 10-15% in a hospital
- C) 10% in all hospitals
- D) 70% on average in a hospital
- E) 30 and 35 % in a hospital

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

The pirate-turned-patriot Jean Lafitte joined the future president Andrew Jackson to protect Louisiana, the Mississippi River in 1815, and America from a British military invasion. Lafitte pulled, pushed, and floated his large guns through bayous, swamps, and marshes to fight in the Battle of New Orleans. In a shocking victory, Jackson routed the British and saved New Orleans, Louisiana and the Mississippi River for the United States. In which he got the presidency. Today, due to the work of modern man and progress, the wetlands that Lafitte crossed to protect his homeland are being swallowed by the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico. The state of Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta are gradually disappearing. The coastal wetlands are lost at the rate of 100 yards, the length of a football field, every 18-20 minutes. Over many thousands of years, nature created Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. Along the over 2,000-mile course, the Mississippi River drains soil from much of America's heartland to create the rich land of the Mississippi Delta. Over time, the Delta region grew abundant in vegetation, fish, ancient trees, and other life forms. But in the last two centuries, the wetlands created by the Mississippi were drained for a variety of reasons. At first it was to stop diseases that endangered people who moved there and to grow crops to feed America and the world. Then the valuable cypress trees were cut down to build homes and to export the wood.

5. It may be understood from the passage that Jean Lafitte ---

- A) was the president of Louisiana
- B) was born along the Mississippi river
- C) was a soldier in the British army
- D) invaded Louisiana
- E) hadn't fought for his country before 1815

6. It can be concluded from the passage that Andrew Jackson ---

- A) was a soldier under the pirate forces.
- B) had very large guns
- C) was Jean Lafitte's man
- D) became the president of the USA after the war
- E) lost the war against the military

7. As mentioned in the passage the Wetlands ---

- A) caused the Mississippi to form
- B) were made dry on purpose
- C) led a way to all the diseases of the region's people
- D) were the priceless lands for the Americans
- E) were drained just because they caused some dangerous diseases

8. It is clear in the passage that ---

- A) the British army tried many times to conquer the Wetlands
- B) Lafitte was the greatest general in terms of its war success in the USA army
- C) most of the USA soldiers were killed in Louisiana
- D) the wetlands put people's lives into danger since it caused some diseases
- E) people around the wetlands came there for the purpose of holiday

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

"Internet" is a shortened version of "interconnected network," and that's exactly what it is: a system of computers connected to each other. Small groups of interconnected computers are called internets, and the Internet is the interconnection of all of these. If you access the Internet, your computer is potentially interacting with millions of others. The idea for the Internet came about in the late 1960s. The U. S. military wanted a way of connecting computers in such a way that if anything went wrong with one part of the network, the other parts would still be able to interact with each other. The first version was called ARPANET, and in 1969 it connected just four computers with one another. By 1971 it had grown to about a couple dozen. Ten years later it had grown to about 200, but only the military and people doing research at certain universities had access to it. Over the coming years the technology was improved, but it was the invention of the World Wide Web (WWW) by scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 that turned the Internet into what we know today. If you imagine the Internet as a single computer, the WWW is like a program that allows you to access to all of the different things your computer can do—without your need to be a computer specialist. The first browser (software that allows one to easily navigate the WWW) was released in 1991, and the Internet started to grow at an amazing rate. By 1994, about 3 million people in the world had access to the Internet; but by 2002, about 166 million in the U. S. alone were online. As far as the Internet itself, no one really knows how big it is now. The closest guess is that hundreds of billions of pages can be accessed. Most of those pages are available to anyone with a computer. The Internet belongs to no one and to everyone, so all who wish may not only access the Internet, but they can also add to it—add anything they want.

9. According to the passage one can think that —.

- A) internet is really dangerous when you do not use an anti-virus program
- B) ARPANET is still in use all over the world
- C) the first idea of connected computers was put forward by the USA military
- D) the first network system came into being in 1960
- E) Tim Berners-Lee invented ARPANET first

10. It is obviously understood from the passage that ARPANET —.

- A) was limited to the military and some university academicians
- B) first appeared in 1960
- C) had the browser that allowed one to easily navigate in computers
- D) served only for the soldiers
- E) at most it reached only 200 people

11. It is concluded from the information given in the passage that —.

- A) the number of Internet users reached its peak in 2002 in the world
- B) www is the abbreviation form of the internet
- C) the Internet's spread was accelerated by the invention of the browser
- D) the USA has the rights of the internet
- E) the Internet is in fact a single computer

12. One thing that was not mentioned in the passage is that —.

- A) by the way of the Internet one can reach millions of others
- B) the first idea about the internet put forward in 1960s
- C) ARPANET was the first version of the today's Internet
- D) the number of the internet users is not certain
- E) the number of the pages on the internet is approximately a billion

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Gecko lizards are part of the reptile family. The definition of a reptile is a cold-blooded animal that creeps by moving on the belly or by means of small and short legs. A gecko lizard is the only lizard that has a voice and it makes a squeaking or clicking noise that sounds like "gecko." That's how the lizard got its name. Gecko lizards are nocturnal and this is why they have an excellent vision. Gecko lizards have sticky toe pads that allow them to climb well even on smooth surfaces. There is a type of gecko lizard that can fly through the air. These are called "flying geckos." These lizards have a flap of skin on the abdomen, which works like a bird's wing. Gecko lizards can grow to be 14 inches long! The wide tail of the lizard helps store fat. The lizard has a long tongue that it uses to clean itself—especially the membrane that covers its eyes. These lizards are carnivores. Crickets and cockroaches are a big part of its diet, but a gecko lizard will also eat young birds, eggs, and tiny mammals out at night. The snake is the main predator of the gecko lizard. If it is caught by the tail, the gecko lizard will let its tail go. The tail will flop and flail as the lizard gets away. The lizard will strangely grow another tail.

13. As stated in the passage Gecko lizards —.

- A) are animals which stay awake late at nights
- B) are all able to fly in the air
- C) never eat meat
- D) are generally feeding on snakes
- E) have got wings which look like birds'

14. It is clear in the passage that the name of gecko lizards —.

- A) is explained in the definition of a reptile
- B) was given due to its being the only lizard which has a voice
- C) comes from its being nocturnal and thus having a perfect vision
- D) is a distinctive feature for them which indicates its being the only reptile that has a voice
- E) derives from the noise they make

15. It is obviously mentioned in the passage that —.

- A) gecko lizards feed on meat
- B) fat production in a gecko lizard's body occurs in its tail
- C) gecko lizards can climb on every type of surface
- D) flying geckos live in the air and eat young birds
- E) the membrane of a gecko lizard is covered by its tongue

16. According to the passage flying geckos —.

- A) resemble some kinds of birds especially when they are young
- B) have some skin on their abdomen that enables them to fly
- C) use their stomach to fly
- D) cannot let its tail leave the body when bitten by a snake
- E) mostly feed on the young birds

17.20. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Did you know that the first windmill was constructed as early as 7th century? One thing the vast deserts of Arabia had was wind. When the seasonal streams ran dry, and these desert winds had a constant wind direction. For about one hundred and twenty days the wind blew regularly from the same place. The windmill was so simple yet effective that it quickly spread all over the world from its 7th century Persian origins. After this, wind-power became widely used to run mill stones for grinding corn, and also to draw up water for irrigation. This was first in the Persian province of Sistan, and al-Masudi, an Arab geographer who lived in the 10th century, described the region as a country of wind and sand. He also wrote a characteristic of the area is that the power of the wind is used to drive pumps for watering gardens. Most historians believe that it was the crusaders who introduced windmills to Europe in the 12th century. The introduction of the windmill and watermill had a great effect on the science of mechanical engineering and meant new trades were born from actual mill building to its maintenance. This job was normally carried out by the miller and his apprentices, and they were the predecessors of today's mechanical engineers.

17. As it is clearly mentioned in the passage desert winds ---.

- A) were continuous when the seasonal streams went dry in the vast deserts of Arabia
- B) caused the seasonal streams to run dry
- C) blew all the year constantly from the same direction in the vast deserts of Arabia
- D) had an invariable route for approximately four months
- E) were very hard hurdle for the inhabitants

18. It is stated in the passage that the windmill ---.

- A) was first made in Persia
- B) spread to the world very quickly but the origins were not known clearly
- C) was not a complex device but couldn't be used effectively
- D) was introduced to Europe by an Arab geographer
- E) changed the course of the history greatly in the world

19. According to Al-Masudi ---.

- A) the Persian province of Sistan is a country of wind and sand
- B) the crusaders introduced the windmills to Europe
- C) the windmill was first introduced to Europe in the 12th century
- D) the windmill had a very big effect on science
- E) the first windmill was made just to draw up water later for irrigation

20. It may be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) Al-Masudi made the first windmill and it spread to the world quickly
- B) Persian people worked very hard to produce the first windmill
- C) it is not definitely known who brought the windmill to the Europe
- D) the seasonal streams made great effect on the winds in the deserts of Arabia
- E) the first windmill was developed by Al-Masudi

READING PASSAGES / TEST-6

01-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Arctic ice is melting at a dangerous speed and may completely disappear by the end of this century. This is according to scientists at America's National Snow and Ice Data Centre. (NSIDC). Experts said recent satellite images showed the volume of sea ice was the lowest it had ever been. An area five times larger than the UK has disappeared since 1978 and the melting is getting faster. This year was the warmest Arctic summer in 400 years. Dr. Mark Serreze from the NSIDC said the worrying trend of melting ice caps is because of global warming. The NSIDC's leader Dr. Ted Scambos said the Arctic Circle is melting so quickly that it may never recover. He said the Arctic is caught in a dangerous process that man cannot reverse. Less sea ice means the Earth cannot reflect the sun's rays and cool itself. Warmer seas then melt more ice. The loss of sea ice in one year increases the loss in the next year. Current ice loss is estimated at eight percent per decade. This means there may be no ice at all during the Arctic summer of 2080. Dr. Scambos warned: "It is pretty certain a long-term decline is underway."

