YÖKDİL

SOSYAL



DENEME SINAVLARI

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1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Most scientists agree that the human history of North America began when the early ---- of modern Native Americans made their way across a land bridge that once connected north-eastern Asia to North America.

A) inhabitants
B) ancestors
C) colleagues
D) counterparts
E) descendants

2. In 1996, two teams of archaeologists found what appear to be the remains of very ---- musical instruments at Neanderthal sites.

A) sensitive
B) reluctant
C) relentless
D) simple
E) confident

3. A lack of skills or of higher education are issues that ---- many South Africans from making a decent living.

A) prevent
B) promote
C) complain
D) offer
E) help

4. Losing a loved one is always painful, but for most people time ---- heals the wounds.

A) densely
B) excessively
C) eventually
D) casually
E) cautiously

5. You've got a long journey ahead of you so you ought to ---- early in the morning.

A) turn up
B) go by
C) make out
D) break through
E) set out

6. There are digest magazines that gather articles and even books from a variety of sources and condense them for us so that we can easily ---- new developments.

A) get along with
B) look up to
C) keep up with
D) make away with
E) take over from

7. People who ---- it hard to give up smoking often ---- outside assistance.

A) are finding / are sought
B) had found / are seeking
C) could have found / will seek
D) find / seek
E) would have found / had been sought

8. Imhotep, god of medicine, ---- as a mythological figure in the minds of many scholars until the end of the 19th century, when it ---- that he was a real historical personage.

A) existed / was established
B) has existed / has been established
C) had existed / was being established
D) will exist / will have been established
E) exists / had been established

9. Although alcohol consumption per capita ---- a peak in the United States during the first three decades of the 19th century, now it ---- down in all age groups.

A) reached / is going
B) has reached / goes
C) will reach / will go
D) was reaching / went
E) would reach / has gone

10. Imagine what your life would be like if you ---- one morning and everything you ---- had been forgotten!

A) wake up / have ever learned
B) woke up / had ever learned
C) had woken up / ever learned
D) will wake up / ever learn
E) have woken up / will ever learn

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11. We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty constant regardless ---- the physical conditions in the world ---- us.

A) to / through
B) with / for
C) about / inside
D) on / over
E) of / around

12. Compared with the United States after 9/11, India has reacted ---- the Mumbai attacks ---- restraint.

A) over / from
B) for / in
C) by / to
D) to / with
E) at / over

13. One type of family is the single-parent family, in ---- children live with an unmarried, divorced or widowed mother or father.

A) which
B) that
C) them
D) where
E) whom

14. ---- everyone appears to dislike a person who is known as a 'gossip, ' it is an exceedingly unusual individual who doesn't enjoy a bit of gossip.

A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) Whenever
E) Once

15. ---- scientists can tell, our prehistoric ancestors lived in relatively small groups where they knew everyone else in the group.

A) Despite the fact that
B) Apart from
C) As far as
D) As much as
E) Unlike

16. ---- being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions.

A) Instead of
B) In addition to
C) Because of
D) In opposition to
E) In case of

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

It might be argued that the internal problems of some nations are so great that they can **(I) ----** exercise any influence on the wider world. With all their internal troubles and failures, what part can they **(II) ----** in international endeavours for the **(III) ----** of peace? The dangers now are greater than ever. A racist war in southern Africa; another far more devastating conflict in the Middle East; continued unrest in the Far East. **(IV) ----**, which is even worse, there is growing tension **(V) ----** the world between the rich and the poor; and this could give rise to fresh conflicts.

17. I

A) briefly
B) easily
C) widely
D) intensely
E) hardly

18. II

A) define
B) use
C) play
D) claim
E) proceed

19. III

A) tolerance
B) agreement
C) emergence
D) establishment
E) representation

20. IV

A) Otherwise
B) Despite
C) Notwithstanding
D) Nevertheless
E) Moreover

21. V

A) about
B) among
C) throughout
D) beside
E) above

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22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Nanotechnology is only the latest of a series of developments in materials science, in which one studies materials with a **(I) ----** towards developing useful applications. Telecommunications is an example of an area in which the development of new materials has had **(II) ----** impact, leading to rapid change in the technology. **(III) ----**, telecommunications was restricted to voice communication by telephone using copper wires to carry a message in the form of an electrical signal. Today, it is just as likely that fibres of pure glass, or fibre optic cables, **(IV) ----** the message in the form of light pulses. An advantage of fibre optic cable is that it can carry **(V) ----** more information than a copper wire cable of similar size.

