

PASSAGE 1

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In the 19th century, London began a period of extraordinary growth. The area of present-day Greater London had about 1.1 million people in 1801; by 1851, the population had increased to 2.7 million, and by 1901 to 6.6 million. During the Victorian era, London acquired tremendous prestige as the capital of the British Empire and as a cultural and intellectual centre. Just like today, Britain's free political institutions and intellectual atmosphere made London a haven for persons unsafe in their own countries. The Italian Giuseppe Mazzini, the Russian Aleksandr Herzen, and the German Karl Marx were among many politically controversial figures who lived for long periods in London. London has an ethnically and culturally diverse population, with large groups of immigrants from Commonwealth Nations. South Asian, West Indian, African, and Middle Eastern peoples account for much of the immigrant population. One example of the immigrant presence was the opening of one of the largest Hindu temple complexes outside India in 1995.

1. One can understand from the passage that London ---.

- A) will witness a decrease in population in coming years
- B) does not seem to have the prestige it had in the Victorian era
- C) has still not lost its reputation as a city of freedom
- D) is popular only among those who are under political oppression
- E) is visited especially by African and Middle Eastern people

2. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) native Londoners are not happy with increasing immigrant population
- B) there was an increase in London's population in the 19th century
- C) many Hindu people are known to have come to London since 1995
- D) there are not many political figures living in London today
- E) London has become the most crowded capital in Europe

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) London does not have a big Hindu population any more
- B) there is more freedom in religious issues in London today than in the 19th century
- C) London was the biggest trading centre in Europe before the 19th century
- D) London lived a golden age before the Victorian era
- E) Giuseppe Mazzini lived in London for quite a long time

4. It is clear from the passage that the reason why people like Karl Marx came to London is that ----.

- A) they wanted to influence the local people of London and spread their political beliefs
- B) London offered them freedom both in education and the political environment
- C) they wanted their families to be safe from any kind of discrimination in their new homes
- D) they were not safe in their own countries as they were politically controversial
- E) their own countries did not accept them as citizens after they published their works

PASSAGE 2

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Professional photographers have been engaged in a contest with nature since the origin of their craft. They have undergone the most adverse conditions, from broiling heat and stinging sand of the Sahara to the extreme cold of Arctic, to capture the perfect image. Environmental obstacles are, in many ways, a problem to photographers. Heat, humidity, dust, and cold all jeopardise photographic materials and equipment. The harm caused by these conditions is sometimes immediately obvious, but often it's impossible to detect until after the film is developed. To avoid catastrophes, professional photographers have devised a number of ways to protect their equipment, from sophisticated cases to simple plastic bags. Armed with these devices, they, to some extent, have been able to fight against nature.

1. It can be concluded from the passage that professional photographers ----.
- A) do not need to be very creative when it comes to protecting their equipment
 - B) are to travel to the Sahara if they want to improve their photographic talent
 - C) have had to struggle with environmental problems since the very beginning of photography
 - D) are usually fed up with struggling with catastrophic environmental conditions
 - E) are never brave enough to cope with dangers to get a great picture

2. We can understand from the passage that ----.
- A) photographic equipment should never be taken to places where there are adverse conditions
 - B) heat is not the only problem photographers face in the Sahara Desert
 - C) it's always possible to find out the problem with a film before it is developed
 - D) people usually believe it's impossible to become a photographer without being patient enough
 - E) a person who wants to be a photographer has to complete a training course

3. One can infer from the passage that ----.
- A) dust and cold don't mean a lot when a photographic activity is concerned
 - B) as photography challenges many people, they go to Arctic to take interesting photos
 - C) when developing the films he has taken, the photographer always feels very excited
 - D) the most basic items may provide solutions to the problems the photographers face
 - E) anyone who enjoys taking photos should go to the Sahara first

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?
- A) The Struggle of Photographers against Nature
 - B) How to Protect Your Photography Equipment
 - C) Natural Conditions That Hinder Photography
 - D) The Things You Should Know about Nature Photography
 - E) Photography Tricks to Follow in Nature

PASSAGE 3

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A virus is an invasive biological agent that reproduces inside the cells of living hosts. When infected by a virus, a host cell is forced to produce thousands of identical copies of the original virus at an extraordinary rate. So far, over 5,000 species of viruses have been discovered. The origins of viruses are unclear: some may have evolved from plasmids—pieces of DNA that can move between cells—while others may have evolved from bacteria. A virus consists of two or three parts: genes, made from either DNA or RNA; a protein coat that protects the genes; and in some viruses, an envelope of fat that surrounds and protects them when they are not contained within a host cell. They spread in many different ways. Just as many viruses are very specific as to which host species or tissue they attack, each species of virus relies on a particular method for propagation. Plant viruses are often spread from plant to plant by insects and other organisms, known as vectors. Some viruses of animals, including humans, are spread by exposure to infected bodily fluids. Viral infections can cause disease in humans, animals and even plants. However, they are usually eliminated by the immune system, conferring lifetime immunity to the host for that virus. Antibiotics have no effect on viruses, but antiviral drugs have been developed to treat life-threatening infections. Vaccines that produce lifelong immunity can prevent some viral infections.

www.dikoyayincilik.com

1. One point made in the passage is that viruses ----.

- A) surround and protect people during young ages
- B) had better be contained within a host cell for at least two days
- C) are selective about the tissues they attack
- D) have got one standard way of spreading
- E) cannot be spread from plant to plant by insects

2. One learns from the passage that some viral infections ----.

- A) cure some diseases in humans, animals and even plants
- B) have been developed to treat other more dangerous infections
- C) can be good for general health
- D) can be avoided by getting vaccinated
- E) will certainly exterminate the human race

3. According to the passage, viruses are invasive agents ----.

- A) that reproduce just outside the cells of living hosts
- B) are often unable to produce identical copies of the original
- C) against which no drugs are commercially available
- D) that cost millions of lives each year
- E) and they propagate extremely fast

4. As stated in the passage, pieces of DNA that can move between cells ----.

- A) are thought to have evolved from plasmids
- B) might have been the ancestors of viruses
- C) consist mainly of two or three parts
- D) are known to have evolved from bacteria
- E) are made from either DNA or RNA

PASSAGE 4

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Determined to create the world's cheapest wheelchair, a mechanical engineer called Don Schoendorfer in Orange County, California, shut himself to his house three hours every day before work, busy at a worktable in his overstuffed garage. First, he tried a chair with a conventional canvas-like seat, but realized it wouldn't work as it was too expensive. He knew he needed something cheap and durable to the point of indestructible. The chair had to cross mountains, swamps and deserts, and endure the heat and frost with minor upkeep. Many of the world's poor, he knew, lived on less than \$2 a day and could never dream of buying a Western-type wheelchair for hundreds or even thousands of dollars. Finally, he came up with an idea: the ordinary white plastic lawn chair. Perfect. He scouted out sales, buying plastic lawn chairs by the dozen for \$3 a piece. Then he wandered the corridors of huge shopping malls in search of the most inexpensive bike tyres, even the most cost-effective screws and, eventually, managed to finish his masterpiece to aid the poor.

1. According to the passage, it is true that the people whom the mechanical engineer cared about ----.

- A) can't even dream of buying a wheelchair even if it is not too expensive
- B) are financially forced to make up their own cheap wheelchairs
- C) are given free chairs by the State of California in the Orange County
- D) wouldn't be able to afford an expensive, modern wheelchair
- E) are in search of inexpensive bike tyres and screws

2. We can understand from the passage that the mechanical engineer mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) distributed his invention to hundreds of citizens in the state where he lived
- B) gave up in the end since the difficulties overwhelmed him
- C) bought plastic wheelchairs to give to the poor
- D) decided to stop working as an engineer and make the chairs his life's work
- E) struggled to find the cheapest possible components for his invention

3. One can infer from the passage that in order to obtain a durable but cheap wheelchair, ----.

- A) the engineer had to use a canvas-like seat
- B) one doesn't have to spend hundreds of dollars
- C) people sold their bike tyres and plastic chairs
- D) a team of engineers should work together
- E) an engineer spent less than \$2 and assembled his own using a plastic chair

4. What can be understood about Don Schoendorfer and his efforts to build a cheap wheelchair?

- A) He needed the local people to fund his project to deliver the cheap wheelchairs to poor people.
- B) He spent more than \$5 on one of the wheelchairs but sold them at a cheaper price.
- C) He was able to make the wheelchair he wanted by using cost-effective products to help the poor.
- D) He could not convince his colleagues to help him design a cheap wheelchair.
- E) He helped his poor disabled friends to get around freely at a reasonable price.

PASSAGE 5

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A robot does not operate like a conventional surgeon does. It has no need to open up your chest or abdomen to let in big human hands. Instead, the robot's long, spidery arms roam deep into your body through a set of tiny incisions, called "ports". Inside your body it can wield instruments to repair heart valves or remove diseased prostate glands. Its tiny robot hands don't tremble as they work and can twist and turn so skilfully that beats the limitations of a human wrist. When it is finished, it can withdraw leaving just some small holes needing a few stitches. A robot-equipped operating room is a strange sight. The robot sits alongside the operating table with its long arms bent down over the patient. One arm carries a miniature stereoscopic camera. Others carry surgical instruments needed to cut, clamp and suture.

1. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) robots are not programmed to move instruments inside the body
- B) robots will need special equipment for future operations
- C) the way a robot operates is different from a surgeon does
- D) robots can't penetrate deep inside the body
- E) despite the good job robots do, conventional surgeries are still preferable

2. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the operations performed by robots are never in control of the doctors
- B) the hands of the surgeons might sometimes tremble
- C) conventional surgeons are superior to robots
- D) removing diseased prostate glands is the only thing that a robot can do
- E) heart valves are mostly repaired by the robots

2. According to the passage ----.

- A) the hands of the robot may cause harm to the patient during an operation
- B) robots are not preferred in an important operation
- C) robots can't operate as well as doctors do
- D) usually more than one robot takes part in an operation
- E) robots can use their hands efficiently at the same time

4. Why does the author put a special emphasis on tiny incisions called "ports"?

- A) To criticise the robots for taking many risks by operating through such small holes in the body
- B) To support the idea of having robot surgeons in all of the hospitals around the world
- C) To enable the reader to grasp the severity of the threats that awaits people operated by robot surgeons
- D) To show the competence of robots in doing a surgery compared to human surgeons who need to open up the body to operate
- E) To give an answer to the question why human surgeons need to open up the body while robots don't

PASSAGE 6

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The White Stork is a large bird. Its plumage is mainly white, with black on its wings. The two subspecies, which differ slightly in size, breed in Europe, north-western Africa, south-western Asia and southern Africa. The White Stork is a long-distance migrant, wintering in Africa from tropical Sub-Saharan Africa to as far south as South Africa. When migrating between Europe and Africa, it avoids crossing the Mediterranean Sea because the air thermals on which it depends for flight do not form over water. A carnivore, the White Stork eats a wide variety of animal prey, including insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and small birds. It takes most of its food from the ground, among low vegetation, and from shallow water. It is a monogamous breeder, but does not pair for life. Both members of the pair build a large stick nest, which may be used for several years. Each year the female can lay one clutch of usually four eggs, which hatch asynchronously 33-34 days after being laid. Both parents take turns incubating the eggs and both feed the young. The White Stork has been rated as Least Concern by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It has few natural predators, but may harbour several types of parasite; the plumage is home to chewing lice and feather mites.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, the White Stork eats many different kinds of food ----.

- A) but prefers fish, amphibians, and reptiles
- B) unless it takes its food from the ground
- C) although it's in danger near shallow water
- D) which is why it is one of the longest living birds
- E) ranging from insects to small birds

2. As one understands from the passage, it is not likely ----.

- A) to see a White Stork in crowded city centres
- B) that the White Stork will face extinction soon
- C) that a female White Stork lays one clutch of four eggs
- D) that White Storks build a large stick nest
- E) to see several types of parasite in a White Stork

3. As stated in the passage, the White Stork ----.

- A) has got black plumage and a white beak
- B) has two subspecies that vary in size
- C) no longer lives in in Europe, north-western Africa
- D) has wings that differ considerably in size
- E) cannot be seen in south-western Asia and southern Africa

4. One learns from the passage that the Mediterranean Sea is not a good path for migrating White Storks ----.

- A) but they still continue to use that path
- B) because they come across a lot of predators along the way
- C) although it is the shortest possible route
- D) as the route affects their ability to fly negatively
- E) since the air over the sea is too hot for them

PASSAGE 7

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The most popular car in the history of car manufacture is the Volkswagen Beetle. The car was developed in Germany in 1930s by Dr. Ferdinand Porsche. At that time Germany had only half the number of cars of Britain or France, and Adolph Hitler took a personal interest in the development of the Volkswagen. The intention was to provide a new industry, new jobs, and a car so cheap that anyone in work could afford it. Dr. Porsche designed a car that was cheap to build and run. Its rear-mounted air cooled engine cut down the number of parts needed and also reduced weight. However, few civilians managed to obtain the Beetle before the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. After the war, the Beetle proved so popular that eventually more than 20 million were sold.

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

- A) few citizens managed to buy the Beetle as it was expensive to run
- B) most of the Beetles produced had already been sold before the Second World War broke out
- C) the Beetle was produced through the cooperation of various nations
- D) the Volkswagen Beetle is among the most unsuccessful attempts in the history of car manufacture
- E) one purpose underlying the development of the Beetle was to create new job opportunities

2. We can infer from the passage that ---.

- A) the Beetle made private motorized transport widely available
- B) the Beetle was originally designed to be used at times of war
- C) with the advances in technology the type of the engine used in the Beetle was changed in later years
- D) the Beetle had already gained popularity among German citizens long before the Second World War
- E) in 1930s, the total number of the cars in Germany was 20 million

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) Dr. Porsche made a mistake by using an air-cooled engine in the Beetle
- B) after the Second World War, Germany became the leader of the car industry alone
- C) the Beetle is the only commercially successful design of Dr. Porsche
- D) the Beetle was deliberately designed to be as mechanically simple as possible
- E) the Beetle production still continues in small numbers at German factories

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Hitler's primary aim was to become the leading country in the car industry but that didn't happen.
- B) The intentions with which the Beetle was produced proved successful, making the car very popular.
- C) The designer of the Beetle was Hitler himself as he was the one who proposed the idea of a cheap car.
- D) Germany was able to become one of the leading companies in the car industry after Britain and France thanks to the Beetle.
- E) Dr. Ferdinand Porsche was the one who wanted to make the car accessible to everyone in the country.

PASSAGE 8

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Last March, fifteen specially-designed robotic vehicles set off on a race across the Mojave Desert. The agency which sponsored the first 'Grand Challenge Race' offered a fortune to the winner. The race wasn't particularly grand and it turned out to be a bit too challenging. None of the entries made it farther than seven and a half miles. The vehicles couldn't handle the difficult terrain and they fell victim to all mishaps, breakdowns and computer malfunctions. But such bad performances didn't discourage the agency. They have announced a second race to take place in the Mojave. The prize money has been doubled and so has the race's degree of difficulty. The course is only three miles longer but will have far more turns and obstacles. And as before, the contestants won't know the race route until two hours before the start.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The writer states in the passage that ---.

- A) the reason why a second race is being held is that the contestants accomplished the previous one well
- B) all the races held under desert conditions bear the same difficulties for the entries
- C) considering the difficult task the entries face, the money offered was not extraordinary
- D) the vehicles were intended specially for the race
- E) the contestants didn't think that it would be a difficult race

2. According to the passage, one of the interesting things about the race is that ---.

- A) whoever completed the seven and a half-mile race was offered a fortune previously
- B) the participants know little about the route they will take until a certain moment
- C) the length of the course of the second race will create a hard task for the entries
- D) very few participants take place in the race as it needs high endurance for the challenging conditions
- E) it includes only trucks and similar vehicles as the route doesn't have an even surface

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) seeing that the ones participating in the race were very few, the sponsor increased the money for the first prize
- B) the second race is different from the previous one in that the entries don't know the route before the race
- C) there is a link between the difficulty level and the prize offered in the race
- D) the first race was cancelled due to some malfunctions of computer system in cars
- E) the number of the vehicles used in the race has been limited

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the first race?

- A) All of the entries failed to tackle the harsh conditions of the race due to various malfunctions.
- B) Some of the entries were able to see the end of the route even if it was more than seven and a half miles.
- C) The bad performances of the participants encouraged the agency to repeat the race with more reasonable conditions.
- D) During the race, the vehicles couldn't adapt to the hostile environment and broke down.
- E) It was a grand race with many entries though it didn't produce a winner at the end.

PASSAGE 9

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Prosperity theology is a Christian religious doctrine that financial blessing is the will of God for Christians, and that faith, positive speech, and donations to Christian ministries will always increase one's material wealth. The doctrine views the Bible as a contract between God and humans: if humans have faith in God, he will deliver his promises of security and prosperity; it is God's will for his people to be happy. The atonement (reconciliation with God) is interpreted to include the alleviation of sickness and poverty, which are viewed as curses to be broken by faith. Churches in which the prosperity gospel is taught are usually directed by a sole pastor or leader, although some have developed multi-church networks. Prosperity churches often teach about financial responsibility, though some journalists and academics have criticized their advice in this area as misleading. Prosperity theology has been criticized by maintaining that it is irresponsible, promotes idolatry, and is contrary to scripture. Some critics have proposed that prosperity theology cultivates authoritarian organizations, with the leaders controlling the lives of the adherents. The doctrine has also become popular in South Korea; academics have attributed some of its success to its parallels with the traditional shamanistic culture. Prosperity theology has drawn followers from the American middle class and poor.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the curses brought about by prosperity theology
- B) refuting the idea that financial blessing is the will of God for Christians
- C) the wrongness of donations to Christian ministries
- D) a brief account of a Christian religious doctrine
- E) a variety of ways to increase one's material wealth

2. One point made in the passage is that prosperity theology ----.

- A) has lost its popularity because of its conflict with shamanism
- B) has devotees in South Korea as well as in America
- C) used to be followed only by the American middle class and poor
- D) is gaining popularity thanks to its renowned adherents
- E) promotes the world peace through organized efforts

3. According to the passage, prosperity theology claims that ----.

- A) faith in God helps ease sickness and poverty
- B) there is no contract between God and humans
- C) God fails to deliver his promises of security and prosperity
- D) material wealth causes people to get away from their beliefs
- E) reconciliation with God can never be achieved

4. As stated in the passage, prosperity churches ----.

- A) are always a part of multi-church networks
- B) avoid teaching about financial responsibility
- C) criticize some journalists and academics for acting irresponsibly
- D) have admitted that their doctrine is contrary to scripture
- E) usually have one single preacher

PASSAGE 10

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Historically, China has adopted an inward-looking strategy to its economic development. Successive Chinese governments thought that the economy could grow purely through self-reliance. However, there are always limitations to what a country can do by itself due to limitations in raw-materials, natural resources, technology, etc. These can hold back the growth of an economy and certainly China's economic growth fell far behind much of the rest of the world up to the 1970s. By contrast, countries like the USA and Japan were achieving significant economic growth in this period because they were practising foreign trade policies which facilitated free trade. Any shortage in the domestic economy, for example, oil in the USA or Japan, wheat in the Soviet Union or cars in India could be compensated for by imports. Foreign trade, then, could help to aid economic growth.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is clearly understood from the passage that successive Chinese governments before the 1970s ----.

- A) haven't been able to change their economic policies over the past decade
- B) never tried to adopt an inward-looking strategy for better economic development
- C) believed that Chinese economy could develop totally by depending on the country's own resources
- D) encouraged the traders to become more import-oriented
- E) are thought to have played an important role in the economic development of China

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) until the 1970s, China's economic development didn't keep up with the economy of some other countries
- B) developed countries, such as the USA, attempt to export more than developing countries
- C) China has recently started to set up free trade zones
- D) limitations in raw-materials and natural resources haven't affected the economic growth in China
- E) oil is the product which the US imports most

3. According to the passage, ----.

- A) practising foreign trade is the only way for China to grow economically
- B) as there have always been shortages in the domestic economy, the USA and Japan have never been able to grow economically
- C) China has imported more cars than India has since 1970
- D) wheat is the only thing that Soviet Union has imported up to now
- E) the reason why some countries had developed economically by 1970s was their foreign trade policies

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To criticize the successive Chinese governments that preferred to remain self-reliant
- B) To emphasize the importance of self-dependence for economic growth
- C) To question the development of countries such as the USA or Japan in connection with foreign trade
- D) To inform the reader about the importance of foreign trade with the example of China
- E) To compare and contrast the current largest economies of the world in terms of their economic approaches

PASSAGE 11

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The history of the computer in the 20th century is one of dramatic adaptation and expansion. The computer had modest beginnings in areas where it was used as a specialist tool. The first electronic computer was built in the 1930s and was solely for the use of undergraduate students in Iowa State University to handle mathematical computations in nuclear physics. During World War II, computers were developed in order to break codes used by the enemy. In the post war years the scope of computers was expanded to include the military. Obviously people needed to communicate around these institutions and so there was a need for early network tools. In the 1960's an early version of the Internet, ARPANET was used in computer science and engineering projects. However, only 10 years later computers were starting to change our lifestyle, the way we do business and many other things and by the late 1980s networks were expanding to embrace sections of the general public. Consequently, the Internet was born.

2. It is clear from the passage that the first electronic computer ---.
- A) was used to break codes used by the enemy long before World War II
 - B) had dramatic effects on the use of computers in everyday life
 - C) changed the learning styles of the US students to a great extent
 - D) was used only by undergraduate students to deal with mathematical computations in nuclear physics
 - E) had positive effects although it had some disadvantages

3. According to the passage, it is true that ---.
- A) after World War II, the use of computers was limited to military only
 - B) the first computer was designed especially for military use
 - C) before 1960's, networks had already been used by general public
 - D) only ten years after the early version of the Internet, computers began to change people's lifestyle
 - E) the learning styles of the US students are restricted because of the computers

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

- A) computers can be used as a teaching aid both in schools and at home
- B) early computers were not used in military after World Word II
- C) a very primitive form of Internet was used in 1960s
- D) the first computer was designed to break codes used by the enemy during the Second World War
- E) computers are capable of storing massive data

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How the Military Invented the Internet
- B) The Birth and Expansion of the Internet
- C) Using the Internet for Military Purposes
- D) How the Internet Has Changed People's Lives
- E) The Earliest Version of the Internet

PASSAGE 12

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Kenneth Walker was an aviator who exerted a significant influence on the development of airpower doctrine. He posthumously received the Medal of Honour in World War II. Walker joined the army in 1917, after the American entry into World War I. He trained as an aviator and became a flying instructor. After service in various capacities, Walker graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School in 1929, and then served as an instructor there. He supported the creation of a separate air organization that was not subordinate to other military branches. He was a forceful advocate of the efficacy of strategic bombardment. He advanced the notion that fighters could not prevent a bombing attack. He participated in the Air Corps Tactical School's development of the doctrine of industrial web theory, which called for precision attacks against carefully selected critical industrial targets. Shortly before the United States entered World War II, Walker became one of four officers assigned to the Air War Plans Division, which was tasked with developing a production requirements plan for the war in the air. Together, these officers devised the AWPD-1 plan, a blueprint for the imminent air war against Germany that called for the creation of an enormous air force to win the war through strategic bombardment.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One can infer from the passage that before 1929 ----.

- A) graduating from the Air Corps Tactical School was almost impossible
- B) no one volunteered to help develop the doctrine of industrial web theory
- C) the air force was subordinate to other military branches
- D) women were not allowed to serve in the army as an instructor
- E) only the US Army used aircraft in warfare

2. As one can understand from the passage, strategic bombardment ----.

- A) refers to attacking carefully selected critical targets
- B) should never have been proposed or put into practice
- C) was a doctrine that was originally developed by the Germans
- D) was one of the reasons that Italy lost the war
- E) is still the most important tool used in sea war

3. As stated in the passage, Kenneth Walker ----.

- A) had little influence on the development of airpower doctrine
- B) was forced to join the American army in 1917
- C) was against America's entering into World War I
- D) dreamed of becoming a flying instructor when he was a child
- E) was a keen supporter of strategic bombardment

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Kenneth Walker was awarded the Medal of Honour after he died
- B) the United States of America was hoping to end World War I before 1917
- C) Kenneth Walker was the first flying instructor in the US Army
- D) Air Corps Tactical School was founded in 1929
- E) fighter planes are able to prevent a bombing attack

PASSAGE 13

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

As infants and caregivers respond to one another in the first year, the infant begins to form an attachment - a deep, affectionate, close, and enduring relationship - to these important figures. John Bowlby, a British psychoanalyst, drew attention to the importance of attachment when he observed the terrible effects of separation from parents on children who had been orphaned during World War II. These children's depression and other emotional scars led Bowlby to propose a theory about the importance of developing a strong attachment to one's primary caregivers - a tie that normally keeps infants close to those caregivers and, therefore, safe. Soon after Bowlby described his theory, researchers in the United States began to investigate how such attachments are formed and what happens when they are not formed or when they are broken by loss or separation.

1. One can understand from the passage that children who lost their parents during World War II ---.

- A) couldn't form a strong relationship with their new caregivers
- B) began to be adopted by voluntary parents after the war had ended
- C) should have been observed by psychoanalysts more carefully
- D) developed bad habits as a result of the depression they experienced
- E) felt depressed and had sentimental damage

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

- A) the relationship between an infant and a caregiver in the first year is thought to be a strong one
- B) John Bowlby's theory, which he proposed during World War II, wasn't accepted by other researchers
- C) researchers in the USA weren't interested in John Bowlby's proposals for infants
- D) so many children were orphaned during World War II that they became an extra burden to the governments
- E) John Bowlby became very popular long after he had proposed his theory

3. According to the passage, it is true that ---.

- A) John Bowlby wasn't the first researcher to draw attention to the importance of attachment between infants and caregivers
- B) caregivers have never played an important role in children's intellectual development
- C) children whose parents are depressed cannot form an attachment to others
- D) how attachments are formed and what happens when they aren't formed aren't supposed to be a big issue any more
- E) the effects of separation from their parents on children during World War II were disastrous

4. How did Bowlby explain the importance of developing an attachment to one's caregivers?

- A) He argued that children who do not have such attachments feel uncomfortable.
- B) He claimed that the tie is what keeps infants close to the caregivers and makes them feel safe.
- C) He put forward the idea that infants may not feel separated if they have strong ties with their parents even if they lose them.
- D) He proposed that the first year of a person's life is what determines his or her later emotional attachments in life.
- E) He said that the children who experience a war feel worse than those who just lost a parent.

PASSAGE 14

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

When you think about the things that attract millions of visitors to Washington D.C. each year, you probably think about the monuments, the White House, the Capitol and the Library of Congress. But have you ever thought about the living things that are also a major tourist attraction? Many Americans and international tourists make a special visit to Washington D.C. in the spring to see the blooming pink and white Japanese cherry trees that circle the Tidal Basin and the Jefferson Memorial. The trees were originally planted as a gift from the people of Tokyo, Japan, in 1912. In 1910, a previous donation of 2,000 cherry trees had to be destroyed after they were infested with insects. Each spring, the National Cherry Blossom Festival, a fortnight celebration, attracts tens of thousands of visitors from around the world to see the magnificent trees in full bloom. It has evolved from a modest celebration and expanded into several weeks of diverse events that feature not only the cherry blossoms, but also Japanese culture and the strong alliance of friendship between the US and Japan.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, ---.

- A) not many tourists are interested in the living things in Washington D.C.
- B) spring is the only season when international tourists make a special visit to the USA
- C) Jefferson Memorial has always been the most popular tourist attraction in Washington D.C.
- D) the cherry trees in Washington D.C. were a donation from the people of Japan
- E) the only thing that attracts millions of tourists to Washington D.C. is the monuments

2. We can learn from the passage that ---.

- A) it is possible to see bloomed cherry trees all year long in Washington D.C.
- B) some Japanese people themselves planted cherry trees around Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial
- C) people do not know exactly when the cherry trees bloom
- D) today, cherry trees of several varieties grow around the Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial
- E) the National Cherry Blossom Festival lasts for two weeks ever year

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

- A) the famous cherry trees are believed to be the sign of the coming of spring by local people
- B) it was in 1912 that all cherry trees in Washington D.C. had to be destroyed because they were invaded by insects
- C) many Americans aren't even aware of the existence of Japanese cherry trees in Washington D.C.
- D) the cherry tree is one of the mostly planted trees in Washington D.C.
- E) in Washington D.C., Japanese cherry trees together with monuments are the centre of attraction for tourists from all over the world

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the National Cherry Blossom Festival?

- A) It is just about celebrating the Japanese culture and the friendship of the two countries.
- B) It is not the same festival as it was when people first started celebrating it.
- C) Japanese people celebrate it in their own country in cooperation with US citizens.
- D) Its cultural importance for the US is more important than it is for Japan.
- E) A lot of people from Japan come to Washington D.C. just to celebrate it with their relatives in the US

PASSAGE 15

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The recorded history of Mars observation dates back to the era of the ancient Egyptian astronomers in the 2nd millennium BC. Chinese records about the motions of Mars appeared before the founding of the Zhou Dynasty (1045 BC). Detailed observations of the position of Mars were made by Babylonian astronomers who developed arithmetic techniques to predict the future position of the planet. The ancient Greek philosophers and Hellenistic astronomers developed a geocentric model to explain the planet's motions. Indian and Islamic astronomers estimated the size of Mars and its distance from the Earth. In the 16th century, Nicholas Copernicus proposed a heliocentric model for the Solar System in which the planets follow circular orbits about the Sun. This was revised by Johannes Kepler, yielding an elliptic orbit for Mars that more accurately fitted the observational data. The first telescopic observation of Mars was by Galileo Galilei in 1610. Within a century, astronomers discovered distinct albedo features on the planet, including a dark patch and polar ice caps. They were able to determine the planet's rotation period and axial tilt. These observations were primarily made during the time intervals when the planet was located in opposition to the Sun, at which points Mars made its closest approaches to the Earth.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the observations conducted by ancient Egyptians
- B) how difficult it is to obtain reliable information about Mars
- C) an alternative approach to understanding the dynamics of Mars
- D) a short description of the geological conditions in Mars
- E) a summary of the long history of Mars observations

2. According to the passage, Babylonian astronomers ----.

- A) refused the arithmetic techniques to predict the future position of the planet
- B) used mathematics to guess where Mars is likely to head
- C) found that the planetary atmosphere only had trace amounts of oxygen and water
- D) showed that the thin Martian atmosphere contained extensive carbon dioxide
- E) were the first to observe the movements of Mars

3. As one learns from the passage, it was the early eighteenth century when ----.

- A) the size of Mars and its distance from Earth were estimated by Indian and Islamic astronomers
- B) heliocentric model for the Solar System was proposed
- C) the first telescopic observation of Mars was made
- D) it was realised that Mars was too far for humans to visit
- E) Mars's rotation period and axial tilt were calculated

4. As stated in the passage, Mars observations ----.

- A) allowed Martian features to be mapped in detail
- B) found spectroscopic signature of water in the Martian atmosphere
- C) have revealed a network of artificial canals on Mars
- D) seem to have started thousands of years ago
- E) proved that its atmosphere was too thin to support an Earth-like environment

PASSAGE 16

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods, a term whose meaning varies greatly, frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others. Although these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

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

- A) experiments clearly demonstrate the positive effects of organically grown foods
- B) there is not complete agreement on whether organically grown foods provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods
- C) a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures diseases or provides other benefits to health
- D) foods raised with non-organic methods are becoming more popular
- E) consumers generally believe that conventionally grown foods are healthier

2. It is pointed out in the passage that organically grown foods ---.

- A) are inherently tastier than conventionally grown foods
- B) are the best choices for those with limited incomes
- C) are less nutritious than the conventionally grown ones
- D) are more expensive than foods raised with non-organic methods
- E) contain fewer residues of toxic crop pesticides than conventionally grown foods do

3. According to the passage, ---.

- A) low-budget people should not force themselves to buy organic foods
- B) very few people believe organic foods can maintain health
- C) there are numerous scientific reports that organically grown foods are superior to the conventionally grown ones
- D) it is virtually impossible to grow food organically
- E) It takes a little more effort to grow conventional foods

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Grow Your Own Organic Foods
- B) Avoiding Waste with Conventionally Grown Foods
- C) The Controversial Reliability of Organic Foods
- D) How to Figure out The Nutritiousness of Your Food
- E) Growing Food with Organic Materials

PASSAGE 17

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Rail transport is the most energy-efficient means of mechanised land transport. The rails provide very smooth and hard surfaces on which the wheels of the train may roll with minimum friction. Trains also have a small frontal area in relation to the load they are carrying, which cuts down on air resistance and thus energy usage. In all, under the right circumstances, a train needs 50-70% less energy to transport a given tonnage of freight than does road transport. Furthermore, the rails distribute the weight of the train evenly, allowing significantly greater loads per axle/wheel than in road transport. Rail transport is also one of the safest modes of transport, and also makes highly efficient use of space: a double-tracked rail line can carry more passengers or load in a given amount of time than a four-laned road. As a result, rail transport is the major form of public transport in many countries.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) As the wheels of the train roll with friction on the rails, rail transport is considered unsafe.
- B) In order to cut down on air resistance, a special part is added to the front of the train.
- C) Due to the advantages it has, rail transport is the most preferred way of transportation in many a country.
- D) In terms of use of space, road transport is more advantageous than rail transport.
- E) There is not any difference between rail transport and road transport in terms of the capacity to convey load.