1. It is clear in the passage that

- A) besides the Arctic there are also other icebergs melting around the arctic region
- B) the arctic ice now is the lowest ice level that has never seen before
- C) it is certain that the arctic region will remain under the water by the end of this century
- D) the arctic is five times larger than the United Kingdom
- E) melting in the Arctic reached its greatest point

2. It is implied in the passage that

- A) to stop melting in the arctic circle is impossible for humankind
- B) loss sea ice level is hazardous to sun
- C) the arctic has been melting for at least 400 years
- D) satellite images are not sufficient evidence for the scientists to make comments on melting
- E) in 2080 all humanity will suffer from water shortage

3. The loss of sea ice means

- A) the earth cannot take sun rays
- B) losing more sea ice in the following year
- C) there is not going to be any ice at all during the arctic summer of 2080
- D) that there comes a time when everything will float on water
- E) it is impossible to stop it in the approaching a few years

4. As it is clearly explained in the passage, in the last four centuries

- A) the world has become much more polluted
- B) seas around the world have lost their water to a dangerous rate
- C) satellites have not found any evidence for melting in the Arctic
- D) the arctic region has faced many problems including melting seriously
- E) the arctic has not seen a year as warmer as the current year

DS-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists have told us for many years that the sun can harm our health. Researchers have produced many studies that link exposure to the sun to cancer. Doctors continually warn us about the dangers of ultraviolet (UV) rays. Well, all of this might now change. Doctors and scientists may soon be telling us the opposite. New research suggests that sunshine is necessary for our bodies. Our skin absorbs the UV rays and produces vitamin D, also known as the "sunshine vitamin". Dr. Edward Giovannucci of Harvard University says that vitamin D contains many anti-cancer benefits. He believes vitamin D might help prevent 30 more deaths than those caused by skin cancer. It might now be time to put the sun creams away. Doctors may soon recommend we spend fifteen minutes a day in direct sunlight. They say this will allow our skin to produce the vitamin D we need. Researchers highlight the fact that there are fewer people with cancer in sunnier parts of the world.

5. The evidence showing us that sunlight prevents cancer is that —.

- A) we should spend at least fifteen minutes in direct sun
- B) our skins produce vitamin D
- C) there are fewer people with cancer in sunnier parts of the world
- D) sunlight is indispensable for our bodies
- E) much exposure to sun is dangerous

6. In the past, scientists thought and told us that —.

- A) sunshine was actually very useful for our skin
- B) sun shine consisted of vitamin D so it was called sun shine vitamin
- C) our body needed vitamin D
- D) sunshine could be detrimental to our health
- E) sunshine was protective against cancer

7. It may also be concluded from the passage that —.

- A) we shouldn't be exposed to direct sunshine
- B) sunshine is necessary for our bodies; however, it has also detrimental effects
- C) vitamin D is safely enough to prevent cancer
- D) cancer is a very dangerous disease that results in death
- E) cancer rate is alarmingly increasing in the world

8. It can be concluded from the overall meaning of the paragraph that —.

- A) doctors and scientists can have different ideas about vitamin D
- B) science world can make mistakes
- C) most of the world 's resources are being wasted
- D) our skin is the most important organ in our body
- E) vitamin D is the most effective substance against diseases such as cancer

08-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An amazing new invention by a British student will help children who are overweight. It will also reduce the number of hours of television they watch every day. The technology is nicknamed "Square-Eyes". It is a tiny, computerized sensor that fits into children's shoes. It measures the number of steps the child takes during the day and sends this information to the family computer. Software then tells the child how many hours of TV he or she can watch that evening. One hundred steps equal one minute of TV. If children use up all of their viewing time, they must do more walking. The designer Gillian Swan says this "will help children to include exercise in their daily routines from an early age." She said that ten years ago children were healthier because they played outside with their friends. She said today's children spend too much time in front of the TV and don't exercise. This means children have weight problems and become fat. "Square-eyes" is a nickname often given to children who watch too much television. It may now have a new meaning. The new technology is the beginning of computers becoming a part of our clothes. What we wear will soon monitor our health.

9. It is because children spend too much time in front of TV that —.

- A) the parents get angry
- B) they don't do their homework regularly
- C) they have weight problems and become fat
- D) they have to wear square-eyes
- E) they cannot focus on school subjects

10. As far as one can realize from the passage the "Square-eyes" —.

- A) is also a nickname often given to kids who are addicted to TV
- B) has been used commonly in the public since it first appeared
- C) is a complete failure
- D) shows that there won't be any child who is obese in the future
- E) is the person who uses glasses

11. It is concluded from the passage that —.

- A) the designer of the device is a male
- B) getting fat will not be a problem for children anymore
- C) computers are wholly dangerous for children
- D) if a child takes 1000 steps during the day he can watch TV one hour at night
- E) the new device will be useful for the ones who want to lose weight

12. According to the passage the device "square eyes" also gives the information that a child should do more walking when —.

- A) he carries the danger of obesity and becomes sick due to the redundant calories
- B) he or she spends too much time at home
- C) he or she is healthier
- D) he or she consumes all of his or her TV watching time
- E) they eat too much at school

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair has won the British election. He has also entered British political history books by becoming the first Labour leader to win three elections in a row. However, his record-setting victory is not all good news; Mr. Blair's party lost over 100 seats in the British parliament. This was mainly because of his decision on to go to war in Iraq. It was very unpopular in Britain and many Britons voted for other parties. Mr. Blair said: "I know that Iraq has been a deeply divisive issue in this country. But I also know and believe that after this election people want to move on." Mr. Blair's election success is largely because of the strong British economy. Britain has enjoyed economic growth for the last 13 years and has very low levels of unemployment and inflation. In his next term of office, he has promised to focus on health, education, social welfare and the terrible British transportation system that the public wants a quick solution.

13. It may be concluded from the passage that ---.

- A) Blair is the first leader in England, who has won three elections in succession
- B) among the problems in England, British Transportation system requires a quick solution
- C) It is not a good news for Tony Blair to become prime minister
- D) Mr. Blair has been the prime minister of England for three decades
- E) Mr Blair is wholly dissatisfied with the results of the three elections

14. It is obvious in the passage that ---.

- A) decision on Iraq war is an absolute failure for Mr Blair's party
- B) in the previous election Mr. Blair's party won over 100 seats more than the latest election
- C) Mr. Blair is not aware of the danger of Iraq war for England
- D) for 13 years, Britain has been suffering from worsening economic condition of the country
- E) there are many people supporting the Blair's idea about Iraq war

15. Because of the decision to go to war in Iraq ---.

- A) England lost lots of its soldiers
- B) a lot of innocent people died
- C) Mr. Blair's party lost many seats
- D) England acquired a large number of opponents
- E) Blair will lose the next election

16. The word deeply is the same in the meaning with ---.

- A) blankly
- B) separately
- C) profoundly
- D) nervously
- E) dimly

17-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Findings from a new study released on Friday proves that global warming is caused by human activity, and not by natural environmental factors. Researchers at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography have found clear evidence of human-produced warming in the world's oceans that is likely to impact water resources in regions around the globe. This finding removes much of the uncertainty associated with debates about global warming. Many world leaders have closed their ears to this fact so they don't have to limit their economic activity or introduce expensive pollution controls. This is one of the reasons America has not signed the Kyoto Treaty on the unusual alterations on the climate. The US government prefers to believe global warming is a natural phenomenon, caused by volcanoes and solar energy. Professor Tim Barnett said, "This is perhaps the most compelling evidence that shows why global warming is happening right now and it shows that we can successfully simulate its past and likely future evolution." Barnett says the results hold implications for millions of people in the near future: in the decades immediately ahead, the changes will be felt in regional water supplies, including areas impacted by accelerated glacier melting in the South American Andes and in western China, putting millions of people at risk without adequate summertime water which will force them to move different places. Perhaps now more countries will sign up to the Kyoto Protocol.

17. One of the reasons that America hasn't signed the Kyoto protocol is that —

- A) they don't believe that global warming is occurring as a result of human activities
- B) there isn't sufficient evidence that shows global warming is related to the environmental factors
- C) they don't want to limit their economic activity or spend money on expensive pollution controls
- D) they know nothing about the danger of global warming
- E) they do not care about the future of the world

18. It may be concluded from the passage that, Kyoto treaty —

- A) was submitted by Japanese people
- B) rooted to Korea in the origin
- C) is about volcanoes and solar energy
- D) is about the climate change
- E) will be signed by the Americans

19. It is understood from the passage that, —

- A) if you live far away from America it will be a definite benefit for you
- B) when faced with global warming, people may try to migrate from one place to another
- C) it is certain for now that in a few years the effects of global warming will be seen in our country
- D) if it is of great benefit, people could sometimes ignore the ecological balance
- E) it is expected Kyoto treaty to be signed by all countries

20. "in the decades immediately ahead" means —

- A) few centuries ago
- B) a few decades ago
- C) past decades
- D) after a few centuries
- E) very near future

READING PASSAGES / TEST-7

01.-05. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

With winter fast approaching, children will have even more chances to come into contact with class mates and friends passing on colds and the flu. Generally the flu season lasts from November to March and the cold season is at its height from September through April, but you can catch either at any time of year. Children are two to three more susceptible to the flu than adults and they quickly spread the virus through shared toys. There are, however, some simple strategies to help keep down the chances of illnesses spreading. The first, as we all know, is to wash hands often. What many people don't know, though, is that it takes about 20 seconds of rubbing the hands with warm water and soap to thoroughly cleanse them. It is also important to teach children early on to cover their mouth and nose when they sneeze or cough, to use tissues whenever needed and to be sure to throw them away afterwards.

1. As it is clearly told in the passage children ---.

- A) need their parents' serious help in order not to be sick
- B) are mostly affected by their peers in catching the flu and colds
- C) when compared to adults are much less vulnerable to illnesses
- D) don't get the flu before November
- E) usually catch cold in summer months

2. One can infer from the information given in the passage that ---.

- A) people generally wash their hands fewer seconds than the required time which can keep them away from the flu and colds
- B) children's toys are the only things to keep responsible for the flu's spreading
- C) the flu is more common than colds
- D) washing hands is the most effective way of avoiding illnesses such as the flu and colds
- E) the flu is seen mostly in April

3. It is mentioned in the passage that between November and March ---.

- A) the cold season reaches at its height point
- B) school children are infected with the cold more than adults
- C) the flu is much more common than the usual times
- D) people neglect the chance of getting cold is increasing
- E) children cough more than adults

4. It is understood from the passage that ---.

- A) children and adults are equal in catching the flu and colds
- B) the strategies of getting rid of the flu and colds don't work in adults
- C) washing hands for a long or short time doesn't affect catching the flu and colds
- D) sneezing and cough are inevitable when you are under the flu
- E) removing the tissues after use is important in getting rid of the flu and colds

5. One can easily conclude from the passage that ---.

- A) all of the children don't care about the flu so they are more susceptible to it than adults
- B) tissues shouldn't be used by children
- C) 20 seconds are not enough to clean one's hands completely
- D) shared toys are one of the reasons of children's getting the flu
- E) one cannot prevent himself from getting the flu no matter what precautions have been taken

06.-10. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Madame Curie was a great scientist who made many great discoveries. Her story is one of inspiration and determination. She was born Maria Skłodowska on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland. Poland was in turmoil and her family struggled to make ends meet. Maria's parents were teachers, and they taught their children the importance of school. Maria went on to graduate with honors from high school at 16. She lost her mother and her oldest sister to disease, and Maria struggled with a nervous illness. She went to the countryside to live with cousins. Maria returned to Warsaw where she and her sister attended a "floating university." The classes were held at night, and they had to avoid being caught by the police. They eventually left for Paris where she received a degree in physics and math. It took many years as she had to put her sister through school and then she put herself through school. Marie eventually married Pierre Curie. Madame Curie, along with her husband, discovered two radioactive elements. This work laid the foundation for future discoveries in nuclear physics and chemistry. She and her husband received the Nobel Prize for Physics. Madame Curie would go on to receive another Nobel Prize for Chemistry eight years later. Madame Curie's work was credited with making great strides in science.