22. I

A) view
B) conviction
C) move
D) result
E) conclusion

23. II

A) thoughtful
B) generous
C) similar
D) immense
E) sensible

24. III

A) Therefore
B) Otherwise
C) Initially
D) However
E) Furthermore

25. IV

A) carry
B) had better carry
C) carried
D) was to carry
E) would have carried

26. V

A) less
B) much
C) too
D) many
E) a few

27. - 38. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. Although Dublin is a fairly small city, ----.

A) in the 20th century, they established their own identities, and today Dublin is a thriving, modern city, rich in history and proud of its past
B) there is also a river running through the middle
C) the first harbour in Dublin was established in the early 9th century
D) Vikings founded one of their largest settlements outside Scandinavia on the site of the present city
E) it is famous for its rich cultural heritage which attracts millions of tourists every year

28. Because analytic philosophy is so different from empirical research, ----.

A) each field is a rather new area of study for analysts
B) interdisciplinary studies have proven it invaluable
C) social scientists were of the same opinion
D) many new students engaging in it are greatly puzzled by it
E) art appreciation has developed only recently

29. Although young children readily learn the names of numbers, ----.

A) it is a long time before they can use them effectively
B) much research has been carried out on the process of learning
C) their parents try to encourage them to solve complex problems
D) it doesn't matter if they enjoy maths or not
E) they can easily learn how to multiply two-digit numbers

30. When we enter a library and glance at the books on the shelves, ----.

A) the readers are expected to classify the bulk of the books
B) we are at first bewildered by their variety and quantity
C) the first thing we did was to look for the book we needed
D) the shelves are tidied up at the end of every working day by the librarians
E) some libraries offer on-line services while others don't

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31. When people are faced with terribly long 'to do' lists, ----.

A) we began to feel hopelessly discouraged
B) it might be an unnecessarily exaggerated concern
C) they might have been motivated
D) it is easy to find reasons to put off doing them
E) they don't want to feel it was wasted

32. Since many forms of evidence are in a state of poor preservation, ----.

A) environmental archaeology is now a well-developed discipline
B) we can reconstruct the earlier forms of the sites
C) the work of archaeologists today is harder than it need have been
D) fossils have survived in many dry caves
E) archaeologists will probably have disregarded them

33. Terrorism is not likely to cease in India ----.

A) until the security system was in need of reform
B) though that is what many would have hoped for
C) even though great efforts are being made to end it
D) since the shortcomings of the government were even then widely known
E) that it is not enough to right symbolic wrongs

34. Our voices sound higher and thinner on tape than they do when we hear ourselves speaking ----.

A) but this is actually much closer to the sound that other people hear when we speak
B) because a good-quality recording cannot be made easily
C) so that there is no loss of quality in the recording
D) whether others recognize the quality of our voices or not
E) because researchers found that people who experience a level of social anxiety dislike their voices

35. Mystery-type novels are popular ----.

A) unless you are provided with enough background to the crime and all necessary clues
B) because they challenge the reader to solve the crime before the detective does
C) so that the reader has a chance to exercise his imagination
D) if the mysteries cannot be solved by detectives
E) so that their authors are not too harshly criticized

36. Japan's efforts to reduce piracy incidents in the area were highly successful ----.

A) so several other countries adopted similar tactics
B) unless various local security forces had also responded
C) though the usual policy of the government will be one of non-interference
D) once they choose to rise to the challenge
E) when it lacked the desire to assert itself

37. The concept of Emotional Intelligence has had an enormous impact on the workplace ----.

A) which gives you a chance to reconsider your routine
B) who matter the most to us
C) because people seem reluctant to admit this is a real tension
D) as long as we feel contempt and disgust for ourselves
E) where employers have realized the importance of being considerate

38. Austria is linguistically homogeneous, with 98 per cent of the population speaking German, ----.

A) so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied
B) since people in most German-speaking countries don't have much difficulty understanding each other
C) unless the majority of Austrians learn at least one foreign language
D) however there are considerable differences in dialect between the various regions of the country
E) for the resulting heterogeneity contributes to the cultural diversity in the country

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39. - 46. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. The Egyptian technique of pressing together vertical and horizontal wet strips of fibre from the core of the papyrus plant is similar to the bonding of the cellulose in modern paper making, but was other wise very different.