2. According to the passage, it is true that ----.

- A) because of the hard surface of the rails, the amount of friction is high
- B) the more load trains carry, the more dangerous the travel will be
- C) people prefer to use road transport even if it is far more unsafe than rail transport
- D) under certain conditions it is quicker to convey more load via road transport
- E) rail transport is superior to road transport in certain aspects

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

- A) when compared to road transport, rail transport spends less energy while conveying load
- B) the importance of rail transport is highly ignored in some countries
- C) there is always a risk of accident if a train is overloaded
- D) the small area in front of the train is used for carrying light load
- E) rail transport will become a primary means of transportation in the near future

4. How does rail transport offer a more effective use of space than road transport?

- A) Its construction and maintenance is easier even if it is built on a larger space than a road.
- B) It does not take up as much space as a road does, so it can carry fewer passengers.
- C) It provides the passengers with larger and more comfortable seats.
- D) It can accommodate more people or goods at a certain time than a road does.
- E) Regardless of the number of tracks, rail transport enables more vehicles at the same time than a road.

PASSAGE 18

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Richard Nixon was the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974, when he became the only president to resign the office. Nixon had previously served as a Republican US Representative and Senator from California and as the 36th Vice President of the United States from 1953 to 1961. He waged an unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1960, narrowly losing to John F. Kennedy. In 1968, he ran again for the presidency and was elected. Although Nixon initially escalated America's involvement in the Vietnam War before his presidency, he subsequently ended US involvement by 1973. His visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972 opened diplomatic relations between the two nations, and he initiated détente and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union the same year. Domestically, his administration generally embraced policies that transferred power from Washington to the states. He was re-elected by a landslide in 1972. Nixon's second term saw a crisis in the Middle East, resulting in an oil embargo and the restart of the Middle East peace process, as well as a continuing series of revelations about the Watergate scandal. The scandal escalated, costing Nixon much of his political support, and on August 9, 1974, he resigned in the face of almost certain impeachment and removal from office. After his resignation, he received a pardon issued by his successor, Gerald Ford.

1. **As understood from the passage, it was before Richard Nixon became President that ----.**
- A) the US involvement in the Vietnam War was ended
 - B) he first visited the People's Republic of China
 - C) the US and the Soviet Union began to have a smooth relationship
 - D) he started diplomatic relations between the US and China
 - E) the US government entered the Vietnam War

2. **According to the passage, in 1972 Richard Nixon ----.**

- A) was elected again after a landslide that killed many people
- B) won a victory in the presidential election for the second time
- C) started a war between Israel and Arabs in the Middle East
- D) destroyed the documents related to the Watergate scandal
- E) was given a pardon issued by his successor

3. **As one learns from the passage, before Richard Nixon became the President of the United States in 1969, ----.**

- A) he had no idea about the foreign policy of his country
- B) he was determined to be the first president to resign the office
- C) his country had been fighting extreme poverty and corruption
- D) he had served in the government for many years
- E) people expected that he would harm foreign relations

4. **According to the passage, Richard Nixon ----.**

- A) lost presidency to John F. Kennedy in 1960
- B) blamed his opponent for his unsuccessful presidential campaign
- C) ran for presidency for the first time in 1969
- D) died of a heart attack in 1994 at the age of 81
- E) is considered to be the best president in US history

PASSAGE 19

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Since tattoos involve needles and blood, they carry several risks. These include transmission of diseases like hepatitis, tuberculosis and possibly HIV. When tattoo artists follow all the correct sterilization and sanitation procedures, risks for disease transmission are relatively low. However, doctors warn that non-sterile tattooing practices can lead to the transmission of hepatitis B and other infectious organisms. Infections can occur in new tattoos, especially without appropriate after-care. Some people also experience allergic reactions to tattoo inks. Finally, some people experience pain or burning during magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examinations because of metallic pigments. In addition, most states place restrictions on whether people who have tattoos can donate blood. Because of the danger of hepatitis, the American Red Cross, for example, doesn't accept blood from someone who has been tattooed in the past year unless the tattoo parlour is state-regulated.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following can be said about tattoos?

- A) They are forbidden in America as they are dangerous.
- B) They always carry risk for diseases but the way it is done determines how serious the risk will be.
- C) They are dangerous for people who have given blood recently.
- D) They made in state-regulated environment cost a fortune.
- E) They done by amateur artists cause burning or pain.

2. It is pointed out in the passage that the American Red Cross ---.

- A) has stopped accepting blood donations temporarily
- B) supplies sterilized environment for tattoo artists
- C) tells the governments that non-sterilized tattooing places may cause the spread of certain diseases
- D) rejects the blood donation from people tattooed in an environment that isn't regulated by the state
- E) treats people who are infected due to tattooing practices

3. According to the passage, it is true that ---.

- A) people who are allergic to inks cannot be tattooed
- B) there are many people who are not aware of the dangers of tattoos
- C) thanks to technology, one doesn't experience any pain or burning while being tattooed any more
- D) because of loss of blood throughout tattooing process, one needs blood transfusion afterwards
- E) newly made tattoos may lead to infection if proper after-care is not provided

4. It could be painful for a tattooed person to have an MRI scan because ---.

- A) the metallic pigments in the tattoo are affected by the magnetic field of the machine during the scan
- B) some tattoo making processes lead to the transmission of infectious organisms
- C) the inks used during tattooing can have metallic pigments
- D) he or she can have an infection in his or her blood, which causes pain or burning
- E) tattoos do not sometimes feature the use of healthy equipment or sanitary procedures

PASSAGE 20

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Pan American World Airways was the principal international airline of the United States from the 1930s until its collapse in 1991. Originally founded as a seaplane company out of Key West, Florida, the airline became a major one; it was credited with many innovations that shaped the international airline industry, including the widespread use of jet aircraft, jumbo jets, and computerized reservation systems. Identified by its blue globe logo and the use of "Clipper" in aircraft names and call signs, the airline was a cultural icon of the 20th century, and the unofficial flag carrier of the United States. Pan Am went through two incarnations after 1991. In September 1996, a new investment group purchased the rights of the Pan American brand after the original carrier declared bankruptcy. The second Pan Am operated from 1996 to 1998 with a focus on low-cost, long-distance flights between the US and the Caribbean. The current incarnation is based in Portsmouth and known as the Pan Am "Clipper Connection". The airline currently flies to destinations in the north-eastern United States, Florida, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico.

1. According to the passage, it is true that Pan American World Airways ---.

- A) became one of the foremost international airline companies in the late 1990s
- B) has used different logos ever since it was first founded
- C) is the first airline company having used jet aircraft in international flights
- D) was initially established with the purpose of providing seaplane service
- E) had to be closed down as it wasn't able to keep up with the latest developments in aviation

2. It is understood from the passage that ---.

- A) to remain competitive with other airlines during 1990s Pan American Airways used computerized reservation systems
- B) Pan American's iconic image was what saved the company from bankruptcy in 1991
- C) what forced Pan American Airways to declare bankruptcy was the poor administration of the company
- D) Pan American Airways had to diversify into other areas such as freight carriage after it was bought by another company
- E) after it was bought by another company in 1996 Pan American Airways operated mainly between the US and the Caribbean for a while

3. One can understand from the passage ---.

- A) Pan American Airways, based in Portsmouth today, carries people to destinations throughout the United States
- B) 1991 was a year when some airline companies went bankrupt, one of which was Pan American Airways
- C) Pan American Airways is considered a pioneer in the airline history owing to the innovations it introduced
- D) after it was sold in 1996, Pan American Airways again became one of the leading airline companies in the United States
- E) the main reason underlying the collapse of an airline is the low demand for air travel

4. What can be inferred about the second Pan American company?

- A) It still operates as an airline company and flies to different places in at least two countries
- B) It can be said that this version is even more successful than the first company.
- C) It only operates in northern or eastern regions in America; not in southern regions.
- D) Its flying routes and destinations are not different from those of the first company's.
- E) It finds it hard to keep up with the demands of the passengers, so it will probably go bankrupt soon.

PASSAGE 21

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Cracker Barrel is an American chain of combined restaurant and gift stores with a Southern country theme. The company was founded in 1969; its first store was in Tennessee, which remains the company headquarters. The chain's stores were at first positioned near highway exits in the South, but it expanded across the country during the 1990s and 2000s. Today, the chain operates 620 stores in 42 states. Cracker Barrel's menu is based on traditional Southern cuisine, with appearance and decor designed to resemble an old-fashioned general store. The chain has won numerous industry awards for its distinctive outdoor advertising along US interstates. Cracker Barrel is known for its partnerships with country music performers, and has received attention for its charitable activities. During the 1990s, the company was the subject of controversy for its official stance against gay and lesbian employees and for discriminatory practices against African American and female employees. The company's treatment of minority customers was also criticized; patrons complained of racially segregated seating and service quality. Following an agreement with the US Department of Justice, the company has focused on improving minority representation and civic involvement, particularly in the black community.

1. According to the passage, Cracker Barrel stores, which look like old-fashioned general stores, ----.

- A) have distinctive outdoor advertising along US interstates
- B) will soon be available in forty-two American states
- C) seem to avoid serving traditional Southern cuisine
- D) have appearance and décor unique to Eastern provinces
- E) are likely to lose their popularity within a few years

2. As one learns from the passage, during the 1990s Cracker Barrel did not hire gay and lesbian workers ----.

- A) and discriminated against African American and female employees
- B) but its partnerships with country music performers saved it from harsh criticism in spite of the fact that its founder was gay
- C) and this attitude paved the way for its collapse in the 2000s
- D) although they knew that gays were more efficient workers

3. It is stated in the passage that Cracker Barrel ----.

- A) wants to get rid of its Southern country theme
- B) went bankrupt in the year 1969
- C) uses its very first store as headquarters
- D) has stores all over the world
- E) provides food for restaurants and gift stores

4. As pointed out in the passage, Cracker Barrel's choices of location ----.

- A) were almost always incorrect at the beginning
- B) were affected by the economic crisis in the early 2000s
- C) have changed considerably over the years
- D) have nothing to do with its business success
- E) could have been made better if they had used professional assistance

PASSAGE 22

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Millions of people in the world are prone to malaria, being transmitted to humans by vector species of mosquitoes, each of which has a different habitat and behaviour and all of them live on human or animal blood. About ten of these species are so numerous, and such vicious biters of humans and animals. Mosquitoes are not only a nuisance as biting insects, but are also involved periodically in transmitting disease to humans and animals. Mosquitoes transmit diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever. Mosquito control agencies reduce mosquito populations in various ways, like water management and using insecticides. Mosquito populations can increase rapidly depending on flooding and weather conditions, so mosquito control agencies cannot always keep up with mosquito problems in all areas. Very often, residents can help significantly by controlling mosquitoes around their homes in some way.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, mosquito control agencies ----.

- A) are sometimes unable to deal with the problems caused by mosquitoes
- B) try to clean the flooding areas as quickly as possible before the number of mosquitoes reach a disturbing level
- C) are always successful in eradicating mosquitoes in flooded areas
- D) keep mosquitoes under control only by using insecticides
- E) rarely work with the residents of the affected areas to terminate mosquitoes

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

- A) malaria, which is transmitted by mosquitoes, can now be easily cured
- B) weather conditions have an effect on the increase of mosquito populations
- C) people living in dry areas have to be careful about vector species of mosquitoes
- D) the frequency of the diseases like yellow fever show variations according to weather conditions
- E) though the number of mosquitoes are increasing, mosquito control agencies always find a way to get rid of them

3. Which of the following is true about mosquitoes?

- A) They can decrease quickly in number in winter.
- B) They are known to have ten subspecies.
- C) They depend especially on human blood to survive.
- D) They are tried to be controlled by residents around their houses.
- E) They cannot be eradicated at all no matter what precautions are taken.

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) It is not possible to take mosquitoes fully under control as they are vicious creatures.
- B) Mosquito control agencies try to reduce mosquito populations and therefore disease transmissions.
- C) It can be said that mosquitos cannot be reduced in number unless residents help the agencies.
- D) Malaria is the disease that is carried by mosquitos and can only be prevented by killing them.
- E) Mosquitos are not only bothersome but they also carry diseases through their bites.

PASSAGE 23

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Acupuncture is a technique of traditional Chinese medicine, in which a number of very fine metal needles are inserted into the skin at specially designated points. For thousands of years acupuncture has been used, along with herbal medicine, chiefly for pain relief and treatment of various ailments. Today, it is widely used in China in the treatment of a number of illnesses such as headache and ulcer. The general theory of acupuncture is based on the premise that there are patterns of energy flow through the body that are essential for health. Disruptions of this flow are believed to be responsible for disease. Acupuncture may correct imbalances of flow at identifiable points close to the skin. The practice of acupuncture in American medicine was rare until the visit of President Richard M. Nixon to China in 1972. Since that time, there has been an explosion of interest in the US and Europe in the application of the technique of acupuncture to Western medicine.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about acupuncture?

- A) It isn't, today, as popular as it used to be in the past.
- B) It was first practised in the Western world before it became widespread in China.
- C) It involves the stimulation of certain locations in the skin by needles.
- D) It still seems to be a rare practice in the US.
- E) It may cause injuries unless it is practised by a specialist.

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) headache isn't among the medical conditions for which acupuncture has been found to be useful
- B) interest in acupuncture had already exploded in the United States before Nixon's visit to China
- C) acupuncture has been a component of the traditional health care system of the US for centuries
- D) the theory behind acupuncture says diseases occur when energy flow through the body is interrupted
- E) the practice of acupuncture hasn't been used much since it originated in China

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

- A) although it has been accepted as a medical treatment in China for millennia, acupuncture's arrival in the West has sparked much controversy
- B) not until Nixon paid a visit to China in 1972, did acupuncture gain public attention in the US
- C) acupuncture is considered very safe and is known to have no serious side effects
- D) acupuncture is successful especially in the treatment of fatal diseases
- E) acupuncture points on the surface of the skin may vary from person to person

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Acupuncture can only be used in certain parts of the body where there isn't any blood flow.
- B) President Nixon was cured of his disease in China with acupuncture, and so it became highly popular in the US.
- C) People prefer to be treated with acupuncture rather than modern medicine because it is cheaper.
- D) There is such a wide range of diseases that can be treated with acupuncture that it is close to being a rival to modern medicine.
- E) Acupuncture originated in China but today it is performed in other parts of the world as well.

PASSAGE 24

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

On January 21, 1968, an aircraft accident involving a US Air Force B-52 bomber occurred near Thule Air Base in the Danish-administered territory of Greenland. The aircraft was carrying four hydrogen bombs when a cabin fire forced the crew to abandon the aircraft before they could carry out an emergency landing at Thule Air Base. Six crew members ejected safely, but one who did not have an ejection seat was killed while trying to bail out. The bomber crashed onto sea ice in North Star Bay, Greenland, causing the conventional explosives aboard to detonate and the nuclear payload to rupture and disperse, which resulted in radioactive contamination. The US and Denmark launched an intensive clean-up and recovery operation, but the secondary stage of one of the nuclear weapons could not be accounted for after the operation completed. Similar operations were discontinued immediately after the incident, which highlighted the safety and political risks of the missions. Safety procedures were reviewed and more stable explosives were developed for use in nuclear weapons. In 1995, a political scandal resulted in Denmark after a report revealed the government had given tacit permission for nuclear weapons to be located in Greenland, in contravention of Denmark's 1957 nuclear-free zone policy. Workers involved in the clean-up programme have been campaigning for compensation for radiation-related illnesses they experienced in the years after the incident.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) a nuclear accident that occurred due to a cabin fire
- B) an aircraft accident that caused thousands of casualties
- C) nuclear research conducted by the US and Denmark in 1968
- D) a number of accidents caused by US Air Force B-52 bombers
- E) the difficulty of carrying nuclear bombs without compromising safety

2. According to the passage, the Thule accident ----.

- A) happened because of Denmark's 1957 nuclear-free zone policy
- B) may have caused radiation-related illnesses
- C) was not revealed to the public in detail until a few years ago
- D) continues to cause serious conflicts between the US and the European Union
- E) was a turning point in the history of civil aviation

3. As pointed out in the passage, when a fire started in the cabin of a US Air Force B-52 bomber, ----.

- A) Thule Air Base was moved to the Danish-administered territory of Greenland
- B) it was on its way to pick up four hydrogen bombs from a remote base
- C) an emergency landing was carried out successfully
- D) the majority of the crew members managed to leave the plane safely
- E) one of the crew members killed the other six people with a firearm

4. According to the passage, as a result of what happened on January 21, 1968, near Thule Air Base, ----.

- A) the aircraft almost crashed onto sea ice in North Star Bay, Greenland
- B) the conventional explosives aboard could have been detonated
- C) less radioactive contamination than expected was observed
- D) nuclear weapons were begun to be equipped with more stable explosives
- E) the US terminated intensive clean-up and recovery operations

PASSAGE 25

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In the 1950s a reporter working for BBC film made a documentary on the "land divers" of Pentecost Island in Vanuatu, young men who jumped from tall wooden platforms with vines tied to their ankles as a test of courage. This film inspired Chris Baker of Bristol, England to use elastic rope in a kind of modern-style vine jumping. Thus, the first idea of "bungee-jumping" was born. The first modern bungee jump was made in 1979 by four members of some "dangerous sports" club. The jumpers were arrested shortly after, but continued with jumps, spreading the concept worldwide. Despite the inherent danger of jumping from a great height, several million successful jumps have taken place since 1980. Unfortunately accidents in this sport tend to be deadly, which mainly arise from the mistake to use a cord longer than the jumping altitude.

1. According to the passage, bungee-jumping may result in death ----.

- A) unless all those who are involved in it are trained officially
- B) if a normal type of rope is used instead of an elastic one
- C) even though every possible precaution is taken before each jump
- D) depending on the height that a person jumps from
- E) when the jumping cord is not well-adjusted in proportion to the height

2. As it is pointed out in the passage, the initial efforts to do bungee-jumping in modern sense ----.

- A) led to the concept's spreading throughout the world
- B) was made by the local people of Pentecost Island in Vanuatu
- C) could be considered much deadlier compared to other dangerous sports
- D) did not face any attempts by the authorities to prevent the sport
- E) immediately drew the attention of film makers around the world

3. We may infer from the passage that bungee-jumping developed from ----.

- A) a documentary on dangerous sports across the world
- B) punishing young people who were not courageous enough
- C) a dangerous and primitive sport into a modern and completely safe one
- D) the idea of young people proving how brave they were
- E) the creative mind of Chris Baker, who himself made the first modern jump in 1979

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Original Form of Bungee Jumping
- B) How to Do Bungee Jumping Safely
- C) The Birth of Bungee Jumping as an Extreme Sport
- D) Bungee Jumping as a Sport: Extreme or Deadly?
- E) Differences between Land Diving and Bungee Jumping

PASSAGE 26

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Relative to size, domestic cats are one of the world's top predators, if not the best. The domestic cat can kill or eat several thousand species, whereas many big cats will eat fewer than 100. However, because of their small size, cats pose almost no danger to humans; the only hazard is the possibility of infection (rarely, rabies) from a cat bite. Cats are, however, historically very dangerous to ecosystems where they were not native and which did not have time to adapt to their introduction. In some cases, cats have contributed to or caused extinctions. This is partly due to the fact that they ambush and dispatch prey using tactics similar to those of leopards and tigers by pouncing and delivering a neck bite with their long canine teeth. Indeed, cats are thought to be "the perfect carnivores" and have highly specialized teeth.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that cats have been extremely harmful ---.

- A) though they don't use the successful hunting tactics of leopards and tigers
- B) considering that they are the world's top predators
- C) although they have contributed to ecosystems that are not native to them
- D) in the surroundings that have not been able to adapt themselves to them
- E) as they have been known to spread diseases to us

2. It is stated in the passage that ---.

- A) the cat is not a species that is being threatened by extinction
- B) the domestic cat is not completely harmless to humankind
- C) all animals remain motionless when they are about to attack their prey
- D) several thousand species have become extinct because of cats
- E) the teeth of a cat are not very different from those of other animals

3. What can be understood about the diet of cats?

- A) It may cause cats to transmit highly infectious diseases, making them very dangerous.
- B) It is chiefly made up of animals that are not native to ecosystems where cats live.
- C) It consists of many more species when compared to that of its larger counterparts.
- D) It includes domestic species similar to the ones hunted by bigger cats.
- E) It is what makes them the best hunting animal in the world.

4. Why do cats contribute to or cause extinctions according to the passage?

- A) Their hunting habits are usually not suitable for the environment they are in.
- B) They do not have the same teeth formation as that of tigers or leopards.
- C) Their native environments are the places where they can ambush and dispatch prey, otherwise they are vulnerable.
- D) The existence of their long canine teeth enables them to deliver a deadly neck bite while hunting.
- E) It is partly because they are similar to tigers and leopards in terms of hunting, and they have specialized teeth for carnivores.

PASSAGE 27

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

William the Conqueror was the first Norman King of England, reigning from 1066 until his death in 1087. He was the son of the unmarried Robert I, Duke of Normandy, by Robert's mistress Herleva. His illegitimate status and his youth caused some difficulties for him after he succeeded his father, as did the anarchy that plagued the first years of his rule. During his childhood and adolescence, members of the Norman aristocracy battled each other, both for control of the child duke and for their own ends. In 1047 William was able to quash a rebellion and begin to establish his authority over the duchy, a process that was not complete until about 1060. His marriage in the 1050s to Matilda of Flanders provided him with a powerful ally in the neighbouring county of Flanders. By the time of his marriage, William was able to arrange the appointments of his supporters as bishops and abbots in the Norman church. His consolidation of power allowed him to expand his horizons, and in 1062 William was able to secure control of the neighbouring county of Maine. By 1060 his hold on Normandy was secure, and he launched the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The rest of his life was marked by struggles to consolidate his hold over England and his continental lands and by difficulties with his eldest son.

1. One point made in the passage is that William the Conqueror ---.

- A) established his authority over England in one single year
- B) had an illegitimate child, who overthrew him in the end
- C) strengthened his position by marrying Matilda of Flanders
- D) did nothing to improve his relations with bishops and abbots
- E) could not find an ally in the neighbouring county of Flanders

2. According to the passage, ---.

- A) bishops and abbots in the Norman church hated William
- B) William managed to establish his authority over Europe in 1047
- C) William's eldest son was always his biggest supporter
- D) William was able to control the neighbouring county of Maine in 1062
- E) it took months to sail from Normandy to England

3. As one learns from the passage, the first years of William the Conqueror's rule were difficult ---.

- A) partly because he was an illegitimate child
- B) as he had always wanted to be the first Norman King of England
- C) but he managed to continue his rule for fifty years
- D) due to Robert's mistress Herleva's opposition
- E) but he made things easier by killing his father

4. According to the passage, some members of the Norman aristocracy ---.

- A) tried to control William during the first years of his reign
- B) had to flee to England to save their lives
- C) were still alive when William was executed
- D) were able to deceive William's eldest son and sent him back to France
- E) committed suicide when William made his way to the throne

PASSAGE 28

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Sport is an important part of today's society and plays a large role in many people's lives. Now more than ever, sport events dominate headlines and athletes have become national heroes. The question is, does sport merit this kind of interest and attention? From a social standpoint, sport plays a positive role in uniting people from different social backgrounds in support of their favourite team. This can aid people's understanding and tolerance of each other. However, just as sport unites people, so it can divide them as is often demonstrated by crowd violence at football matches. As far as education is concerned, sport is an important part of every child's schooling as it plays a big role in both their physical and mental development. It teaches children how to work as part of a team and cooperate with others, while at the same time improving physical condition. The only drawback to this is that children who are less able to perform well in sport are likely to feel inadequate in comparison to their more gifted classmates, which may affect their self-confidence.

1. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) The importance of sport in our lives can't be underestimated.
- B) Sport used to be regarded as more important than other aspects of life.
- C) It is true that the effect of sport in gathering people can no longer be compared to its effect in the past.
- D) Nobody admits that sport deserves so much attention.
- E) Sport teaches a child how to cope with problems individually.

2. It is stated in the passage that --- .

- A) people who support the same team often come together and spend time talking about their team
- B) athletes don't get the attention they deserve
- C) sport not only helps a child's physical development but also enables children to work collaboratively with the others
- D) the skilful students in sport are also cleverer than those who are less skilful
- E) self-esteem helps a child to be more successful in sport

3. It is pointed out in the passage that --- .

- A) more gifted classmates regard themselves superior to those who are not good at sport
- B) sport doesn't necessarily teach a child how to work with others in cooperation
- C) the mental development of a child is related with how well he is educated both at home and school
- D) as well as gathering people who support the same team, sport may also separate people due to ferocious attitudes at matches
- E) when we consider education, we can easily say that schooling plays a more important role than sport

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Doing sports helps someone feel as part of a group, but it can also do the opposite for those who are not good at it.
- B) People's involvement in sports either as a sportsperson or a spectator has both its advantages and disadvantages in various aspects.
- C) Those that do or watch sports profit from its advantages not only in health but also in social involvement.
- D) People must be involved in sports even if only as audience and it may still have some drawbacks for them.
- E) Being good at sports brings confidence and good health, but being bad at it causes lack of self-confidence in most people.

PASSAGE 29

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

According to scholars, alchemy was first practised in the 3rd century in early Egypt. It consisted chiefly of experiments with metals and other chemical materials. In its beginning, alchemy was essentially a craft and embraced many kinds of metalwork, including the use of alloys resembling gold and silver. Alexandria is considered a centre of early alchemy, and the art was influenced by the philosophy of the Hellenistic Greeks. Since the early alchemists were mainly artisans, they tried to conceal the secrets of their work; thus, many of the materials they used were referred to by astrological names. It is believed that the concept of the philosopher's stone, which was an imaginary substance thought to be capable of transmuting the less noble metals into gold may have originated in Alexandria. Alchemy, strongly tinged with magic, reached the Arabs and remained for several centuries under Muslim influence; in the 12th century, it reached parts of Europe through translations of Arabic writings.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, the reason why the early artisans used astrological names for the materials ----.

- A) was to keep their work from the view of other people
- B) stemmed from the fact that they were interested in astrology
- C) was mentioned in Arabic writings and reached to modern times with the help of their translations
- D) was that other people did not have any curiosity about the secret of their work
- E) has been a great concern for the scholars for centuries who want to solve the secrets of alchemy

2. One can understand from the passage that when alchemy is concerned ----.

- A) nobody can give an exact time of its origin
- B) Alexandria was accepted as the centre of alchemy because most of the artisans were living there
- C) gold must have been seen as the most precious metal
- D) the Muslim influence cannot be denied from the beginning of this craft
- E) the west learned everything about the secret of it thanks to Arabic writings

3. Which could be inferred from the passage about alchemy?

- A) It didn't find itself a place in the western world in the very beginning.
- B) It did not make use of alloys although considered as a craft.
- C) It was an imaginary craft where people tried to conceal their secrets.
- D) It was only mentioned in Arabic writings because of its origin.
- E) It was practised only by early Egyptian artisans.

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To search for an answer as to where the origins of alchemy lies
- B) To inform the reader about what alchemy is and how it is perceived and spread around the world
- C) To criticize the Europeans for not taking alchemy seriously until the 12th century
- D) To explain how alchemy works and how it is very different from chemistry
- E) To emphasize the differences between alchemy and chemistry by referring to their uses through time

PASSAGE 30

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Madagascar is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the south-eastern coast of Africa. The nation comprises the island of Madagascar (the fourth-largest island in the world), as well as numerous smaller peripheral islands. Following the prehistoric breakup of the supercontinent Gondwana, Madagascar split from India around 88 million years ago, allowing native plants and animals to evolve in relative isolation. Consequently, Madagascar is a biodiversity hotspot; over 90 per cent of its wildlife is found nowhere else on Earth. The island's diverse ecosystems and unique wildlife are threatened by the encroachment of the rapidly growing human population. The Malagasy ethnic group is often divided into eighteen or more sub-groups of which the largest are the Merina of the central highlands. Until the late 18th century, Madagascar was ruled by a fragmented assortment of shifting socio-political alliances. Beginning in the early 19th century, most of the island was united and ruled as the Kingdom of Madagascar by a series of Merina nobles. The monarchy collapsed in 1897 when the island was absorbed into the French colonial empire, from which the island regained independence in 1960. In 2012, the population of Madagascar was estimated at just over 22 million, 90 per cent of whom live on less than two dollars per day. Malagasy and French are both official languages of the state. Ecotourism and agriculture, paired with greater investments in education, health and private enterprise, are key elements of Madagascar's development strategy.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, some people of Merina origin ---.

- A) ruled Madagascar until it was colonized by the French
- B) divided the country into eighteen or more sub-groups
- C) fought wildly against the people of the central highlands
- D) are pleased with the current shifting socio-political alliances
- E) decided not to rule the Kingdom of Madagascar in the early 19th century

2. As pointed out in the passage, Madagascar ---.

- A) is unwilling to make any more investments in education
- B) does not allow private enterprise in health and education sectors
- C) relies on ecotourism and agriculture for overall development
- D) has lost over 22 million of its educated citizens to developed countries
- E) regained independence from Merina nobles in 1960

3. According to the passage, Madagascar has diverse ecosystems ----.

- A) because it is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the south-eastern coast of Africa
- B) although it comprises the island of Madagascar and many smaller islands
- C) but this has nothing to do with the breakup of the supercontinent Gondwana
- D) in spite of splitting from India around 88 million years ago
- E) as its native plants and animals have evolved in relative isolation

4. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) Madagascar is no longer a biodiversity hotspot
- B) there are only three other islands in the world that are larger than Madagascar
- C) Madagascar's unique wildlife is threatened by decreasing human population
- D) not many people are aware that Madagascar has the cleanest beaches in the world
- E) only ten per cent of Madagascar's wildlife is found nowhere else on earth

PASSAGE 31

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

During the second half of the last century, Finnish-born botanist William Nylander became a prominent figure in the field of lichenology. Botanists from all over the world sent samples to his laboratory to be analysed and classified. It can be said without exaggeration that four out of five lichens bear his name. He was the first to realise the importance of using chemical compounds in the classification of lichens, so he selected the most common ones used by the chemists of the time. Lichenologists all over the world still use these compounds in their laboratories. Nylander was also responsible for discovering that the atmosphere of big cities hindered the lichens' development and caused them to disappear. Now they are used to detect atmospheric pollution. Nevertheless, he considered lichens to be simple plants and opposed the accepted modern theories that lichens are a compound species formed by two opposite elements: algae and fungi.

1. According to the passage, it is not true that ---.

- A) Nylander accepted his colleagues' theories on the composition of lichens
- B) nearly eighty per cent of lichens bear Nylander's name
- C) lichens are used to determine the pollution in the air
- D) it was Nylander who rejected the idea that algae and fungi composed lichens
- E) Nylander used the most common compounds of the time while classifying lichens

2. The writer states in the passage that Nylander ---.

- A) always believed that lichens were compound species although other botanists accepted them as simple plants
- B) made experiments to learn how lichens were affected by the climate
- C) is a prominent figure in botany because he was the one who was able to classify lichens by using chemical compounds
- D) preserved the lichens classified in his laboratory for later use by other chemists
- E) proved that the two opposite elements, algae and fungi, were vital to the existence of lichens

3. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Nylander's studies on lichens help us detect air pollution today.
- B) In the last century most of the chemists used Nylander's compounds because their laboratories were not fully equipped to analyse lichens.
- C) Scientists today reject the idea of Nylander about the lichens as his theories are quite different from those of others.
- D) Because he analysed them, Nylander always took the honour of giving a name to a lichen species.
- E) Without Nylander's studies on lichens, scientists wouldn't have determined the importance of algae and fungi in the composition of plants.