6. One can grasp from the passage that Maria Skłodowska —

- A) had a very demanding life after getting married Pierre Curie
- B) won two Nobel prizes in two different fields
- C) got a degree in physics in a floating university
- D) studied and got a degree in physics in Warsaw which is very famous for its floating universities
- E) changed her name when she won Nobel prize

7. According to the passage when Maria Skłodowska was born —

- A) her sister and mother had already passed away
- B) she took her new name Madame Curie
- C) her family was living under poor conditions
- D) her parents decided to be teachers
- E) her family left for Paris

8. As told in the passage Marie Skłodowska took the name Madame Curie —

- A) when she was in Warsaw for a university degree
- B) after winning the Nobel prize
- C) when she left for Paris
- D) after getting married to Pierre Curie
- E) when his work was credited with making great strides in the science world

9. After receiving Nobel prize for Physics along with her husband, Madame Curie —

- A) took also another Nobel prize for Chemistry
- B) left the science world behind and dedicated herself to her children
- C) separated her science world from her husband's
- D) turned her face completely to chemistry
- E) gave birth to her three children

10. It may be inferred from the passage that floating universities in Warsaw —

- A) enabled many people to study in a lot of different fields
- B) were very famous at that time and there studied many scientists
- C) were not very common in the city center
- D) enabled madame Curie to build career in physics
- E) were not considered as legal by the government

11.-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists in America have succeeded in placing mice into a type of suspended animation, or enforced hibernation. They used a technique that could one day improve the treatment of trauma and disease in humans or even put astronauts to sleep for long voyages to other planets. Mark Roth, researcher at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, says this is not science fiction fantasy; "We think this may be a latent ability that all mammals have-potentially even humans-and we're just harnessing it and turning it on and off, inducing a state of hibernation on demand." He predicts the technique will revolutionize medical practice: "there will be clinical benefits and it will change the way medicine is practiced, because we will, in short, be able to buy patients time." The mice were exposed to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide, a gas responsible for controlling our metabolism. Respiration in the rodents dropped from 120 breaths per minute to fewer than ten and body temperature dropped to as low as eleven degrees Centigrade. With metabolism almost at a standstill, cellular activity slows to a crawl and the body requires minimal oxygen. The resultant hibernation-like state, if successful in humans, could be used for patients awaiting organ transplants, the treatment of severe blood loss, cardiac arrest, and in cancer care. Exposure to fresh air returned the mice's normal bodily functions and metabolic rates with no side effects. Clinical trials with humans could start within five years.

11. As mentioned in the paragraph the technique that used on mice can possibly be expected —.

- A) to put astronauts to sleep for good
- B) to be used in the treatment of trauma and diseases in people
- C) to enforce people into hibernation
- D) to change all medical practices
- E) to prevent people from death

12. According to Mark Roth, the technique —.

- A) is not suitable for mammals
- B) is one of the fantasies in the science world
- C) might make changes in medical practice
- D) has proved to be useful in diseases of only humans
- E) succeeded to drop the breaths to 120 per a second in rodents

13. It may be understood from the passage that oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide —.

- A) has made human metabolism standstill
- B) results in hibernation-like state in humans
- C) returned the mice body functions to normal
- D) is a kind of gas which controls the metabolism in humans
- E) is the same with fresh air when compared

14. It may be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) mice are always used in medical researches
- B) mice were killed by exposing them to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide
- C) clinical trials of suspended animation has not started in humans yet
- D) exposure to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide kills humans
- E) enforced hibernation is not a new technique in medicine

15. It is told in the passage that —.

- A) mice are the commonest animals which are used for scientific discoveries
- B) the new technique has improved the trauma in humans
- C) the new technique is considered as science fiction fantasy
- D) even if seems useful the technique may cause blood loss, cardiac arrest and cancer
- E) normally rodents take 120 breaths per minute

16.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Can money make you successful? Most people seem to think so, but think again. It depends on your definition of success. Some of the richest people in the world are far from being successful. There is no argument: that money brings with it many opportunities that may otherwise be unrealized. Money can buy opportunities and materials. But money is not the only key. Tessa was born in Africa in the poorest of countries. She was without adequate nutrition and care for most of her childhood. At the age of 16, she was determined to stay in school, though most of the other girls her age were leaving to marry or to help provide for their families at home. Girls were just not encouraged to get an education. But Tessa worked at school during the day and in the fields at night. By the moonlight, she would pick crops that were often devastated with drought and pests. All of this hard work paid off. When Tessa turned 17, a traveling professor from England noticed her hard work and skill. He was amazed with her intellect. This professor invited her to attend one of the most prestigious universities in England. Since that time, Tessa has become a distinguished professor. Luck, you may say? Tessa would probably disagree with you. She would say that her hard work and dedication got her where she is today.

16. According to Tessa, her success

- A) was not actualized without money
- B) was impossible without luck
- C) depended on the professor she met
- D) came from struggling so much and her devotion
- E) was the result of her meeting with the most prestigious universities in England

17. It is told in the passage that being successful with money

- A) is determined by your explanation for success
- B) is really hard if you are lack of luck
- C) is still a controversial topic among the Africans
- D) is the key for happiness in your life for good
- E) means that you are one of the richest people of the world

18. The passage emphasizes that without money

- A) you cannot be happy in your daily life
- B) some opportunities cannot be actualized
- C) no one can be rich
- D) you cannot buy anything you want
- E) success seems impossible for people

19. It is obvious from the passage that most of the girls in Africa

- A) were all poor and deprived of wholesome food
- B) were encouraged to continue their education
- C) were going to school and at the same time working in the fields
- D) were leaving their education just to marry or help their families
- E) worked very hard to support their families' needs while the boys didn't

20. It is implied in the passage that

- A) some chances of life cannot be actualized without money
- B) money undoubtedly puts one into the steps of success
- C) Africa is a place in which you cannot find any rich man
- D) when born Tessa was very rich but her country was the poorest of all countries
- E) the more money you have the better life you maintain

21.-26. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The British medical profession has a drink and drug problem, according to a BBC television documentary aired on June 13. Alcohol and substance abuse is becoming disturbingly common among Britain's medical practitioners. The program claimed that one in 15 doctors and nurses, about 13,000 in total, has an addiction. The BBC discovered that in the past decade, 750 medical staff have been formally disciplined and reprimanded for being drunk or under the influence of drugs while on duty. Reporters also found the medical profession has issued no clear rules governing how much doctors are allowed to drink before going to work. Dr. Michael Wilks, chairman of the British Medical Association's ethics committee, confessed to reporters that his profession was in denial. He said it needed to acknowledge the fact it had a problem and address the pertinent issues. He told the BBC: "You've got a profession that doesn't want to face up to the fact that it's got a problem in the ranks. You've got levels of denial that make it virtually impossible for an alcoholic doctor to be helped." Dr. Vivienne Nathanson warned that misuse or dependence on alcohol and drugs would adversely affect patient care. She added "Doctors work in very stressful environments in a culture where it is difficult to seek help."

21. It is clear in the passage that alcohol and substance abuse ---.

- A) has been a problem among doctors for more than decades
- B) should be faced as a problem for the doctors all over the world
- C) is alarmingly increasing among the doctors in Britain
- D) is the main cause of death among the doctors
- E) is claimed to be the most common causes of death in Britain

22. It is obvious in the passage that ---.

- A) most of the doctors in Britain are addicted to at least one or two substances
- B) some precautions are taken by the government to prevent doctors from being alcohol users
- C) there is a limit for doctors about how much alcohol they can take before going to work
- D) doctors accept that they have serious problems to face up
- E) some medical staff were caught while they were drunk or influenced by drugs during their working time

23. As it is stated in the passage that an alcoholic doctor cannot be helped ---.

- A) if he continues to drink every night
- B) due to his rejection of being alcoholic which makes the help impossible
- C) without a professional treatment period
- D) if he is in the level of high addiction
- E) though he acknowledges the fact that he has a problem to face up

24. According to Dr. Vivienne Nathanson, one of the disadvantages of being an alcoholic doctor ---.

- A) is that he/she cannot give a proper care to his/her patients
- B) is the he/she lives in a culture where it is hard to find help
- C) is that he/she could suffer from being isolated from the public
- D) is that he/she has to live in a very stressful environment
- E) is that the possibility of being dependent on drugs could be easier

25. The word 'virtually' means ---.

- A) widely
- B) quickly
- C) providentially
- D) almost
- E) consequently

READING PASSAGES / TEST-8

01-06. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A professor in the United States has angered long-time vegetarian Sir Paul McCartney by attacking parents who raise their children with a strict vegetarian diet. Professor Lindsay Allen of the University of California said children who are raised without eating meat or dairy products could suffer mental and physical developmental problems. She said this includes unborn children. "There have been sufficient studies clearly showing that when women avoid all animal foods, their babies are born small, they grow very slowly and they are developmentally retarded, possibly permanently." She said it is "unethical" for parents not to give animal products to children. Sir Paul dismissed Professor Allen's findings as "rubbish", saying her research was funded by the American meat industry. He gives his own healthy children as an example of kids who grew up healthily on a non-meat diet. He continued, "Vegetarianism has been a good thing for me and my children, who are no shorter than other children." Ms. Allen hit back, stating "Knowing Sir Paul is upset won't make me lose sleep. My work was done for the United States Agency for International Development, not a meat company." Her study showed how vegetarian children in Kenya greatly improved their physical and intellectual power after being given two spoons of meat a day. Perhaps a vegan diet is healthy. Perhaps a little meat or milk occasionally may be healthier.

1. Without eating meat or dietary products some children —.

- A) may be mentally ill when they are adult
- B) die before they come to the world
- C) are born taller when compared with the other children
- D) inevitably become retarded for good
- E) may have mental and physical problems

2. The passage tells us that according to Sir Paul, —.

- A) Professor Allen's study was supported by the American meat industry
- B) eating meat is substantially important for kids
- C) Professor Allen should be fired
- D) not giving meat to children is unethical
- E) animal products are inevitable for a child to grow up

3. We can clearly understand from the passage that —.

- A) vegetarianism is really dangerous
- B) Ms. Allen replied back to Sir Paul
- C) children in Kenya are intellectual physically powerful
- D) vegan diet is definitely unhealthy
- E) the study showed that vegan diet is inevitable for children

4. It is stated in the passage that —.

- A) Sir Paul doesn't support strict vegetarian diet
- B) the study by Professor Allen was done in the USA
- C) Sir Paul's children are at least as tall as the others
- D) the study was accepted as true by the scientists world
- E) milk and meat are undoubtedly healthy and they should be consumed every day

5. The word "permanently" means —.

- A) persistently
- B) certainly
- C) principally
- D) chiefly
- E) temporarily

06.-10. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many people are taking the leap and upgrading their pc operating system from Windows XP to Windows Vista, only to be very disappointed by the distinct slow-down in performance. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Windows Vista requires twice the computing power and resources to operate at a performance level similar to that of Windows XP. So what can you do to improve this? It may be worth considering if you need to have all of the Vista bells-and-whistles that are turned on by default. The Aero interface in particular, although it looks pretty, requires considerable resources and it's worthwhile turning it off to see how much general performance improves. In addition many computers from manufacturers such as IBM come with a whole suite of ancillary support programs which you may not really need, such as firewall programs, antivirus programs, performance monitor programs, etc. Third party firewall programs in particular can use up a lot of resources. If you've been happy with the built-in Windows Firewall, then consider turning off any third party ones.