A) Enine ve boyuna döşenen ıslak papirüs özü liflerinin sıkıştırılmasına dayanan Mısır kağıt yapımı tekniği, modern kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzeyen bir tekniktir, ancak pek çok açıdan farklılıklar bulunmaktadır.
B) Papirüs bitkisi özünden çıkartılan ıslak lif şeritlerini yatay ve düşey biçimde döşedikten sonra bir araya getirerek sıkıştıran Mısır tekniği, modern kağıt yapımı sürecinde selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer özellikler gösterse de, temelde oldukça farklı bir yöntemdir.
C) Her ne kadar çok farklı gibi görünse de, papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen ıslak lifleri şeritler halinde enine ve boyuna döşedikten sonra sıkıştırarak kağıt yapmayı sağlayan Mısır tekniği, günümüz selüloz liflerini sıkıştırma yoluyla kağıt yapma yöntemine benzer özellikler gösterir.
D) Modern kağıt yapımındaki selüloz sıkıştırma yöntemi ile Mısırlıların papirüs özünden çıkarttıkları ıslak lifleri çapraz biçimde sıkıştırıp kağıt yapma yöntemi bazı önemli farklılıkları saymazsak, temelde benzerlik gösterir.
E) Mısırlıların papirüs bitkisi özünden elde edilen, enine ve boyuna yerleştirilmiş ıslak lif şeritlerini birlikte sıkıştırma tekniği, günümüz kağıt yapımında selülozun sıkıştırılmasına benzer, ancak bu teknik başka açılardan çok farklıydı.

40. The first known system of writing was not are-expression of spoken language, but had a pictorial basis, creating two-dimensional analogues of three-dimensional things in the world.

A) Temelinde resmin bulunduğu, bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilde söylenenleri yeniden ifade etmek yerine, etrafımızdaki üç boyutlu nesneleri iki boyutla ifade eden bir sistemdi.
B) Temel olarak resimden türeyen bildiğimiz ilk yazı sistemi, sözlü dilin bir yansıması değil, iki boyutlu çizimlerin dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeyleri temsil ettiği bir yazı sistemiydi.
C) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşma dilini ifade etmekten çok, yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu şeyleri iki boyutla temsil etmeye dayanan ve resimlerden ibaret bir yazı sistemiydi.
D) Bilinen ilk yazı sistemi, konuşulan dilin yeniden ifade edilişi değildi; dünyadaki üç boyutlu şeylerin iki boyutlu benzerlerini yaratarak, özünde resme dayanıyordu.
E) İlk yazı sisteminin, konuşma dilinin yerine geçen bir sistem olmadığı, ancak yeryüzündeki üç boyutlu nesneleri iki boyutta resimle yaratarak ifade eden bir sistem olduğu bilinmektedir.

41. The trait that makes human language different from animal language is the complexity of sentence structures that we employ.

A) Hayvan diliyle insan dili birbirinden farklıdır çünkü insanlar karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanırlar.
B) İnsanların kullandığı karmaşık dil yapıları, insan dilini hayvanlarınkinden farklı kılar.
C) İnsan dilini hayvan dilinden farklı kılan özellik, kullandığımız cümle yapılarının karmaşıklığıdır.
D) İnsan dili hayvan dilinden karmaşık cümle yapılarıyla ayrılır.
E) Karmaşık cümle yapıları kullanılması nedeniyle insan ve hayvan dilleri birbirinden farklıdır.

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42. Until about a hundred years ago, pain was frequently assumed to be a direct consequence of physical injury, and its intensity was generally thought to be proportional to the degree of tissue damage.