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How Does Nylander Differ from Other Botanists
- B) What Is Lichenology and How Does It Work?
- C) William Nylander and His Breakthroughs in Botany
- D) The Classification of Lichens by Lichenologists
- E) William Nylander and His Studies in Lichenology

PASSAGE 32

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The value of heat for the preservation of food has been known for thousands of years but it wasn't realised until the 19th century that a very mild treatment far below the boiling point made liquid foods such as milk keep much longer. The process, called after Louis Pasteur, as "pasteurization", is a carefully controlled mild heat treatment. It prevented the souring of milk and destroyed the dangerous disease germs. It has long been known that germs in milk strongly resist heat treatment. A heat treatment of this kind destroys about 99% of the bacteria in milk including nearly all those which cause milk to turn sour. Efficient pasteurization reduces the bacteria. The ones left are chemically of the inert type; they either do not sour the milk at all or sour it only slowly. Very strict cleanliness is, however, essential. If the slightest trace of dirt remains, all the benefits of pasteurization are wasted.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is understood from the passage that ---.

- A) although pasteurization is not efficient in killing all the bacteria, the left ones are usually ineffective for decay
- B) Pasteur is the first scientist to have understood heat is necessary to last foods for longer periods
- C) the pasteurization process is achieved with high temperature against strongly resistant bacteria
- D) there is still a debate over the right temperature to terminate all the bacteria
- E) although pasteurization was found a long time ago, the dirty conditions then made the process unsuccessful

2. What we learn from the passage is that ---.

- A) milk easily gets sour as it is affected by any kind of bacteria
- B) since Louis Pasteur found the method of heating, he wanted to have it labelled under his own name
- C) pasteurization is a method that doesn't require hygienic conditions
- D) pasteurization is a process which is used to deactivate germs that cause liquid food to go off
- E) pasteurization should be applied without using heating

3. According to the passage, no matter how well pasteurization process is done, ---.

- A) the food spoils unless it is kept in the fridge under certain conditions
- B) it is not enough on its own so long as the necessary hygienic standards are not provided
- C) liquid products such as milk show strong resistance against it and become sour in a short time
- D) the bacteria in milk cause certain diseases
- E) the type of bacteria in the food is important as some are essential to ease the effects of this process

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain why not all the bacteria in milk are not harmful
- B) To teach the reader how to pasteurize milk in their houses to preserve it
- C) To inform the reader about the process called pasteurization
- D) To claim that the use of heat for preservation is only possible through pasteurization
- E) To criticize the process called pasteurization as it destroys useful bacteria

PASSAGE 33

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The first people to reach North America almost certainly did so without knowing they had crossed into a new continent. Once in Alaska, it would take these first North Americans thousands of years more to work their way through the openings in great glaciers south to what is now the United States. Evidence of early life in North America continues to be found. Little of it, however, can be reliably dated before 12,000 BC. Many artefacts have been found at sites throughout North and South America, indicating that life was probably already well established in much of the Western Hemisphere by some time prior to 10,000 BC. Around that time the mammoth began to die out and the bison took its place as a principal source of food for these early North Americans. Over time, as more and more species vanished whether from overhunting or natural causes, plants, berries, and seeds became an increasingly important part of the early American diet. Gradually, foraging and the first attempts at primitive agriculture appeared. Native Americans in what is now central Mexico led the way, cultivating corn, and beans, perhaps as early as 8000 BC.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the climate of the continent of America
- B) the first forms of North American agriculture
- C) the early history of North America
- D) native Americans and their food as an important part of the early American diet
- E) the modern history of the US

2. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) Alaska was the last piece of arable land discovered in the continent of America
- B) the first inhabitants of America were good at making ships
- C) the southern part of North America was discovered after the northern part
- D) there is no evidence of early life in North America
- E) the first people in North America were of African origin

3. The author implies that the early inhabitants of North America ----.

- A) made a conscious and planned discovery of the land
- B) could not find any food in Alaska apart from the mammoth
- C) hunted native people for food when the mammoth began to die out
- D) depended mainly on mammoths for food before the bison
- E) vanished in 10,000 BC probably prior to bison species died out from overhunting

4. It is implied in the passage that agriculture in North America emerged ----.

- A) before 12,000 BC when animal population decreased to a great extent
- B) in 10,000 BC when principal source of food was seeds
- C) in Alaska, which would take a long time
- D) due to decreasing food sources
- E) long before the Western Hemisphere

PASSAGE 34

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Along with snakes, lizards, and crocodiles, turtles belong to the class of animals called reptiles. The earliest fossils recognized as turtles are about 200 million years old and date from the time when dinosaurs roamed the Earth. Turtles have changed little in appearance since that time. About 250 species of turtles are found throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world, including the major seas. In contrast to other reptiles, whose populations are confined largely to the tropics, turtles are most abundant in south-eastern North America and south-eastern Asia. They live in lakes, ponds, salt marshes, rivers, forests, and even deserts. The size of turtles varies. Mud turtles grow no larger than about 4 inches long. The sea-roving leatherback turtles, however, may be more than 6.5 feet in length and weigh more than 1,100 pounds.

1. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the first turtles are known to have coexisted with dinosaurs on earth nearly 200 million years ago
- B) turtles are different from other reptiles in the respect that turtles live in the tropical regions of the world
- C) mud turtles sometimes grow larger than 6.5 feet in length
- D) an average turtle weighs more or less 1,100 pounds
- E) turtles cannot adapt to a new environment easily

2. According to the passage, it is true that ----.

- A) the earliest fossils date back to not later than 200 million years ago
- B) reptiles primarily live in the tropical regions of the world
- C) evidence indicates that turtles appeared on earth before dinosaurs
- D) more or less all turtles grow and weigh the same
- E) the mud turtle is bigger than the sea-roving leatherback turtle

3. One can understand from the passage that turtles ----.

- A) are predominantly land-based animals
- B) cannot live in deserts because they need water to survive
- C) unlike other reptiles which are abundant in south-eastern North America and south-eastern Asia live in tropics
- D) are believed to have been the first inhabitants of the world
- E) have been subject to little change in terms of their physical appearance since about 200 million years ago

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about turtles?

- A) They have many similarities with dinosaurs with which they must have lived together 200 million years ago.
- B) There are not so many species of turtles although they have been around for millions of years.
- C) They can live in a wide variety of environments such as lakes, ponds, rivers, forests and even deserts.
- D) They are mostly found in the tropical areas of North America.
- E) They can vary in size considerably, but the largest of them cannot be more than 1,100 pounds.

PASSAGE 35

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Urban legends are a kind of folklore consisting of stories often thought to be factual by those circulating them. Urban legends are sometimes repeated in news stories and, in recent years, have mostly been distributed by e-mail. Urban legends are not necessarily untrue, but they are often false, distorted, exaggerated, or sensationalized. Even when essentially true, however, the stories often become distorted by many retellings. Some urban legends have survived a very long time, evolving only slightly over the years and others are new and reflect modern circumstances. Despite their name, urban legends do not necessarily take place in an urban setting and the name is designed to differentiate them from traditional folklore created in pre-industrial times. Urban legends are usually about horrific crimes, contaminated foods or other unfavourable situations that might affect a lot of people if they were true. If one hears such a story, and believes it, a person might feel compelled to warn friends and family.

1. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Because they are exaggerated to a great extent, people don't believe urban legends at all.
- B) Although they are frequently untrue, some urban legends may have true origins.
- C) When people hear an urban legend, they hardly ever inform their friends about it.
- D) Urban legends are often born of fears and insecurities of old people.
- E) Urban legends almost always mention supernatural events.

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

- A) urban legends can contain religious or mythic elements
- B) urban legends typically include the ordinary traditions of everyday life
- C) urban legends reach a wide audience today by being passed from person to person orally
- D) it isn't possible to trace an urban legend back to its original source
- E) an urban legend doesn't always originate in an urban environment

3. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the most outstanding feature of an urban legend is that they are based on true events
- B) the central themes of urban legends are generally events that people fear to happen
- C) a number of urban legends are simply jokes told as if they had really occurred
- D) people believe that an urban legend must be true only when it is reported in a paper
- E) as they get passed on urban legends lose their credibility

4. Which of the following is true about urban legends?

- A) They never have truth in them although many people believe and spread them.
- B) They cannot be prevented because people have always liked to spread tales among themselves.
- C) What used to be epic legends for people have become urban legends after the industrialization.
- D) They can be spread via mass communication channels such as emails and other media.
- E) Most people refuse to believe them but somehow they are still exposed to them one way or another.

PASSAGE 36

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Silkworms, offspring of moths, produce their highly desirable, pricey silk, by spewing out thread from tiny holes in their jaws, which they use to spin into their egg-bearing cocoons. This entire production takes a mere 72 hours, during which time they produce between 500-1200 silken threads. These miniature, mulberry leaf-munching marvels lay, at minimum, 500 eggs each spring, thereby increasing the number of workers for the production line. The ancient Chinese unearthed the silkworm's secret, and were the first to spin the silkworm's threads into cloth. They kept this covert operation from the rest of the world by imposing the death sentence upon those who smuggled the worm or its eggs out of China. Eventually, however, the secret was out, and silkworms are now farmed for their silk, in China, Japan, India, France, Spain, and Italy. These countries harness the power of the silkworm through a tedious, labour-intensive, time-consuming process, a process which prominently figures into the price of silk.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) moths give birth to silkworms that produce silk
- B) silkworms feed on silk which bears cocoons
- C) cocoons are inexpensive since the silkworms are now farmed
- D) moths carry cocoons in their jaws and move on silken threads
- E) there are vast holes all around cocoons which are later filled with eggs

2. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) the production of a cocoon takes quite a long time
- B) one cocoon is made up of at least 500 threads
- C) a moth can lay maximum 500 eggs a year
- D) moths are huge aggressive beasts that lay 500 eggs each spring
- E) cocoons feed on mulberry leaves and turn them into silk

3. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) the modern Chinese are not interested in silk production processes
- B) the ancient Chinese killed countless moths every day
- C) China used to be the only silk manufacturer in the world
- D) Italy is the biggest silk producer in the world
- E) modern China has quit silk production as it is a time-consuming process

4. What is meant by the phrase "this covert operation" in the passage is ----.

- A) smuggling the worm or its eggs out of China
- B) imposing the death sentence upon smugglers
- C) unearthing the silkworm's secret of making silk
- D) increasing the number of workers for the production line
- E) producing silk cloth from silkworms' threads secretly

PASSAGE 37

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Radar is a device that uses radio waves to detect, determine the distance of, and map objects such as aircraft, ships, and rain. Today, radar is used in many contexts, including meteorological detection of precipitation, air traffic control, police detection of speeding traffic, and by the military. Several inventors, scientists, and engineers contributed to the development of radar. The use of radio waves to detect "the presence of distant metallic objects via radio waves" was first implemented in 1904 by Christian Hülsmeyer, who demonstrated the feasibility of detecting the presence of ships in dense fog and received a patent for his device. Another of the first working models was produced by Hungarian Zoltán Bay in 1936 at the Tungsram laboratory. The term RADAR was coined in 1941 as an acronym for Radio Detection and Ranging. This acronym of American origin replaced the previously used British abbreviation RDF, Radio Direction Finding. The term has since entered the English language as a standard word, radar, losing the capitalization in the process.

1. According to the passage, it is true that radar ---.

- A) is used the most extensively in military
- B) is an acronym for Radio Direction Finding
- C) can determine the speed of an object very accurately
- D) is a proper name and thus must be capitalized
- E) is an instrument also used for remote sensing of meteorological phenomena

2. We can understand from the passage that ---.

- A) the term radar was first coined by Christian Hülsmeyer in 1941
- B) the first practical use of radio waves to determine the location of an object goes back to more than a hundred years ago
- C) a team of inventors cooperated to produce the first radar device
- D) Zoltán Bay is the first scientist to show radio waves can be used to determine the location of an object
- E) the invention of radar is closely connected with warfare

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---.

- A) there are many types of radar which are used in different areas
- B) RDF was the acronym for a type of radar which was slightly different from the one we use today
- C) no major airport can be operated without a radar
- D) the main principle underlying radar is the fact that metallic objects reflect radio waves
- E) the use of British acronym RDF precedes the use of American acronym RADAR

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Avoid Radar While Driving
- B) Radar and Its Uses in Various Scientific Fields
- C) The Differences between Radar and RDF
- D) The Invention and Development of Radar
- E) How to Locate Objects Using Radio Waves

PASSAGE 38

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

ADHD (also called ADD) stands for Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder. It is thought to be both a brain and learning disorder, like Autism and Dyslexia. Teens with ADD are easily distracted, and cannot sit still or pay attention because they are very hyperactive. ADD can also cause trouble in relationships. For instance, they may be more likely to interrupt others, to lose their temper, to overreact to things, to forget what they promised to do, and not to pay attention when someone is talking to them. The disease is often misdiagnosed because so many of the symptoms are related to child development. Children can be normal at one age and then fail to be normal at another. Some of the most common symptoms include habitual failure to pay attention, which leads to difficulty with schoolwork. For treatment, a controlled substance drug called Ritalin is used. It's highly effective for controlling the symptoms. Counselling is also recommended to help the people with ADD develop better organisational strategies for home and school.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, ---.

- A) ADD is merely a brain disorder that can easily be diagnosed and treated
- B) the diagnosis of ADD is made according to the results of the observation of the child with the disease
- C) many drugs are being developed to help the children with ADD control their behaviour
- D) people with ADD are not able to complete their education
- E) young people with ADD can be more irritable and have a quick temper which makes it harder for them to maintain relationships

2. One can understand from the passage that children with ADD ----.

- A) are exposed to questionnaires and tests to diagnose the disease
- B) are likely to use alcohol and other drugs later in their lives
- C) are given counselling only when they lose their temper and disturb others
- D) fail to pay attention and hardly maintain their responsibilities at school
- E) are known to lack certain brain chemicals for controlling behaviour

3. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) People with ADD are bound to suffer from depression and anxiety.
- B) The best way to diagnose ADD is to consult a counsellor.
- C) ADD is not the only disease regarded both as a brain and learning disorder.
- D) Though not proved, ADD is believed to be caused by Ritalin.
- E) Medications for hyperactivity can cause side-effects similar to the symptoms of ADD.

4. Which of the following can be true about the symptoms of ADD?

- A) They should be getting worse with age if they are really related to ADD.
- B) Parents may overlook them as most of them are also part of children's development process.
- C) They cannot be diagnosed healthily unless a child comes to a certain age.
- D) Sometimes they show themselves, but sometimes they don't, which makes it hard to decide if the child is normal or not.
- E) They include difficulty in paying attention to school subjects, irresponsible behaviour towards teachers and overreaction.

PASSAGE 39

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

About 4,000 years ago the Chinese discovered pearls in oysters. The inside of an oyster's shell is covered with a smooth shiny coating called mother-of-pearl. When an irritant, such as a grain of sand, gets caught inside the oyster's shell, it secretes layers of mother-of-pearl to protect its body by coating the irritant. The coated grain of sand becomes a pearl. Man can force the oyster to produce a pearl by inserting an irritant into the shell. It takes the oyster two to three years to produce a good size pearl. Cultured pearls are usually not perfect, but the Japanese have discovered that if you surgically insert an irritant directly into the body of the oyster this will produce an almost perfect pearl. Previously, pearl divers dove up to 80 feet with equipment no more sophisticated than nose clips. The divers could stay under water for about a minute and they scooped up the shells with their hands and put them in tubs that would float to the surface. The largest pearl ever found is reported to be four inches around and two inches long.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that the oyster's production of pearls ----.

- A) might take about 4,000 years if an irritant is not surgically inserted
- B) is decelerated if it has a thicker shell than normal
- C) is the result of a self-defence mechanism against irritants
- D) requires surgical interference by humans to be accelerated
- E) helps the oyster feed itself more effectively

2. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) the Chinese lead the world pearl market
- B) the Japanese have produced the best pearls throughout history
- C) the Chinese and the Japanese manipulate the world pearl market together
- D) artificially produced pearls are not as good as natural ones
- E) today pearls can only be produced by man in sophisticated factories

3. It is stated in the passage that a good size natural pearl ----.

- A) can be produced in a few years
- B) should be at least two inches long
- C) should never be wider than four inches
- D) is as precious as a medium size diamond
- E) can no longer be found in China

4. We learn from the passage that cultured pearls ----.

- A) are usually four inches around and two inches long
- B) float to the surface and are picked by children
- C) are no more traded on the Asian gem market
- D) are a thing of the past in China and its neighbouring countries
- E) can be made nearly flawless by applying a certain method

PASSAGE 40

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The severity of an earthquake can be expressed in terms of both intensity and magnitude. However, the two terms are quite different, and they are often confused. Intensity is based on the observed effects of ground shaking on people, buildings, and natural features. It varies from place to place within the disturbed region depending on the location of the observer with respect to the earthquake epicentre. Magnitude is related to the amount of seismic energy released at the hypocenter of the earthquake. It is based on the amplitude of the earthquake waves recorded on instruments which have a common calibration. The magnitude of an earthquake is thus represented by a single, instrumentally determined value. Earthquakes are the result of forces deep within the Earth's interior that continuously affect the surface of the Earth. The energy from these forces is stored in a variety of ways within the rocks. When this energy is released suddenly an earthquake results.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. It is understood from the passage that an earthquake ----.
- A) is predicted by examining the rocks on the surface of the Earth
 - B) may sometimes be confused with magnitude or intensity
 - C) may be observed with the same severity no matter how far you are from the epicentre
 - D) cannot be evaluated by any means of technology
 - E) can be described as a sudden release of energy from the forces deep within the Earth

3. We can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the closer you are to the epicentre of an earthquake, the more likely you are to observe the intensity
- B) there are words other than magnitude and intensity that are used to describe the severity of an earthquake
- C) the quantity of energy stored within the rocks varies depending on the climate
- D) the greater the earthquake waves are, the more difficult it is to record them
- E) there may be instruments that can measure seismic energy in the future

1. According to the passage, both magnitude and intensity ----.

- A) are terms used to show the severity of an earthquake though they mean different things
- B) are not observable results of an earthquake
- C) can be represented with instrumentally measured values
- D) are important only for those within the area of an earthquake
- E) are the reasons that cause an earthquake to happen

4. What can be understood about the magnitude of an earthquake?

- A) It is different from intensity in that it is related to the observed effects of the earthquake.
- B) Its scale can differ from region to region depending on the instruments with calibration.
- C) It is not based on the amplitude of the waves, but the amount of the released energy.
- D) It is measured with special instruments and expressed using a single value.
- E) Scientists use a particular device to measure it, but it doesn't always have consistent results.

PASSAGE 41

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Early peoples had no need of engineering works to supply their water. Hunters and nomads camped near natural sources of fresh water, and populations were so sparse that pollution of the water supply was not a serious problem. After agricultural villages became urban centres, the problem of supplying water became important for inhabitants of a city, as well as for irrigation of the farms surrounding the city. Irrigation works were known in prehistoric times, and before 2000 BC the rulers of Babylonia and Egypt constructed systems of dams and canals to control floods and provide irrigation water throughout the dry season. Such irrigation canals also supplied water for domestic purposes. The first people to consider the cleanliness of their water supply were the ancient Romans, who constructed a vast system of aqueducts to bring clean water into the city and built settling basins and filters along these mains to ensure the clarity of the water.

1. We learn from the passage that supplying water became a serious problem when ----.

- A) farmers wanted to go back to their homes
- B) city centres were established
- C) irrigation techniques were improved
- D) city people got into the habit of washing daily
- E) prehistoric water canals were discovered

2. As pointed out in the passage, it was the Romans who ----.

- A) last built a huge system of aqueducts
- B) refused to bring clean water into the city
- C) failed to ensure the clarity of their water
- D) first worried about the hygiene of their water
- E) taught the rulers of Babylonia and Egypt to sanitize water

3. As stated in the passage, ancient people did not need complicated water systems because ----.

- A) they lived near sources of water
- B) they were as skilful as engineers of today
- C) they used very little water for cleaning purposes
- D) hunters and nomads helped them carry water
- E) it rained a lot where they lived

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How the Romans Supplied Water to Cities
- B) Finding a Convenient Water Supply
- C) Framing and Irrigation in Prehistoric Times
- D) The Ways of Supplying Water in Ancient Times
- E) Building Dams and Canals for Irrigation

PASSAGE 42

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Adelie penguin, a species that inhabits Ross Island in Antarctica, ensures the survival of its species in a peculiar manner. The female Adelie penguin, desperate to obtain the stones she uses to build her nest, visits the nests of bachelor Adelies, goes through the entire courtship routine, mates with him, and waddles off with the prized pebbles she worked for. The harsh, frigid Antarctic climate makes it necessary for the female Adelie to use unconventional means to obtain the rocks she needs to build a nest for her offspring. Trees and grasses cannot survive in this climate, and the stones that the female penguin does find are likely to be frozen solid in the ice or in the mud. She follows the courtship ritual, which includes repeatedly dipping her head and, if the unattached male expresses interest in her, they mate. Once the two have mated, the female collects the stones she came for as a sort of payment, and returns home. Sometimes, especially cunning female Adelies engage in the courtship ritual, minus the mating part, grab the rocks, and go home.

1. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) a strange feature of the Adelie penguin
- B) how penguins build their nests
- C) the harsh, frigid Antarctic climate
- D) some characteristics of male Adelie penguins
- E) unconventional methods to obtain food in Antarctica

2. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the Adelie penguin population on Ross Island is sparse
- B) the Adelie penguin can only be found on Ross Island
- C) Ross Island is the largest island in Antarctica
- D) male Adelies feed on very small pebbles
- E) female Adelies keep their young in nests made of pebble

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) there are no trees or grass on Ross Island
- B) stones are extracted from under the sea
- C) the female pays the male with pebbles
- D) male Adelies are more cunning than female ones
- E) the male is too proud to accept any kind of payment

4. With regard to the Adelie penguin, the author of the passage implies that ----.

- A) the way they sort out problems is a good model for humans
- B) the male is better than the female at collecting pebbles
- C) their courtship ritual is similar to that of humans
- D) the male cannot survive in harsh weather conditions
- E) the male eats young penguins when it cannot find grass

PASSAGE 43

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

As city populations exploded in the 1800s, there was an urgent need for mass transportation. Trams were an early solution. The first trams, like buses, were horse-drawn, but in 1881, electric street tramways appeared in Berlin, Germany. Trams experienced a rapid expansion at the start of the 20th century until the period between the two world wars. There was a rapid increase in the number of lines: indeed, it became the primary mode of urban transportation. Buses were still in a development phase at this time, gaining in mechanical reliability, but remaining behind compared to the benefits offered by trams and the automobile was still reserved for the well-to-do. As road networks developed, motorized buses offered a flexible alternative to trams. By the 1930s, they had replaced tram systems in many cities. Recently, as city traffic has become increasingly congested, many city planners have designed new tram routes to run alongside bus routes as part of an integrated transport system.

1. According to the passage, it is true that when city populations increased rapidly in the 1800s ----.

- A) trams became the essential means of urban transportation
- B) motorized buses had already been in use
- C) motorized public transport began to be widespread throughout Germany
- D) there was a rapid increase in the number of bus lines
- E) buses were seen as an alternative to trams

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

- A) all cities had to abandon their tram systems due to the lack of mechanical reliability
- B) when compared in terms of the benefits they offer, trams have always been more advantageous than buses
- C) when road networks improved, new tram routes were designed to run alongside bus routes before 1881
- D) because they could carry fewer passengers than buses did, trams had been replaced by buses by 1930
- E) although they disappeared from many cities a long time ago, trams have made a comeback in recent years

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the first motorized buses were used in Berlin, Germany
- B) electric-powered trams were first used between the two world wars
- C) buses were already the primary means of transportation at the start of the 20th century
- D) appearing in the 1800s, trams were at first pulled by horses
- E) Berlin is the city where horse-drawn buses were first used

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about motorized buses?

- A) They were always preferred to trams as people thought they were more reliable.
- B) They became a good alternative to trams when the road networks started to develop.
- C) They weren't developed until after the Second World War as a mode of urban transportation.
- D) Their popularity decreased as the number of tram lines started to increase.
- E) They were first used by Germans, who were also the first ones to use the first electric tramways.

PASSAGE 44

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Black Sea is an inland sea between south eastern Europe and Asia Minor. It is the largest anoxic, or oxygen-free, marine system. This is a result of the great depth of the sea and the relatively high salinity of the water at depth. In ancient Greek myths the sea was named 'Pontus Axeinus' meaning 'inhospitable sea'. The land at the eastern end of the Black Sea marked for the Greeks an edge of the known world. The name 'Black Sea' was also coined by the Ancient Greek navigators, because of the unusual dark colour, compared with the Mediterranean Sea. Later explorations made the region more familiar and as colonies were established along the shores of the sea, the Greeks came to know the place as more hospitable and friendly. Visibility in the Black Sea is on average approximately 5 metres as compared to up to 35 metres in the Mediterranean. The water however is as blue as any other sea on bright, clear days.

1. The writer states in the passage that ----.

- A) there is no distinction between the colours of the Black Sea and other seas on days with fine weather
- B) in ancient Greek myths, the sea was referred to as the Black Sea
- C) visibility in the Mediterranean Sea is much less than that of the Black Sea
- D) to the nations of the region, the Black Sea has been of immense strategic importance
- E) there is no creature living in the depths of the Black Sea

2. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) due to the high salinity of its water, the colour of the Black Sea is dark
- B) the Greek navigators are not the first to have colonized the Black Sea shores
- C) the ancient Greek myths described the Black Sea region as a hospitable land
- D) the colour of the Black Sea continuously changes during the day according to the weather conditions
- E) for the Greeks, the land at the eastern end of the Black Sea was a border separating the known world from unfamiliar lands

3. According to the passage, it is true that when the first Greek colonies settled down along the shores of the Black Sea, ----.

- A) the whole region called Asia Minor was invaded
- B) the sea was named Pontus Axeinus, which means inhospitable sea
- C) they understood that the area wasn't as inhospitable as they thought
- D) people understood that the Black Sea region was in fact not a suitable place to settle down
- E) they started to explore other lands beyond the Black Sea

4. What is clearly stated as being unique about the Black Sea?

- A) It was recognized by the Greeks as inhospitable, proving itself to be so until it was observed on a clear day.
- B) Its unusually dark colour compared to the other seas makes it distinguishable.
- C) Its marine system is the largest oxygen-free one as a result of the great depth of the sea and the relatively high salinity of the water at depth.
- D) It can only be seen as blue as any other sea if the weather is clear with a lot of sunlight.
- E) The visibility in the Black Sea is about 5 metres while it is almost seven times more than that in the Mediterranean.

PASSAGE 45

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The primary reason why birds migrate south in autumn, or north in spring, does not solely lie in the cold of winter, as most are well-equipped to survive in extreme temperatures, but instead lies in the upcoming shortage of food. Mother Nature endowed birds with an internal clock that warns them to get out-of-town, or to face possible starvation. An additional trigger for birds to migrate is the need to breed to repopulate their species. Often, they return in the spring to procreate in the exact nesting spot they vacated in autumn. No scientific certainty exists as to how migratory birds establish their flight plans or patterns. They are not blessed with the bat's radar system, so fly-by-night birds have no physical landmarks to guide them, and those who make overseas flights have no landmarks to go by, even during the daylight hours. One tentative theory is that migratory birds sense the magnetic fields that surround the Earth, and guide their flights by these lines, which stretch from north to south.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that migratory birds ---.

- A) tend to lie in the cold of winter with pleasure
- B) lack the ability to survive in severe weather conditions
- C) migrate to south so as to avoid hunger in winter
- D) fly to north to enjoy the freezing days up there
- E) migrate back and forth for no discernible reason

2. What is meant in the passage by the phrase "mother nature endowed birds with an internal clock" is that ---.

- A) birds are born with the ability to feel impending changes of season
- B) birds are very fussy about time when they become mothers
- C) mother birds teach their young to feel likely changes in weather
- D) migratory birds are not allowed to fly to the interior before becoming a mother nature
- E) nature is like a mother who teaches her child how to read a clock

3. We learn from the passage that one of the leading reasons that urge birds to migrate is to ---.

- A) lie in the cold of winter
- B) survive in extreme temperatures
- C) multiply their species by reproducing
- D) establish their flight plans to survive in extreme temperatures
- E) make overseas flights during the daylight hours

4. It is stated by the author of the passage that the flight patterns of migratory birds ---.

- A) are similar to those of bats which sleep during the daylight hours
- B) will never be understood unless they have the radar system
- C) do not interest actual scientists as much as the biologists
- D) continue to be a mystery although there are theories about them
- E) can only be explained with magnetic fields

PASSAGE 46

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

You may have heard that tomatoes and processed tomato products like tomato sauce and canned tomatoes protect against some types of cancer. The cancer-preventing properties of tomato products have been attributed to lycopene. It is a bright red pigment found in tomatoes and other red fruits and is the cause of their red colour. Unlike other fruits and vegetables, where nutritional content such as vitamin C is diminished upon cooking, processing of tomatoes increases the concentration of lycopene. Lycopene in tomato paste is four times more than in fresh tomatoes. This is because lycopene is insoluble in water and is tightly bound to vegetable fibre. Thus, processed tomato products such as pasteurized tomato juice, soup, sauce, and ketchup contain the highest concentrations of lycopene. Cooking and crushing tomatoes as in the canning process and serving in oil-rich dishes such as spaghetti sauce or pizza greatly increase assimilation from the digestive tract into the bloodstream. Lycopene is a fat-soluble substance, so the oil is said to help absorption to a great extent.

1. According to the passage, it is true that lycopene ---.

- A) can only be found in processed tomato products
- B) loses its cancer-preventing property when the tomato is processed
- C) lowers the risk of having cancer only when it is consumed together with vitamin C
- D) is absorbed by the body more easily when accompanied by the oil
- E) is a pigment which is solved quickly in water

2. It can be understood from the passage that as far as the lycopene intake is concerned ---.

- A) lycopene hardly offers any protection against diseases such as cancer
- B) one can get the highest amount of lycopene through eating fresh tomatoes
- C) there is a correlation between the lycopene consumption and the prevention of some cancer types
- D) there have been no reported side effects or toxicity associated with lycopene intake
- E) tomato products contain high concentrations of lycopene and fat

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

- A) lycopene is what gives some fruits their colour
- B) no credible evidence has been found to support an association between lycopene intake and a reduced risk of cancer
- C) processed tomato products include the lowest concentrations of lycopene
- D) there are several health problems that may result from consuming a great deal of lycopene
- E) unlike the popular belief, fat doesn't help the absorption of lycopene in the body

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Lycopene's Disease Preventing Properties
- B) Tomato Products and Making Use of Them
- C) Tomato and Its Lycopene Content
- D) Obtaining Lycopene from Different Products
- E) How to Cook Tomatoes to Get Lycopene

PASSAGE 47

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Forecasters give names to tropical cyclones to avoid confusion when more than one storm is being followed at the same time. A storm is named when it reaches tropical storm strength with winds of 39 mph. Before they started naming storms, hurricane forecasters had to refer to storms by saying something like, "the storm 500 miles east-southeast of Miami", but six hours later the storm's position would change. When more than one storm was going on at the same time, making it clear which storm was being described made the job even harder. Before official names began, some forecasters informally named storms without making the names public. This made it easier for the forecasters to follow storms, but it didn't help make clear to the public which storm was which. Forecasters formally began naming Atlantic Basin in 1950, using names from the International Phonetic Alphabet of the time. Then, they started using female, English-language names in 1953. Today six lists of names are used, with each list used again six years after it was last used.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

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

- A) all the tropical cyclones occur immediately one after another
- B) the aim of giving names to cyclones is to prevent confusion
- C) in order to be categorised as a storm, a cyclone has to reach not less than 500 miles per hour
- D) the hurricanes in the Atlantic Basin had to be named first as more than one happened at the same time
- E) long before the official names only female names were used for cyclones

2. We learn from the passage that forecasters ----.

- A) found it difficult to name storms according to their destruction force
- B) have always preferred not to use female names when naming the storms in the Atlantic Basin
- C) were not able to name storms officially until 1953
- D) unofficially named the storms to track them easily before 1950
- E) made it easier to follow the tropical cyclones all over the world by using the international phonetic alphabet

3. One can understand from the passage that in the present time ----.

- A) only the storms in the Atlantic are named by using female names
- B) tropical cyclones are most frequently seen in Atlantic Basin
- C) there seems to be a routine usage of certain name lists in order to identify the cyclones
- D) thanks to forecasters' naming system, the public can predict a storm's track
- E) the items in the phonetic alphabet have made it easier to categorise the storms

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Officials do not always share the names of tropical storms with the public.
- B) Describing storms with their locations without naming them was a useful method in the past.
- C) Some forecasters refused to use names for the storms and referred to them by giving locations.
- D) Forecasters still use the International Phonetic Alphabet to name the tropical storms.
- E) A storm should reach certain strength in order for it to be officially named.