6. It is stated in the passage that the Aero interface ---.

- A) has a great outer appearance and helps the pc to perform much better
- B) always requires more additional resources, which is an obvious advantage of it
- C) is an indispensable part of the pc since the operating system is built on it
- D) needs to be stopped functioning if you aim to develop the performance of your pc
- E) requires no more power than other firewall programs do

7. The passage presents IBM to the reader ---.

- A) since it produces more efficient and faster computers operating on Vista
- B) because of its efficient computers currently available on the market
- C) as a firm that manufactures computers with some supplementary programs on them that aren't actually required
- D) as a company that pc users have always been grateful to
- E) partly because it isn't a negligible company in this industry

8. One particular way to improve your pc's performance operating on Vista ---.

- A) is to have all of the Vista bells-and-whistles turned on
- B) has always been to find a particularly better Aero interface
- C) is to find a more available antivirus program that will hinder virus infections
- D) is to install more assistant support programs which will be of a great use
- E) is to stop the operating of third party firewall programs which use up lots of resources

9. It is clearly stated in the passage that the ones who have chosen to use Vista ---.

- A) are glad to see that it functions much better than XP
- B) will get what they expect from it briefly
- C) have done so just because of XP's incapacities that have always irritated them
- D) have been let down by its functioning at a really low rate of speed
- E) used to have a slower operating system that couldn't come up to their expectations

10. When compared with Vista in terms of performance, XP ---.

- A) has certain advantages over Vista thanks to its tremendous memory
- B) performs a lot better because it needs less power and resources to operate
- C) has proved to be a more helpful and economical operating system
- D) has a prettier Aero interface, which requires a significant number of resources
- E) does have some drawbacks that cause users to feel more depressed

11-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The camera is one of the most powerful instruments ever invented. Still photographs and moving pictures have provided man the ability to record and display images of every kind - from the first few cells of a human embryo to galaxies, billions of light years away. But did you know that the principles, on which all cameras are based, were laid down around one thousand years ago by a muslim scientist and philosopher, Ibn Al-Haytham? He was born in Basra (in modern day Iraq) in 965 C. E. and died in Cairo in 1039 C. E. He is the most outstanding physicist of the Middle Ages and wrote over two hundred scientific works. Although he made important contributions to mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry, his most outstanding achievements were in physics and optics. He was the founder of modern physics in the true sense of the word. He anticipated by six centuries the fertile ideas that were to mark the outset of this branch of science. It was Ibn Al-Haytham who first discovered that light travels in straight lines. In refraction his outstanding contribution was the application of the rectangle of velocities at the surface of refraction, six centuries before Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

11. It is mentioned in the passage that

- A) modern physics truly started with Ibn Al-Haytham
- B) there is nothing as instrument which is more sophisticated than the camera
- C) the principles of the modern physics dates back to Isaac Newton
- D) Ibn Al-Haytham lost his life in Iraq
- E) Isaac Newton was born before Ibn Al-Haytham

12. According to the passage, the ability to record and display images

- A) caused man to make the first camera
- B) has firstly been provided by Isaac Newton before Ibn Al-Haytham
- C) enabled man to get information from billions of years ago
- D) has been provided by photographs and moving pictures
- E) enabled man to take pictures of everything under the earth

13. Although Ibn Al-Haytham made great contributions to Math, Astronomy, Medicine and Chemistry

- A) nobody knew about him at that time
- B) his real success came from physics and optics
- C) he was in fact a great philosopher
- D) he never believed he was successful in these fields
- E) he was never boastful of himself

14. It is understood from the passage that Ibn Al-Haytham

- A) was the only one in his century to know how the light traveled
- B) applied the rectangle of velocities at the surface of refraction just after Isaac Newton
- C) anticipated some new ideas that enlightened his branch of science
- D) helped him do his job more easily
- E) was the first to discover the light

15. The word 'static' is used in the passage with the meaning of

- A) unfair
- B) disable
- C) matching
- D) competent
- E) motionless

16-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Continuous everyday fatigue and lack of energy can be due to various causes. One common cause, which is known for almost anyone, is insufficient sleep. Many people simply do not allow themselves enough hours to sleep; and others have sleep disturbances, such as insomnia, that prevent them from getting the sleep they need. Another cause of fatigue is anemia—a low level of hemoglobin in the blood—which usually requires a better diet or nutritional supplements. Lack of exercise can also be a cause of fatigue. You might think that exercise will make you fitter, but on the contrary, it tends to prevent fatigue. Low thyroid function can cause fatigue, too, unless remedied with hormone supplementation. Clinical depression, a serious but very treatable condition, is still another possible cause of fatigue. So, if you "feel tired all the time," could it be for one of these reasons?

16. It is told in the passage that fatigue and lack of energy

- A) are mostly caused by a poor diet
- B) do not derive from a single cause
- C) don't take much attention by most people
- D) may cause a serious illness such as heart attack
- E) generally end up with the clinical depression

17. It is concluded from the passage that

- A) most people sleep more than needed
- B) in general people know the reason of the fatigue and lack of energy
- C) exercise causes fatigue and lack of energy
- D) fatigue and lack of energy is inevitable for anyone who sleeps less than needed
- E) everybody thinks that exercise causes fatigue but this is not true at all

18. As mentioned in the passage insomnia

- A) is a kind of illness which is seen on almost everyone
- B) causes one to sleep more than longer
- C) is a kind of clinical depression
- D) is to get less sleep than needed
- E) is a treatable illness

19. It is obvious in the passage that anemia

- A) is an illness which causes one not to sleep at nights
- B) can be seen in clinical depression
- C) is the only cause of the fatigue
- D) can be treated by a better diet and nutritional supplements
- E) can happen after a hard exercise

20. The word 'insufficient' means

- A) innate
- B) initial
- C) inflexible
- D) inferior
- E) inadequate

21-25. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Jury duty can be a stressful experience. To begin with, a trial may involve disturbing and even frightening details. In a trial involving a violent crime, jurors may have to see photographs of, and hear testimony about, death and bloodshed. The jury's decision-making can also be stressful. Disputes among the jurors can sometimes lead to angry words and feeling, and many people are unprepared for this kind of discussion. In addition, jurors who feel strongly about their own conclusions—or who may simply want to reach a verdict so that they can go home—may put too much pressure on others to give in. Fourth, a case that goes on for a long time creates a disruption in a juror's life. For instance, the jurors must be away from their work and perhaps even from their families, and must spend each day away from their usual surroundings. Finally, there is the stress of dealing with an unusual responsibility. Most jurors are conscientious, and so they worry about making the wrong decision about convicting an innocent defendant or letting a guilty one walk free.

21. It is clear in the passage that a trial

- A) is something which is always full of stress
- B) usually ends up with a wrong decision
- C) can be enjoyable when it doesn't include bad events
- D) can be something that a juror must endure some bothering events in it
- E) is no more than a making decision

22. According to the passage the photographs of the death and bloodshed in a trial

- A) sometimes can be inevitable to see by the jurors
- B) are the only evidence to come to the conclusion
- C) generally cause great distortions on the juror's decision
- D) shouldn't be used as evidence
- E) cause the jurors to be unconscious

23. One can conclude from the passage that

- A) all trials involve unwanted must-sees
- B) to be a jury is not an easy thing sometimes
- C) jurors generally live away from their houses
- D) all jurors are very conscientious people
- E) innocent people get free at last

24. In a subtle manner, it is mentioned in the passage that

- A) most jurors want to make a quick decision to go home earlier
- B) few of the jurors are very careful about their decisions
- C) most cases go on for a very long time
- D) the pressure in a trial can be brought to the juror's family by him or her
- E) the jurors may put pressure of making a quick decision on their work-mates during a trial

25. The word 'dispute' means

- A) puzzle
- B) distortion
- C) conflict
- D) devotion
- E) detection

READING PASSAGES / TEST-9

01-06. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Oil can be used in so many ways because it contains hydrocarbons of varying molecular masses, forms and lengths such as paraffins, aromatics, naphthenes (or cycloalkanes), alkenes, dienes, and alkynes. While the molecules in crude oil include many different atoms such as sulfur and nitrogen, the most plentiful molecules are the hydrocarbons, which are molecules of varying length and complexity made of hydrogen and carbon atoms, and a small number of oxygen atoms. The differences in the structure of these molecules is what confers upon them their varying physical and chemical properties, and it is this variety that makes crude oil so useful in such a broad range of applications. The refining process releases numerous different chemicals into the atmosphere; consequently, there are substantial air pollution emissions and a notable odor normally accompanies the presence of a refinery. Aside from air pollution impacts there are also wastewater concerns, risks of industrial accidents such as fire and explosion, and noise health effects due to industrial noise. Because of environmental and safety concerns it should be noted that oil refineries be located some distance away from major urban areas; however, this might be arduous for whoever takes the burden to inform the "super wealthy". Nevertheless, there are many instances where refinery operations are close to populated areas and pose health risks.

1. According to the passage, the composition of the crude oil —.

- A) encompasses a great many molecules, the least of which being dienes, and alkynes
- B) is so complicated including various molecules that it is improbable to extract them
- C) is made up of stable particles in resembling shapes derived from the formation of atoms
- D) consists of various molecules, and hydrocarbons are leading the list
- E) can be attributed to be shaped primarily through sulphur and nitrogen

2. It is stated in the passage that crude oil is invaluable in a wide variety of settings —.

- A) due to numerous chemicals released into the atmosphere
- B) once substantial air pollution emissions are lowered
- C) because it first needs to be refined to be used
- D) if the risk of industrial accidents is lessened
- E) since the molecules it contain differ in certain characteristics

3. As the passage points out, oil refinery process primarily incorporates a number of drawbacks except —.

- A) the critical level in the pitch of the noise it produces
- B) the bad smell it produces during the transport
- C) the hazardous chemicals released into the atmosphere
- D) the potential threats to the employees working in the refineries
- E) the substances contaminating the reservoirs and water resources

4. One can conclude from the passage that the major issue being discussed in the text —.

- A) circles around the possible threats that oil producing companies need to be aware of
- B) is whether it is worth drilling and refining oil
- C) emphasizes the importance of oil refineries for the progress of their hinterland
- D) focuses on the formation and the process of oil and its refinement
- E) is the types of refineries and proper places they should be constructed on

5. From the passage, it can be inferred that —.

- A) there are strict rules banning the construction of refineries around urban areas
- B) it seems difficult to impose strict regulations on oil producing companies
- C) the governments should take hold of the refineries to get the profit out of them
- D) the populations could get away from the refineries by migrating to rural areas
- E) once the voice of criticism is raised towards refineries, they will eventually accept the defeat

06.-10. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The blue whale is one of the rorquals, a family that also includes the humpback whale and fin whale. On land an animal the size of a blue whale would be crushed by its own weight without the support of large heavy bones. Because its body is supported by water, as a sea animal, the need for heavy bones to support its weight disappeared. This, plus the availability of a large food supply, have made it possible for the blue whale to reach such an enormous size. Because of their enormous size and speed, blue whales were safe from early whalers. But in 1868 a Norwegian, Sven Foyn, revolutionized the whaling industry with the invention of the exploding harpoon gun and by using steam and diesel powered factory ships and catcher boats. He also perfected the technique of inflating dead whales so they wouldn't sink after being harpooned. Blues were killed by the thousands. The slaughter peaked in 1931 when over 28,000 were killed in one season. After that blue whales became so scarce that the whalers turned to other species and, belatedly, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) banned all hunting of blue whales in 1966 and gave them worldwide protection. Recovery has been gradual, and only in the last few years have there been signs that their numbers may be increasing. Pre-whaling population estimates were over 350,000 blue whales, but up to 99% of blue whales were killed during whaling efforts. Presently, there are an estimated 5-10,000 blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere, and only around 3-4,000 in the Northern Hemisphere.