A) Yaklaşık yüz yıl önce acının fiziksel yaralanmanın bir sonucu olarak görülmesinin nedeni, yoğunluğunun doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğunun düşünülmesiydi.
B) Yüz yıl öncesine kadar acının doku hasarıyla ilişkili olduğu düşünülmekteydi ve bu durum sıklıkla fiziksel yaralanmanın bir sonucu olarak görülürdü.
C) Fiziksel yaralanma, yüz yıl öncesine kadar doğrudan acıyla ilişkilendirilirdi ve yoğunluğunun genellikle doku hasarının derecesine denk olduğu varsayılırdı.
D) Yaklaşık yüz yıl öncesine kadar, acının sıklıkla fiziksel yaralanmanın doğrudan bir sonucu olduğu varsayılırdı ve yoğunluğunun genellikle doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğu düşünülürdü.
E) Acının yaklaşık yüz yıl öncesine kadar fiziksel yaralanmanın doğrudan bir sonucu olarak görülmesi, yoğunluğunun da genellikle doku hasarının derecesiyle orantılı olduğunu düşündürürdü.

43. Pek çok çalışma; sigara içenlerin sigara içmeyi bıraktıklarında yaklaşık olarak on gün sürebilecek huzursuzluk, endişe ve baş ağrısı gibi geçici belirtilere rağmen daha iyi uyuduklarını göstermiştir.

A) Recent studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they need to sleep in order to recover from symptoms such as restlessness, anxiety and headache, which can persist for about ten days.
B) Numerous studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they sleep better for a period of up to ten days even though they may experience restlessness, anxiety and headache.
C) Recent studies have shown that when smokers experience restlessness, anxiety and headache, they lose sleep for a period which can last up to ten days.
D) Numerous studies have shown that restlessness, anxiety and headache cause smokers to lose sleep for a period of time, but this only lasts up to ten days.
E) Numerous studies have shown that when smokers quit smoking, they sleep better in spite of temporary symptoms such as restlessness, anxiety and headache, which can persist for about ten days.

44. İnternet bankacılığının güvenlik özelliklerinde gerçekleştirilen son zamanlardaki gelişmelerle, müşteriler evlerinden ya da ofislerinden İnternet aracılığı ile banka işlemlerini yapabilmektedirler.

A) Security features of the advanced Internet banking services give customers an opportunity to bank through the Internet either at home or at the office.
B) With recent improvements that have been made in the security features of Internet banking, customers can bank over the Internet from their homes or offices.
C) It is due to the advanced security features of the Internet banking services that customers use the Internet to bank from their homes or offices.
D) Internet banking services now have more advanced security features which help customers bank through the Internet at home or at the office.
E) Owing to security improvements in Internet banking services, which have recently been made, customers enjoy home or office banking through the Internet.

45. Genel olarak, okur-yazarlık oranlarındaki artış düzeylerine rağmen, kadınlar hâlâ okuma yazma bilmeyen dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık üçte ikisini temsil etmektedirler.

A) Despite the fact that the levels of literacy rates have increased in general, two-thirds of women still represent the illiterate population of the world.
B) In spite of the increased levels of literacy around the world in general, women still account for two-thirds of the world's illiterate people.
C) No matter what the general levels of increase in literacy rates are, it is still the women who represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.
D) However increased the levels of literacy rates may be, women, whose number still makes up nearly two-thirds of the world's population, represent the illiterate portion.
E) Despite levels of increase in literacy rates, generally, women still represent almost two-thirds of the world's illiterate population.

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46. Bizim tek seçeneğimiz iyi eğitimli insanlarımızı, en üst düzey yeteneklerimizi ve bilgiyi yeni hizmet ve ürünlere dönüştürme becerimizi mümkün olan en iyi şekilde kullanmaktır.

A) Our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
B) The only option left appears to be to make the best possible use of our well-educated people, our top-class facilities, and our ability to turn knowledge into innovative services and products.
C) The best option would be to let our well-educated people develop even further our top-class facilities and create even more innovative services and products.
D) As our only option is to make the best possible use of our well-educated people and our top-class facilities, we should concentrate on developing innovative services and products.
E) Ideally, we should have opted to use our well-educated people to make all our facilities top-class ones and create still more innovative services and products.