PASSAGE 48

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Deer shed their antlers annually as a prelude to the regeneration of new ones. The entire shedding process takes two to three weeks to complete, and the re-growth phase takes place over the summer. The docile male deer sheds them between January and April, after the autumn mating season draws to a close. He can do without antlers at this time, because his need for them in prior months, to attract and to impress females, and to fight with his competitors for the females' affections, no longer exists. The antlers themselves differ from the hollow horns of cattle in that they comprise solid bone tissue with a honey combed structure. Pedicles, or knobby, skin-covered nubs protruding from the skull, support the deer's antlers, or points, which range in number from one shaft to eleven branches. The pedicles are a permanent fixture on the deer's forehead, and are the point from which the antlers annually break off. During the first year the pedicles appear on the young deer's forehead. The following year, the youngster sprouts straight, spike-like shafts, and in the third year, the first branch appears. In successive years, as the deer matures, his antlers lengthen and, in most species, he acquires additional branches.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. The author of the passage implies that ----.
- A) older deer have more branches than younger ones
 - B) old deer do not want to have pedicles
 - C) most deer do not actually need pedicles in spring
 - D) the young deer kills the old with its pedicles
 - E) younger deer use their pedicles to find their way in fog

3. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the female reindeer is almost always docile
- B) female deer fight for male deer
- C) the horns of cattle are made up of solid bone
- D) some deer have eleven pedicles
- E) deer discard their antlers in winter

1. The author of the passage suggests that the growth of the antler ----.

- A) takes place every two or three weeks
- B) is an evolutionary defence weapon against humans
- C) is part of the preparation for the mating process
- D) stops during the scorching summer days
- E) is brought to an end at the end of the first year

4. One point made in the passage is that there remains no need for deer to have antlers during the winter because ----.

- A) they no longer need to attract or fight other deer
- B) they hibernate from January to April
- C) their antlers get weaker and so cannot protect them
- D) it becomes increasingly difficult to walk around
- E) the antler is made up of a special bone tissue

PASSAGE 49

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

There is strong opposition to erecting any nuclear power stations, partly because they themselves may be dangerous, partly because of radioactive waste, but mainly because they produce materials which could be used in nuclear weapons, perhaps by terrorists. It is nuclear war, which could exterminate humankind, which is the great danger. It can be argued that most countries could build nuclear bombs whether or not the nuclear power industry expands, and that humankind might as well derive the maximum benefit from this source of energy, remembering that if it works as planned, it causes far less pollution than does the use of fossil fuels. However, the larger the number of power stations, the greater the risk of an accident, with the release of a dangerous amount of radiation.

1. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) the hazard of nuclear power stations is hardly agreeable
- B) radioactive waste causes air and water pollution
- C) people disapprove of establishing nuclear power stations for various reasons
- D) a country can build bombs only if its industry develops
- E) the hazards of radiation outnumber its benefits

2. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the materials produced in nuclear power stations are widely used in nuclear bombs
- B) if nuclear power is not used as a nuclear weapon, it has no hazard either for people or the environment
- C) nuclear war is not something to be expected in the near future
- D) the number of power stations and the risk of an accident are parallel to each other in terms of radiation release
- E) the benefits derived from fossil fuel can't be compared to any other kind of energy

3. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) fossil fuels generally cause more pollution than does the nuclear power
- B) people believe in the importance of establishing nuclear power stations
- C) energy sources other than fossil fuels are regarded as a threat to mankind
- D) there have been demonstrations against the use of nuclear energy as they could be used in nuclear weapons
- E) precautions are taken in the power stations in case there could be release of radiation

4. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Nuclear wars could destroy humanity if the nuclear energy industry continues to expand.
- B) In order to build nuclear weapons, countries do not need to extend the nuclear power industry.
- C) People mostly oppose to the nuclear power stations because of the amount of radioactive waste they cause.
- D) In countries where nuclear power is produced, the threat of terrorism disturbs the citizens.
- E) If nuclear power becomes the main source of energy for humans, there will be no more pollution.

PASSAGE 50

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Comet Hyakutake is a comet that was discovered in January 1996 which passed very close to the Earth in March of that year. It was one of the closest cometary approaches to the Earth in the last 200 years. The comet became very bright in the night sky, and, as a result, it was seen by a large number of people around the world. Scientific observations of the comet led to several notable discoveries. Most surprising to scientists was the discovery of X-ray emission from the comet, the first time a comet had been found to be emitting X-rays. The Ulysses spacecraft also unexpectedly crossed the comet's tail at a distance of more than 500 million km from the nucleus, showing that Hyakutake had the longest tail yet known for a comet. Hyakutake is a long period comet. Before its most recent passage through the solar system, its orbital period was about 15,000 years, but the gravitational influence of the giant planets has now increased this to 72,000 years.

2. It is understood from the passage that ---.
- A) 1996 was the only year when a comet passed close to the Earth in the past 200 years
 - B) Hyakutake's tail length is more than 500 million km
 - C) it is estimated that 72,000 years have passed since Comet Hyakutake last passed very close to the Earth
 - D) Comet Hyakutake is the most widely observed comet of the 20th century
 - E) what distinguished Comet Hyakutake from other comets is its long orbital period
3. We learn from the passage that ---.
- A) few comets passed close to the Earth in the previous century
 - B) Comet Hyakutake visited our solar system for the first time in 1996
 - C) because it approached the Earth so close, Comet Hyakutake was visible to people
 - D) Comet Hyakutake is likely to have passed close to the Sun several times before
 - E) the Ulysses spacecraft made a planned pass through the tail of the comet before 1996
4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the orbital period of the Hyakutake?
- A) The giant planets caused its gravitational orbit to change, thus making it shorter.
 - B) The influence of the planets that Hyakutake passed by made it become slightly longer.
 - C) It was measured to be fifteen thousand years thanks to the Ulysses spacecraft.
 - D) Its exact span could not be measured but scientists think it to be more than 72,000 years.
 - E) It used to be much shorter than it is now and it is the result of the influence of giant planets.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Comet Hyakutake?

- A) It is the first comet detected to give out X-rays.
- B) It passes very close to the Earth about every 15,000 years.
- C) It was so bright that it could be observed even in the daylight.
- D) It is considered to be the brightest comet of the last two centuries.
- E) It isn't expected to return to the inner solar system again.

PASSAGE 51

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1782, Congress selected the bald eagle as the emblem of the newly formed United States, because it symbolized courage and might, and because it was indigenous only to the United States and to Canada. The national seal depicts the bald eagle with its wings spread, with one claw clutching an olive branch, and the other claw grasping arrows. The bald eagle owes its name to the early American colonists, and is bald in name only. Since ancient times, men have identified themselves with the eagle because it creates an impression of majesty and of power while in flight. As early as 5,000 years ago, ancient Sumerians chose the eagle as their emblem, symbolizing their power. Ancient Romans followed suit, as did Emperor Charlemagne, and finally Napoleon. Franklin wanted the turkey, not the eagle, to be the US national emblem. He considered the eagle a "bird of bad moral character".

1. It is implied in the passage that the image of power and strength attached to eagles ---.
- A) was actually wrong since they are considered birds of bad moral character
 - B) proved to be a sheer fallacy
 - C) inspired many national emblems
 - D) was drawn from Emperor Charlemagne
 - E) was not favoured by ancient Romans

2. We learn from the passage that ---.

- A) the United States was established long after its emblem was chosen
- B) the American Congress was founded in 1782
- C) the bald eagle can only be found in the United States
- D) the natural habitat of bald eagle was the US and Canada
- E) the Americans were the mightiest people at the time

3. The national seal referred to in the passage is ---.

- A) the American emblem selected by the Congress in 1782
- B) an animal indigenous to North America only
- C) the United States Congress that was founded in 1782
- D) Canadian courage which is symbolized with turkey
- E) the olive industry in the United States

4. The author of the passage states that ---.

- A) the early Americans hunted bald eagles for food
- B) the early Americans used arrows to hunt eagles
- C) the bald eagle is not actually bald
- D) the US was the first to choose the eagle as their symbol
- E) Sumerians were at odds with the early Americans

PASSAGE 52

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Humanity's desire to fly probably dates back to the first time prehistoric man observed birds. However, the first successful flight was made by the French Montgolfier Brothers in 1783, when they flew a balloon over Paris. The next major advance was the development of gliders. However, powered flight didn't become a practical possibility until the invention of lightweight, petrol-driven internal combustion engines at the end of the nineteenth century. Then, in 1903 the Wright Brothers made the first powered flight in their biplane. The Wrights not only built a working airplane but also helped advance the modern science of aeronautical engineering. Almost as soon as they were invented, planes were drafted for military service. The first war to see major use of planes in offensive and defensive capabilities was World War I. World War II saw a drastic increase in the pace of aircraft development and production. Today, aviation focused on eliminating the pilot in favour of remotely operated or completely autonomous vehicles.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, ----.

- A) it has always been a dream of men to build truly autonomous planes
- B) the advent of balloons preceded gliders in the history of aviation
- C) the Montgolfier Brothers were the first people to make the powered flight
- D) fighter aircraft were used in military long before World War I
- E) the first successful flight was made by the Wright Brothers in 1783

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

- A) the progress of aeronautical engineering slowed down during the World Wars
- B) the Montgolfier Brothers can be considered as the pioneers of the aviation age
- C) planes were used in the World War I for only offensive purposes
- D) during the World War II engineers focused on building autonomous planes
- E) gliders are lightweight planes with a petrol-driven engine

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) early inventors made only partial progress in the development of aviation
- B) the Montgolfier Brothers are the inventors of gliders
- C) although aircraft had been used in some wars previously, actual aerial combat first appeared in World War II
- D) the first petrol-driven internal combustion engine was invented by the Wright Brothers
- E) in the World Wars fighter planes were used together with balloons and gliders

4. What can be understood about the Wright Brothers?

- A) One could not argue that there was a science called aeronautical engineering before them.
- B) Their first airplane was fully operating, so they became the pioneers of the aviation industry.
- C) Not only did they build a functioning airplane, but they also contributed to the advancement of aeronautical engineering.
- D) They were not the ones to make the first powered flight, but the ones to build a petrol-driven engine.
- E) They contributed a lot to the creation of war planes after they made it possible to fly long distances.

PASSAGE 53

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Architecture of the early 20th century is notable for radical new types of steel and glass buildings, particularly skyscrapers, and the widespread use of steel-reinforced concrete. The steel framed skyscraper was pioneered in Chicago in the 1880s, but didn't become widespread until the first decades of the 20th century. As construction techniques were refined, skyscrapers became higher and higher; for example, the Empire State building has 102 storeys. The early twentieth century also produced a great variety of architectural styles. Despite their diversity, the styles of this period generally had one thing in common: they were completely new, with few links to past architectural styles. This originality is in marked contrast to 19th century architecture, much of which was revivalist.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The writer states in the passage that ----.

- A) steel and glass buildings were already constructed widely in the 19th century
- B) the 20th century saw a widespread revival of older architectural styles
- C) architecture of the 19th century includes the use of steel-reinforced concrete as a building material
- D) the Empire State building is the highest skyscraper in the world today
- E) the architectural styles of the 20th century bore almost no resemblance to those of the 19th century

2. It is understood from the passage that the architecture of the early 20th century ----.

- A) was profoundly influenced by the architecture of the 19th century
- B) was characterized by a wide range of architectural styles
- C) was famous for its use of wood for the framework of buildings
- D) was based on the principle of functionalism
- E) was different from previous periods in that engineers concentrated only on constructing high buildings

3. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Architecture of the 20th century was designated as modern although older architectural styles were frequently used.
- B) The steel framed skyscrapers were already prevalent by the 20th century.
- C) The Empire State building is a great example of the 19th century architecture.
- D) The 20th century witnessed an increase in the architectural styles due to the rate of urbanization.
- E) The first steel framed skyscrapers appeared towards the end of the 1800s.

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To differentiate between the early examples of the 20th century architecture to the latest ones
- B) To emphasize the use of steel in the buildings and its effects on the architectural styles
- C) To describe the transition process from the 19th century to the 20th century in architecture
- D) To explain the characteristics of the architecture of the 20th century while comparing it to the previous ones
- E) To elaborate the making of the first examples of 20th century buildings, especially skyscrapers

PASSAGE 54

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Contrary to what schools have taught for years, the American icon, Thomas Edison, neither invented the light bulb, nor held the first patent to the modern design of the light bulb. Apparently, we gave the esteemed Mr Edison credit for the invention solely because he owned a power company, later known as General Electric. In reality, light bulbs used as electric lights existed 50 years prior to Thomas Edison's 1879 patent date in the US. Additionally, Joseph Swan, a British inventor, obtained the first patent for the same light bulb in Britain one year prior to Edison's patent date. Swan even publicly unveiled his carbon filament light bulb in New Castle, England, a minimum of 10 years before Edison shocked the world with the announcement that he invented the first light bulb. Edison's light bulb, in fact, was a carbon copy of Swan's light bulb. How do two inventors, from two different countries invent the exact same thing? Very easily, if one follows in the other's footsteps. Swan took Edison to court for patent infringement. Edison was forced to name Swan a partner in his British electric company.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that light bulbs were ----.

- A) patented by Edison in 1879 in England
- B) unveiled by Swan in 1869 in the United States
- C) already used as electric lights in the first half of the 19th century
- D) both invented and patented by two scientists at exactly the same time
- E) actually invented by another American living in New Castle

2. Edison was obliged to agree to Swan's partnership in his company ----.

- A) when he realized his mistake even if it was too late
- B) in accordance with a court decision regarding patent infringement
- C) upon losing all his money in England
- D) by following in his footsteps in the field of electricity
- E) after hearing about Swan's other inventions

3. In this paragraph, the author of the passage intends to ----.

- A) reveal a misconception in the history of science
- B) give credit to Edison for his many scientific breakthroughs
- C) commemorate Joseph Swan's contributions to the field of management
- D) present a brief history of General Electric
- E) explain the scientific progress in the nineteenth century

4. It is implied in the passage that Edison ----.

- A) invented the light bulb long before Joseph Swan
- B) held the first patent to the light bulb
- C) owned a power company, which shocked the world
- D) and Swan had always been close friends until Edison betrayed him
- E) was somewhat a science fraud for taking credit for the invention of the first light bulb

PASSAGE 55

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A little boy was riding his bike in the city. As he zoomed around a corner, he couldn't avoid a huge pothole. His front wheel slammed into the pit, sending him tumbling over the handlebars. He sat there stunned for a moment, then noticed a sharp pain in his shoulder. Sure enough, he had broken a bone and there was no way he could get up and get help by himself. He looked around, hoping to see someone who would help him out. Now consider this question: Where would you rather have this accident? If you said the small town, as the boy had actually said to himself, you are right. Several researchers have compared the likelihood that people will help in rural versus urban areas and have consistently found that people in rural areas help more. To understand and predict differences in helping, it is necessary to analyse how the personalities of rural and urban individuals differ, and how these differences affect a person's response to certain experiences, under certain conditions.

1. According to the passage, the boy who rolled off his bike in the given example ----.

- A) was riding too slowly to pass over the hole without slamming into it
- B) broke his shoulder when he fell right into the hole
- C) got on his feet and found help by himself as he was on his own
- D) realized he was injured the moment he touched the ground
- E) wished that he were in a town instead of a city

2. It is stated in the passage that in a rural environment, ----.

- A) the spoiling effects of modernization have changed the way people behave
- B) researches have been carried out to understand why townspeople are less helpful towards strangers
- C) people are more likely to aid someone in trouble than those in the city
- D) people wish they were in the city while the urban dweller wishes otherwise
- E) the poor road conditions make it hazardous to ride a bicycle

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) people always assist each other in a town whereas you can never observe that in an urban area
- B) almost every town remains unchanged in contrast to cities
- C) the city dwellers feel too overloaded to aid others around them
- D) there are differences between the personality traits of people living in rural and urban areas
- E) there are several reasons why the area one lives in affects their behaviour

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Asking for help in an urban area usually proves useless as the people there don't tend to be helpful.
- B) Rural settings bring out the goodness in the people and that makes them helpful and affectionate.
- C) The environment in which a person grows up is a factor determining how people respond to events.
- D) Studies on the behaviours on people of rural and urban area show that they differ from each other slightly.
- E) If you need help for something in a rural setting, you only need to ask for it and it will be given to you no matter what.

PASSAGE 56

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

An obsession is a thought or an idea that keeps recurring in one's mind. For example, a student may not be able to stop feeling that he has neglected to put his name on a test and may think about it constantly for the two weeks it takes to get the paper back. A man may go on vacation and wonder the whole time whether he locked his house. A woman may hear the same tune running through her head over and over again. In each case, the thought or idea is unwanted and difficult to put out of mind. Of course, many of us suffer from mild obsessions from time to time, but usually such thoughts persist only for a short period. For people with serious obsessions, however, the thoughts persist for days or months and may consist of bizarre, troubling images.

1. We learn from the passage that obsession ---.

- A) is what you feel when something disturbs you
- B) is described as past experiences which come to our mind again and again
- C) varies in its severity depending on the environment you live in
- D) could be described as a thought which one cannot help thinking of
- E) can last for quite a long time unless serious precaution is taken

2. It is understood from the passage that ---.

- A) all of us remember a time when we couldn't help thinking whether we locked the door or not
- B) those with serious obsessions usually receive treatment
- C) it is not unusual for an ordinary, healthy person to have mild obsessions once in a while
- D) obsessive people repeatedly carry out some observable actions that seem strange and unreasonable
- E) obsession may have a minor impact on your life if you can avoid the events that disturb you

3. According to the passage, the stronger the feeling of obsession is, ---.

- A) the more difficult it becomes to remember how to deal with the feeling
- B) the more likely it is to solve the problem that causes it
- C) the longer the idea stays in one's mind
- D) the more persistent one will get to keep the idea in mind
- E) the more natural it will seem to the obsessed person

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Treat an Obsession through Therapy
- B) What Is an Obsession and How Does It Occur?
- C) Treating People with Serious Obsessions
- D) Coping with an Obsession on Your Own
- E) The Range of Obsessions from Minor to Major

PASSAGE 57

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A sundial is a simple, yet accurate, instrument, which tells time by the movement of the shadow a pointer casts upon a dial, which marks the hours of the day. Prior to the invention of the sundial, man guessed the time of day by observing the sun's movement from morning until night. Sunrise and sunset required no calculation, but noon, when the sun's position in the sky was at its peak, proved to be more difficult to predict. It finally dawned on ancient people that shadows changed in length, and moved throughout the day. Prototypes of the sundial most likely consisted of poles stuck in the ground surrounded by rocks. The pole served as a pointer, and the stones as markers. Around 300 BC, a Chaldean astronomer invented a bowl-shaped sundial with a pointer that cast a shadow onto the dial. Because this sundial proved to be highly accurate, its use continued for centuries. More accurate, and portable, watches and clocks replaced sundials as time telling instruments, but sundials still exist as ornamental additions to gardens.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. What is meant by the phrase "it finally dawned on ancient people" in the passage is ----.
- A) they began to wake up before sunrise
 - B) they started to go to bed just after sunset
 - C) they happened to understand
 - D) they was forced to change their mind
 - E) they gave up worrying about watches and clocks replaced sundials

3. It is stated in the passage that the Chaldean sundial ----.

- A) was rather inadequate when the sun's position in the sky was at its peak
- B) caught on due to its accuracy
- C) was a real disappointment because of its wrong calculation
- D) often let people down at noon
- E) has never been practically used

1. We learn from the passage that the sundial ----.

- A) required someone to observe the Sun all day
- B) can tell the time correctly only at dawn
- C) changed in length and moved throughout the day
- D) saved people from looking up at the sky to estimate the time of day
- E) established its accuracy by means of many complicated systems and subsystems

4. We are informed by the passage that today the sundial is used ----.

- A) for the purpose of adding beauty to gardens
- B) when access to a regular watch seems impossible
- C) extensively throughout the world owing to its accuracy
- D) in spite of its lack of beauty and accuracy
- E) because of the excitement it might bring about

PASSAGE 58

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Hittites were supposed to have entered Cappadocia around 1800 BC. Because they were newcomers to Anatolia, they were forced by others to settle where they did as they couldn't find a better place. The Hittite population would largely have consisted of peasants. There was a recognised class of craftsmen. The smelting of iron was already understood. The medium of exchange was silver, of which the Taurus Mountains contained an abundant supply; however, it is not known how this potential source of wealth was controlled by the Hittite kings. Their economy was based on agriculture. They used the hieroglyph form on some inscriptions, intended for ordinary people to understand the contents easily. The king was the supreme ruler. Surrounding him was a large class of nobles, who possessed considerable power. However, it was a loose confederation that broke up under the invasions.

1. According to the passage, in Anatolia ----.

- A) there were, of course, other nations, which settled there before the arrival of the Hittites
- B) silver was the most important metal when exchanging of goods was concerned among nations
- C) the Hittite population was more than ever before when they settled in Anatolia
- D) Hittite kings had great power over other nations because of their strong confederation
- E) the Hittites settled down around the Taurus Mountains as the mountains had incredible source of silver

2. It is clearly understood from the passage that ----.

- A) Cappadocia became the capital of the Hittites after they had invaded Anatolia
- B) until 1800 BC the Hittites were forced to live outside Anatolia
- C) the aim to use the hieroglyph form was that ordinary people could conceive what was meant
- D) craftsmen of the age were experts in smelting of iron
- E) nobles were superior to kings in the confederation though they lost their power throughout time

3. It is inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) as the Hittites settled down near the Taurus Mountains, agriculture must not have been important in the lives of its peasants
- B) nobody knows exactly why the Hittites broke up all of a sudden despite all its wealth
- C) somehow the Hittites managed to have the power over silver reserves
- D) there were many invasions in Anatolia however, none of them was powerful enough to destroy the Hittites
- E) there were no other civilisations in Anatolia around 1800 BC more powerful than the Hittites

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) It is still not known how the Hittites settled down where they did and why.
- B) The kings and noble class of the Hittites were mostly chosen from the craftsmen.
- C) The Hittite peasants were aware of the smelting of iron but they used silver more as they had control over its source.
- D) When the Hittites came to Anatolia they settled around the Taurus Mountains to control the silver reserves.
- E) The Hittite population was largely made up of peasants and the economy depended on agriculture.

PASSAGE 59

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Marine mammals like dolphins and whales use a technique called echolocation to obtain information about their surroundings. Deep waters and dark nights reduce visibility. Unable to see the environs clearly, those mammals produce high-decibel sounds to navigate. When these high-frequency sound waves hit an object, they are reflected and reach the dolphin as an echo. The dolphin's brain then interprets these echoes to detect its distance from the obstacle in its path, based on the time an echo takes to return. It can also determine if the object is moving towards it, by sensing the frequency of the echo. The pitch of the echo is higher if the object is moving towards the dolphin, but lower if it is moving away. Bats are another type that use the same technique while flying in the dark and to find food. By processing the echo, it finds information such as how big a moth is.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We can understand from the passage that ---.

- A) only some marine mammals and bats use echolocation to navigate or to find food
- B) echolocation is not useful in dark places where visibility is weak
- C) the high frequency sound waves in an environment help dolphins find their way in dark
- D) the time passed until the sound reflection arrives back to the dolphin makes it understand how far an obstacle is
- E) dolphins and whales don't need to use echolocation for hunting

2. It is easily understood from the passage that ---.

- A) echolocation is a technique in which reflection of sounds is used to navigate
- B) bats use echolocation to navigate or to hunt because they are blind
- C) using echolocation is the only similarity between bats and marine mammals
- D) dolphins' brains are more sophisticated than other animals
- E) marine mammals in general have poor eyesight

3. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) There is a correlation between the distance of an object from the dolphin and the level of pitch of the sound reflection.
- B) The echoes created by the dolphins and whales cannot be perceived by other animals in the sea.
- C) Being nocturnal animals, bats use the echolocation technique more frequently than dolphins and whales.
- D) Whales and dolphins are the only marine mammals using the echolocation.
- E) Places where dolphins and whales live are always very dark.

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the bats?

- A) They use echolocation only while flying and searching for food in the dark.
- B) They are another species that use echolocation to get information about their environments just as dolphins and whales.
- C) Their use of echolocation isn't as good as that of dolphins or whales, and they sometimes fail to locate objects in the dark.
- D) They only use echolocation to understand the bigness of their prey.
- E) They have evolved to use it on both flying and motionless objects and animals.

PASSAGE 60

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A child's awareness of brands may begin as early as two. One marketing tactic is simply to bombard children with ads, hoping that some of them will be remembered. More disturbingly, another important message of advertising aimed at kids is: "Ignore your parents." It is not normal to see adults in the ads, and, when they do appear, they are shown as killjoys trying to stop children getting what they want. One recent study found that children who watch TV on their own are more open to advertising than those who watch with their parents and they ask for more branded items. Parents mainly worry about television advertising, but marketing messages are increasingly coming through the Internet. When online, children work interactively, rather than passively, entering a "flow state" where they are more open to suggestion. An English politician is leading a campaign for tighter control on the marketing messages presented to children. She wants a complete ban on advertising to under-fives in Britain. Some specialists in child advertising disagree: "A ban simply would not work. Self-regulation would be better, with a strong penalty for advertisers who break the laws laid down by government."

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, marketing specialists bombard little children with ads ----.

- A) to increase children's brand-awareness
- B) so that they have better memories
- C) in order to let them enjoy their lives
- D) because children force them to do so
- E) as children are attracted to the variety in ads

2. One can infer from the passage that a typical adult in a typical advertisement would not say, "----."

- A) Alright darling, you're free to buy whatever you want
- B) It's wrong to ignore your parents
- C) Stay home and do your homework
- D) Schoolwork is more important than fun
- E) No, you cannot buy another piece of candy

3. According to the passage, watching TV with parents seems to be a better option than watching it alone ----.

- A) as there are more and more horror movies
- B) as it helps kids enjoy themselves more
- C) so that children become less brand-oriented
- D) to establish a family environment
- E) so that neither parents nor kids feel alone

4. The English politician mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) is a psychologist who wants to ban advertising
- B) used to be an advertising specialist
- C) has a kid under the age of five
- D) demands strict laws and regulations for advertisers
- E) suffered a strong penalty for breaking the laws laid by the government

PASSAGE 51

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1782, Congress selected the bald eagle as the emblem of the newly formed United States, because it symbolized courage and might, and because it was indigenous only to the United States and to Canada. The national seal depicts the bald eagle with its wings spread, with one claw clutching an olive branch, and the other claw grasping arrows. The bald eagle owes its name to the early American colonists, and is bald in name only. Since ancient times, men have identified themselves with the eagle because it creates an impression of majesty and of power while in flight. As early as 5,000 years ago, ancient Sumerians chose the eagle as their emblem, symbolizing their power. Ancient Romans followed suit, as did Emperor Charlemagne, and finally Napoleon. Franklin wanted the turkey, not the eagle, to be the US national emblem. He considered the eagle a "bird of bad moral character".

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is implied in the passage that the image of power and strength attached to eagles ----.

- A) was actually wrong since they are considered birds of bad moral character
- B) proved to be a sheer fallacy
- C) inspired many national emblems
- D) was drawn from Emperor Charlemagne
- E) was not favoured by ancient Romans

2. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the United States was established long after its emblem was chosen
- B) the American Congress was founded in 1782
- C) the bald eagle can only be found in the United States
- D) the natural habitat of bald eagle was the US and Canada
- E) the Americans were the mightiest people at the time

3. The national seal referred to in the passage is ----.

- A) the American emblem selected by the Congress in 1782
- B) an animal indigenous to North America only
- C) the United States Congress that was founded in 1782
- D) Canadian courage which is symbolized with turkey
- E) the olive industry in the United States

4. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) the early Americans hunted bald eagles for food
- B) the early Americans used arrows to hunt eagles
- C) the bald eagle is not actually bald
- D) the US was the first to choose the eagle as their symbol
- E) Sumerians were at odds with the early Americans

...the people ...
the Bermuda Triangle

PASSAGE 52

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Humanity's desire to fly probably dates back to the first time prehistoric man observed birds. However, the first successful flight was made by the French Montgolfier Brothers in 1783, when they flew a balloon over Paris. The next major advance was the development of gliders. However, powered flight didn't become a practical possibility until the invention of lightweight, petrol-driven internal combustion engines at the end of the nineteenth century. Then, in 1903 the Wright Brothers made the first powered flight in their biplane. The Wrights not only built a working airplane but also helped advance the modern science of aeronautical engineering. Almost as soon as they were invented, planes were drafted for military service. The first war to see major use of planes in offensive and defensive capabilities was World War I. World War II saw a drastic increase in the pace of aircraft development and production. Today, aviation focused on eliminating the pilot in favour of remotely operated or completely autonomous vehicles.

1. According to the passage, ----.

- A) it has always been a dream of men to build truly autonomous planes
- B) the advent of balloons preceded gliders in the history of aviation
- C) the Montgolfier Brothers were the first people to make the powered flight
- D) fighter aircraft were used in military long before World War I
- E) the first successful flight was made by the Wright Brothers in 1783
- E) Beethoven ended his work in 1802 after he had lost his hearing

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

- A) the progress of aeronautical engineering slowed down during the World Wars
- B) the Montgolfier Brothers can be considered as the pioneers of the aviation age
- C) planes were used in the World War I for only offensive purposes
- D) during the World War II engineers focused on building autonomous planes
- E) gliders are lightweight planes with a petrol-driven engine

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) early inventors made only partial progress in the development of aviation
- B) the Montgolfier Brothers are the inventors of gliders
- C) although aircraft had been used in some wars previously, actual aerial combat first appeared in World War II
- D) the first petrol-driven internal combustion engine was invented by the Wright Brothers
- E) in the World Wars fighter planes were used together with balloons and gliders

4. What can be understood about the Wright Brothers?

- A) One could not argue that there was a science called aeronautical engineering before them.
- B) Their first airplane was fully operating, so they became the pioneers of the aviation industry.
- C) Not only did they build a functioning airplane, but they also contributed to the advancement of aeronautical engineering.
- D) They were not the ones to make the first powered flight, but the ones to build a petrol-driven engine.
- E) They contributed a lot to the creation of war planes after they made it possible to fly long distances.

PASSAGE 55

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A little boy was riding his bike in the city. As he zoomed around a corner, he couldn't avoid a huge pothole. His front wheel slammed into the pit, sending him tumbling over the handlebars. He sat there stunned for a moment, then noticed a sharp pain in his shoulder. Sure enough, he had broken a bone and there was no way he could get up and get help by himself. He looked around, hoping to see someone who would help him out. Now consider this question: Where would you rather have this accident? If you said the small town, as the boy had actually said to himself, you are right. Several researchers have compared the likelihood that people will help in rural versus urban areas and have consistently found that people in rural areas help more. To understand and predict differences in helping, it is necessary to analyse how the personalities of rural and urban individuals differ, and how these differences affect a person's response to certain experiences, under certain conditions.