6. According to the text, an animal the same size as the blue whale on land ---

- A) would be profitable for the markets as a means of export
- B) would possibly survive if sufficient amount of food is supplied
- C) would potentially be hazardous for other animals due to its gigantic shape
- D) would die because of the gravitational force on Earth
- E) would eventually be made extinct by researchers trying to experiment with it

7. The text emphasizes the fact that Sven Foyn opened a new era in the whaling industry ---

- A) after exploding harpoon gun had been invented by the Norwegians
- B) with his invention to extract oil out of whales in the factories
- C) through using battle ships to hunt the animals
- D) by devising sonar systems to track the whales
- E) by the technique of filling the dead whales with air

8. It is stated in the text that the International Whaling Commission banned the hunting of blue whales ---

- A) at a time much later than it should have been
- B) just at the right time when whales started to become extinct
- C) in the aftermath of the ban on certain other species
- D) as soon as slaughter in the 1930s initiated
- E) with regard to the international pressures from environmentalists

9. The passage points out that the number of blue whales recently ---

- A) is more than expected thanks to the efforts of certain organizations
- B) is increasing very slowly because of the illegal hunting which can hardly be noticed
- C) isn't satisfactory since a large population is killed in innocent savings procedures
- D) has doubled in the Southern hemisphere due to proper climatic conditions
- E) is on a rapid increase with hunters turning their way towards other species

10. The main topic discussed in this passage ---

- A) focuses on the prevention efforts of blue whales and its consequences
- B) circles around technological innovations and their effects in the area of whaling
- C) emphasizes the annals of whaling and its outcomes
- D) puts forward the biological features and distinguishing characteristics of whales
- E) highlights the use of whales in oil industry and its capacity in export

11.-15. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The name plankton is derived from the Greek word πλανητός ("planktos"), meaning "wanderer" or "drifter". While some forms of plankton are capable of independent movement and can swim up to several hundreds of meters vertically in a single day (a behavior called diel vertical migration), their horizontal position is primarily determined by currents in the body of water they inhabit. By definition, organisms classified as plankton are unable to resist ocean currents. This is in contrast to nekton organisms that can swim against the ambient flow of the water environment and maintain their position. The local abundance of plankton varies and the primary cause of this variability is the availability of light. All plankton ecosystems are driven by the input of solar energy, and this confines primary production to surface waters, and to geographical regions and seasons when light is abundant. Aside from representing the bottom few levels of a food chain that leads up to commercially important fisheries, plankton ecosystems play a role in the biogeochemical cycles of many important chemical elements. Of particular contemporary significance is their role in the ocean's carbon cycle. Some researchers have proposed that it might be possible to increase the ocean's uptake of carbon dioxide generated through human activities by increasing the production of plankton through fertilization, primarily with the micronutrient iron. However, it is debatable whether this technique is practical at a large scale.

11. It is stated in the passage that the movement of planktons in the water ---.

- A) is mainly determined by their shape which enables them to move rapidly
- B) is solely shaped by ocean tides
- C) is ascertained through upright or across movements
- D) is based on the ability of certain types to adapt to diel vertical migration
- E) is by no means horizontal

12. According to the text, In contrast to nekton organisms, planktons ---.

- A) seem unable to survive in the ocean tides
- B) hardly find enough nutrients to feed
- C) are better able to swim through currents with their appropriate shape
- D) are better able to adapt to different environments under the ocean
- E) hardly keep their current position as a result of ocean flow

13. As one understands from the passage, planktons can easily be found ---.

- A) in places where the sun hardly appears such as the very surface of oceans
- B) in areas where the flow of currents is strong
- C) in tides and currents where they follow horizontal movements
- D) in places where there is direct exposure to the sun
- E) in the ocean beds where there is no other life, but the crust

14. The passage indicates a number of uses of planktons emphasizing that ---.

- A) they can be raised in fish farms and thus help the fishing industry
- B) they help the flow of ocean currents, thus balancing the ocean tides
- C) they help biochemical processes and thus ease the process in chemistry labs
- D) they absorb solar energy; therefore, help warming of the oceans
- E) they provide an important source of food, thus keeping an important place for food

15. One can infer from the passage that ---.

- A) planktons help the bodies in the ocean to hold large amounts of carbon dioxide
- B) scientists are concerned about the increasing number of planktons under the oceans
- C) there is a consensus among scientists in the use of fertilizers to increase the plankton population
- D) human activities are the leading cause of the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the oceans
- E) using fertilizers will eventually poison the water of oceans, thus causing the extinction of planktons

18.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pesticides are probably the most tested and closely regulated substances in Canada today. Certain cities and towns enact bans on their use by city employees and private citizens. They do this because they see this as the will of the public - the citizens who have elected them and some of whom believe that pesticides are causing illness in us and our environment. As a scientist who practices the scientific method, I am, in part, to blame. I cannot offer irrefutable proof that pesticides are safe. All that science can do is say that one thing is more likely to happen and another, much more or much less likely, but never 100 percent for certain. The scientific method, the test of the null hypothesis, is designed to keep scientists honest and detached from whatever their beliefs may be. For a scientist, it is satisfying to find interesting responses and effects. As was pointed out nearly four centuries ago by Francis Bacon, it is human nature to diminish negative evidence and exaggerate the significance of positive evidence. However, one positive study does not necessarily prove a cause-and-effect relation. I do care when the use of pesticides are banned in the name of science and concern for health effects when, realistically, these do not exist. In fact, they should have the courage to admit that they do this for reasons of belief or politics, not on the basis of science.

18. According to the passage, the use of pesticides are strictly forbidden in many towns and cities —

- A) solely because people are aware of their potential danger to the environment
- B) now that many people put pressure on the authorities to ban them
- C) mainly due to a lack of scientific applications about the use of them
- D) as a result of their potential use to make illegal drugs
- E) after people's health has been put in danger by the spreading of chemicals

17. In the passage, the writer blames himself —

- A) for he can't refute the truth that the use of pesticides might prove hazardous
- B) for not conducting better experiments by using more advanced tools
- C) since he, as a scientist, is being prejudiced at the beginning of the research process
- D) as he supported the political campaigns of the candidates who promised to make the use of pesticides legal
- E) for not being able to illuminate the society enough with evidence to support that pesticides are not hazardous

18. We learn from the passage that the null hypothesis —

- A) is a threat to scientists trying to prove the opposite theory
- B) prevents scientists from behaving biasedly and prejudicedly
- C) doesn't need to be refuted to accept that one theory is proven effective
- D) makes the scientists report the results of a study with some uncertainty
- E) once proven, supports the assumption to emphasize interesting responses and effects

19. As stated in the passage, the writer criticizes the view that —

- A) focuses on the cause and effect relationship in a scientific study
- B) generalizes the results of a significant outcome of a study to the whole population
- C) undermines the significance of a positive evidence in a research
- D) tries to refute the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
- E) was not defended by Francis Bacon centuries ago

20. One can infer from the passage that the writer —

- A) is in favor of politics and supports certain political views
- B) firmly supports the ban on pesticides in certain districts where productivity is low
- C) puts the blame on those who seem against pesticides due to their prejudices
- D) criticizes some politicians and people on the basis of religion and faith
- E) accepts that the ban is necessary in some places due to the lack of literacy

21.-25. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are many pedagogies that leverage constructivist theory. Most approaches that have grown from constructivism primarily suggest that learning is accomplished best using a hands-on approach. Learners learn by experimentation, and not by being told what will happen. They are left to make their own inferences, discoveries and conclusions. It also emphasizes that students learn the new information that is presented to them by building upon knowledge that they already possess. It is therefore important that teachers constantly assess the knowledge their students have gained to make sure that the students' perceptions of the new knowledge are what the teacher had intended. Teachers will find that since the students build upon already existing knowledge, when they are called upon to retrieve the new information, they may make some natural errors. It is known as reconstruction error when we fill in the gaps of our understanding with logical, though incorrect, thoughts. Teachers need to catch and try to correct those errors, though it is inevitable that some reconstruction errors will not be avoided because of our innate retrieval limitations. Teachers also intervene when there are conflicts that arise; however, they simply facilitate the students' resolutions and self-regulation, with an emphasis on the conflict, but not surely on the students. They must also help students figure out solutions for themselves. For example, promotion of literacy is accomplished by integrating the need to read and write throughout individual activities in print-rich classrooms.