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47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The greatest feat of civil engineering since Roman times was the French achievement between 1666 and 1681 of the Langue doc canal to link the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It was conceived of by King Francis I and discussed by him with Leonardo da Vinci. It was first surveyed in 1539.As a result of the civil and religious disorders in France, however, nothing happened until 1661 when Pierre Riquet worked out a scheme for supplying enough water to the summit of the canal. Jean Colbert secured the interest of the young King Louis XIV, and in 1666 the work started. The whole canal was 150 miles long with 102 locks, a tunnel, and 3 aqueducts. It evoked world admiration, and was the prototype of all future European grand canal design seven though its usefulness to France was quickly nullified by the rapidly increasing size of ocean-going ships.

47. The passage makes it obvious that ----.

A) Louis XIV himself contributed usefully to the design of the canal
B) it would not have been possible to have constructed the Languedoc canal in the time of Leonardo da Vinci
C) the building of the Languedoc canal posed a great many challenges
D) the design of the Languedoc canal was not as original as has often been suggested
E) it was the interest that Leonardo da Vinci showed in the project that made possible the construction of the Languedoc canal

48. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

A) the construction of the canal was first started by Leonardo da Vinci
B) the Languedoc canal was, for more than a century, no more than a project
C) the earliest proposal for the Languedoc canal dates back to at least Roman times
D) King Francis I was opposed to Leonardo da Vinci's plans for the Languedoc canal
E) by the time the canal was finished, there was nothing very remarkable about it

49. It is clear from the passage that ----.

A) the upkeep of the canal would be expensive
B) the Languedoc canal would not make those who build it rich
C) as ocean-going ships increased in size, the usefulness of the Languedoc canal declined
D) the site of the Languedoc canal was ill-chosen
E) many supported the building of the canal as there was such a great need for it

50. According to the passage, once the Languedoc canal was finished ----.

A) the scope of civil engineering was re-assessed
B) better systems of construction were put forward
C) problems connected with the locks began to emerge
D) plans to build canals in other parts of the world were soon changed
E) the whole world was filled with admiration for it

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51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pottery was one of man's first artefacts. It is the presence of pottery, rather than of the polished stone, that marks the passage from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic Ages, when agricultural peoples settled both in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East. It is commonly believed that the earliest pottery receptacles copied those of other materials, such as gourds or baskets. From the fingerprints on them, it is possible to deduce that they were made principally by women. Originally, any decoration was indented; that is, patterns were pressed into the soft clay, and it remained so for a long period until new situations, at different times in different parts of the world, produced painted decoration. As a widespread form of culture, permanently bearing in its shapes and decoration the character of individual periods and peoples, the finding of pottery has been of supreme importance to the archaeologist.

51. According to the passage, it was during the Neolithic Age that ----.

A) agricultural peoples began to settle in the Middle East and along the Mediterranean
B) coloured stones were frequently collected and polished
C) people first recognized the need for containers and began to make baskets and use gourds to carry water
D) painted decoration of pottery gave way to decoration by indentation
E) pottery making spread from the Middle East to other parts of the world

52. One can understand from the passage that ----.

A) pottery production gave rise to agricultural development in the Middle East
B) pottery production achieved technical perfection in the Mesolithic age
C) the pottery of the Mesolithic Age is indistinguishable from that of the Neolithic Age
D) pottery can be used to trace development in early human civilizations
E) the Neolithic Ages in the Mediterranean area are largely characterized by the use of polished stone

53. It is made clear in the passage that early examples of pottery ----.

A) were probably intended for holding water and other liquids
B) were almost invariably made by men
C) served no practical purpose at all
D) were made in known shapes like those of baskets
E) tell us nothing at all about the people who made them

54. As is pointed out in the passage, pottery is of great importance to archaeologists largely because ----.

A) it has considerable artistic beauty
B) the fingerprints of the makers are preserved in them
C) it preserves the character of individual periods
D) it is more durable than other artefacts
E) it is the very first artefact ever to be made by man