1. According to the passage, the boy who rolled off his bike in the given example ---.

- A) was riding too slowly to pass over the hole without slamming into it
- B) broke his shoulder when he fell right into the hole
- C) got on his feet and found help by himself as he was on his own
- D) realized he was injured the moment he touched the ground
- E) wished that he were in a town instead of a city

as they don't frequently use them

2. It is stated in the passage that in a rural environment, ---.

- A) the spoiling effects of modernization have changed the way people behave
- B) researches have been carried out to understand why townspeople are less helpful towards strangers
- C) people are more likely to aid someone in trouble than those in the city
- D) people wish they were in the city while the urban dweller wishes otherwise
- E) the poor road conditions make it hazardous to ride a bicycle

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) people always assist each other in a town whereas you can never observe that in an urban area
- B) almost every town remains unchanged in contrast to cities
- C) the city dwellers feel too overloaded to aid others around them
- D) there are differences between the personality traits of people living in rural and urban areas
- E) there are several reasons why the area one lives in affects their behaviour

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Asking for help in an urban area usually proves useless as the people there don't tend to be helpful.
- B) Rural settings bring out the goodness in the people and that makes them helpful and affectionate.
- C) The environment in which a person grows up is a factor determining how people respond to events.
- D) Studies on the behaviours on people of rural and urban area show that they differ from each other slightly.
- E) If you need help for something in a rural setting, you only need to ask for it and it will be given to you no matter what.

PASSAGE 56

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

An obsession is a thought or an idea that keeps recurring in one's mind. For example, a student may not be able to stop feeling that he has neglected to put his name on a test and may think about it constantly for the two weeks it takes to get the paper back. A man may go on vacation and wonder the whole time whether he locked his house. A woman may hear the same tune running through her head over and over again. In each case, the thought or idea is unwanted and difficult to put out of mind. Of course, many of us suffer from mild obsessions from time to time, but usually such thoughts persist only for a short period. For people with serious obsessions, however, the thoughts persist for days or months and may consist bizarre, troubling images.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that obsession ---.

- A) is what you feel when something disturbs you
- B) is described as past experiences which come to our mind again and again
- C) varies in its severity depending on the environment you live in
- D) could be described as a thought which one cannot help thinking of
- E) can last for quite a long time unless serious precaution is taken

2. It is understood from the passage that ---.

- A) all of us remember a time when we couldn't help thinking whether we locked the door or not
- B) those with serious obsessions usually receive treatment
- C) it is not unusual for an ordinary, healthy person to have mild obsessions once in a while
- D) obsessive people repeatedly carry out some observable actions that seem strange and unreasonable
- E) obsession may have a minor impact on your life if you can avoid the events that disturb you

3. According to the passage, the stronger the feeling of obsession is, ---.

- A) the more difficult it becomes to remember how to deal with the feeling
- B) the more likely it is to solve the problem that causes it
- C) the longer the idea stays in one's mind
- D) the more persistent one will get to keep the idea in mind
- E) the more natural it will seem to the obsessed person

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Treat an Obsession through Therapy
- B) What Is an Obsession and How Does It Occur?
- C) Treating People with Serious Obsessions
- D) Coping with an Obsession on Your Own
- E) The Range of Obsessions from Minor to Major

PASSAGE 79

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A euphemism is defined as "the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant". We often use euphemisms when our intentions are good. For instance, it is difficult to accept that someone we love has died, so people use all kinds of euphemisms for death, such as "She passed away." or "She is no longer with us." Also, to make certain jobs sound less unappealing, people use euphemisms. A janitor is now a "maintenance person". A trash man may be called a "sanitation engineer". Such euphemisms are not harmful, but sometimes euphemisms can be used to camouflage potentially controversial or objectionable actions. For example, instead of saying we need to raise taxes, a politician might say we need "revenue enhancement measures". When psychologists kill an animal they have experimented with, they prefer to use the term "sacrifice the animal".

1. One point emphasized in the passage is that ---.

- A) choosing just the right word to express an idea can be difficult
- B) when we use euphemism, we are trying to make an idea more acceptable
- C) euphemisms are frequently used when one is looking for a job
- D) we must always be careful to choose the words that convey what we really mean
- E) people don't find it difficult to accept the death of someone they loved

2. One can conclude from the passage that ---.

- A) we use euphemism only when our intentions are good
- B) more people applied after the names of the jobs were changed
- C) when someone says "She passed away.", they mean that the person did not die
- D) to make jobs sound unappealing, people use euphemisms
- E) when euphemisms are used, they may camouflage reality

3. We cannot infer from the passage that ---.

- A) politicians change their words to get rid of possible objections
- B) psychologists lose their respect when they sacrifice animals
- C) when someone dies, we often find it hard to express such a tragedy
- D) a sanitation engineer's duty and a trash man's duty are the same
- E) euphemisms change the expression, not the meaning

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain what euphemism is, and how and in what contexts it is used
- B) To criticise people who frequently use euphemism to hide unpleasant realities
- C) To offer some alternative usages, called euphemisms, for some troublesome facts
- D) To differentiate between certain usages of euphemisms in terms of morality
- E) To set certain limits for using euphemism in some situations such as funerals

PASSAGE 80

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A citizen's right to defend his or her family and property against criminals has always been a matter of hot debate. In Britain, the conservationists repeatedly say that homes are the citizens' castles and that it is one's right to beat the burglars when they are caught. For a time the British government thought of legislating for the right to harm and kill. Instead it has authorised guidelines that say that it's okay, provided you don't enjoy it. Householders, we learn, can defend themselves and their families and property with force, even lethal force. Spontaneous homicide is okay; previously decided slaughter is not. So it seems that killing a burglar is a citizen's right but the reality is a little more complex. In essence you can chase an intruder down the street and knock him down with a single blow. But shooting or stabbing a fleeing burglar in the back will remain, quite rightly, a serious crime.

1. According to the passage, in Britain ---.

- A) it is still a crime to deliberately kill a person who has broken into your house
- B) there aren't any laws that protect the rights of the citizens against theft
- C) if you chase a thief when you catch him stealing, you may put your life in danger
- D) even if you intentionally kill a burglar it is not considered a crime
- E) keeping guns at home is a guarantee for people to protect themselves

2. As it is pointed out in the passage, ---.

- A) previously decided slaughter is not often encountered in England
- B) many people, especially in Britain, are concerned about the frequency of burglaries
- C) shooting a burglar is OK but carrying a gun is not, which is a contradiction in itself
- D) some British people believe that one should defend oneself against burglary by using force
- E) a citizen's right to defend himself should be the main concern of any government

3. We learn from the passage that in Britain, ---.

- A) it is not wise to pursue a thief in the sense that you may be shot
- B) people find laws concerning theft nonsense
- C) laws concerning theft are vague, which makes it easier to abuse them
- D) there are certain things you cannot do when confronting a criminal
- E) stabbing to defend oneself is not considered a serious crime

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Using lethal force on burglars is not allowed in Britain, but the majority of the citizens want it to be.
- B) If a householder enjoys killing a thief, he or she will be punished the same way as a murderer is punished.
- C) The right to harm and kill is not legislated in Britain, but there are approved instructions that state defence against criminals is all right.
- D) If homicide is committed without a plan beforehand, it is not usually punished in Britain.
- E) Even if someone breaks into your house and attacks you, you do not have the liberty to strike fatally and do serious physical harm.

PASSAGE 81

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The United States is a two-party system where the Republicans and Democrats dominate the political scene. Although there are minor parties, none has been able to gain the support needed to win a national election. However, there is a growing trend for voters to be registered as independent. An independent may vote for a Republican for president and a Democrat for Senator. Even those voters who choose to be affiliated with a certain party tend to choose candidates who hold a middle of the road view. For these reasons, parties tend to form their stand based on reaching those who hold a moderate viewpoint. Political parties have to stick to a core set of beliefs. This enables voters to understand the basic beliefs of a candidate who is registered with one of the main parties. They also help to streamline the voting process for voters. In elections for a federal government office such as president, Senator, or Representative, the parties hold nominations to choose the candidate. This helps to reduce the number of candidates on the ballot. Voters are able to research the policies and beliefs of the candidates because the field has been narrowed through the nomination process.

1. It is stated in the passage that minor parties in the United States ----.

- A) have never been strong enough to rule the country
- B) are Republicans and Democrats, who are more similar than different in terms of their policies
- C) are not interested in winning the elections because they are more interested in their own benefits
- D) focus on the problems of independent voters
- E) are usually founded by former politicians disposed of by their parties

2. We learn from the passage that an independent voter ----.

- A) never votes for the major parties
- B) always votes for the minor parties
- C) chooses to be affiliated with a certain party
- D) is likely to have a moderate viewpoint
- E) tends to vote for extremists

3. The author of the passage states that one of the functions of political parties is to ----.

- A) refute the standard beliefs of society
- B) make the voting process more efficient for voters
- C) count the votes of their supporters
- D) create employment for potential voters
- E) provide accommodation for the candidates of the rival party

4. The author of this reading passage ----.

- A) seems to support Republicans
- B) appears to be a member of Democrats
- C) aims to describe the political system in the USA
- D) criticizes the corruption in American political system
- E) suggests some solutions to the existing political problems of the USA

PASSAGE 82

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Brazil nut tree is one of the Amazon's longest-living trees, sometimes reaching 1,000 years of age. Its flowers depend on bees for pollination. Once pollinated, a coconut-sized seed containing about 20 tiny seeds, develops for over 15 months before falling to the forest floor. They are found exclusively in Amazon forests since harvesting is exhausting, even for the strong. Apart from bees and the Brazil nut harvesters, the life of many other plants and animals is intertwined with this tree. The empty seeds fill with rainwater and provide breeding grounds for flies, frogs, all of which depend on these small ponds on the forest floor. The major threat to the trees is forest clearing. Sustainable harvesting of Brazil nuts is therefore a vital way to provide protection of Peru's forests and saving the Amazon.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We can clearly understand from the passage that the Brazil nut ----.

- A) has been harvested throughout South American countries as it is beneficial to their economy
- B) is only found in Amazon forest since harvesting it requires demanding work
- C) is the only food for bees to breed successfully
- D) is the fruit of the longest living tree in Amazon region
- E) can be harvested in 15 months after it has been planted

2. We can infer from the passage that when considered ecologically ----.

- A) seeds of the Brazil nut spread through many countries of the world through pollination
- B) the empty seeds provide breeding grounds for all the animals in the Amazon
- C) bees depend mainly on the flowers of Brazil nut trees to survive
- D) the Brazil nut is important not only for animals but also the Amazons survival
- E) the Brazil nut tree can only grow in places where there are flies and frogs

3. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) since the Brazil tree only grows in the Amazon, it is a main attraction for this region
- B) the process of pollination can be disturbed by the interference of bees
- C) the reason why the Brazil nut is important for some animals is its seeds serving like water ponds for them
- D) it is necessary to restrict the growth of the Brazil nut tree for saving the Amazon
- E) the first cultivation of the Brazil nut in the Amazon dates back to 1000 years ago

4. What is clearly stated as being the major threat to the trees?

- A) Forest cleaning endangers the existence of bees, thereby hindering the pollination of the trees.
- B) Cutting down the trees illegally is what threatens the Brazil nut cultivation, so it is the chief danger.
- C) Small animals such as flies and frogs put the trees in great danger as they use the seeds for water.
- D) Forest cleaning is the greatest danger to the trees and therefore the Brazil nut.
- E) The extinction of bees is possibly the most significant hazard for the trees as they cannot grow seeds without pollination.

PASSAGE 83

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The greenhouse effect is the process in which the emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphere warms a planet's surface. In addition to the Earth, Mars and Venus have greenhouse effects. The Earth's average surface temperature of 15°C is about 33°C warmer than it would be without the greenhouse effect. Global warming, a recent warming of the Earth's lower atmosphere, is believed to be the result of an enhanced greenhouse effect due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the concentrations of many greenhouse gases have increased. For example, the concentration of CO₂ has increased by about 100 ppm. The first 50 ppm increase took place in about 200 years, from the start of the Industrial Revolution to around 1973; the next 50 ppm increase took place in about 33 years, from 1973 to 2006.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the CO₂ concentrations which produce the greenhouse effect ----.

- A) are not related to global warming, as the experts mentioned
- B) will most probably lower during the next fifty years
- C) have been increasing more sharply with each passing year
- D) were at peak in 1973 and have gradually decreased ever since
- E) were significantly higher before the beginning of the Industrial Revolution

2. We learn from the passage that the greenhouse effect ----.

- A) is not a new phenomenon but has been intensified since the start of the Industrial Revolution
- B) is more observable in places with higher surface temperatures
- C) is the inevitable outcome of a continuous process called global warming
- D) will be completely eliminated if the necessary precautions are taken
- E) warms a planet's surface only if CO₂ concentrations are at a desired level

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

- A) the Earth's average surface temperature may be 33°C warmer in the future
- B) the concentration of CO₂ increases by about 100 ppm every 33 years
- C) the Earth is not the only planet that experiences the greenhouse effect
- D) few people are aware of the possible consequences of global warming
- E) the atmosphere of the Earth had more CO₂ concentrations in 1973 compared to today

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Negative Outcomes of the Greenhouse Effect
- B) How to Decrease the Greenhouse Effect
- C) Decreasing the Greenhouse Gases and Global Warming
- D) Greenhouse Effect and Its Recent Increase
- E) Greenhouse Gases and Global Warming

PASSAGE 84

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Dry Ice, the trademark name for solid carbon dioxide, reaches its solid state when cooled liquid carbon dioxide is put under pressure. When Dry Ice mixes with liquids having very low freezing temperatures, like alcohol, instead of melting, the solid turns into gas. Because the gas escapes into the air, it packs more refrigeration power than an identical amount of ice made from water. The primary use for Dry Ice is to keep perishables fresh, especially during shipment. Solid carbon dioxide made its debut as the packing material of choice for ice cream. Today, products such as fish and meat can be shipped thousands of miles, and arrive at their destinations in mint condition. Eggs can remain fresh indefinitely if refrigerated with solid carbon dioxide, as the primary reason they grow stale is the escape of carbon dioxide from tiny pores in their shells. Even florists take advantage of the preservative property of Dry Ice and can prevent flower buds from opening for up to three days by placing them in a solid carbon dioxide atmosphere.

1. The author of the passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) the history of the trademark Dry Ice which is used by florists
- B) the versatility of Dry Ice
- C) how Dry Ice differs from carbon dioxide
- D) the ways to prevent food decay
- E) the differences between solid and liquid carbon dioxides

2. What is meant by the phrase "to keep perishables fresh" is to ----.

- A) use fresh carbon dioxide in order to grow plants in a short time
- B) get rid of unstable carbon dioxide
- C) protect food against decay
- D) guard your body against viruses
- E) ravage the vegetables in the garden

3. We learn from the passage that Dry Ice ----.

- A) is likely to replace all other forms of protection soon
- B) will probably be replaced by another kind of additive in the next decade
- C) cannot be used to preserve eggs because eggs spoil when they are exposed to carbon dioxide
- D) was not commercially available in the previous century
- E) can be efficiently used to protect a variety of foods

4. It is implied by the author that eggs would never go bad if ----.

- A) they were stored in a cool place during the day
- B) they were kept in a specially designed kitchen
- C) they didn't lose the carbon dioxide in the shell
- D) they were not stale in the first place
- E) they were properly collected in time

PASSAGE 85

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Industrial Revolution led to a population increase but there was still limited opportunity for education and children were expected to work. Child labour had existed before the Industrial Revolution, but with the increase in population it became more visible and ferocious. Before the passing of laws protecting children, many were forced to work in terrible conditions for much lower pay than their elders. Politicians and the government tried to limit child labour by law but factory owners strongly refused to give in. Some said that they were aiding the poor by giving their children money to buy food to avoid starvation and others simply welcomed the cheap labour. In 1833, the first general laws against child labour, the Factory Acts, were passed in England: Children younger than nine were not allowed to work and the work day of youth under the age of 18 was limited to twelve hours. About ten years later, the employment of children and women in mining was forbidden.

1. We understand from the passage that, in England, when child labour was tried to be restricted by law for the first time, ----.

- A) not many children were working in mines
- B) the industrial system depended solely on working children
- C) children were not paid at all by the factory owners
- D) some parents thought it would lead to greater problems
- E) factory owners showed great resistance to the idea

2. It is pointed out in the passage that with the arrival of the Industrial Revolution, ----.

- A) children were paid as much as an adult if their productivity was comparable
- B) the children began to work in worse conditions than ever before
- C) child labour became a great problem all over the world
- D) poorer people began to have improved life standards
- E) the terrible conditions under which children were working got better

3. It is clear from the passage that the Factory Acts passed in 1833 ----.

- A) were mostly in favour of the factory owners
- B) did not include any regulation as to the employment of children and women in mining
- C) made child labour the main labour of choice for manufacturing
- D) did not decrease the number of child labourers
- E) were completely about children older than nine

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) The first law protecting children was passed before the Industrial Revolution, but it was not put into practice.
- B) Children younger than nine were never allowed to work, even after the Industrial Revolution.
- C) With the Industrial Revolution, the need for labour increased and even children had to start working.
- D) Before the protecting laws, children had to work in horrible conditions and with much lower wages than normal.
- E) The Industrial Revolution affected the working conditions of everyone around the world, not just children.

PASSAGE 86

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Toys have been written about in some of our oldest literature. They have been unearthed from the sites of the earliest civilizations. The earliest toys were made from materials found in nature, such as rocks, sticks and clay. As technology changed and civilization progressed, toys also changed. Modern toys are often made from plastic, cloth and synthetic materials. Ancient toys were often made by the parents and family of the children who used them or by the children themselves. Modern toys, in contrast, are often mass-produced and sold in stores. Many changes have taken place in one of the oldest and most universal of human toys, dolls. The earliest and most primitive dolls were simple wooden carvings and bundles of grass. Today there are dolls that can recognize and identify objects, the voice of their owner, and choose among hundreds of pre-programmed phrases with which to respond.

1. According to the passage, it is true that toys ---.

- A) are still made from rocks, sticks and clay in some countries
- B) that can identify objects are not easy to obtain due to their price
- C) from synthetic materials are not produced in great numbers
- D) have a history as old as human civilization itself
- E) will undergo transformation soon due to technological changes

2. One can understand from the passage that through time, ----.

- A) many archaeological excavations have been carried out to find ancient dolls
- B) toys have not changed in appearance at all
- C) the complexity of toys has increased to a great extent
- D) parents have become more aware of the importance of toys
- E) as technology has advanced, toys have become less attractive

3. It can be inferred from the passage that dolls ---.

- A) have lost their popularity among children lately
- B) can be sold more if they are made from natural materials
- C) are a typical example of changing nature of toys
- D) made from wood are local toys found in a few countries
- E) are getting more and more expensive nowadays

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To compare and contrast the toys of ancient humans and modern ones
- B) To emphasize the importance of toys for the development of a child
- C) To explain what kind of toys were used in which periods in human history
- D) To share ideas about how toys can reflect the rate at which technology improves
- E) To show that toys have always been part of human life, and they are adapted to changes as humans advance

PASSAGE 87

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Rubber is a sticky, elastic solid produced from a milky liquid called latex. Although latex is found in the bark, roots, and stems, branches, leaves, and fruit of over 400 different plants and trees, the bulk is found, and extracted, from the inner bark of the branches, and from the trunk, of the rubber tree. Quite simply, it would not be cost-effective to extract the latex from other rubber producing plants such as the dandelion. The rubber tree has existed since prehistoric times. For example, fossils of rubber trees date back to 3,000,000 years ago. Rubber producing plants grow best within 10 degrees of the Equator, where the climate is hot and moist, and the soil is deep and rich. For this reason, the area of about 700 miles on each side of the Equator is known as the "Rubber Belt." Brazil, from which the best and top-producing rubber tree hails, is firmly planted within the Rubber Belt. This Latino tree produces approximately 96% of the world's supply of natural rubber, and now is cultivated in other Rubber Belt countries.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) latex is too expensive to be used in rubber production
- B) rubber is manufactured to obtain latex
- C) latex can only be found in fruit trees
- D) there are 400 ways of extracting latex from a tree
- E) the rubber tree is the main source of latex

2. The author of the passage states that the dandelion ----.

- A) is a cost-effective rubber tree which is grown within the Rubber Belt
- B) produces the best quality latex
- C) has existed since they started to use it three million years ago
- D) is not a profitable source of latex
- E) roots are too long to reach without high technology

3. It is stated in the passage that Brazil ----.

- A) comprises 96% of the Rubber Belt
- B) is a leading producer of natural rubber
- C) has an area of 700 square miles which is used only to grow dandelion
- D) is located 700 miles to the north of the Rubber Belt
- E) has actually got very poor soil which is not suitable for a variety of plants

4. What the author mainly discusses in the passage is ----.

- A) where and how rubber is produced
- B) a variety of rubber production techniques
- C) why latex is so important a raw material
- D) what makes Brazil a leading power in the world
- E) the properties of rubber-producing plants

PASSAGE 88

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Do different genders use the web differently? According to a recent report from Pew Internet and American Life, women view the Internet as a place to extend, support, and nurture relationships and communities. Men tend to see it as an office, a library, or a playground. The report found that women are more enthusiastic communicators, using email in a more robust way. Not only sending and receiving more emails than men, women are more likely to write to family and friends about a variety of topics, sharing news, joys and worries, planning events, and forwarding jokes and stories. While both sexes equally appreciate the efficiency and convenience of email, women are more likely than men to value the medium for its positive effects on improving relationships, expanding networks, and encouraging teamwork at the office. On the other hand, men are more likely to go online daily and more likely to go online several times a day. And this fact does not change with aging.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. As we understand from the passage, on the Internet, ----.

- A) men and women have different motivations for doing what they do
- B) few people can use their time efficiently
- C) only women working in offices are likely to use emails
- D) it is not advisable to try to extend relationships or communities
- E) more people have started to use email service in an effective way recently

2. The passage points out that men ----.

- A) never forward jokes or stories by email
- B) do not believe women are efficient at utilizing the Internet
- C) are more willing to encourage teamwork at the office
- D) write to family and friends only if there is an emergency
- E) do not send and receive email as often as women

3. One can understand from the passage that regardless of age, ----.

- A) we must increase the number of people who have access to the Internet
- B) women understand the value of email more than men
- C) men tend to be more frequent Internet users than women
- D) those using email should be more keen on improving themselves
- E) people are tired of having to use emails to communicate with others

4. What was the report from Pew Internet and American Life about?

- A) To examine the Internet habits of men and women from various age groups
- B) To analyse the data from a study on the Internet habits of women
- C) To search for a way to explain the reason why women used email more than men
- D) To show the differences in how different genders use the Internet
- E) To end the discussion about the differences between men and women

PASSAGE 89

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A fast-food restaurant is a restaurant characterized both by food which is supplied quickly after ordering, and by minimal service. Fast-food outlets are take-away or take-out providers, often with a "drive-thru" service which allows customers to order and pick up food from their cars; but most also have a seating area in which customers can eat the food on the premises. The food in these restaurants is often cooked in bulk in advance and kept hot, or reheated to order. Many fast-food restaurants are part of restaurant chains or franchise operations. Fast-food outlets have become popular with consumers for several reasons. One is that through economies of scale in purchasing and producing food, these companies can deliver food to consumers at a very low cost. In addition, although some people dislike fast food for its predictability, it can be reassuring to a hungry person in a hurry or far from home. Though most of the people consume it, some critics claim that many popular fast-food menu items are unhealthy, and excessive consumption can lead to obesity.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, ---.

- A) a fast food restaurant provides its consumers with a high quality service
- B) the fast food industry has been a target for some critics
- C) all fast food restaurants must have seating areas for their customers
- D) regular restaurants are more preferable than fast food restaurants
- E) fast food restaurants only appeal to hungry customers who have little time to eat

2. It is understood from the passage that the food in fast food restaurants ---.

- A) is mostly prepared beforehand in order to be served quickly
- B) is better in quality when compared with other restaurants
- C) always causes obesity when consumed excessively
- D) has standard ingredients no matter in which fast food chain it is served
- E) always needs to be heated before consumed, otherwise it may be harmful to health

3. One can infer from the passage that ---.

- A) the only reason why a person prefers fast food is its being cheap
- B) while some prefer fast food for several reasons, others criticize it for being harmful to health
- C) what people like most about fast food is its predictability
- D) all the fast food restaurants are franchise operations
- E) many fast food consumers later claim that fast food has made them obese

4. Which of the following is given as a feature of fast food?

- A) It is inevitable that it will cause obesity if it is consumed more than once a week.
- B) Its disadvantages are more than its advantages, so experts do not recommend it.
- C) Some people like it just for its predictability as they don't want any unpleasant surprises in their food.
- D) It is either served as take-out or take-away service, or at a sitting area in the restaurant.
- E) Its "drive-thru" service is usually preferred more than the service given seated at the restaurant premises.

PASSAGE 90

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The shotgun house is a type of house that was the most popular style in the American South from just after the Civil War until the 1920s. The style was developed in New Orleans, but these houses can be found as far away as Chicago and California. Shotgun houses are characterized by their narrow rectangular structure, usually no more than 12 feet wide, three to five rooms deep, all connected to each other with no hallways, with doors at each end. The term shotgun is said to come from the saying that one could fire a shotgun through the front door and the pellets would fly cleanly through the house and out of the back door. Initially popular with the middle class as much as with the poor, shotgun houses became a symbol of poverty in the mid-20th century. Opinion is now more mixed, with some becoming the targets of bulldozing due to urban renewal, but others the recipients of historic preservation and gentrification. They remain a common style in some southern US cities and towns.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. We learn from the passage that the name shotgun ----.
 - A) was coined by those who came back from the battle field
 - B) was probably inspired by the design of those houses
 - C) is no more used by peace-loving citizens
 - D) prevents people from living peacefully in their houses
 - E) is a deliberately coined misnomer to deter unfavourable customers

3. It is stated in the passage that inside shotgun houses ----.
 - A) there are no walls which protect you from dangers
 - B) there are no separate rooms
 - C) every room has five windows which outlook the forest
 - D) each room has two doors
 - E) there is a hallway for every three rooms

4. One point made in the passage is that some Americans ----.
 - A) find shotgun houses too luxurious to live in
 - B) improve their shooting skills in shotgun houses
 - C) don't believe there are still shotgun houses in the USA
 - D) cannot find the back door in shotgun houses
 - E) still reside in shotgun houses in certain districts

1. We learn from the passage that the shotgun style houses ----.
 - A) were only found in Chicago and California
 - B) were first built in New Orleans
 - C) used to be the trend for the wealthy
 - D) became popular after the 1920s and they were used widely by the villagers
 - E) symbolized abundance and harmony

PASSAGE 91

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A team measured vitamin D levels in 2,160 women aged between 18 and 79. The scientists found that women with higher levels of vitamin D had longer telomeres, sections of DNA that shorten each time a cell reproduces. As normally telomeres shorten with age, the longer telomeres are a sign of biological youth. Although the researchers found a link, they haven't yet fully shown that vitamin D is the actual cause of the slowing of the telomere shortening. But scientists say that the findings could help to explain how vitamin D has a protective effect on many ageing-related diseases, such as heart disease and cancer. They also say that most of the vitamin D in the body is made by the action of sunlight on the skin, but dietary sources, including fish, eggs, fortified milk and breakfast cereals, also contribute.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is true that the scientific research mentioned in the passage on the function of vitamin D in the body ----.

- A) has aimed at lengthening the lifespan of humans
- B) was carried out with the help of volunteers who had a wish to delay aging
- C) has revealed which foods include the essential vitamins to slow down aging
- D) is based on the experiment carried out on female subjects
- E) is regarded as a breakthrough for unfolding the secrets of DNA

2. We learn from the passage that in terms of aging, it seems that ----.

- A) women consume more beneficial foods as they get older
- B) scientists have found out that vitamin D is the actual cause of it
- C) women with higher levels of vitamin D are less likely to suffer from it
- D) there is no doubt that biological youth and psychical youth are different things
- E) cell production in the body of a person is at its peak after 18

3. We can conclude from the passage that the sunlight ----.

- A) isn't the only source we can obtain vitamin D necessary for the body
- B) may be harmful if one is exposed to too much of it
- C) causes the cells to stop reproducing, which quickens the aging process
- D) makes people completely vulnerable to ageing-related diseases
- E) hasn't been certainly proved to be beneficial to the telomeres in DNA

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the telomere?

- A) The longer it is, the less likely it becomes that a person will stay young.
- B) Vitamin D has a negative effect on it as it causes the telomere to get shorter.
- C) It is discovered that telomere is shorter in people who are younger.
- D) It has nothing to do with the intake of vitamin D because it doesn't have an effect on telomere.
- E) It is related to cell reproduction and it shortens with age, which causes physical aging.

PASSAGE 92

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Bigfoot, also known as Sasquatch, is a figure in North American folklore alleged to inhabit remote forests, mainly in the Pacific northwest region of the United States. In northern Wisconsin, Lakota Indians know the creature by the name Chiyetanka, a Lakota name for "Big Elder Brother". Bigfoot is described as a large, hairy bipedal hominoid and this animal may be found around the world under different regional names, such as the Yeti of Tibet and Nepal, the Yeren of mainland China, and the Yowie of Australia. Bigfoot is one of the most famous examples of cryptozoology, a subject that the scientific community classifies as pseudoscience because of unreliable eyewitness accounts, lack of scientific and physical evidence, and over-reliance on confirmation rather than refutation. Although scientists find current evidence of Bigfoot unpersuasive, a number of prominent experts have offered sympathetic opinions on the subject.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. From the passage, it is obvious that as far as Bigfoot phenomenon is concerned, ----.
- A) there are some experts who do not rule out its likelihood of existence
 - B) there is not much left to be explored as there are many true sightings
 - C) people in the Pacific northwest region of the United States do not seem to believe it
 - D) there is plenty of plausible scientific and physical evidence contrary to popular belief
 - E) some people suggest setting up official search parties in the USA

2. We understand from the passage that claims of sightings of a large, hairy bipedal hominoid ----.
- A) have become smaller in number recently in the United States
 - B) are never discussed in the scientific community
 - C) have been taken seriously by all the governments today
 - D) come from those people who are not trustworthy in any way
 - E) are not confined only to Pacific northwest region of the United States

3. One can understand from the details given in the passage that the existence of Bigfoot ----.
- A) is now accepted by the majority of scientists
 - B) has never been questioned by the people of China
 - C) is going to be conclusively proved in a few years
 - D) is not supported or proven by factual and conclusive evidence
 - E) can be confirmed only if more scientists find the subject worth studying

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?
- A) What Is the Focal Point of Cryptozoology?
 - B) How the Legend of Bigfoot Spread
 - C) An Example of Cryptozoology: Bigfoot
 - D) The Various Representations of the Bigfoot
 - E) The Origins of the Bigfoot Legend

PASSAGE 93

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Earle Dickson, an employee of J&J, developed the Band-Aid in 1920 for his accident-prone wife. His employer produced large, dry, cotton and gauze dressings, which remained sterile in germ-resistant packaging. They formed their company upon the premise that surgical procedures should be sterile, to reduce the alarmingly high post-operative mortality rates, which were 90% even in Britain at the time. Earle attached small pieces of this sterile gauze, produced by his employer, to the centre of strips of surgical tape to bandage poor Josephine's wounds. A colleague of his encouraged him to pitch his invention to the management, which he did. The management initially dismissed his idea, but later reversed its position. By 1924, sales had skyrocketed, and Earle's vision had become a reality. By the time of his death in 1961, after being rewarded by J&J with a token vice-presidency and later with a seat on the Board of Directors, sales of the Band-Aid exceeded \$30,000,000. All of this wealth can be attributed to a frustrated husband with an idea, a clumsy, accident-prone wife, a piece of sterile gauze, and a piece of surgical tape.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that in 1920 ----.