21. According to constructivist theory, the method that cannot be desired for teaching is —.

- A) Analyzing a literary text by using the literary methods learned previously
- B) carrying out a scientific experiment by following instructions of the teacher
- C) using specific information from a text to draw conclusions about the attitude of the writer of the text
- D) taking part in hands-on activities to discover the importance of oxygen in human-beings' lives
- E) reading a text silently to infer information to answer comprehension questions based on the text

22. According to the text, the new knowledge gained by the students should always be measured by the teacher —.

- A) to enable students monitor their own learning
- B) to help students avoid making all kinds of learning mistakes
- C) due to students' lack of knowledge in discovering how to better their learning
- D) so that they can compare what the students acquired with what they had really taught
- E) to check whether students had acquired the new information through discovering

23. We learn from the passage that reconstruction errors emerge —.

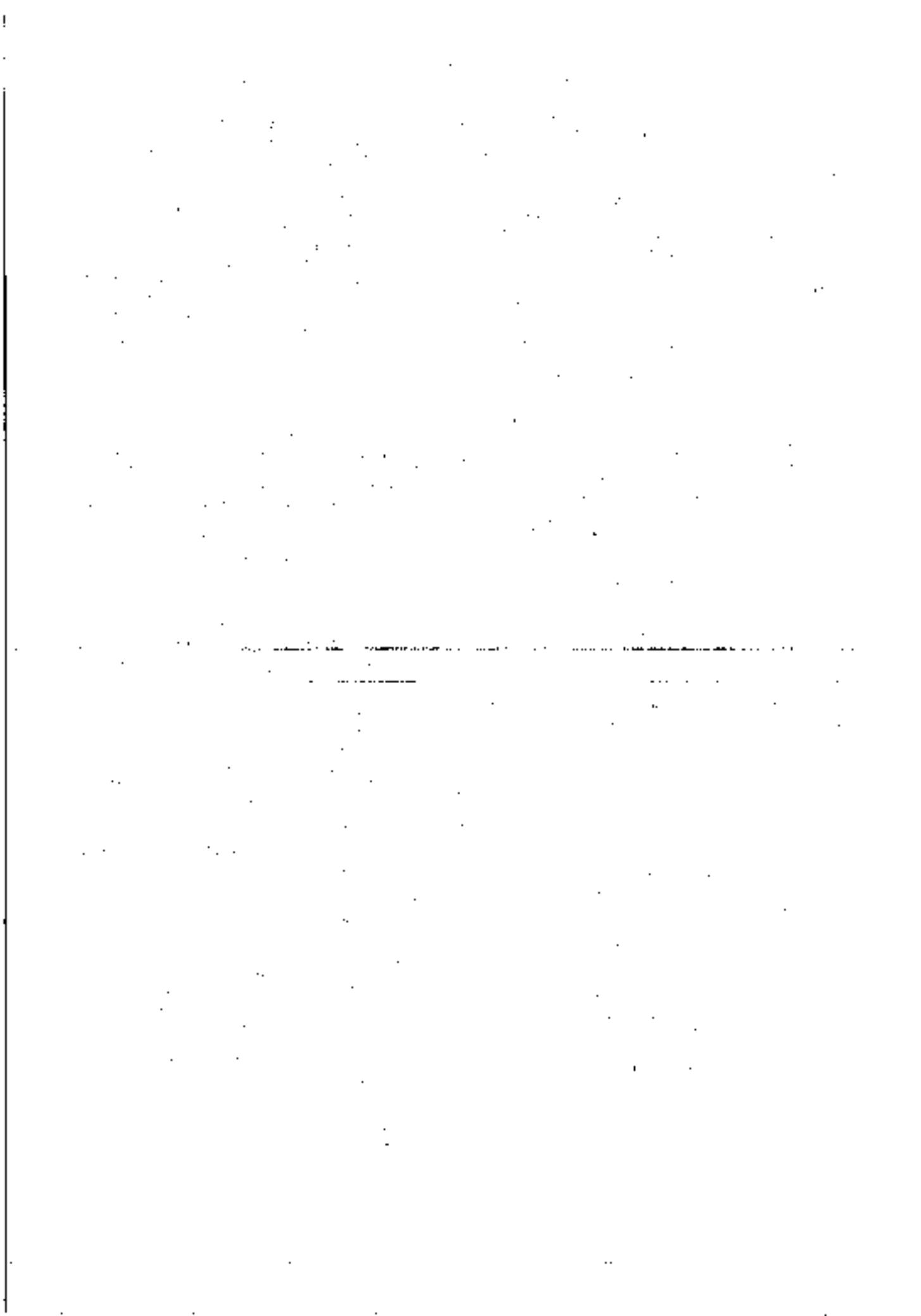
- A) as the newly learned information blocks the filtering of the previous knowledge
- B) because it is totally impossible to detect and correct these mistakes
- C) since human beings have the innate capacity to construct new knowledge
- D) to help strengthen the learning the new language by trial and error methods
- E) as sensibly, but incorrectly filled gaps occur while constructing the new information

24. From the passage one can infer that a big mistake a teacher should avoid while solving conflicts is —.

- A) helping students to overcome their problems by themselves
- B) teaching students to use self-regulation methods to solve the conflict
- C) focusing on which specific attitude of the student causes the conflict
- D) trying to get information only about the nature of the conflict
- E) concentrating on the problem rather than the owner of it

25. We can infer from the passage that the constructivist theory is basically based upon —.

- A) a theory that promote student-oriented approaches to learning
- B) a rule which primarily emphasizes that learning errors should never be let to emerge
- C) how often the teacher should evaluate what the students have learned from his teaching
- D) ideas about how a teacher should deal with students problems that may arise during learning
- E) methods which circle around activities emphasizing the teacher as the main source of learning



ANSWER KEYS

Tenses / Test-1

1	D	6	A	11	D	16	B	21	A
2	A	7	E	12	A	17	E	22	A
3	D	8	E	13	A	18	E	23	D
4	A	9	C	14	E	19	A	24	B
5	C	10	D	15	E	20	C		

Tenses / Test-2

1	A	6	C	11	B	16	A	21	B
2	B	7	E	12	D	17	B	22	E
3	E	8	C	13	C	18	D	23	D
4	B	9	B	14	E	19	C	24	B
5	E	10	A	15	A	20	A		

Tenses / Test-3

1	E	6	A	11	B	16	B	21	B
2	B	7	C	12	E	17	D	22	C
3	C	8	E	13	D	18	A	23	A
4	E	9	A	14	C	19	E	24	D
5	B	10	C	15	A	20	E		

Tenses / Test-4

1	B	6	A	11	A	16	D	21	A
2	A	7	E	12	B	17	A	22	E
3	D	8	B	13	E	18	C	23	B
4	C	9	D	14	A	19	A	24	D
5	D	10	A	15	B	20	D		

Modals / Test-1

1	B	6	C	11	E	16	B	21	C
2	A	7	E	12	A	17	D	22	E
3	D	8	B	13	A	18	C	23	B
4	E	9	A	14	C	19	A	24	C
5	D	10	C	15	D	20	A		

Modals / Test-2

1	D	6	B	11	E	16	C	21	E
2	E	7	A	12	B	17	B	22	D
3	C	8	D	13	D	18	D	23	B
4	A	9	C	14	E	19	A	24	A
5	E	10	A	15	A	20	A		

Modals / Test-3

1	A	6	C	11	B	16	C	21	E
2	E	7	B	12	E	17	A	22	A
3	D	8	E	13	D	18	D	23	E
4	A	9	A	14	D	19	B	24	A
5	E	10	D	15	B	20	B		

Modals / Test-4

1	E	6	A	11	C	16	A	21	C
2	E	7	A	12	D	17	B	22	A
3	B	8	B	13	E	18	C	23	E
4	E	9	D	14	E	19	D	24	E
5	D	10	D	15	E	20	E		

Passive & Causatives / Test-1

1	C	6	E	11	B	16	D	21	C
2	D	7	A	12	C	17	E	22	D
3	C	8	E	13	B	18	A	23	A
4	A	9	A	14	C	19	C	24	D
5	B	10	D	15	A	20	B		

Passive & Causatives / Test-2

1	D	6	C	11	B	16	C	21	B
2	D	7	B	12	A	17	E	22	C
3	E	8	C	13	E	18	B	23	D
4	C	9	D	14	D	19	A	24	A
5	B	10	A	15	A	20	E		

Passive & Causatives / Test-3

1	D	6	A	11	C	16	E	21	D
2	C	7	C	12	D	17	B	22	C
3	A	8	E	13	A	18	C	23	D
4	B	9	D	14	D	19	D	24	B
5	E	10	B	15	E	20	A		

Passive & Causatives / Test-4

1	D	6	E	11	E	16	C	21	A
2	A	7	A	12	B	17	B	22	C
3	B	8	B	13	C	18	A	23	E
4	D	9	D	14	E	19	D	24	B
5	C	10	B	15	A	20	D		

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Gerunds & Infinitives / Test-1											
1	B	6	E	11	D	16	D	21	D		
2	A	7	B	12	A	17	A	22	B		
3	D	8	A	13	B	18	D	23	C		
4	C	9	E	14	A	19	C	24	A		
5	C	10	D	15	B	20	E				

Gerunds & Infinitives / Test-2											
1	C	6	C	11	B	16	D	21	A		
2	E	7	D	12	D	17	D	22	C		
3	C	8	A	13	A	18	B	23	A		
4	B	9	D	14	B	19	C	24	E		
5	B	10	E	15	E	20	C				

Gerunds & Infinitives / Test-3											
1	E	6	C	11	B	16	C	21	A		
2	A	7	C	12	C	17	A	22	D		
3	B	8	E	13	A	18	B	23	B		
4	D	9	D	14	E	19	D	24	A		
5	D	10	A	15	B	20	A				

Gerunds & Infinitives / Test-4											
1	E	6	E	11	E	16	E	21	A		
2	B	7	A	12	B	17	C	22	E		
3	G	8	E	13	D	18	B	23	D		
4	D	9	A	14	A	19	A	24	B		
5	A	10	C	15	A	20	D				

Adjectives & Adverbs / Test-1											
1	B	6	B	11	E	16	D	21	A		
2	C	7	D	12	E	17	A	22	C		
3	A	8	E	13	C	18	B	23	B		
4	E	9	A	14	A	19	A	24	D		
5	E	10	B	15	C	20	B				

Adjectives & Adverbs / Test-2											
1	B	6	B	11	D	16	C	21	E		
2	E	7	A	12	A	17	D	22	D		
3	D	8	B	13	E	18	E	23	B		
4	D	9	C	14	E	19	B	24	A		
5	A	10	C	15	B	20	A				

Adjectives & Adverbs / Test-3											
1	C	6	B	11	C	16	A	21	D		
2	B	7	A	12	E	17	D	22	C		
3	E	8	E	13	C	18	A	23	A		
4	C	9	A	14	E	19	B	24	E		
5	A	10	D	15	D	20	A				

Adjectives & Adverbs / Test-4											
1	B	6	E	11	E	16	D	21	A		
2	A	7	A	12	D	17	A	22	C		
3	C	8	D	13	C	18	B	23	E		
4	D	9	C	14	B	19	E	24	B		
5	A	10	B	15	E	20	D				

Adjectival Clauses / Test-1											
1	E	6	C	11	C	16	E	21	E		
2	B	7	A	12	E	17	D	22	D		
3	A	8	D	13	B	18	E	23	C		
4	B	9	B	14	A	19	A	24	B		
5	C	10	B	15	A	20	C				

Adjectival Clauses / Test-2											
1	E	6	A	11	B	16	D	21	A		
2	C	7	B	12	E	17	A	22	D		
3	A	8	D	13	A	18	C	23	C		
4	B	9	E	14	B	19	E	24	B		
5	D	10	B	15	A	20	B				

Adjectival Clauses / Test-3											
1	D	6	C	11	E	16	B	21	B		
2	B	7	A	12	C	17	C	22	C		
3	E	8	B	13	A	18	B	23	B		
4	C	9	E	14	D	19	A	24	D		
5	A	10	D	15	E	20	E				