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55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Although most cities seem to form by accident, for thousands of years some of them have been designed. Whether for defence, beauty, or practicality, urban designers have imposed their ideas of what a city should be about. But ideas are subject to changing needs and fashions. Centuries ago, a moat or a castellated wall would have been essential. Now, greenery is in vogue. While existing cities look for ways of becoming more environmentally friendly, a number of new ones are planned that intend to be totally green. One of these is Masdar. Masdar's advertising states that 'one day, all cities will be built like this.' This is not the case. For one thing, Masdar is experimental and a work in progress. What emerges will not necessarily translate well elsewhere. Each green city is unique, and getting it to work depends on its location and economy.

55. According to the passage, cities, until recently ----.

A) have usually come into being quite naturally and of their own accord
B) have only undergone carefully-designed change when large parts have been destroyed
C) have boasted beautiful buildings, but poor infrastructure
D) grew very slowly, if at all
E) were built to house workers, and their comfort was scarcely taken into consideration

56. One point emphasized in this passage by the writer is that ----.

A) cities that look attractive are not always well designed
B) each green city must be individually designed
C) a primary consideration throughout the ages has been to design cities that can withstand attack
D) an established city cannot easily or economically, be modernized
E) all our cities must be turned into green cities

57. It is pointed out in the passage that fashion ----.

A) and necessity have fought for the control of urban development
B) has often had a role to play in urban development
C) may have encouraged the building of beautiful cities, but not of practical ones
D) will soon dictate that all cities will be built in the style of Masdar
E) is always changing so the style of Masdar will inevitably give way to other styles

58. It is clear from the passage that the city of Masdar ----.

A) follows a design suitable to all locations
B) will be the prototype of all green cities
C) will be constructed strictly in accordance with the design
D) has been designed and is being built to be a green city
E) will not turn out to be totally environmentally friendly

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59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Of the wealth of geographical and cartographical data remaining from the Eastern world and the Greeks, the Romans were interested only in those elements that best suited their essentially practical needs. They virtually abandoned the studies of cosmography and mathematical geography, preferring to devote maximum effort to land surveys carried out by specialized military corps of land surveyors. From their topographical surveys and on-the-spot reconnaissance of places and cities, they formulated their itineraria scripta, publications similar in many respects to our tourist guides, and their itineraria picta, a kind of roadmap on which they stressed only those topographical features of use to travellers.

59. From the information in the passage, we learn that ----.

A) the scarcity of earlier information led the Romans to concentrate on all aspects of geography
B) It was the Romans who first introduced cartography
C) in pre-Roman times there was considerable interest in cartography
D) the Romans were inspired by the topographical surveys of the Greeks
E) the Romans ignored the cultural achievements of earlier times

60. According to the passage, the Romans ----.

A) were great travellers and loved to explore unknown places
B) greatly admired the work of mathematicians in the East
C) produced extremely detailed maps of large parts of the country
D) were only interested in the topography of the country from a military point of view
E) were essentially practical people and not interested in theoretical concepts

61. It is clear from the passage that, in Roman times, ----.

A) the findings of land surveyors were carefully recorded
B) the only scholarly works were itineria scriptia and itineria picta
C) people travelled as little as possible as it could be very dangerous to do so
D) the way of life was essentially a very selfish one
E) there was no sense of community or of shared aims

62. The main idea that we get from the passage is that ----.

A) the detailed land surveys made in Roman times were largely for the benefit of the armies
B) Greece and the East made far greater contributions to civilization than ever the Romans did
C) though the Romans made little use of the achievements of Greece and the East, their own contributions to the world were great
D) the actual investigation of places and cities is far more valuable than any amount of theoretical supposition
E) the contribution of the Romans to the progress of history has been greatly under-rated

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63. - 66. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most important influence on the style of English furniture was that of the Chippendale family. Chippendale furniture is the creation of Thomas Chippendale, a London-based cabinet-maker. His Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director, a folio of furniture designs, was published in 1754 and had a wide circulation. Chippendale himself never marked his creations, making it harder today for collectors to locate original pieces. One of the best ways to find original Chippendale furniture is to look for uneven joints and tool marks, as the furniture was made entirely by hand and does not have the perfect angles of a mass-produced product. Though an article of furniture made in Chippendale's manner may bear his name, it is by no means an indication that it was actually made in his workshop. The 18th century was a time when artisans were beginning to exploit various styles, leading to widespread adoption of his name in revivals of his style, so much so that dealers spoke of 'Chinese Chippendale', 'Gothic Chippendale', and even 'Irish Chippendale'. Many of these later designs that attach his name bear little relationship to his original concepts.