- A) Earle Dickson worked at his wife's company
- B) J&J produced sterile dressings
- C) Dickson's wife worked at the same company as her husband
- D) Dickson found his company's products useless
- E) J&J was planning to dismiss Dickson

2. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) surgical procedures had always been very hygienic in Britain
- B) the dressings that J&J produced were actually germ-loaded
- C) deaths following a surgical operation were very common around 1920
- D) surgical procedures had never been sterile enough until the Band-Aid was discovered
- E) Earle Dickson was preparing to take over the company in revenge for his wife's death

3. One point made in the passage is that Earle Dickson ----.

- A) was apt to have accidents in the workplace
- B) earned more than thirty million dollars from the Band-Aid business
- C) had to hand in his resignation because of the losses his wife had caused
- D) made his invention out of necessity
- E) intended to take over the company he worked for

4. Based on the information in the passage we can conclude that ----.

- A) Dickson had no friends in the company
- B) the Band-Aid project should never have been implemented
- C) Dickson's wife's awkwardness made her husband a successful man
- D) J&J should have fired Dickson in the first place
- E) it's good to be clumsy if you want to succeed

PASSAGE 94

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Throughout history, pigeons have found plentiful food close to where humans live, either by being fed directly or by picking up rubbish. Their population exploded in the 20th century as food became ever cheaper in relation to personal income. However, major cities have been trying to reduce their pigeon populations since the early 20th century and have resorted to some methods including straight poisoning and shooting. Scaring is another method. London has started fining people for feeding pigeons in some places. Despite these, killing makes no sense since the birds have an enormous reproduction capacity. There is also a linear relationship between the bird population and the amount of food available. So, the best way to reduce the population is not to feed them. People say it is cruel to deprive them of food and try to cease these, but in the wild the absence of food is something animals adapt to.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is clear from the passage that there is an attempt to decrease the number of pigeons in big cities ---.

- A) but there are some opponents who are against even the method of not feeding them
- B) and so far this has proved to be extremely useful
- C) because pigeons make big cities dirty as they scatter rubbish around
- D) and compared to others, London has the most severe methods about this problem
- E) and the most effective measure is scaring the birds

2. We learn from the passage that in the 20th century ---.

- A) pigeons caused no harm to people
- B) the precautions against pigeons worked well in some major cities
- C) London stopped fining people for feeding birds
- D) the pigeon population reached its highest level
- E) some major cities in Europe were very crowded

3. It is pointed in the passage that due to the measures taken against pigeons in London, ---.

- A) today one can hardly see them around
- B) even feeding them is not allowed in certain places
- C) they face extremely reduced numbers
- D) they are mostly driven into the wild where they starve to death
- E) the city doesn't suffer from these animals any more

4. Which of the following can be said about reducing the pigeon population?

- A) Some people oppose to it as they think it is cruel to kill pigeons.
- B) Some big cities such as London have been trying to do it with different methods.
- C) There are various ways to do it but people are trying to do it without being cruel to them.
- D) Killing is not a solution because they have a very high potential for reproduction.
- E) It is not possible because pigeons have plenty of food even in the biggest cities.

PASSAGE 95

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Agriculture is not only growing food for people and animals, but also growing other things like flowers or ornamental plants. Agriculture may have started more than 10,000 years ago, but no one knows for sure how old it is. Earliest people started agriculture slowly by planting a few crops, but still gathered many foods from the wild. They may have started farming because the weather and soil began to change as farming can feed many more people than gathering on the same amount of land. In the last one hundred years, the yield on farms has gotten bigger because farmers are able to grow better varieties of plants, use more fertilizer, use more water and control weeds and pests more easily. Many farms also use machines, which cut down on the number of people needed to farm the land. This results in fewer farmers in most countries, but the farms are able to produce more food.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. As we understand from the passage, through farming, earliest people ----.

- A) managed to control weeds and pests more easily than before
- B) were able to grow flowers and ornamental plants
- C) stopped, in quite a short time, gathering foods from the wild
- D) were able to get more food from a certain piece of land compared to gathering
- E) had the chance of setting up big villages and thus starting to live together

2. The passage points out that it is not exactly known ----.

- A) whether growing ornamental plants is seen as a part of agriculture
- B) if the yield on farms has improved in the past one hundred years
- C) how farming can be practised more effectively today
- D) why farms are able to produce more food today
- E) when ancient people started the practice of agriculture

3. One understands from the passage that today, due to mechanisation, ----.

- A) farmers do not need to use so much water as they did before
- B) farmers tend to make use of fertilizers much less often
- C) it is likely that the soil will change to some extent because of fewer weeds and pests
- D) people have begun to grow flowers or ornamental plants extensively
- E) it is possible to do farming with less workforce compared to past

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Transition from Gathering to Agriculture
- B) Agriculture and Its Evolution through Time
- C) The Recent Advances in Agriculture and Farming
- D) The Practices of Agriculture of Ancient People
- E) Agriculture as a Form of Survival in Nature

PASSAGE 96

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The bra dates as far back as 2500 BC, when Minoan women on the island of Crete wore a garment similar to a bra. But we don't exactly know who invented the modern bra. Marie Tucek obtained a patent for the first brassiere in 1893. Unfortunately, she never marketed her invention, which very much resembled the modern bra. In 1913, Mary Phelps Jacob fashioned a basic, backless brassiere, which she sewed for friends and family. When she received a request for a bra from a stranger, Mary headed straight for the US Patent Office. After making several hundred bras, and selling few, Mary closed the doors to her young business. In an unwise business move, she sold her rights to the brassiere for only \$1,500. Today, the types of bras available are too numerous to count, but concerns exist over potential health risks associated with wearing a bra. A 1994 study of 4,730 women suggests that wearing a bra may increase the risk of breast cancer, yet many critics found the study to be flawed.

1. We understand from the passage that Marie Tucek's bra was a commercial failure because ---.

- A) she did not receive a patent for her invention
- B) she failed to publicize her invention
- C) she was not interested in business life
- D) her invention did not resemble the Minoan bra
- E) her invention lacked an attractive design to attract the young girls

2. We learn from the passage that Mary Phelps Jacob ---.

- A) manufactured her first bra in her factory
- B) made bras for her friends and family
- C) made a fortune from the bra business at the time
- D) didn't like the sector and gave up the business with a partner
- E) demanded 1500 dollars for one bra which was too expensive to buy

3. The author of the passage seems to think that Mary Phelps Jacob's selling her rights to the bra ---.

- A) made her a textile tycoon in only a few years
- B) changed her life for the better and made her a renowned businesswoman
- C) turned out to be a wise move to save her future in the sector
- D) was associated with her deteriorating health
- E) was a grave mistake that cost her a fortune

4. One point made in the passage is that ---.

- A) the concerns associated with bras have proved to be groundless
- B) scientists are not exactly sure whether the bra increases the risk of cancer
- C) wearing bras must be prohibited as they cause breast cancer
- D) the bras available today are not as hygienic as those in the previous century
- E) people's lifestyles have nothing to do with their health conditions

PASSAGE 97

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Star Trek collectively refers to a science-fiction TV series of 726 episodes and ten motion pictures in addition to hundreds of novels, video games, and other works of fiction all set within the same fictional universe created by Gene Roddenberry in the mid-1960s. It depicts an optimistic, almost utopian future in which humanity has overcome sickness, racism, poverty, intolerance and warfare on Earth, and has united with other intelligent species in the galaxy. The central characters explore the galaxy, discovering new worlds and encountering new civilizations, while helping to promote peace and understanding. "Star Trek", or sometimes merely "Trek", is one of the most popular names in the history of science fiction entertainment and in television history.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, in the fictional universe of *Star Trek* ---.

- A) humans are overwhelmed with sickness, racism and poverty besides war
- B) the Earth is visited by civilizations who promote peace and understanding
- C) films, novels and video games are quite popular
- D) the setting is based on the atmosphere of mid-1960s
- E) humans have solved their own major problems

2. One can understand from the passage that *Star Trek* ---.

- A) is not just the name of a television series but also some other works
- B) depicts a gloomy, unrealistic future of humanity
- C) is outstanding as there are no other names in the history of science fiction as popular as *Star Trek* is
- D) concentrates on whether there is life on planets other than the Earth
- E) takes place in a universe in which the Earth governs the galaxy

3. It is pointed out in the passage that the central characters of *Star Trek* ---.

- A) include intelligent species other than humans as well
- B) strive to encourage peace all across the world
- C) bear an optimistic point of view to solve the global issues
- D) come across civilizations not known before and try to establish peace with them
- E) have always been among the most popular names of the science fiction genre

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the *Star Trek* universe?

- A) It is the most popular fictional universe of all times according to the statistics.
- B) It consists of various kinds of fictional works such as video games, novels and movies.
- C) Its fame and popularity had increased by the mid-1960s, when Gene Roddenberry promoted it.
- D) Its most popular element is the TV series with more than seven hundred episodes.
- E) It is the oldest and the most widely known fictional universe in the world.

PASSAGE 98

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Traditionally, many linguists stressed the importance of mastering grammar structures first while teaching English. In recent years, the majority of educators have become more aware of the fallacy of this approach and other approaches promoting vocabulary development have gained popularity. It has been found out that without vocabulary to put on top of the grammar system, the learners can actually say very little despite being able to manipulate complex grammatical structures in exercise drills. It is obvious that to learn English, one needs to learn many words. Native speakers have a vocabulary of about 20,000 words but foreign learners of English need far fewer. They need only about 5,000 words to be quite competent in speaking and listening. The reason for this seemingly small number is the nature of words and the frequency with which they appear in a language. It seems clear that frequent words should be among the first words to learn because they will be met most often and will be needed in speech or writing.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, it is true that while learning English, one ----.

- A) cannot achieve competency in language skills just through mastering grammar structures
- B) needs to be taught at least 20,000 words to communicate with foreigners easily
- C) must learn grammar structures right away
- D) must focus on practising as many grammar structures as possible according to contemporary language teaching approaches
- E) should first try to develop his understanding of written texts

2. According to the passage, when the approaches to English language teaching are taken into consideration, ----.

- A) the best method is the one which focuses on developing the learners' speaking and listening skills first
- B) each method has its own strong and weak points
- C) the ones emphasizing the importance of developing learners' vocabulary first have already become outdated
- D) recent approaches haven't proved to be effective in language teaching so far
- E) most educators are not in favour of the traditional approach having dominated the language teaching field once any more

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) a great number of educators today believe that mastering grammar points is more important than learning words while studying a foreign language
- B) grammar drills are effective in teaching the most frequently encountered English words
- C) an approach based on mastering grammar structures first to teach English is almost unlikely to find supporters today
- D) the learners of English are required to learn all grammar structures perfectly in order to make themselves understood by foreigners
- E) the number of English words which must be learned to communicate with a foreigner exceeds 20,000

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Learning the most common words in a language is usually enough to speak that language.
- B) Foreign language learners don't have to learn as many words as is used by native speakers.
- C) The most recent approach of linguists to language learning is quite controversial and few agree with it.
- D) Knowing all the grammar structures in a language makes it easier to speak.
- E) Foreign speakers of a language must learn its grammar system after they learn all the frequently used words.

PASSAGE 99

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In ancient Greece, the yo-yo was a toy made of wood or metal decorated with pictures of gods. As a rite of passage into adulthood, Greek children gave up their toys and placed them on an altar to pay homage to their gods. In the Philippines around 1500, on the other hand, the yo-yo was a weapon. Tribesmen used it in two ways, in hunting animals and fighting enemies. The modern story of the yo-yo starts with a young gentleman from the Philippines named Pedro Flores, who moved to the USA in 1920, and worked as a bellhop at a Santa Monica hotel for several years. Then he started a company to make yo-yos, calling it the Flores Yo-Yo Company. Donald F. Duncan, an entrepreneur owning the patents of several inventions, bought the company from Flores and promoted yo-yos with innovative programmes of demonstrations and contests. The biggest yo-yo boom in history hit in 1962, following Duncan's innovative use of TV advertising. Financial losses at the end of the boom and a costly lawsuit to protect the yo-yo trademark from competitors forced the Duncan family out of business for good.

1. We learn from the passage that today ----.

- A) the yo-yo is not produced by the Duncan family
- B) the Duncan family lives in poverty
- C) young Duncans do not like to play with toys
- D) the Duncans have eliminated all their competitors
- E) it is almost impossible to get a new patent in the US

2. We learn from the passage that in the Philippines ----.

- A) children were not allowed to play with yo-yos
- B) children preferred gods to toys
- C) the yo-yo was used as a toy by a young gentleman
- D) the yo-yo was employed against enemies
- E) playing with the yo-yo was a childhood activity

3. It is stated in the passage that what brought a record amount of yo-yo sales was ----.

- A) Pedro Flores' modest personality and genius mind
- B) Pedro Flores' working experience at a Santa Monica hotel
- C) the use of television in publicizing the product
- D) the many patents Donald F. Duncan kept in his safe
- E) the 1929 economic crisis in the US

4. As we understand from the passage, it may be expensive to ----.

- A) live in the Philippines because of the scarcity of safe houses
- B) decorate a yo-yo with a variety of traditional figures
- C) guard a brand against the rivals in the market
- D) persuade tribesmen not to use the yo-yo while fighting their enemies
- E) pay homage to gods in modern times

PASSAGE 100

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The grey wolf also known as the timber wolf or wolf is a mammal of the order Carnivora. Genetic studies indicate the grey wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and might be its ancestor. Many other grey wolf subspecies have been identified; however, the actual number of subspecies is still open to discussion. Though once abundant over much of North America and areas of Europe and Asia, the grey wolf inhabits a very small portion of its former range because of the widespread destruction of its habitat. Grey wolves are highly adaptable and have thrived in forests, deserts, mountains, tundra and grasslands. They function as social predators and hunt in packs, organized according to strict social hierarchies. It was originally believed that this comparatively high level of social organization was related to hunting success, and while this still may be true to a certain extent, emerging theories suggest that the pack has less to do with hunting and more to do with reproductive success.

1. We can understand from the passage that the grey wolf ----.

- A) is able to survive in a wide variety of habitats
- B) prefers to hunt individually rather than in groups
- C) was once found in every continent of the world in great numbers
- D) has been proved to be the ancestor of the domestic dog and all its subspecies
- E) and the timber wolf are two different species of wolf

2. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the number of grey wolf subspecies has been determined with certainty by researchers
- B) there are few grey wolf subspecies which continue living today
- C) grey wolf subspecies have increased in number in the last decades
- D) it is known that many of grey wolf subspecies have already become extinct
- E) there is no consensus on how many grey wolf subspecies exist

3. According to the passage, in the light of the genetic studies carried out, it has been found out that ----.

- A) the domestic dog could have descended from the grey wolf
- B) the grey wolf and the domestic dog are the subspecies of a kind of wolf having lived thousands of years ago
- C) the dog is believed to be the ancestor of the grey wolf
- D) grey wolves live in very large packs
- E) grey wolves live only in Europe and Asia today

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the grey wolves?

- A) They live and hunt in packs because that is always more practical for them than being solitary.
- B) Their social organisation depends a bit on hierarchy, which is male-dominated.
- C) Their habitats are destroyed by humans, so their numbers cannot be increased easily.
- D) Their organization in packs is more related to reproductive skills rather than hunting skills.
- E) They may have problems living in deserts, but other areas are habitable for them.

PASSAGE 101

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Titanic disaster was one of the worst maritime disasters in history. The British luxury liner Titanic of the White Star Line, on its maiden voyage from Southampton, England to New York City, struck an iceberg approximately 153 km south of the Grand Banks just before midnight on April 14, 1912 and sank on April 15. Of more than 2,220 persons aboard, about 1,513 died. The ship was thought to be unsinkable by many because of its sixteen watertight compartments, but the iceberg punctured five of them and the Titanic sank in less than three hours. Subsequent investigations found the ship had been streaming too fast in dangerous waters, lifeboat space had been provided for only about three-fourths of the passengers and crew and that the Californian, close to the scene, didn't come to rescue as its radio operator was off duty and asleep. These findings led to some reforms in maritime law subsequent to the disaster such as lifeboat space for every person on a ship and the maintenance of a full-time radio watch.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We can understand from the passage that the Titanic ----.

- A) was sailing dangerously fast at the time of the accident
- B) was damaged to a great extent after the collision and sank before midnight on April 14
- C) was never introduced to the public as an unsinkable liner by the White Star Line company
- D) had actually enough life boats to rescue all its passengers in case of an accident
- E) was sailing towards Southampton when it struck an iceberg

2. It is understood from the passage that according to investigations ----.

- A) nearly 2220 of the passengers died when the Titanic sank
- B) there weren't enough lifeboats for everyone on the ship
- C) the signal sent from the Californian wasn't received by the Titanic's radio operator
- D) there were some other liners close to the area where the Titanic struck the iceberg
- E) more passengers could have been saved if the rescue boats had arrived at the scene of the accident a bit earlier

3. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the Titanic disaster is clearly the most terrible one throughout the marine history
- B) there have been other horrible disasters in the maritime history of England
- C) the disaster led to several new improvements in maritime law
- D) there is no other maritime disaster in history in which the death toll is as high as the one in the Titanic disaster
- E) the Titanic was the greatest ocean liner in terms of its size having been constructed up to that time

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How the Titanic Disaster Could Have Been Avoided
- B) The Ongoing Debate on the Titanic Disaster
- C) The Worst Maritime Disaster and Its Aftermath
- D) The Reasons and Results of the Titanic Disaster
- E) The Consequences of Being Imprudent

PASSAGE 102

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The study of the anatomy of mummies has thrown a very interesting light upon the diseases of the ancient Egyptians, one of the most prevalent of which appears to have been osteo-arthritis. Many lesions appear to have been the common osteo-arthritis, which involved not only the men, but many of the pet animals kept in the temples. In a much higher proportion than in modern days, the spinal column was involved. It is interesting to note that the symbol of old age in hieroglyphic writing is the picture of a man afflicted with arthritis. Evidences of tuberculosis, rickets and syphilis have not been found. A study of the internal organs has been made by Ruffer, who has shown that arterio-sclerosis with calcification was a common disease 8,500 years ago; and he holds that it could not have been associated with hard work or alcohol, for the ancient Egyptians did not drink spirits, and they had practically the same hours of work as modern Egyptians, with every seventh day free.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that Egyptian mummies ---.

- A) were quite different from mummies in other civilizations
- B) inspired a bunch of film directors to make authentic movies
- C) have provided information about the illnesses of their time
- D) were thrown away by local and international officials
- E) have never been thoroughly investigated by archaeologists

2. The author of the passage states that osteo-arthritis ----.

- A) was the most common disorder in ancient Egypt
- B) affected both humans and animals
- C) was observed only in Egyptian temples
- D) prevented the progress in hieroglyphic writing
- E) resulted from hard work and lack of food rich in nutrient

3. According to the passage, ancient Egyptians ----.

- A) preferred old ages to young ages as they were experienced
- B) were all addicted to alcohol because it was traditional
- C) worked seven days a month
- D) all suffered from arterio-sclerosis caused by internal organs
- E) had a six-day working week

4. In this passage the author focuses on ----.

- A) the incredible advances in modern medicine
- B) the treatment techniques in ancient Egypt
- C) daily life in ancient Egypt and its effects on health
- D) the common health disorders in ancient Egypt
- E) the reasons why diseased people were mummified

PASSAGE 103

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Autism is a brain development disorder that impairs social interaction and communication and causes restricted and repetitive behaviour, all starting before a child is three years old. The genetics of autism are complex and it is generally unclear which genes are responsible for it. Autism affects many parts of the brain but how this occurs is also poorly understood. Autism is strongly associated with agents that cause birth defects. Other proposed causes, such as childhood vaccines, are controversial and the vaccine hypotheses lack convincing scientific evidence. The number of people known to have autism has increased dramatically since the 1980s. Parents usually notice signs in the first two years of their child's life. Early behavioural or cognitive intervention can help children gain self-care, social and communication skills but there is no cure for it. Few children with autism live independently after reaching adulthood, but some become successful and an autistic culture has developed, with some seeking a cure and others believing that autism is a condition rather than a disorder.

2. It can be understood from the passage that autism ---.
- A) is caused by a childhood vaccine that affects the development of the brain
 - B) is accepted as a condition rather than a disorder by all specialists
 - C) is a condition in which a child suffers from severe pains in the head
 - D) was a more prevalent disorder in the past than it is today
 - E) is characterized by abnormalities of behaviour patterns
3. It can be understood from the passage that ---.
- A) autistic children cannot hear the sounds and are unable to talk with others
 - B) even if the treatment for autism starts early, the child doesn't have any chance to recover completely
 - C) when they become an adult all autistic people can live as actively as normal people do
 - D) people with autism should be encouraged to live on their own
 - E) scientists know which genes are responsible for the development of autism
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about autism?
- A) It is largely thought to be caused by childhood vaccines; that's why some parents don't get their kids vaccinated any more.
 - B) The genes that are related to autism are still unknown as its genetics are complicated.
 - C) It can be cured only partially because the disorder isn't fully understood yet.
 - D) Some people who suffer from it cannot be independent ever while others can have a successful life.
 - E) The sources that bring about birth defects are probably responsible for autism as well.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, autism is a developmental disorder of the human brain ---.
- A) that gives its first signs early in the childhood period
 - B) which is caused by childhood vaccines
 - C) which can't be diagnosed until after the child is three years old
 - D) for which there has been a successful cure in recent years
 - E) whose causes have been fully understood

PASSAGE 104

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Slavery is a system under which certain persons are totally deprived of personal freedom and compelled to perform labour or services. Although outlawed in nearly all countries, slavery is still practised in some parts of the world. The evidence for slavery predates written records. It can be found in almost all cultures and continents. Historically, most slaves were captured in wars but some persons were sold into slavery by their parents, or by themselves, as a means of surviving extreme conditions. Ancient warfare often resulted in slavery for prisoners and their families. Captives were often considered the property of those who captured them and were looked upon as a prize of war. Those captured sometimes differed in ethnicity, nationality, religion, or race from their enslavers, but often were the same as the captors. The dominant group in an area might take captives and turn them into slaves. The possibility always existed of reversals of fortune at the height of the Roman Empire; when powerful nations fought among themselves, anyone could find himself enslaved.

1. According to the passage, slavery ---.

- A) is a system in which the enslaved person has some amount of freedom
- B) started with the establishment of the Roman Empire
- C) was banned by international agreements between countries a long time ago
- D) meant for some people surviving the conditions they had to endure
- E) is a practice which can be seen in many places in the world today

2. It is stated in the passage that the practice of slavery ---.

- A) was the most common in the Roman Empire
- B) goes back to ancient times
- C) has been abolished by all nations now
- D) still exists secretly in many communities today
- E) became common in the past mostly due to poverty

3. It can be understood from the passage that the captives of the wars in ancient times ---.

- A) were killed as soon as they were caught
- B) were accepted as the property of the leader of the dominant group in an area
- C) usually had certain features in common with the ones who captured them
- D) were mostly the civilians as the captured soldiers were quickly executed
- E) were turned into slaves and sold to other nations

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To criticise the people who sold themselves as slaves instead of trying to earn their lives
- B) To inform the reader about slavery, its origins and how it worked
- C) To compare the primitive version of slavery to the modern forms of it
- D) To emphasize the fact that it is still not fully eliminated in the world
- E) To explain the reasons for which people had to serve as slaves in the Roman Empire

PASSAGE 105

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The quest for ways to ignite a fire began when the caveman discovered he could start a fire by rubbing two sticks together. Many millennia later, in 1826, John Walker stumbled upon a chemical concoction that produced fire. In his rush to demonstrate his discovery to others, John bypassed the patent office. In no time, Samuel Jones, spotted a golden opportunity, and patented the invention under his name. He produced matches named Lucifers, which produced phenomenal sales. The widespread availability of the matches actually led to a significant increase in smoking. In the 1830s, Charles Sauria, a French chemist, decided to improve upon the existing formula by adding white phosphorous to do away with the stench of the matches. What Mr Sauria did not know, was that white phosphorous was lethal to those who came into contact with it. Finally, by 1910, the general public's awareness of the dangers of the white phosphorous in these matches led to a worldwide campaign to ban them.

1. We can conclude from the passage that John Walker ----.

- A) was an ill-mannered member of the scientific society
- B) was against the idea of patenting novel inventions
- C) was not able to protect his invention
- D) couldn't have been considered a scientist
- E) couldn't extinguish the fire he started in his laboratory

2. The author of the passage implies that Samuel Jones ----.

- A) was a prolific scientist who improved many formulas
- B) worked as a patent officer under the name of Lucifers
- C) failed to make any money out of Lucifers
- D) was not an honest man
- E) invented the match that changed the lifestyles of people

3. We learn from the text that white phosphorous ----.

- A) increased the sales of the matches tremendously
- B) was invented by John Walker who was also the owner of the patent office
- C) turned out to be a golden opportunity to earn money easily
- D) is a poisonous chemical concoction
- E) made a positive contribution to public health

4. According to the passage, Charles Sauria used white phosphorous to ----.

- A) remove the bad smell of the matches
- B) improve the texture of the matches to increase the sales
- C) decrease the sales of the matches
- D) make the matches look more attractive so as to sell huge amounts
- E) reduce the weight of the matches

PASSAGE 106

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The cheetah thrives in areas with vast expanses of land where prey is abundant. It has been found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, savannahs, and mountainous terrains. The cheetah is found in the wild primarily in Africa, but in the past its range extended into India. Conservationists using camera traps have recently discovered surviving populations in Iran and have taken steps to protect them. In much of its former range, it was tamed by aristocrats and used to hunt antelopes in much the same way as is still done with members of the greyhound group of dogs. Aside from an estimated fifty cheetahs living in Iran, the distribution of the cheetah is now limited to Africa. In 1990, there were reports in the *Times of India* of a cheetah sighting in Eastern India. It is possible some cheetahs live in India, though it is doubtful. There have also been several unconfirmed reports of Asiatic cheetahs in the Balochistan province of Pakistan.

1. Which could be inferred from the passage about the cheetah?

- A) It lived in the African continent in the past but they are extinct there now.
- B) It was reported to have been seen in Pakistan in 1990.
- C) It has been used by aristocrats to hunt antelopes up to now.
- D) It can be found primarily in India, especially in the eastern part.
- E) It is a species that can adapt to a wide range of environments.

2. It can be understood from the passage that the cheetah ----.

- A) might have become extinct in India
- B) prefers to inhabit mountainous terrains rather than grasslands
- C) primarily lives in Iran
- D) typically lives on the antelope in the wild
- E) has been wiped out completely in Iran and India

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

- A) the distribution of cheetahs is now limited to India
- B) approximately fifty cheetahs have remained in the African continent now
- C) the cheetah was once domesticated by aristocrats to protect their properties
- D) Pakistan is one of the countries where cheetahs survive in large numbers
- E) cheetahs living in Iran are under protection now

4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) The cheetah is extinct in all parts of the world except for Africa.
- B) There are cheetahs living in India for sure, but they cannot be as many as those living in Africa.
- C) The cheetah is a wild animal, but it used to be tamed by aristocrats for hunting purposes.
- D) There are only fifty cheetahs in Iran to be exact, and they are strictly protected.
- E) The sightings of the cheetah in Pakistan indicate that the Asiatic cheetah is still alive.

PASSAGE 107

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A pidgin is a simplified language that develops as a means of communication between two or more groups that do not have a language in common, usually in situations such as trade. Pidgins are not the native language of any community, but are instead learned as second languages. The earliest documented pidgin is the Lingua Franca that developed among merchants in the Mediterranean. Pidgins usually have low prestige with respect to other languages but not all simplified or broken forms of a language are pidgins as they have their own norms of usage. It is often said that pidgins become creole languages when a generation whose parents speak pidgin to each other teaches it to their children as their first language. Creoles can then replace the existing mix of languages to become the native language of a community such as Krio in Sierra Leone and Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea. However, not all pidgins become creole languages. A pidgin may die out before this phase occurs.

1. One of the points the writer has stated in the passage is that a pidgin turns into a creole language when ----.

- A) it is taught as the second official language of a community
- B) it becomes established as the first language of a group
- C) its grammar structures become more complex
- D) the speakers teach it to their children as a second language
- E) it is oversimplified by its users

2. According to the passage, it can be said that a pidgin is a form of speech which ----.

- A) has a complex grammar and vocabulary, which makes it hard to learn
- B) people have developed to dominate other communities
- C) has prestige as high as other established languages
- D) is used between groups of merchants not speaking a common language
- E) is never spoken as a first or native language in a community

3. We learn from the passage that pidgins ----.

- A) don't have a high stature when compared to other languages
- B) are different simplified versions of the Lingua Franca
- C) were the mother tongues of merchants only in the Mediterranean
- D) evolve from creole languages
- E) bear no resemblance with creoles in terms of grammar and vocabulary

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about creoles?

- A) They are similar to a regular language in many ways, except for their complexity of grammar.
- B) Their existence doesn't last long as they are not usually spoken by a lot of people.
- C) They replace the native language in time once it starts to be used by a community.
- D) They are not native languages of a population; they are learned as a foreign language.
- E) They can become mother tongue of a population and there are examples of it in a few countries.

PASSAGE 108

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The foundation of Greek medicine is appropriately associated with the name of Hippocrates, and yet he is a shadowy personality, about whom we have little accurate first-hand information. This is in strong contrast to some of his distinguished contemporaries and successors, such as Plato and Aristotle, about whom we have plenty of accurate knowledge. The only contemporary mention of Hippocrates is made by Plato. Several lives of Hippocrates have been written. Of the numerous writings attributed to Hippocrates, it cannot easily be determined which are really the work of the Father of Medicine himself. They were collected by the Alexandrian School, and it became customary to write commentaries upon them. The peak of professional morality is reached in the famous Hippocratic Oath. It is of small matter whether this is of Hippocratic date or not, or whether it has in it Egyptian or Indian elements: its importance lies in the accuracy with which it represents the Greek spirit. For twenty-five centuries it has been the "credo" of the profession.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. **As we understand from the passage, Plato and Aristotle ---.**

- A) often referred to Hippocrates in their writings
- B) were both predecessors of Hippocrates
- C) had not heard of Hippocrates at all
- D) were the actual founders of Greek medicine
- E) are luckier than Hippocrates in terms of the knowledge we have about them

2. **The author of the passage seems to believe that it makes sense to ---.**

- A) regard Hippocrates as the founder of Greek medicine
- B) ignore the contributions of Hippocrates to Greek medicine
- C) consider Aristotle the philosophical leader of his age
- D) refer to Plato as the pioneer of medicinal practice
- E) respect Hippocrates' shadowy personality

3. **We understand from the passage that what we think we know about Hippocrates is ---.**

- A) absolutely correct as far as the evidence is concerned
- B) totally incorrect as we have little accurate information
- C) not very reliable or from direct sources
- D) found in Aristotle's writings
- E) all first-hand information which we can reach easily

4. **It is stated in the passage that the writings credited to Hippocrates ---.**

- A) were compiled by the Alexandrian School
- B) were destroyed by Aristotle himself
- C) were collected by Plato and the people in his time
- D) are considered nonsense by modern scientist
- E) will be published in Egypt next year

PASSAGE 109

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The piano is one of the best known of all musical instruments. It can be played solo, but other instruments frequently use the piano for accompaniment. The piano is also the most complicated musical instrument as it has over 2,500 parts. Pianos are made of the finest materials, not only for appearances but for excellent sound production. They are designed by specially trained engineers called scale engineers. They choose the materials, create the designs and specifications, and develop the interactions of the parts of the piano. Perhaps, the most important aspect of the design relates to the structural strength of the piano. The piano must remain stable over time as changing conditions affect the materials in the piano differently. Pianos would not exist without quality control in all aspects of production because the instruments are too sensitive and dependent on the interaction of many parts and materials. The process of piano manufacturing has remained essentially the same for a century, but scale engineers are always seeking new methods.

1. The writer states in the passage that there is no other musical instrument which ---.

- A) is more complex than the piano
- B) is more long lasting than the piano
- C) can produce higher quality sounds than the piano
- D) is as generally known as the piano
- E) is used more for accompaniment in a performance than the piano

2. According to the passage, it is true that the piano ---.

- A) was invented by a scale engineer
- B) has undergone tremendous changes that have led to its modern form
- C) produces the best sound one can ever hear
- D) wasn't such a widely used musical instrument in the past
- E) is a delicate instrument which is made up of the finest materials

3. We understand from the passage that ---.

- A) the method of piano manufacturing has changed from time to time throughout history
- B) only wood is used in the production of the piano
- C) the greater the size of the piano is, the better quality sound it produces
- D) the piano is made up of materials selected for extreme durability
- E) there is no need to use fine materials to get a good sound from the piano

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasize the importance of the quality of the materials used for making a piano
- B) To give information about the design and physical properties of the piano
- C) To inform the reader about the best way to make a piano of your own
- D) To explain the main differences between the piano and other musical instruments
- E) To claim that the quality of the new pianos is not as good as it used to be in the past

PASSAGE 110

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The earliest archaeological record of cats and people together comes from a 9,500-year-old grave discovered on the island of Cyprus. Even older Neolithic engravings indicate the animals may have had some religious significance for societies. Cats became objects of worship in ancient Egypt because of their ability to keep down the rodent population in the country's economically important grain fields along the Nile. Throughout much of the Middle Ages, cats were feared and hated. Because of their nocturnal habits, they were believed to consort with the devil. This association with witchcraft has been responsible for many acts of cruelty toward cats through the centuries. The Renaissance was the golden age for cats. Almost everyone owned one, from members of royal families down to the peasantry. The first domestic cats in North America arrived with the colonists and were employed to keep the rodent population under control in the settlers' fields, barns, and homes. Cats are said to have played an important part in keeping rats out of the California gold mines.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One can understand from the passage that during the Middle Ages ---.