Adjectival Clauses / Test-4											
1	B	6	A	11	B	16	E	21	E		
2	A	7	D	12	C	17	C	22	C		
3	D	8	B	13	E	18	B	23	A		
4	A	9	B	14	D	19	A	24	D		
5	C	10	C	15	A	20	D				

Relative & Adjectival Clauses / Test-5											
1	D	6	A	11	D	16	B	21	A		
2	A	7	E	12	C	17	A	22	D		
3	C	8	A	13	E	18	C	23	C		
4	B	9	E	14	A	19	D	24	B		
5	E	10	C	15	B	20	E				

Noun Clauses / Test-1											
1	B	6	A	11	C	16	E	21	C		
2	C	7	E	12	D	17	B	22	E		
3	D	8	C	13	A	18	A	23	A		
4	A	9	D	14	B	19	D	24	B		
5	E	10	B	15	E	20	C				

Noun Clauses / Test-2									
1	B	6	D	11	D	16	A	21	B
2	A	7	A	12	E	17	D	22	A
3	D	8	C	13	C	18	B	23	E
4	C	9	B	14	A	19	C	24	C
5	E	10	E	15	B	20	E		

Noun Clauses / Test-3									
1	B	6	C	11	E	16	A	21	E
2	C	7	E	12	C	17	E	22	D
3	D	8	D	13	D	18	B	23	A
4	A	9	A	14	A	19	D	24	C
5	E	10	B	15	B	20	C		

Noun Clauses / Test-4									
1	A	6	A	11	A	16	D	21	C
2	E	7	B	12	C	17	E	22	D
3	C	8	D	13	D	18	C	23	A
4	D	9	C	14	B	19	B	24	B
5	B	10	E	15	E	20	A		

Noun Clauses & Auxiliaries / Test-5									
1	A	6	A	11	E	16	B	21	A
2	B	7	D	12	D	17	A	22	C
3	C	8	B	13	B	18	C	23	D
4	D	9	E	14	C	19	D	24	E
5	E	10	C	15	A	20	E	25	B

If & "Wish" Clauses / Conditionals / Test-1									
1	A	6	C	11	D	16	A	21	C
2	E	7	A	12	A	17	D	22	D
3	C	8	B	13	C	18	B	23	A
4	B	9	D	14	E	19	C	24	E
5	D	10	E	15	B	20	E		

If & "Wish" Clauses / Conditionals / Test-2									
1	A	6	B	11	C	16	A	21	B
2	D	7	C	12	A	17	C	22	E
3	B	8	A	13	B	18	B	23	D
4	C	9	E	14	D	19	D	24	C
5	E	10	D	15	B	20	A		

If & "Wish" Clauses / Conditionals / Test-3									
1	C	6	B	11	C	16	C	21	E
2	B	7	A	12	B	17	B	22	C
3	E	8	D	13	A	18	B	23	A
4	D	9	C	14	E	19	D	24	D
5	A	10	E	15	D	20	A		

Conjunctions & Adverbial Clauses / Test-1									
1	C	6	A	11	E	16	B	21	A
2	A	7	C	12	D	17	C	22	C
3	E	8	B	13	A	18	A	23	D
4	B	9	E	14	B	19	D	24	E
5	D	10	D	15	C	20	E		

Conjunctions & Adverbial Clauses / Test-2									
1	A	6	E	11	A	16	B	21	C
2	B	7	A	12	C	17	C	22	D
3	D	8	D	13	B	18	A	23	B
4	E	9	B	14	D	19	E	24	E
5	C	10	C	15	E	20	D		

Conjunctions & Adverbial Clauses / Test-3									
1	E	6	D	11	D	16	C	21	D
2	B	7	C	12	B	17	A	22	A
3	D	8	D	13	E	18	D	23	B
4	C	9	A	14	A	19	B	24	E
5	A	10	E	15	C	20	E		

Conjunctions & Adverbial Clauses / Test-4									
1	E	6	D	11	A	16	C	21	B
2	B	7	B	12	D	17	D	22	D
3	D	8	A	13	E	18	A	23	C
4	C	9	E	14	B	19	E	24	A
5	A	10	C	15	C	20	B		

Conjunctions & Adverbial Clauses / Test-5									
1	C	6	B	11	E	16	B	21	E
2	B	7	A	12	B	17	A	22	B
3	D	8	E	13	D	18	C	23	D
4	E	9	D	14	A	19	E	24	C
5	A	10	C	15	C	20	D		

Determiners & Quantifiers / Test-1									
1	B	6	D	11	D	16	C	21	C
2	D	7	E	12	A	17	E	22	E
3	A	8	A	13	B	18	D	23	B
4	C	9	C	14	C	19	B	24	D
5	E	10	B	15	E	20	A		

Determiners & Quantifiers / Test-2									
1	C	6	D	11	E	16	A	21	C
2	B	7	E	12	B	17	C	22	B
3	E	8	B	13	C	18	D	23	E
4	D	9	A	14	D	19	E	24	A
5	A	10	C	15	A	20	B		

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Determiners & Quantifiers : Test-3

1.	A	8.	B	15.	A	22.	C
2.	C	9.	A	16.	C	23.	B
3.	B	10.	D	17.	A	24.	A
4.	E	11.	E	18.	E	25.	B
5.	D	12.	E	19.	D	26.	A

Grammar Revision : Test-1

1.	C	11.	E	21.	C	31.	A	41.	C
2.	D	12.	A	22.	A	32.	B	42.	B
3.	C	13.	D	23.	B	33.	A	43.	D
4.	A	14.	B	24.	D	34.	B	44.	E
5.	B	15.	A	25.	B	35.	C	45.	D
6.	D	16.	C	26.	C	36.	E	46.	B
7.	E	17.	D	27.	D	37.	D	47.	B
8.	D	18.	C	28.	D	38.	B	48.	D
9.	C	19.	E	29.	B	39.	E	49.	A
10.	A	20.	B	30.	E	40.	A	50.	C

Grammar Revision : Test-2

1.	D	10.	C	21.	C	31.	B	41.	C
2.	C	12.	B	22.	D	32.	E	42.	D
3.	B	13.	A	23.	E	33.	B	43.	E
4.	A	14.	D	24.	B	34.	A	44.	A
5.	D	15.	D	25.	B	35.	D	45.	C
6.	A	16.	E	26.	D	36.	A	46.	D
7.	C	17.	A	27.	A	37.	C	47.	A
8.	E	18.	B	28.	E	38.	E	48.	B
9.	B	19.	C	29.	C	39.	B	49.	C
10.	E	20.	B	30.	D	40.	A	50.	E

Grammar Revision : Test-3

1.	B	11.	B	21.	B	31.	B	41.	B
2.	C	12.	D	22.	E	32.	E	42.	D
3.	A	13.	A	23.	D	33.	A	43.	C
4.	E	14.	A	24.	A	34.	D	44.	A
5.	C	15.	E	25.	C	35.	C	45.	D
6.	D	16.	B	26.	B	36.	D	46.	E
7.	A	17.	C	27.	E	37.	C	47.	C
8.	C	18.	C	28.	D	38.	B	48.	D
9.	B	19.	A	29.	A	39.	A	49.	B
10.	E	20.	D	30.	C	40.	E	50.	A

Grammar Revision : Test-4

1.	D	11.	E	21.	B	31.	D	41.	B
2.	C	12.	B	22.	C	32.	C	42.	B
3.	B	13.	C	23.	D	33.	A	43.	A
4.	D	14.	E	24.	E	34.	E	44.	E
5.	A	15.	B	25.	A	35.	B	45.	D
6.	C	16.	D	26.	E	36.	C	46.	C
7.	E	17.	D	27.	C	37.	E	47.	A
8.	E	18.	A	28.	B	38.	E	48.	D
9.	B	19.	C	29.	A	39.	C	49.	B
10.	A	20.	E	30.	E	40.	D	50.	E

Grammar Revision : Test-5

1.	E	11.	D	21.	D	31.	C	41.	B
2.	D	12.	B	22.	C	32.	A	42.	C
3.	E	13.	C	23.	E	33.	D	43.	A
4.	B	14.	E	24.	A	34.	E	44.	E
5.	D	15.	D	25.	B	35.	C	45.	D
6.	A	16.	A	26.	D	36.	B	46.	B
7.	C	17.	B	27.	E	37.	A	47.	C
8.	B	18.	C	28.	C	38.	D	48.	A
9.	C	19.	D	29.	B	39.	E	49.	E
10.	E	20.	E	30.	E	40.	C	50.	D

CLOZE TEST-1

1.	C
2.	A
3.	E
4.	E
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-2

1.	E
2.	D
3.	A
4.	B
5.	B

CLOZE TEST-3

1.	C
2.	D
3.	A
4.	C
5.	C

CLOZE TEST-4

1.	B
2.	D
3.	D
4.	B
5.	A

CLOZE TEST-5

1.	C
2.	A
3.	E
4.	A
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-6

1.	A
2.	B
3.	E
4.	C
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-7	
1.	C
2.	E
3.	B
4.	C
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-8	
1.	C
2.	B
3.	A
4.	D
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-21	
1.	D
2.	B
3.	A
4.	C
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-22	
1.	B
2.	C
3.	E
4.	C
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-9	
1.	D
2.	E
3.	B
4.	E
5.	C

CLOZE TEST-10	
1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	B
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-23	
1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	C
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-24	
1.	D
2.	C
3.	A
4.	E
5.	B

CLOZE TEST-11	
1.	D
2.	D
3.	A
4.	B
5.	A

CLOZE TEST-12	
1.	C
2.	E
3.	D
4.	B
5.	A

CLOZE TEST-25	
1.	D
2.	C
3.	E
4.	B
5.	A

CLOZE TEST-26	
1.	A
2.	C
3.	D
4.	B
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-13	
1.	D
2.	C
3.	E
4.	C
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-14	
1.	D
2.	C
3.	E
4.	A
5.	B

CLOZE TEST-27	
1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	B
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-28	
1.	C
2.	E
3.	C
4.	E
5.	C

CLOZE TEST-15	
1.	C
2.	B
3.	D
4.	A
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-16	
1.	C
2.	D
3.	E
4.	A
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-29	
1.	D
2.	A
3.	D
4.	C
5.	C

CLOZE TEST-30	
1.	A
2.	E
3.	B
4.	C
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-17	
1.	D
2.	E
3.	C
4.	B
5.	E

CLOZE TEST-18	
1.	A
2.	D
3.	C
4.	C
5.	A

Sentence Completion / Test-1									
1.	B	6.	B	11.	E	16.	B	21.	A
2.	E	7.	A	12.	A	17.	D	22.	D
3.	C	8.	E	13.	C	18.	B	23.	B
4.	D	9.	C	14.	E	19.	C	24.	E
5.	C	10.	B	15.	D	20.	E		

CLOZE TEST-19	
1.	D
2.	A
3.	C
4.	D
5.	D

CLOZE TEST-20	
1.	C
2.	A
3.	E
4.	D
5.	D

Sentence Completion / Test-2									
1.	B	6.	A	11.	C	16.	A	21.	A
2.	C	7.	B	12.	E	17.	D	22.	B
3.	C	8.	E	13.	A	18.	E	23.	D
4.	A	9.	A	14.	B	19.	C	24.	E
5.	B	10.	A	15.	C	20.	A	25.	C