63. It is clear from the passage that all genuine Chippendale furniture ----.

A) is catalogued in the Gentleman and Cabinet- Maker's Director
B) has a special Chippendale mark on it
C) has been bought up by collectors
D) was made by hand, and this is especially apparent in the joints
E) has been reproduced by mass-production techniques

64. According to the passage, the Chippendale style of furniture was widely copied ----.

A) but only the Irish Chippendale gained much popularity
B) but many of the later designs that carry his name bear little resemblance to the original Chippendale
C) especially by London-based cabinet makers
D) but the copies can easily be distinguished from the original pieces
E) but only by second-rate cabinet makers

65. It is pointed out in the passage that the Chippendale family ----.

A) exerted an enormous influence on the style of English furniture
B) worked as cabinet makers for very many generations
C) influenced furniture and design for over a century
D) was more interested in furniture design than in the making of it
E) made a name for themselves with the publication of a folio of furniture designs

66. In this passage, ----.

A) the role of the Chippendale family in shaping 18th-century taste is discussed
B) the Chippendale style of furniture is described in detail
C) we learn something about genuine Chippendale furniture and copies of it
D) the change in furniture styles from the mid-18th century to the present day is outlined
E) advantages of hand-made furniture over mass produced furniture are discussed

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67. - 70. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Charlie Chaplin, who was born in Britain but spent most of his life in the United States, is one of the pivotal figures in film history. He is especially remembered for his work in the silent movies. Chaplin knew that a successful scene was not simply about the starring actor, but about everything else. The only way to achieve that unity was to get personally involved in every stage of the film; from starring in his films to producing, directing, editing them, and even to composing the music for them. It was not uncommon for him to decide half-way through a film that an actor wasn't suitable for a certain role, and start over with someone new. This constant attention to detail ran many features overtime and over-budget, but the public reaction assured him and the studios that what he was doing worked. Chaplin typically improvised his story in front of the camera with only a basic framework of a script. But on consideration, his art turned out to be firmly rooted, and could be seen, for example, to draw much of its strength from his successful fusion of English and American cultures and traditions.

67. As is pointed out in the passage the success of Chaplin's films was largely due to ----.

A) his own remarkable acting abilities
B) the control he exercised on every aspect of a film
C) the detailed scripts prepared for each film
D) the professional skills of the studios that made them
E) the fact that Chaplin liked to improvise new scenes in front of the cameras

68. The passage makes it quite clear that Charlie Chaplin ----.

A) began his career as an actor but soon turned to directing films instead
B) much preferred America and American culture to Britain and British culture
C) is a major figure in the history of film-making
D) was eager to please those he worked with
E) appealed more to American audiences than to British ones

69. It is clear from the passage that the film studios ----.

A) were taken in by Chaplin's charm and let him have his own way all the time
B) played a leading role in the making of Chaplin's films
C) liked to work with Chaplin because he never interfered with what they were doing
D) had to work on a very tight budget
E) were content to work with Chaplin as they felt success was guaranteed

70. The passage as a whole explains ----.

A) why Charlie Chaplin was so successful in the film industry
B) the background factors contributing to Charlie Chaplin's success
C) how Charlie Chaplin contributed to the development of the film industry
D) the differences between the film industry then and now
E) what goes into the making of a star

71. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

71. If politics is defined broadly as competition for power over people and things, then it is clear that all societies have some sort of political system. ----. It may initially seem that some small-scale societies have no politicians or political organizations at all, but they are present though on a very small scale.