- A) cats turned into objects of worship in Egypt
- B) people didn't like cats as they reminded them of the devil
- C) cats were owned by almost everyone in the society
- D) cats were used to reduce the rodent population in the cities
- E) cats were associated with fertility due to their contribution to agriculture

2. According to the passage, it is true that cats ----.

- A) were disliked in Egypt because they harmed the grain fields along the Nile
- B) saved people from rodents during the Renaissance
- C) had a great religious significance for North Americans
- D) were associated with gods by Medieval people
- E) were used by Americans as they successfully kept the mines clear of rodents

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about cats?

- A) They continue to be worshipped today in such countries as Egypt.
- B) They have been living in Egypt for almost 9,500 years.
- C) They were subjected to cruel actions from the Middle Ages until the Renaissance.
- D) They are believed to have been domesticated in ancient Egypt first.
- E) They are an obvious threat to agricultural fields.

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Object of Worship in Ancient Egypt: Cat
- B) The Popularity of Cats in Ancient and Medieval Times
- C) How Did Cats Become Part of Human Lives?
- D) Cats and Their Place in Human Lives throughout History
- E) The Importance of Cats for Human Beings

PASSAGE 111

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1795, N. J. Conte successfully produced pencils, after the later famed Faber family of Germany failed to do so, by using a pulverized graphite base to create a substandard, crude prototype of a pencil. Similarly, the recipe used by modern pencil manufacturers calls for dried, ground graphite, a form of carbon, mixed with clay and water in varying proportions. Pencils made with more clay produce a harder pencil, and, conversely, pencils made with more graphite produce a softer pencil. In either case, the ingredients are mixed until they reach a doughy consistency, then pass through a forming press, which presses the dough into a smooth, glossy rope. After workers straighten the rope, they cut it into the desired lengths, and bake them in industrial ovens. While the mixture is prepared and baked, workers prepare the casing that will house the lead. They shape the wooden casings into halves, and carve grooves in them to encase the graphite-based leads. The workers then carefully insert the finished leads into the grooves, glue the two wooden halves together, and run the resulting slats through a saw that cuts them into single pencils.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the pencil was invented by the Latin
- B) the Latin language was very infertile
- C) a German scientist invented the pencil that changed the life of the ordinary man
- D) the Faber family used a graphite to produce the pencil
- E) it was N. J. Conte who made the prototype pencil

2. Based on the information in the passage, it can be concluded that ----.

- A) the basic component of the pencil has not changed since 1795
- B) modern pencil manufacturers do not use graphite in their mixtures
- C) decreasing the amount of clay in the mixture makes the pencil harder
- D) reducing the amount of graphite in the mixture makes the pencil softer
- E) no machinery is used in the production of the pencil

3. We learn from the passage that ----.

- A) pencil workers have to live a very painful life
- B) the Faber family moved to Germany in 1795
- C) anybody can make a pencil if they are patient enough
- D) the lead is placed in the casing by workers
- E) pencil manufacturers abuse the their workers

4. What is meant by "the dough" in the passage is ----.

- A) the mixture of graphite, carbon, clay and water
- B) the baked wooden casings
- C) the long rope used for holding wooden casings together
- D) the pressing machine used in most pencil factories
- E) the special food served to pencil workers in Germany

PASSAGE 112

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A bat is a mammal, the most distinguishing feature of which is that their forelimbs are developed as wings, making it the only mammal naturally capable of flight. Two other behaviours, echolocating and hanging upside down, are associated with bats, but not characteristic of them. Not all bats echolocate and not all bats use echolocation in the same way. The echolocation calls of some species of bats are ultrasonic, which, by definition, is beyond the range of human hearing, however, some species echolocate with sounds readily audible to people. Bats can be found in virtually every habitat available from rainforests to deserts. They have two basic habitat requirements: places to spend the day or hibernate and places to feed. Bats consume enormous quantities of food. Consumption of large amounts of food means that bats eat a variety of prey species, whether insects or fruits. There are estimated to be about 1,100 species of bats worldwide and surprisingly, despite the cold weather, there are six species of bats living in Alaska.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One of the points the writer has stated in the passage is that some bat species ---.

- A) generate calls which cannot be heard by humans
- B) are not able fly long distances especially at night
- C) have been observed to feed only on certain insects
- D) can survive long periods without eating anything
- E) don't eat a great amount of food to sustain their lives

2. What is clearly stated as being unique about bats?

- A) They are able to adapt to cold climates such as Alaska.
- B) Their forelimbs have evolved into wings which enable them to fly.
- C) They produce sounds not audible to humans.
- D) They use a complex echolocation system when searching for prey.
- E) They are capable of living both in rainforests and deserts.

3. We learn from the passage that ---.

- A) Alaska is the area where most bat species live
- B) bats can be found in every habitat except cold regions
- C) all bats echolocate, which distinguishes them from other mammals
- D) flight is a behaviour unique only to bat species among mammals
- E) there are several other animal species besides bats using echolocation to locate objects

4. Which of the following can be true about bats?

- A) Their forelimbs are the reason why they can hang downwards while sleeping.
- B) They cannot survive in daylight, so they have to hide in somewhere dark during the day.
- C) They are found in any part of the world, including the coldest places on the planet.
- D) They can live in any place as long as they have somewhere to eat and sleep.
- E) Their food, which they consume extravagantly, is predominantly made up of insects.

PASSAGE 113

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The term "Gothic", when applied to architecture, has nothing to do with the historical Goths, the East Germanic tribes who, in the 3rd and 4th centuries, harried the Roman Empire. The Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which is thought to have flourished in Europe during the high and late Medieval Period. It evolved from the Romanesque architecture and was succeeded by the Renaissance architecture. Originating in the 12th century France and lasting into the 16th century, the Gothic architecture was known during the period as "the French Style" with the term Gothic first appearing during the latter part of the Renaissance. It is in the great churches and cathedrals that the Gothic style was expressed most powerfully. In the Gothic architecture, a unique combination of existing technologies established the emergence of a new building style. The Gothic style, when applied to a building, emphasizes verticality and light. This appearance was achieved by the development of certain architectural features.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is stated in the passage that the Gothic architecture ----.
- A) was created by the East Germanic tribes in the 3rd century
 - B) lasted until the 12th century in Europe
 - C) is a style which was used by the historical Goths
 - D) was the common architectural style of the Roman Empire
 - E) came into being in France in the 12th century

2. One can understand from the passage that the Gothic style in architecture ----.
- A) is considered to have begun in the Medieval Period
 - B) was developed from the Renaissance architecture
 - C) was known as the French Style before the Medieval Period
 - D) was applied for the first time after the Renaissance
 - E) has an extensive influence on the buildings of religious structures built today

3. We can understand from the passage that ----.
- A) it was Romans who first used the term Gothic
 - B) the Romanesque architecture was the dominant style in Europe until the 16th century
 - C) one of the distinctive characteristics of the Gothic architecture is the importance attached to the light
 - D) one can see the effects of the Romanesque architecture clearly on churches and cathedrals of the Medieval Period
 - E) the Romanesque architecture emphasizes verticality, which sets it apart from Gothic architecture

4. Which of the following can be said about the Renaissance architecture?
- A) It originated in the 12th century, just after the Gothic architecture started to gain popularity.
 - B) It was influenced by the Gothic literature, but didn't become as prevalent as it.
 - C) Its emergence in the 16th century brought the end of the Gothic period in architecture.
 - D) Its influence on the Romanesque and Gothic architecture is visible in their verticality.
 - E) It came after the Gothic architecture whose name was "the French Style" at the time.

PASSAGE 114

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Electricity comprises positive and negative charges. Opposite charges attract each other, and similar charges repel each other. Charges attracted to each other can be separated, with the end product being potential energy. We pay electric companies to separate the positive and negative charges so that we have electrical energy at our disposal. In order for the charges to reunite, and for the potential energy to be released as voltage, a conductor, a channel that they can flow through, is needed. Insulators, such as paper and glass make poor conductors, while wire and water make excellent conductors. Unfortunately, since the human body consists primarily of water, it too provides a superb conductor for electrical energy, or voltage. The shocks to our bodies, and the amount of damage the electricity does to them, depends on the voltage our bodies are subjected to, on its level of energy, and on how much our bodies resist the flow of the electrical energy. When shocked, we may experience problems in the nerve centres controlling our breathing, our muscles may twitch, or we may experience problems with our heart rhythms. The worst scenario from being shocked is death.

1. The passage mainly discusses ---.

- A) how to cut down on the amount of electricity we use
- B) the nature of electricity and electric shocks
- C) the service provided by electric companies
- D) the best conductors in terms of electrical energy efficiency
- E) how the electricity in our body affects the internal operation of the body

2. In the passage the author mentions all but ---.

- A) negative and positive electric charges
- B) electric shocks to our bodies
- C) electric companies and what they do
- D) electric appliances and how they use electricity
- E) conductors and insulators such as paper and glass

3. We learn from the passage that for the potential energy to be released as voltage we need ----.

- A) paper and glass
- B) a closed channel
- C) excellent insulators to decrease the amount of damage the electricity does
- D) to separate the opposite charges
- E) a good conductor

4. It is stated that when we get an electric shock, the damage we may suffer ----.

- A) depends partly on the amount of the voltage we receive
- B) is related to electric companies' ability to separate positive and negative charges
- C) can be reduced by our ability to endure pain, which is an innate feature that cannot be improved
- D) is rarely serious enough to cause deadly results
- E) is not likely to be permanent owing to the nature of electricity

PASSAGE 115

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Rain is a type of precipitation, a product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapour that is deposited on the Earth's surface. It forms when separate drops of water fall to the Earth's surface from clouds. Not all rain reaches the surface because some evaporates while falling through dry air. When none of it reaches the ground, it is called virga, a phenomenon often seen in hot and dry desert regions. Cultural attitudes towards rain differ across the world. In the largely temperate Europe, rain metaphorically has a sad and negative connotation. Though the traditional notion of rain in the Western World is negative, rain can also bring joy to some as they consider it to be soothing. For example, in dry places, such as parts of Africa and the Middle East, rain is greeted with euphoria. The need for rain at a particular time and the dangers attendant upon drought brought rain into the religion of most agricultural peoples. Rain-gods and thunder-gods are more prominent in many mythologies than sun-gods.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following is clearly stated about virga?

- A) It is an event which is seen throughout the world.
- B) It is unique to temperate climates such as Europe.
- C) It is a condition in which all rain drops evaporate before reaching the surface of the earth.
- D) It can cause interesting weather events especially in deserts.
- E) It is a type of precipitation which has affected the cultures of several civilizations.

2. We can understand from the passage that rain ---.

- A) generally arouses negative feelings in the people of the Western World
- B) is considered to have a calming effect by all the peoples of Europe
- C) represents sadness in almost all societies
- D) is a natural event generally unwanted in the Middle East
- E) is perceived as a positive event by the European cultures as well as the African people

3. One can understand from the passage that as a form of precipitation, rain ---.

- A) is not so important as the sun in a great number of religions
- B) has some religious importance in European cultures together with the sun
- C) is a natural phenomenon which is greeted with sadness in the Middle East
- D) has high importance in the beliefs and practises of majority of communities agricultural in nature
- E) is a source of joy for the people in the Western World

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How Does Rain Form in the Atmosphere?
- B) Rain and Its Importance in Agriculture
- C) The Most Popular Form of Precipitation: Rain
- D) Rain and Its Perception in Different Cultures
- E) The Effects of Rain on Different People

PASSAGE 116

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Beetles have a variety of strategies to avoid being attacked by predators. These include camouflage, mimicry, toxicity and active defence. Camouflage involves the use of colouration or shape to blend into the surrounding environment. Another defence that often uses colour or shape to deceive potential enemies is mimicry. Longhorn beetles bear a striking resemblance to a wasp, which fools predators into keeping their distance even though they are in fact harmless. They may also combine their colour mimicry with behavioural mimicry, acting like the wasps. Many beetle species, including ladybirds, can secrete distasteful or toxic substances to make themselves inedible or even poisonous. Longhorn beetles may go on the attack, using their strong mandibles to forcibly persuade a predator to seek out easier prey. Others, such as bombardier beetles spray acidic gas from their abdomen to repel predators.

www.dilkoyayinlik.com

1. As it is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the number of beetle species which can actively defend themselves against predators is relatively low
- B) mimicry is the most influential way for a beetle to avoid predators
- C) by imitating a wasp longhorn beetles can hunt their prey easily
- D) longhorn beetles use camouflage technique a bit differently than other beetle species
- E) camouflage allows a beetle to remain imperceptible from the surrounding environment

2. One can understand from the passage that ladybirds ----.

- A) kill their enemies by sending out a type of acidic gas
- B) usually fail to avoid being attacked by predators
- C) are confused with wasps due to their colour
- D) are often brightly coloured to attract their prey
- E) can ward away potential predators by giving off poisonous substances

3. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the remarkable resemblance between wasps and longhorn beetles
- B) different tactics applied by beetles to protect themselves from predators
- C) the imitation ability of beetles which helps them to repel predators
- D) the physical properties of different beetle species
- E) the best strategy used by beetles to avoid being attacked by potential predators

4. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Longhorn beetles are harmful but they pretend not to be so to their predators.
- B) Camouflage is the most widely used strategy by beetles to get away from the predators.
- C) Among the ways with which beetles avoid predators, mimicking is only used by longhorn beetles.
- D) Bombardier beetles do not fall prey easily as their method of protection is quite useful.
- E) Mimicry is not only about changing physical characteristics such as colour but also other non-physical traits.

PASSAGE 117

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

An artificial satellite is an object continuously orbiting the Earth or some other body in space. People use satellites to study the universe, help forecast the weather, transfer telephone calls over the oceans, and assist in the navigation of ships and aircraft. The Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite in 1957. Since then, the United States and about 40 other countries have launched and operated satellites. Satellite orbits have many shapes and altitudes. The greater the altitude, the longer the orbital period, the time it takes a satellite to complete one orbit. A satellite remains in orbit because of a balance between the satellite's velocity and the gravitational force between the satellite and the Earth. It remains in orbit until its velocity decreases and gravitational force pulls it down into a dense part of the atmosphere. It slows down due to occasional impact with air molecules in the upper atmosphere and the gentle pressure of the Sun's energy. When the gravitational force pulls the satellite down far enough into the atmosphere, the satellite rapidly compresses the air in front of it, which becomes so hot that the satellite burns up.

1. We learn from the passage that artificial satellites ----.

- A) are manufactured in factories in outer space
- B) are used to influence the weather conditions
- C) are no bigger than a ship or aircraft
- D) orbit other celestial bodies as well as the Earth
- E) paved the way for the collapse of the Soviet Union

2. According to the passage, the United States ----.

- A) is not alone in terms of having satellites in space
- B) is opposed to transferring telephone calls over the oceans
- C) manufactured the first artificial satellite
- D) did its best to help the Soviet Union collapse
- E) started space research in 1957 and assisted in the navigation of ships and aircrafts

3. It is stated in the passage that the time needed to complete one orbit ----.

- A) is called gravitational force
- B) declines in scorching parts of the atmosphere
- C) depends on the height of the orbit
- D) has nothing to do with the altitude of the orbit
- E) is what determines the price of the satellite

4. The author of the passage states that air molecules in the upper atmosphere ----.

- A) sharply increase gravitational force
- B) will one day make the Earth a dry desert
- C) add to the decrease in the velocity of the satellite
- D) remove the effects of gravitational force on human body
- E) are extremely inflammable and so very dangerous for astronauts

PASSAGE 118

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Popeye the Sailor was created by Elzie Crisler Segar and first appeared in the daily King Features' comic strip *Thimble Theatre* on January 17, 1929. In 1933, *Popeye* made his way to animated cartoons. Fleischer Studios adapted the *Thimble Theatre* characters into a series of *Popeye the Sailor* theatrical cartoon shorts for Paramount Pictures. Thanks to the film series, *Popeye* became even more of a sensation than he had in comic strips. During the 1930s, polls taken by theatre owners proved *Popeye* more popular than *Mickey Mouse*. Moreover, spinach growers credited *Popeye* with a 33 per cent increase in spinach consumption and saving the spinach industry in the United States in the 1930s. He is also credited by many people with popularizing spinach among children. Since then, *Popeye* has appeared in many comic books, television cartoons, video games and hundreds of advertisements.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We can understand from the passage that *Popeye the Sailor* ---.

- A) became so popular that the strip was expanded into many more newspapers
- B) appeared in the strip in 1933 as a minor character
- C) caused spinach consumption to decline throughout the United States in the 1930s
- D) was at first a comic strip character and was later featured in cartoons
- E) is a fictional hero having been created during the late 1930s

2. It is understood from the passage that in the 1930s ---.

- A) the popularity of *Popeye* helped boost spinach sales in the United States
- B) *Popeye* was not as popular as *Mickey Mouse*
- C) the United States was a global leader in spinach production
- D) *Mickey Mouse* was the most appreciated comic strip
- E) Paramount Pictures asked Elzie Crisler Segar to create a comic strip hero

3. One point emphasized in the passage is *Popeye* ---.

- A) has been a favourite fictional character ever since his first appearance
- B) first appeared in *Thimble Theatre* together with *Mickey Mouse*
- C) is the longest running comic strip today
- D) had already gained popularity in the United States by 1930
- E) became a well-known character in the United States thanks to spinach growers

4. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

- A) *Popeye the Sailor* was as popular as *Mickey Mouse* even before it was turned into a cartoon series.
- B) Spinach growers supported the production of *Popeye* financially to promote spinach and boost their sales.
- C) *Thimble Theatre* was a comic strip which featured different characters apart from *Popeye the Sailor*.
- D) Elzie Crisler Segar is the one who turned *Popeye* into a cartoon series for Paramount Pictures.
- E) The popularity of *Popeye* has decreased after the 1930s even if it continued to appear in other media.

PASSAGE 119

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Obesity is a condition in which the natural energy reserve, stored in the fatty tissue of humans exceeds healthy limits. Studies reveal that excessive body weight can cause various diseases, particularly cardiovascular ones. Although obesity is an individual clinical condition, it is viewed as a serious and growing public health problem now. Researchers have concluded that the combination of an excessive nutrient intake and an inactive lifestyle are the main causes for the rapid acceleration of obesity in Western societies in the last quarter of the 20th century despite the widespread availability of nutritional information. The main treatment for obesity is to reduce body fat by eating fewer calories and exercising more. However, eighty to ninety-five per cent of those who lose 10% or more of their body mass by dieting regain all that weight back within two to five years. Therefore, keeping weight off generally requires making exercise and eating right a permanent part of one's lifestyle.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, it is true that obesity ---.

- A) increased slowly around the world but severely in Western societies from the beginning of 20th century
- B) is hardly seen as a threat in Western societies currently
- C) is a condition, the reasons of which are not totally understood yet
- D) is the major cause of all cardiovascular diseases
- E) has been associated with some medical conditions

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

- A) eating too much is the most significant reason leading to cardiovascular diseases
- B) the lifestyle of a person has a certain role in the development of obesity
- C) obesity is the most widespread public danger in the world
- D) everybody regains the weight they have lost by dieting back in a year if they stop exercising
- E) being obese and overweight are not considered the same conditions medically

3. It is stated in the passage that ---.

- A) obese people can't live as actively as other people
- B) there isn't much information available about the dangers of obesity today
- C) obesity has become a health problem relating to the public because of its rising prevalence
- D) Western countries seem to have overcome obesity
- E) only exercising more can prevent obesity

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Consequences of Being an Obese
- B) The Way Obesity Affects Our Lives
- C) How to Keep Record of What You Eat
- D) Obesity: Its Causes and the Ways to Avoid It
- E) The Importance of Doing Physical Exercise

PASSAGE 120

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Empiricism is a theory holding that the origin of all knowledge is sense experience. The term also refers to the method of observation and experiment used in the natural sciences. Often, empiricism is contrasted with rationalism, holding that the mind may apprehend some truths directly, without requiring the medium of the senses. Empiricists emphasize the tentative and probabilistic nature of knowledge, while rationalists assert they can discover absolutely certain knowledge. Empiricists see philosophical scepticism as a guide to those areas of inquiry we can usefully apply our talents towards. Rationalists see scepticism as something which must be refuted in order to establish a sure footing for absolutely certain knowledge. There is great irony here since historically it was the rationalists who had the vision of a knowable universe, of laws governing all the parts of the whole, of minds made for knowing this universe, which is essentially today's vision of science. On the other hand, the empiricists' vision of subjective perceptions limiting knowledge, of the need for faith to believe anything beyond immediate perceptions, of minds incapable of knowing much of anything, of dire scepticism, is the vision of anti-science.

1. According to the text, empiricism ----.

- A) refers to professional experience
- B) is based on the contrast between observation and experiment
- C) claims that senses are the medium of our knowledge
- D) holds that knowledge does not require sense experiences
- E) is believed to be in contrast with natural sciences

2. As we learn from the passage, according to empiricists, ----.

- A) it is possible for the mind to understand truths directly
- B) rationalism is not even a theory our mind may comprehend
- C) it's possible to discover certain knowledge
- D) subjective perceptions limit knowledge
- E) dogmatism is the basis of real knowledge

3. It is understood from the passage that philosophical scepticism ----.

- A) is favoured by empiricists
- B) is, for rationalists, a guide to inquiry
- C) is an essential component of rationalism
- D) has been refuted by empiricism
- E) limits the empiricist's talents as it lacks certain knowledge

4. We can infer from the passage that an empiricist would agree that ----.

- A) the mind is capable of knowing the whole universe
- B) there are laws that govern a unified whole
- C) we are capable of obtaining certain knowledge
- D) sense experiences must be ignored
- E) knowledge has an uncertain, probabilistic nature

PASSAGE 121

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Some scientists have predicted that, one day not too far away, healthy adults and children may take drugs to improve their intelligence and intellectual performance. A research group has suggested that such drugs might become as common as coffee or tea within the next couple of decades. To counter this, students taking exams might have to take drugs tests like athletes. There are already drugs that are known to improve mental performance, like Ritalin, which is given to the children with the problem of concentrating. A drug given to people with trouble sleeping also helps people remember numbers. These drugs raise serious legal and moral questions, but people already take vitamins to help them remember things better, so it will not be a simple problem to solve. It will probably be very difficult to decide at what point a supplement becomes an unfair drug in an examination.

1. According to the passage, ----.

- A) people have been using some pills to remember numbers for a long time
- B) children have to take drug tests before taking an exam today
- C) adults should take some pills to boost their performance at work
- D) students may take pills to improve their intellectual performance in exams in near future
- E) children and adults should abstain from taking vitamins to improve their performance

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) intelligence pills are already as common as coffee or tea today
- B) there are already some drugs which help children increase their mental abilities
- C) most students are illegally taking some drugs to improve their performance in exams
- D) vitamins that help people study are illegal in our society
- E) only children will be able to take pills to improve their intellectual performance in the future

3. We can conclude from the passage that it will not be so easy in the future ----.

- A) to decide whether a supplement should be considered illegal to take before an exam
- B) to measure to what extent drugs improve the social flexibility of students
- C) to convince people to use drugs to improve their intelligence
- D) to prove that vitamins are harmful to children
- E) to determine which vitamins are useful

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The drugs that athletes use to boost their performance are illegal, and so should the usage of mental performance drugs be.
- B) Some drugs, especially vitamins, cause people to perform better intellectually, and that has become a controversial topic.
- C) There are drugs that affect intellectual performance and the widespread usage of them will probably cause legal and moral problems in the near future.
- D) Drugs that are given to people to treat some disorders may have several side effects that influence mental ability.
- E) The supplementary drugs people use not only increase their physical performance, but they also affect their mental performance.

PASSAGE 122

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Liverpool city council wants to clear the city of fat pigeons. They say that people are feeding the birds, which makes them fat. The pigeons get bigger because their normal diet would consist of seeds and insects, not high-fat junk food they are eating in the city centre. The council wants people to know that everyone who feeds the pigeons is responsible for the streets being so crowded with these birds. They hope to encourage the birds to move away from the city centre and into parks and open spaces. Ten robotic birds have been brought into the city centre to scare the pigeons away and visitors are asked not to give the pigeons any food. The mechanical birds will sit on the roofs of buildings. They can be moved around to different locations. They look like a peregrine falcon, which is a bird that kills pigeons. They even make noises and flap their wings to scare the pigeons.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is clear from the passage that Liverpool city council ----.

- A) has been troubled by the fat pigeons in the city centre
- B) hasn't taken any steps against the fat pigeons so far
- C) wants the pigeons to move out of the parks
- D) has brought peregrine falcons to fight against the fat pigeons in the city centre
- E) managed to move the fat pigeons away from the city centre

2. According to the city council, ----.

- A) pigeons get fat because they eat seeds and insects
- B) only the tourists are to blame for the increasing number of pigeons
- C) pigeons are fatter in Liverpool than in other cities
- D) the fat pigeons in the city centre are the most interesting thing that attracts the attention of visitors
- E) the mechanical birds may solve the problem of pigeons

3. We learn from the passage that the pigeons in the city centre of Liverpool ----.

- A) used to be a great problem for the city council before the arrival of falcons
- B) should be fed by visitors only with junk food
- C) get fat as they don't consume their basic foods, seeds and insects
- D) spoil the friendly atmosphere of the city centre
- E) are said to create noise pollution when they flap their wings

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the pigeons?

- A) Their fatness irritates the Liverpool city council, so they want to get rid of them.
- B) They get bigger and bigger, therefore it is important for their health that they mustn't be fed by humans.
- C) They are the main reason why Liverpool streets are so crowded.
- D) They are afraid of peregrine falcons as they are killed by those birds.
- E) They now live in parks and open places thanks to the robotic birds in the city centre.

PASSAGE 123

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Interest groups gather people together to become a voice in a political issue. Through providing information to the public and participating in the political arena, they can have a major effect on how their concern is viewed. The influence a group has on the political atmosphere is directly affected by its size. However, smaller groups usually have more active members than larger groups. They can still wield a great amount of power and influence. The majority of the funds they need to promote their interest in advertising, mailings, and hiring a lobbyist come from membership fees and grants. Many philanthropic groups give grants to interest groups. Government grants are also available even though many people feel it's wrong for these groups to use public funds. Another factor important to interest groups is the emotional aspect of their cause. When an interest group represents an issue that evokes strong emotion, it brings about a psychological advantage to the group. The emotional appeal can help sway people to the cause. Groups will sometimes use visual ads and heart wrenching stories to spread the word about their cause.

1. According to the passage, interest groups ---.

- A) are information centres that provide what is needed
- B) gather people who have similar hobbies
- C) are formed to support a political party
- D) collect people with a good singing voice
- E) aim at having an effect on political issues

2. It is stated in the passage that interest groups try to influence the governing bodies ---.

- A) by delivering provocative speeches
- B) to get more funds to give grants
- C) in order to be elected easily
- D) by bribing some politicians that are more interested in money than their ideals
- E) by actively participating in the world of politics

3. We learn from the passage that the power of an interest group ---.

- A) is affected by the number of its members
- B) should not be exaggerated as it is not usually that much
- C) is higher if it has members with political contacts in the capital city
- D) depends on how many government offices it can manipulate
- E) has nothing to do with its size because small ones are the most effective ones

4. One point made in the passage is that most of the money used by interest groups comes from ---.

- A) smaller groups that have difficulty in using the money efficiently
- B) advertising companies that are eager to spread the essential principles of democracy
- C) fees and grants provided by their members
- D) lobbyists who have no actual interest in home politics
- E) government officials supported by philanthropic groups

PASSAGE 124

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Ada Lovelace, daughter of the poet Lord Byron, was fascinated by Charles Babbage's idea for a new mechanical calculating machine, the Difference Engine (calculator) and studied plans for his Analytical Engine (computer) as early as 1833. In 1843 she translated an article about the Analytical Engine by Italian mathematician Luigi Federico Menabrea. She also added her own notes as well as diagrams and other information. She predicted that such a machine, which Babbage never built due to financial, political and legal issues during his life time, would have many applications beyond arithmetic calculations, from scientific research to composing music and producing graphics. In correspondence with Babbage, she also described how the Analytical Engine could be "programmed" to calculate certain numbers; this work has been called the first computer programme, and in consequence she has been called the first computer programmer. Ada, a computer programming language, is named after her.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We can conclude from the passage that Ada Lovelace ----.

- A) was a mathematician who wrote many computer programmes
- B) chose to pursue a career different from her father's
- C) helped Charles Babbage to translate Menabrea's article
- D) was able to meet Luigi Federico Menabrea in person
- E) was the first person who had the idea for a calculator

2. According to the passage, Charles Babbage ----.

- A) designed and built the first mechanical computer
- B) had financial difficulties all his life
- C) obtained government support for his design of first computer
- D) wasn't able to built his Analytical Engine before he died
- E) devoted all of his life to perfect a mechanical calculating machine

3. It can be understood from the passage that according to Ada Lovelace, Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine ----.

- A) wouldn't be successful at all even if he had been able to build it himself
- B) was very modern in terms of its design and shape
- C) was designed to work better and more reliably than a human being
- D) could have had other functions apart from doing arithmetic calculations
- E) was in fact attempted to be built before by the Italian mathematician, Menabrea

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To show that it was almost impossible for a woman to become a scientist in the 19th century
- B) To explain the process that led Ada Lovelace to become the first computer programmer
- C) To criticise Charles Babbage for his failure to build his own calculating machine
- D) To emphasise the importance of perseverance in the way to success with the example of Ada Lovelace
- E) To inform the reader about how Ada Lovelace decided and succeeded to become a computer programmer

PASSAGE 125

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The makers of a controversial computer game about bullying have decided to go ahead and launch it despite calls for it to be banned. In the game, players take on the role of new students at a school and have to fight the bullies, by punching them or hitting them with a baseball bat. Critics have said that the game encourages violence, but the makers deny this and say that, while there is violence in the game, it is just an amusing look at school life, besides which, the violence in the game is directed against the bullies to protect pupils who are being bullied. The makers also say that players will learn to stand up to bullies. A British politician, a former minister, has called for it to be banned as it might affect the way young people perceive violence. Anti-bullying charities have said that the game might make people respond violently to bullies, which might make things more complicated and result in injuries.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. **As it is stated in the passage, the makers of the computer game ----.**
 - A) think that people might get hurt because of this game
 - B) are thinking of changing the contents before releasing it
 - C) are of the same opinion with anti-bullying charities
 - D) agree that the game encourages violence
 - E) are determined to release the game despite objections

3. **The passage is mainly about ----.**
 - A) the effects of computer games on children
 - B) how to exploit violence for one's own benefit
 - C) a debatable computer game about bullying
 - D) showing the negative effects of bullying at schools
 - E) a computer game which teaches bullies to beat up weaker students at school

4. **Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?**
 - A) The critics claim that the game inspire violence whereas the creators argue that it is for the sake of bullied children.
 - B) Amusing though the game might be it may cause children to become violent murderers in the long run.
 - C) It is maintained by the creators that the game teaches the children to protect themselves through the controversial violent acts in the game.
 - D) The bullies who play the game may become even more violent when they meet with resistance from the bullied ones.
 - E) Anyone who plays the game habitually has the tendency to become violent once he or she gets angry.