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Sentence Completion : Test-3

1. C	6. D	11. C	16. C	21. B
2. B	7. C	12. A	17. E	22. A
3. A	8. D	13. C	18. D	23. D
4. D	9. D	14. A	19. C	24. A
5. E	10. A	15. B	20. E	25. D

Sentence Completion : Test-4

1. C	6. E	11. C	16. A	21. D
2. B	7. D	12. D	17. E	22. D
3. A	8. A	13. E	18. C	23. E
4. D	9. A	14. A	19. B	24. A
5. C	10. B	15. C	20. A	25. B

English-Turkish Translation : Test-1

1. B	6. C	11. D	16. C	21. A
2. A	7. E	12. C	17. E	22. D
3. D	8. C	13. A	18. B	23. A
4. E	9. D	14. D	19. E	24. C
5. C	10. B	15. A	20. B	25. E

English-Turkish Translation : Test-2

1. A	6. E	11. E	16. C	21. A
2. D	7. D	12. C	17. D	22. B
3. B	8. C	13. A	18. A	23. D
4. C	9. B	14. E	19. C	24. A
5. A	10. A	15. A	20. E	25. C

English-Turkish Translation : Test-3

1. A	6. A	11. D	16. A	21. B
2. B	7. E	12. E	17. C	22. A
3. D	8. D	13. C	18. D	23. E
4. E	9. B	14. B	19. A	24. C
5. B	10. A	15. E	20. D	25. B

English-Turkish Translation : Test-4

1. D	6. B	11. E	16. D	21. A
2. C	7. C	12. A	17. C	22. C
3. B	8. E	13. D	18. E	23. B
4. A	9. B	14. E	19. B	24. D
5. B	10. A	15. D	20. E	25. D

English-Turkish Translation : Test-5

1. E	6. A	11. A	16. E	21. E
2. B	7. E	12. D	17. B	22. E
3. C	8. C	13. E	18. C	23. D
4. A	9. B	14. C	19. D	24. D
5. C	10. C	15. A	20. C	25. D

Turkish-English Translation : Test-1

1. B	6. C	11. E	16. B	21. B
2. E	7. B	12. B	17. E	22. C
3. C	8. A	13. C	18. C	23. A
4. D	9. D	14. A	19. D	24. C
5. A	10. E	15. C	20. E	25. D

Turkish-English Translation : Test-2

1. E	6. B	11. D	16. C	21. B
2. A	7. E	12. E	17. D	22. D
3. D	8. A	13. B	18. B	23. A
4. D	9. C	14. C	19. E	24. C
5. B	10. D	15. E	20. D	25. B

Turkish-English Translation : Test-3

1. C	6. B	11. B	16. B	21. C
2. A	7. D	12. A	17. E	22. A
3. D	8. E	13. D	18. B	23. E
4. B	9. C	14. C	19. E	24. D
5. E	10. B	15. D	20. A	25. D

Turkish-English Translation : Test-4

1. C	6. B	11. B	16. A	21. B
2. A	7. D	12. A	17. D	22. A
3. E	8. C	13. C	18. E	23. E
4. B	9. A	14. D	19. C	24. C
5. C	10. D	15. E	20. D	25. E

Turkish-English Translation : Test-5

1. B	6. E	11. C	16. E	21. A
2. D	7. B	12. E	17. A	22. B
3. A	8. C	13. D	18. B	23. A
4. E	9. A	14. B	19. E	24. C
5. B	10. C	15. C	20. C	25. C

Paragraph Completion : Test-1

1. D	6. E	11. A	16. A	21. C
2. B	7. A	12. D	17. C	22. A
3. C	8. D	13. B	18. A	23. E
4. C	9. C	14. E	19. B	24. B
5. A	10. D	15. E	20. A	25. A

Paragraph Completion : Test-2

1. B	6. D	11. B	16. D	21. A
2. C	7. B	12. A	17. C	22. D
3. A	8. A	13. A	18. B	23. A
4. A	9. C	14. D	19. E	24. B
5. C	10. E	15. A	20. B	25. B

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Paragraph Completion / Test-3

1	C	6	A	11	B	16	B	21	C
2	D	7	E	12	C	17	B	22	B
3	C	8	B	13	D	18	A	23	D
4	B	9	C	14	E	19	E	24	E
5	C	10	A	15	A	20	A	25	B

Paragraph Completion / Test-4

1	C	6	A	11	E	16	B	21	E
2	A	7	D	12	D	17	E	22	A
3	D	8	A	13	D	18	A	23	A
4	A	9	B	14	B	19	D	24	D
5	C	10	D	15	B	20	B	25	B

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-1

1	D	6	A	11	B	16	C	21	E
2	E	7	C	12	C	17	B	22	B
3	B	8	B	13	A	18	A	23	C
4	C	9	D	14	D	19	E	24	D
5	E	10	C	15	A	20	C		

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-2

1	B	6	E	11	D	16	A	21	B
2	B	7	B	12	E	17	C	22	E
3	D	8	E	13	A	18	D	23	D
4	B	9	C	14	C	19	E	24	B
5	B	10	B	15	C	20	C		

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-3

1	C	6	D	11	B	16	E	21	E
2	D	7	E	12	E	17	D	22	D
3	C	8	E	13	B	18	A	23	B
4	A	9	D	14	D	19	D	24	D
5	B	10	D	15	E	20	E		

Irrelevant Sentence / Test-4

1	E	6	D	11	D	16	C	21	C
2	C	7	C	12	C	17	C	22	D
3	A	8	E	13	A	18	A	23	A
4	B	9	D	14	A	19	D	24	C
5	D	10	C	15	B	20	E	25	A

Dialogues / Test-1

1	B	6	B	11	E	16	B	21	A
2	E	7	A	12	C	17	E	22	C
3	A	8	E	13	D	18	A	23	D
4	C	9	C	14	A	19	C	24	E
5	D	10	D	15	B	20	D	25	B

Dialogues / Test-2

1	A	6	A	11	B	16	A	21	B
2	E	7	D	12	A	17	B	22	C
3	C	8	A	13	E	18	C	23	A
4	B	9	B	14	C	19	D	24	E
5	D	10	E	15	D	20	E	25	D

Dialogues / Test-3

1	A	6	C	11	E	16	A	21	C
2	D	7	A	12	A	17	E	22	A
3	C	8	E	13	C	18	D	23	D
4	B	9	B	14	B	19	B	24	B
5	E	10	D	15	D	20	C	25	E

Dialogues / Test-4

1	A	6	D	11	B	16	A	21	A
2	E	7	B	12	C	17	D	22	C
3	D	8	C	13	D	18	C	23	E
4	A	9	E	14	E	19	E	24	A
5	C	10	A	15	A	20	B	25	D

Dialogues / Test-5

1	D	6	A	11	D	16	D	21	A
2	E	7	E	12	E	17	B	22	E
3	C	8	C	13	C	18	C	23	D
4	B	9	D	14	B	19	A	24	C
5	A	10	B	15	A	20	E	25	B

Situational Expressions / Test-1

1	D	6	C	11	C	16	D		
2	B	7	D	12	A	17	C		
3	D	8	B	13	A	18	A		
4	A	9	A	14	E	19	C		
5	A	10	D	15	E	20	D		

Situational Expressions / Test-2

1	D	6	A	11	B	16	C		
2	A	7	A	12	A	17	D		
3	C	8	D	13	D	18	B		
4	E	9	C	14	E	19	E		
5	A	10	C	15	E	20	A		

Situational Expressions / Test-3

1	C	6	A	11	E	16	D		
2	B	7	C	12	A	17	B		
3	D	8	A	13	C	18	B		
4	C	9	D	14	E	19	A		
5	E	10	B	15	A	20	A		

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Restatements / Test-1											
1	A	5	E	9	A	13	C	17	B	21	B
2	D	6	B	10	E	14	E	18	D	22	D
3	E	7	B	11	A	15	D	19	E	23	E
4	B	8	C	12	D	16	B	20	C	24	C
5	A	10	B	18	C	20	A	23	A		

Restatements / Test-2											
1	C	5	E	9	E	13	E	17	C	21	C
2	A	6	E	10	B	14	A	18	D	22	D
3	B	7	A	11	C	15	B	19	A	23	A
4	A	8	C	12	D	16	C	20	B	24	B
5	B	10	D	13	C	20	D	25	E		

Reading Passages / Test-1											
1	B	5	C	9	D	13	E	17	D	21	D
2	A	6	A	10	B	14	B	18	D	22	D
3	D	7	B	11	A	15	A	19	E	23	E
4	A	8	D	12	B	16	C	20	C		
5	C	10	D	13	B	20	B				

Reading Passages / Test-2											
1	A	6	E	10	A	14	B	18	A	22	A
2	B	7	B	11	B	15	C	19	C	23	C
3	B	8	A	12	B	16	C	20	A		
4	C	9	E	13	D	17	D	21	A		
5	C	10	C	15	B	20	B				

Reading Passages / Test-3											
1	B	7	A	13	C	19	D	25	A		
2	A	8	A	14	B	20	B	26	E		
3	E	9	C	15	C	21	A	27	C		
4	A	10	E	16	B	22	B				
5	C	11	C	17	C	23	B				
6	D	12	E	18	A	24	A				

Reading Passages / Test-4											
1	B	5	E	9	D	13	A	17	C		
2	B	6	C	10	B	14	C	18	A		
3	D	7	A	11	C	15	C	19	D		
4	D	8	D	12	B	16	E	20	B		

Reading Passages / Test-5											
1	A	6	E	9	C	12	A	17	D		
2	E	7	D	10	A	14	E	18	A		
3	E	8	B	11	C	15	A	19	A		
4	B	10	D	12	E	16	B	20	C		

Reading Passages / Test-6											
1	B	5	C	9	C	13	A	17	A		
2	A	6	D	10	A	14	B	18	D		
3	B	7	B	11	E	15	C	19	B		
4	E	8	B	12	D	16	C	20	E		

Reading Passages / Test-7											
1	B	5	B	9	B	13	D	17	C		
2	A	6	C	10	C	14	A	18	E		
3	C	7	D	11	D	15	B	19	B		
4	E	8	A	12	C	16	D	20	A		
5	D	10	E	13	E	17	A	21	D		

Reading Passages / Test-8											
1	E	6	D	10	A	14	B	18	D		
2	A	7	C	11	D	15	B	19	A		
3	B	8	E	12	B	16	D	20	B		
4	C	9	D	13	C	17	D	21	E		
5	A	10	B	14	E	18	E	22	C		

Reading Passages / Test-9											
1	D	6	D	10	C	14	B	18	B		
2	E	7	E	11	E	15	E	19	D		
3	B	8	A	12	D	16	B	20	E		
4	D	9	C	13	E	17	B	21	C		
5	B	10	C	14	A	18	C	22	A		

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