A) Nevertheless, political roles are usually temporary and short term
B) In the early 20th century, anthropologists developed several useful systems for classifying societies
C) Large-scale societies have many different continuing political offices
D) All societies impose some degree of control on their citizens
E) However, there can be a vast difference in what political organizations look like and how they function in different kinds of societies

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72. The Renaissance, as both a period and a concept, continues to generate lively debate about its origins and influence on European culture and thought. ----. Any new evaluation of the historical significance of the Renaissance requires attention to these kinds of primary evidence.

A) As the Renaissance slowly spread across Western Europe, each nation made its own distinctive contribution to the era
B) Recent research has emphasized the need to look again at original texts, documents, and artefacts
C) A glance at the history of the preceding centuries shows that after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, there was no possibility of any intellectual revival
D) The great achievements of the Renaissance were the discovery of the world and the discovery of man
E) The Italian Renaissance had placed human beings once more in the centre of life's stage and infused thought and art with humanistic values

73. Probably everyone who makes an anthology finds that at some stage it begins to take its own shape, and that the final form was not foreseen. ----. He has then to consider the favourites of the public. Moreover friends may direct him to piece she has missed.

A) Indeed, people often outgrow their favourite pieces
B) No one has the same favourite poems
C) His own favourites are his first choice
D) Of course, some poems seem to be everybody's favourites
E) There are only a handful of poems I would call favourites

74. Here we are in this complicated world. We did not make it; but we find ourselves in it. We have to do our best to survive in it. ----. And we would like to improve those parts of it over which we have any control or influence.

A) We also hope to enjoy being alive in it with our fellows
B) This, of course, is just another philosophical view
C) We need to understand the world better
D) Perhaps that would be to act in a rather selfish way
E) In the first place, a better understanding of ourselves is essential

75. Technical changes may influence employment in several ways. They may bring about a permanent reduction of the number of workers in certain occupations and increases in others. ----. The first of these is illustrated in the changes that have occurred in the number of workers in agriculture. The result of the development of mass production tools, on the other hand, has been a reduction of the labour needs of the industries using these tools.

A) They may also produce temporary or permanent displacement of workers
B) They may also require sharp increases in clerical occupations
C) Another result may be a higher degree of flexibility in the skills
D) It is also possible for workers to depend upon a regular cash income
E) There may be a decrease in the production of goods as well

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76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. **(I)** For most of the world, 'Slumdog Millionaire' is this year's winning film. **(II)** But in India, where it was filmed, it is viewed in a very different light. **(III)** There it is being harshly criticized for the way it presents Mumbai's urban poor. **(IV)** The director of the film was determined to catch some of the spirit of Mumbai in his film because he found it such an exhilarating place to live. **(V)** Moreover, the use of 'dog' in the title is a further cause for offence.

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

77. **(I)** Since the mid-1990s, China has seen unprecedented economic development and expansion. **(II)** Huge tracts of China are actually unsuitable for either agriculture or habitation. **(III)** The dramatic acceleration in the pace of social development has also been exceptional. **(IV)** But there has been a high price to pay for all of this. **(V)** In particular, the environment has suffered; it has become degraded and polluted.

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

78. **(I)** Painting portraits can be one of the most dependable and profitable ways for an artist to make a living. **(II)** Portrait artists, however, have to accept that their best works may never be seen by the general public. **(III)** Most artists find it helpful to get to know a person before embarking on a portrait of them. **(IV)** Instead, they will hang in private homes to be viewed only by family members and their friends. **(V)** Portraits of official people make up the one big exception.

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

79. **(I)** Some philosophers argue that the only real world is the world of the mind and the physical world is an illusion. **(II)** The converse idea is that the mind is ultimately a function of the brain. **(III)** The brain has physical properties that are in a constant state of flux. **(IV)** A frequent criticism of the latter position is that it robs humanity of its lofty, idealistic spirit. **(V)** One basic problem the mind-body dualists have is trying to figure out how the mind is connected to the body and vice versa.

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

80. **(I)** Calls on humanitarian aid have been on the increase for many years. **(II)** When there is a disaster, natural or otherwise, help is always required. **(III)** Help, however, is not always readily available. **(IV)** But it needs to be. **(V)** For a delay can mean the difference between life and death.

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

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

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