PASSAGE 126

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

There were only two times when a foreign ethnic tribe ruled the whole of China. The first was the Mongols, whose leader Kublai Khan established the Yuan dynasty in 1271 AD. Kublai Khan and his successors' oppressive governing style didn't fit well with the Chinese, triggering numerous civil unrests. In 1368 AD, Zhu Yuanzhang orchestrated one such revolution and toppled the Mongols. His Ming dynasty fell into turmoil in 1644 AD, giving the Manchu, a nomadic tribe living in the present-day northeast of China, an opportunity to step up their effort of conquest. The Manchus became the second foreign ethnic tribe to rule the whole of China. Its Qing dynasty also happens to be China's last dynasty. The Manchus appreciated and embraced the Chinese culture. Their willingness to assimilate was a sharp contrast from the Mongols' refusal to integrate. But despite their numerous efforts in consolidation, the Manchus remained sceptical toward the Chinese. As a show of asserting authority, they forced all Chinese men to adopt the Manchus' traditional hairstyle. Though the Qing Emperors were autocrats, they carried out many popular reforms to stabilize the society and to stimulate the economy.

1. We learn from the passage that the Qing dynasty ----.

- A) was reluctant to integrate since they were happy with the Chinese culture
- B) strived to disintegrate the Manchus' traditions
- C) adopted Chinese hairstyle from a foreign ethnic tribe
- D) was a democratic one that tried to promote human rights
- E) performed some reforms to improve social and economic situations

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Kublai Khan didn't want to rule the whole of China
- B) the Ming Dynasty was Chinese in origin
- C) the Manchus were proud of their pure Chinese origin
- D) the Qing Dynasty fought against the Manchus and managed to destroy them
- E) the Mongols appreciated the Manchu culture and embraced it

3. The author of the passage states that the Mongols and the Manchus ----.

- A) were of Chinese origin unlike the Mongols
- B) fought each other for centuries
- C) were the two foreign tribes that ruled China
- D) were not even aware of the need to look back in history
- E) were two neighbouring states that lived in peace for an unusually long time

4. According to the passage, the Manchus were different from the Mongols in that ----.

- A) the Manchus ruled the whole of China
- B) the Manchus rule led to civil unrest which was backed up by many people
- C) the Mongols were nomadic living in different parts of the country
- D) the Mongols refused to assimilate into the Chinese
- E) the Manchus were too flexible toward the Chinese

PASSAGE 127

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The periodic table of the chemical elements, also called the Mendeleev periodic table, is a tabular display of the known chemical elements. First created by Dmitri Mendeleev, the elements are arranged by electron configuration so that many chemical properties follow a regular pattern across the table. Each element is listed by its atomic number and its chemical symbol. Mendeleev's ordering of the periodic table was one of the greatest developments in modern chemistry because chemists were able to quantitatively explain the behaviour of the elements, and to predict the existence of yet undiscovered ones. There are 116 chemical elements whose discoveries have been confirmed. Ninety four can be found naturally on Earth, and the rest have been produced in laboratories. The Mendeleev periodic table provides the basic information on the elements; however, there are also other methods for displaying the chemical elements for more details.

1. Which could be inferred from the passage about the arrangement of elements in the Mendeleev periodic table?

- A) It enabled chemists to speculate on the existence of other undiscovered elements.
- B) It is unsystematic in that the chemical properties of elements don't follow a regular pattern.
- C) It is a matter of discussion among chemists even today.
- D) It was determined by a group of chemists.
- E) It had to be revised due to the discovery of other new chemical elements.

2. It is stated in the passage that ---.

- A) the Mendeleev's periodic table differs little from the ones displaying the chemical elements with more details
- B) the Mendeleev periodic table displays 116 chemical elements, all of which can be found naturally on Earth
- C) it is hard to explain the typical behaviour of an element by referring to the Mendeleev periodic table
- D) the Mendeleev periodic table was formed through a cooperative work of chemists
- E) some elements have been formed under laboratory conditions

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

- A) of all the elements found so far, only ninety four of them have been officially confirmed
- B) the elements in the Mendeleev periodic table are listed according to their chemical symbols only
- C) when compared to some other methods for displaying chemical elements, the Mendeleev periodic table provides fewer details of the elements
- D) since it was created by Mendeleev, the periodic table has been subjected to a lot of criticism
- E) all chemical elements can be produced artificially in laboratories

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain the creation process of the periodic table by Dmitri Mendeleev
- B) To show the development of periodic table in the years following its creation
- C) To prove that Dmitri Mendeleev was the most prolific chemist of all time
- D) To inform the reader about the creation and properties of the periodic table by Dmitri Mendeleev
- E) To emphasize the importance of the periodic table in all the discoveries in chemistry

PASSAGE 128

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The tiger, one of the most magnificent animals in the world, is also one of the most endangered. Of the eight original subspecies of tigers, three have become extinct within the last 60 years. Tigers increasingly compete with expanding human population for land and food, and many are killed by poachers who sell their skins and body parts. Local people hunt the same prey as tigers do, pressing tigers to resort to domestic animals and, on rarer occasions, even humans. Threatened villagers often poison or shoot the tigers. To protect tigers, wildlife conservationists have worked with governments to establish wildlife reserves. Although reserves are protected areas, most of them are isolated islands of forest in which the tiger has little chance to survive due to the difficulty of meeting mates and the threat of disease. Furthermore, these "protected areas" are extremely difficult to protect.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, wildlife reserves ---.

- A) can hardly be considered as a satisfactory solution to the problem
- B) provide tigers with an environment a lot safer than their own
- C) will be abolished due to the little protection they offer
- D) have increased the number of subspecies becoming extinct
- E) seem to have ceased the activities of poachers

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the threat to the tiger population by humans ---.

- A) is taken seriously only by wildlife conservationists
- B) was obviously greater 60 years ago
- C) can only be lessened through industrialisation
- D) will be stopped in a couple of decades
- E) seems to have intensified despite the efforts

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---.

- A) there are only eight subspecies of tigers left on earth according to surveys
- B) it is not only poachers who is to blame for the extinction of tigers
- C) it will take less than sixty years for humans to wipe out the tiger population
- D) the tiger is the only species under such a threat of extinction
- E) villagers kill tigers to sell their skins and body parts

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Protect Tigers Most Efficiently
- B) The Best Ways to Preserve Wildlife
- C) The Reasons Why Tigers Are on the Verge of Extinction
- D) Preventing Poachers from Destroying Tigers
- E) The Endless War of Tigers against Humanity

PASSAGE 129

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Distance education projects exist in most countries and are directed primarily at adults wishing to obtain qualifications or update occupational skills. They include every form of education from basic literacy to general secondary to agricultural to higher education and teacher training. Since the 1960s, many projects, such as the UK's Open University, founded in 1969, have successfully linked correspondence with broadcasting and occasional face-to-face tuition. Technological developments such as satellite transmission are widening the scope of distance education. Distance education is also used for children, sometimes very successfully. Radio math lessons developed in Nicaragua were translated into Thai and proved equally effective. However, the experience of the World Bank, which has financed many distance education projects, shows that since creating effective teaching materials is time-consuming and expensive, and since most children need direct contact with teachers to sustain their motivation, distance education cannot, as was once hoped, be seen as a cheap way of supplying mass education to children.

1. The author of the passage states that distance education ----.

- A) is aimed only at adults that need to update their qualifications
- B) is narrow in scope since it was too expensive to obtain
- C) was started by the World Bank in poor countries
- D) covers a wide range of education forms
- E) proved to be inefficient in teacher training

2. We learn from the passage that the UK's Open University ----.

- A) launched a satellite into space to be used for distance education
- B) focuses mainly on agricultural education
- C) prefers face-to-face tuition to distance education
- D) was persuaded to work with little children
- E) was established in 1969

3. It is stated in the passage that technology ----.

- A) has replaced distance education
- B) has contributed to the development of distance education
- C) used to affect distance education negatively
- D) worries the UK's Open University about the future of distance education
- E) was first used in distance education in 1960

4. We understand from the passage that distance education cannot be used widely in educating children because ----.

- A) the World Bank is against the idea and doesn't want to finance it
- B) of lack of direct contact and enough motivation
- C) it's impossible to produce effective materials
- D) children do not like technology very much
- E) parents want their children to socialize at school

PASSAGE 130

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Conservatives always say that researchers disagree about global warming. That's true, but the disagreements concern the causes and the extent of potential climate change. On the basic question of whether the artificial greenhouse effect constitutes a serious issue, there is no scientific controversy whatsoever. The world has been getting slightly warmer, by about one degree Fahrenheit over the last century. If you take the best estimate that the world will warm by five degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the twenty-first century, there is reason to worry. A five-degree increase would be extreme by natural standards. Cities would not disappear under seawater but serious warming could disrupt agricultural production and spread some diseases such as malaria. The mild global warming we have witnessed so far has harmed no one, but a five-degree warming could be disastrous.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One can understand from the passage that the extent to which the world is likely to warm up ----.

- A) is not considered worrying at all by some scientists
- B) will be affected by agricultural development
- C) will have a serious effect only on cities at sea level
- D) might well be above five degrees Fahrenheit
- E) is not a matter of controversy among scientists

2. It is implied in the passage that there are still some people who ----.

- A) object to the precautions taken by the developed countries
- B) claim that artificial greenhouse effect will be overcome soon
- C) have witnessed some severe effects of the climate change
- D) would believe malaria is more dangerous than global warming
- E) think global warming can't be regarded as dangerous yet

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the world will get colder after a period of warming
- B) it is not difficult to stop global warming if all countries co-operate
- C) the world has warmed up five degrees Fahrenheit during the past century
- D) the more the weather warms up, the faster agricultural development will be
- E) there is scientific evidence that the world's climate has been changing

4. Which of the following can be said about the results of global warming?

- A) The ones we have seen so far are as serious as it could get even when global warming rates increase.
- B) The agricultural production would be the only important thing that would be fatally disrupted by global warming.
- C) Cities will not necessarily vanish underwater, but if global warming becomes serious, it may cause other problems.
- D) Diseases such as malaria spread more easily in hot weather, that's why it would increase as global warming increases.
- E) The greenhouse gases that exist in the atmosphere would reach such lethal levels as to threaten human lives.

PASSAGE 131

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

University education aims to prepare students for their professional life and the career they have chosen. A part of this preparation is introducing and training students in the concept of life-long learning. In other words, preparing them to approach their career as a continual learning experience. This is not always easy for students, particularly those whose secondary education has been very teacher-focussed, with teaching conducted mainly in lecture format. At university, while much teaching is still in lecture format, students are expected to become independent in their learning. To do this, departments provide advisors for the students. They also require the students to make certain choices about their courses and even provide learning opportunities outside the campus. This may include study trips, student exchanges, etc.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is stated in the passage that the style of teaching in secondary education ----.

- A) may lead to problems for some students at university
- B) is always determined by the teacher, which is a disadvantage
- C) makes students independent despite being teacher-focussed
- D) enables students to make their own choices about the future
- E) is not at all different from the style of teaching in university education

2. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) students are to take responsibility for their own learning at university
- B) advisors are available for the students throughout their secondary education
- C) study trips are not preferred much by the majority of the students
- D) the lecture format is practised only in secondary education
- E) the concept of life-long learning is relatively new in university education

3. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the problems the students have during their secondary education
- B) what should be done to make teaching process more effective
- C) the differences between secondary education and university education
- D) the importance of the choices the students make at university
- E) what the goal of the university education is and how it is achieved

4. Which of the following does university education aim for?

- A) Teaching students how to learn things even through lecture format
- B) Creating self-sufficient individuals that will perform highly in society
- C) Enabling students to find what they are good at and excel at it
- D) Providing better learning opportunities for those who weren't taught well at secondary school
- E) Making the students ready for the jobs they will take after graduation

PASSAGE 132

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Edison set up a direct current (DC) system of power distribution in New York, and sold the light bulbs using this electricity. Edison's client base rapidly expanded to three million. He next found himself in competition with Westinghouse for the sale of the first electric chair to execute criminals. Edison's chair used the DC system of electricity, while Westinghouse used the AC, alternating current system. Edison's bid for the sale of his chair was a mere ploy to have the Westinghouse system of electricity chosen for the electric chair, reasoning that the public would associate the Westinghouse AC system with the killing power of the electric chair, and would see the system as unsafe for household use. Edison's plan succeeded, in part, as New York did select the Westinghouse electric chair over his model. However, it only took the public a few years to realize that the benefits of the AC system far outweighed those of the DC system. People chose the AC system over the DC system, because AC currents delivered electricity to power lines with greater efficiency.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, when Edison set up his distribution system, ---.
- A) Westinghouse established a DC system in New York
 - B) Westinghouse had been exporting electric chairs to all over the world
 - C) criminals were executed before a furious audience
 - D) he had just married a young Westinghouse lady
 - E) he managed to sell the service and its related product to millions of New Yorkers

2. It is clear from the passage that Edison wanted Westinghouse company to manufacture electric chairs ---.
- A) as its chairs are safer and longer-lasting
 - B) to distort its image in the eyes of the public
 - C) because he knew the AC system was much better
 - D) since they were close friends in the army
 - E) was against the idea of the government's killing people

3. One point made in the passage is that the alternating current system ---.
- A) is more efficient in power lines than the direct current system
 - B) is no longer used in heavy industry
 - C) hasn't been introduced to common people yet
 - D) was more expensive to distribute than was the direct current system
 - E) was first used by Edison in New York

4. We find information in the passage as to ---.
- A) the competition between Edison and Westinghouse
 - B) who Westinghouse employed in his laboratories
 - C) Edison's private life and social conflicts
 - D) the current financial situation of the Westinghouse family
 - E) whose bid for the electric chair was accepted

PASSAGE 133

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

England's 400 inspectors go into selected schools for inspection every year. This is sometimes because they have been criticised by parents or the press. There may be other reasons: possibly a school is known for its high standards in which case the inspectorate will wish to learn the secret and pass it on to the Ministry. Schools cannot refuse to be inspected; nor can the inspectors order the dismissal of any member of staff. Teachers are not their concern. Teaching is. So what is it that inspectors do? For one thing, they will want to take a close look at the courses offered and what standards pupils achieve. They also compare teacher's qualifications with the subjects they teach. Before leaving the school, the inspectors will give the head and the local authority leader some indication of their findings, so the reports, which take some months to put together and print, do not come as a total surprise.

1. **According to the passage, the fact that a school has gone through an inspection ---.**
- A) does not necessarily mean a problem in the education it offers
 - B) shows that there are some points to improve in its education
 - C) is usually seen as an indicator of its advanced teaching methods
 - D) is possible only when the ministry has got some complaints from the public
 - E) will eventually result in the dismissal of some of the teaching staff

2. **It is stated in the passage that inspectors ---.**
- A) seem to be more concerned about secondary issues than teaching itself
 - B) are not in favour of writing reports as they take too much of their time
 - C) share their thoughts with school administration before formal reports are prepared
 - D) cancel their visit to a certain school if it is requested by the school administration
 - E) have the right to change the administrative staff but not the teaching staff
3. **One can conclude from the passage that in England ---.**
- A) teachers are not satisfied with their working conditions
 - B) all the reporting after an inspection is verbal, not written
 - C) not many schools have been inspected for the last few years
 - D) the act of inspection aims to increase the total quality of education
 - E) the inspection process seems to have some disadvantages
4. **Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?**
- A) No one knows exactly what inspectors in England aim for and how they think inspections are useful.
 - B) Schools have the power to reject any kind of request for evaluation even if it comes from the Ministry.
 - C) Although inspectors evaluate teachers' qualifications for the subjects they teach, they don't have the authority to fire them.
 - D) The schools in England are independent of the government in terms of curriculum and staff choices.
 - E) The courses that are provided at a school depend on the needs of the students in that particular school.

PASSAGE 134

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Autism is a developmental disability resulting from a neurological disorder that affects the normal functioning of the brain. It is characterized by the abnormal development of communication skills, social skills, and reasoning. Males are affected four times as often as females. Children may appear generally normal until around the age of thirty months, although studies have identified signs of autism in children under a year of age. Symptoms, which vary widely in severity, include impairment in social interaction, fixation on inanimate objects, impaired ability to carry on a conversation with others, and resistance to changes in daily routine. Characteristic traits include lack of eye contact, repetition of words or phrases, inability to express needs verbally, and insensitivity to pain. The cause of autism remains unclear. Treatment in which autistic children are intensively and repetitively taught skills and behaviours from a young age appears to help some children with the disorder.

1. It is stated in the passage that autism ----.

- A) does not have an effect on the normal functioning of the brain
- B) is a disorder that affects predominantly males
- C) is often characterized by rhythmic body movements such as hand-clapping
- D) cannot be diagnosed before the age of thirty months
- E) is unfortunately on the increase these days

2. According to the passage, it is true that ----.

- A) for people with severe autism, independent living and social functioning are unlikely
- B) there are no objective medical tests for the diagnosis of autism currently
- C) inability to communicate normally is one of the symptoms of autism
- D) in most people with autism, genetic factors play a key role
- E) the manifestations of autism change with time during childhood

3. We can infer from the passage that the treatment of childhood autism ----.

- A) involves the application of various methods of individual therapy
- B) will be useful if a group of medications is used
- C) is generally left half finished as it takes a long time
- D) can be useful for some children
- E) has been especially beneficial in recent years

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Diagnose Autism in Its Early Stages
- B) The Ways to Prevent Autism
- C) Autism and Its Most Common Characteristics
- D) The Worst Neurological Disorder: Autism
- E) How the Treatment of Autism Works

PASSAGE 135

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Creativity can be defined as the main tool to develop innovation. Although the word most immediately conjures associations with artistic endeavours and writing, it has also been linked to science. Today, creativity forms the core activity of the global economy, generating wealth through the creation and exploitation of intellectual property. Much praised in principle but derided in fact, creativity serves as a refuge for the outsider with imagination. Some of the ambivalent attitude to creativity may stem from viewing creativity as eccentric behaviour outside of the mainstream. The word "creativity" bears an implication of constructing a novelty as opposed to alternative theories of artistic inspiration which posit the transmission of visions from divine sources. Professional "creators" do not have a monopoly on the concept of creativity. Problem solving in general may require a creative mind. Employers may value lawyers, accountants, and others more highly if they can use a "creative" approach to their work. It is the general consensus among the professional community that it is possible to learn to be more creative.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, creativity ----.

- A) is the most important instrument to produce novelties
- B) is perceived by many as an alternative to science
- C) refers to artistic writing
- D) has been disregarded by the global economy
- E) is a recently established branch of science

2. It is stated in the passage that the global economy ----.

- A) no longer needs creativity as there seem to be no more inventions to make
- B) needs more and more creativity in order to keep on generating wealth
- C) is indifferent towards creativity because of the likely risks involved
- D) is somewhat unaware of the importance of creativity despite all its broad vision
- E) used to be dependent on creativity but technology has removed this dependence

3. We learn from the passage that experts commonly agree that ----.

- A) only professional artists need creativity
- B) creative skills cannot be improved
- C) a creative mind has nothing to do with solving problems
- D) it's possible to learn to be creative
- E) accountants don't need to be as creative as lawyers

4. According to the passage, it would be wrong to say that ----.

- A) creative minds contribute to the global economy
- B) some people may learn to be more creative
- C) problem-solvers are likely to have creative minds
- D) creativity is confined to professional artists and comedians
- E) reality differs from principles with regard to the attitude towards creativity

PASSAGE 136

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Girls at secondary schools all have the same access to computers as boys. But researchers say, by the time they get to high school, they are victims of what the researchers call a major new gender gap in technology. Girls tend to be less comfortable than boys with the computer. They use it more for word processing rather than for problem solving. Researchers found that girls make up only a small percentage of students in computer science classes. Girls consistently rate themselves significantly lower than boys in their ability and confidence in using computers. Boys are not so afraid they might do something that will harm the computer, whereas girls are afraid they might break it somehow. However, the technology gender gap that separates the girls from the boys must be closed if women are to compete effectively with men in the 21st century.

1. According to the passage, at secondary schools ----.

- A) only boys are allowed to use computers
- B) girls aren't interested in using computers at all
- C) there are no computers in the classrooms
- D) girls use computers as frequently as boys do
- E) girls are better than boys at handling the computer

2. It is stated in the passage that girls ----.

- A) don't generally enrol in computer science classes at high school
- B) seem to find most science classes too easy
- C) at high schools usually rate themselves as being comfortable using computers
- D) like the computer more than boys at high school
- E) use computers more often than boys outside the classroom

3. We can conclude from the passage that if women are to compete with men in the 21st century, ----.

- A) they ought to start using the computer at a very early age
- B) schools must find a way to include computer classes in the curriculum
- C) they should become more computer literate
- D) high schools ought to encourage girls more than boys to be more sociable
- E) schools must try to hire more experienced teachers

4. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Boys are more competitive in computers because they are raised to become self-confident individuals.
- B) Girls may have the tendency to be afraid of technological devices for no reason.
- C) Computer science, like other fields of science, is regarded as more suitable for men rather than women.
- D) Boys never have any trouble at all adapting themselves to computers and technology.
- E) Girls tend to be less confident about computers and they are aware of it.

PASSAGE 137

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Opinion polls are surveys of opinion using sampling. They are usually designed to represent the opinions of a population on various topics by asking a small number of people a series of questions and then extrapolating the answers to the larger group. There are private polls as well and polling companies do not always publicise the results of them. For many years, opinion polls were conducted mainly face-to-face, either in the street or in people's homes. This method remains widely used, but in some countries it has been overtaken by telephone polls, which can be conducted faster and more cheaply. In recent years, Internet surveys have become increasingly popular, but most of these draw on whomever wishes to participate rather than a scientific sample of the population, and are therefore not truly accurate.

www.dikoyayincilik.com

2. We can understand from the passage that Internet surveys ----.
 - A) are the most expensive means of conducting opinion polls
 - B) have been used especially in poorer countries
 - C) are applied to a scientific sample of the population
 - D) may fail to reflect the actual opinion of the public
 - E) were once the most widely used method while conducting opinion polls

3. As it is clear from the passage, the results of some opinion polls ----.
 - A) may be so influential that they can change the general view of the public on certain issues
 - B) are not made available to the public
 - C) are not made public as respondents may deliberately try to manipulate the outcome of a poll
 - D) are confidential, especially the ones concerning politics
 - E) can be misleading as the opinion polls are not carried out by reliable polling companies

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?
 - A) To criticize those who participate in Internet polls with no real purpose
 - B) To emphasise the importance of polls in understanding the tendencies of the public
 - C) To compare and contrast various types of polls in terms of their reliability
 - D) To explain what polls are, how they are conducted and how different types of them work
 - E) To promote polls done by telephones as they are the cheapest and most reliable method

1. According to the passage, opinion polls ----.
 - A) were first conducted by telephone
 - B) should be done on the Internet in order to be more reliable
 - C) are no longer preferred due to being highly expensive
 - D) are rarely used in political campaigns
 - E) are a way to learn people's opinion on different subjects

PASSAGE 138

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Greeks personified everything in nature and explained all the conditions of life and climate surrounding them by nature myths. Thus they said that Jupiter had two brothers Neptune and Pluto, and that to secure their allegiance he divided his domain with them, keeping the land for himself, giving Neptune the sea, and assigning the dark underworld of Hades to Pluto. Pluto, however, was so discontent with his cheerless realm that Jupiter allowed him to carry off the fairest maid on earth, Persephone, to share his throne. Persephone typifies the warmth and fire which are the source of life everywhere and were as necessary in Hades as on Earth. Persephone was the daughter of Ceres, the goddess of earth's vegetation and harvests; and Ceres searched the whole universe for her lost daughter, mourning and refusing comfort. While Ceres mourned, the harvests ceased; all plant life was dying, so earth was perishing. At length Jupiter revealed to her what had happened, and compelled Pluto to release Persephone and let her return to earth every year and spend six months with Ceres. So every year earth blooms with warmth while Persephone is here, then fades and shrivels while she spends the winter in Pluto's cold domain.

1. We learn from the passage that Jupiter divided his land ----.

- A) with the Greeks to get them to explain the gifts of the nature
- B) for his brothers to be with him
- C) to assign the sea to Pluto who searched the whole universe for the goddess of earth
- D) to make sure his brothers are loyal
- E) in order to end the fight between the two

2. It is stated in the passage that the dark underworld ----.

- A) was just above Hades and below earth
- B) needed the warmth and fire symbolized by Persephone
- C) was made cheerless by Persephone
- D) was the source of life in Hades
- E) was ruled by Ceres, the goddess of earth's vegetation and harvest

3. According to the passage, Ceres ----.

- A) was worried about Persephone for a long time
- B) refused to search for Persephone in the underworld
- C) stopped mourning for Persephone when all plant life died
- D) was quite comfortable as long as Persephone was away
- E) didn't want to share her throne with Pluto

4. The author of the passage tells us that Jupiter stopped the destruction of plant life ----.

- A) by forcing Pluto to let Persephone go back to Hades
- B) and married Persephone
- C) through Persephone's staying on earth for six months every year
- D) even though he wasn't very willing to
- E) by agreeing to stay in the dark underworld during summer

PASSAGE 139

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Queen Victoria had the longest reign in British history and the cultural, political, economic, industrial and scientific changes that occurred during her reign were remarkable. When Victoria ascended to the throne, England was essentially rural; upon her death, the country was highly industrialised and connected by a massive railway network. Such a transition was not smooth by any stretch of imagination. The first decades of Victoria's reign witnessed a series of epidemics, crop failures and economic collapses. There were riots, which had been established to protect English agriculture during the Napoleonic Wars in the early part of the 19th century. Although there were obstacles during her reign, the Victorian era marked the height of the British industrial revolution.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that during the reign of Queen Victoria ----.
- A) there were many notable changes in all aspects of life
 - B) it was not possible to carry out her economic plans
 - C) the railway network scattered all through the country made transition more difficult than that of other countries
 - D) epidemics were seen almost every decade
 - E) cultural and economic changes both had an enormous effect on neighbouring countries

2. As it is clear from the passage, ----.
- A) every ruler in British history made a great contribution to their country's welfare
 - B) it was beyond the imagination of ordinary people to change their life styles even after the reign of Queen Victoria
 - C) from the beginning of her reign until her death Queen Victoria hardly came across any obstacles
 - D) riots were inevitable among people in every European country, who were against such big changes in the 19th century
 - E) it was not easy to make a big step from the agricultural society to the industrial one during the reign of Queen Victoria

3. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.
- A) Queen Victoria's political ideas played a great role during the Napoleonic Wars
 - B) even if Queen Victoria made remarkable reforms in agriculture, the ones that were made in politics were more effective
 - C) no other British ruler had such a long sovereignty as that of Queen Victoria
 - D) during the 19th century, poor countries had to cope with not only epidemics but the Napoleonic Wars
 - E) although many reforms were made during Queen Victoria's reign, Britain continued depending on her agricultural roots

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?
- A) How Could Queen Victoria Reign So Long?
 - B) The Transition of England in the 19th Century
 - C) Surviving Napoleonic Wars with Queen Victoria
 - D) Queen Victoria and the Success of Her Reign
 - E) The Industrial Revolution in England

PASSAGE 140

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Michigan State University is a public university in East Lansing, Michigan. As the first agricultural college in the US, it served as a model for future Land Grant colleges under the 1862 Morrill Act. Well known for its academic programmes in education and agriculture, MSU pioneered the studies of packaging and music therapy. MSU has the premier hospitality school in the United States, and the study-abroad programme is the largest of any single-campus university in the nation, offering more than 200 programmes in more than 60 countries on all continents including Antarctica. Following the introduction of the Morrill Act, the college became co-educational and expanded its curriculum beyond agriculture. After World War II, the number of students tripled as the institution became a major university. Today, MSU is the nation's sixth-largest university by enrolment.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, it is true that Michigan State University ---.

- A) is best known for its academic programmes in engineering
- B) is an institution of higher education that offers study programmes in many countries
- C) is the world's largest university as far as its facilities are concerned
- D) has always been the major university of the US since its foundation
- E) has only 200 academic programmes in different areas

2. It is stated in the passage that ---.

- A) Michigan State University ranks sixth in the US in terms of the number of students
- B) Michigan State University was founded after the introduction of the Morrill Act
- C) today the majority of the university's undergraduates come from public schools across the United States
- D) the main campus of Michigan State University is centred in a place near East Lansing
- E) the act of studying abroad originated at Michigan State University

3. From the passage, we understand that Michigan State University ---.

- A) lost its popularity after World War II
- B) is the oldest institution of higher learning in the US
- C) has seen a sharp increase in the number of registered students recently
- D) started to give education in other areas apart from agriculture after the introduction of the Morrill Act
- E) was the only agricultural college in the United States even after the introduction of the Morrill Act

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To provide the reader with an insight into MSU and its physical properties
- B) To compare MSU with other state universities in the United States in terms of its educational quality
- C) To give general information about MSU, its history and development
- D) To prove a point as to how MSU is the largest university in the United States
- E) To explore the facilities offered by MSU to its newly enrolled students

PASSAGE 141

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

When a muscle in our body works, it produces lactic acid. If we remove the lactic acid from a tired muscle, it is able to start working at once. There are other substances the body produces in the course of muscular activity, known as fatigue toxins. Blood carries them through the body and the entire body feels tired. If a dog is made to work until it is exhausted, and its blood is then transfused into another dog, the second dog will instantly become tired. But fatigue is not just a chemical process; it is also a biological process. We cannot just 'remove' fatigue; we must also allow the cells of the body to rest. Damages must be repaired, nerve cells of the brain must be recharged, and the muscles need to relax and unwind. The best way to make a tired body part feel fresh again is to make other parts of the body active. We can actually rest by means of activity. Activity increases the respiration. The blood circulates faster, the glands are more active, and the waste products are eliminated from the tired parts of the body. But, if you are totally exhausted the best thing to do is sleep.

1. We learn from the passage that activity helps remove fatigue ----.

- A) as it helps get rid of the wastes in the tired parts of the body
- B) since it delays sleep no matter how tired the person is
- C) as it slows down the circulation of the blood
- D) if it can slow down the respiration
- E) before a period of hard work

2. It is stated in the passage that nerve cells of the brain can be recharged ----.

- A) as long as the person keeps away from morning sleep
- B) only if the person is awake
- C) although fatigue is only a chemical process
- D) if the rest of the body is not tired
- E) by allowing the body to rest

3. We learn from the passage that somebody who has worked extremely hard all day ----.

- A) can restore his body's energy with harder work
- B) must work even harder the following day to feel better
- C) is advised to sleep well to recover
- D) must get a blood transfusion and get rid of fatigue toxins
- E) has probably eliminated the lactic acid in his body

4. Based on the information in the passage, we understand that ----.

- A) when we work our muscles, they produce fatigue toxins
- B) lactic acid can only be found in the brain
- C) the brain has nothing to do with fatigue
- D) fatigue toxins decrease the production of lactic acid
- E) people should never work their muscles to stop the production of lactic acid

PASSAGE 142

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Psychologists working with humans are not the only ones who operate under strict moral limitations; researchers who use animals as subject in experiments have their own set of ethical rules to ensure that animals do not suffer. Specifically, researchers must make every effort to minimize discomfort, illness and pain; procedures subjecting animals to any kind of discomfort may be used only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and when the research is justified by its treatment value. Moreover, there are federal regulations specifying how animals are to be housed, fed and maintained. Not only must researchers strive to avoid physical discomfort in the animals, they are also required to promote the psychological well-being of some species of animals - such as primates - that are used in research.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following is clearly stated about the studies involving animals?

- A) They are specifically intended to treat some animal diseases.
- B) They take place within certain moral restrictions.
- C) They require working on animals that are psychologically well.
- D) They allow researchers to learn about the effects of discomfort, illness and pain on animals.
- E) They demand more ethical limitations than those that involve humans.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that moral rules are implemented in the studies ---.

- A) only when the experiment causes an animal to experience pain
- B) because when the experimented animals experience discomfort, the results are not so fruitful
- C) but researchers try to avoid the physical maintenance of their subjects
- D) and these make it harder for researchers to succeed in their operations
- E) so that the suffering of animals used as subjects is kept at minimum levels

3. We understand from the passage that there are laws concerning animals to be used in experiments ---.

- A) in order to prevent permanent damage on any species
- B) whereas similar laws are not required for humans
- C) but these laws are not enough to maintain ethical standards
- D) which state that their accommodation, food and health requirements must be met
- E) that make it easier for scientists to go ahead with their researches

4. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

- A) It is a must for researchers to also improve the psychological well-being of some species of animals.
- B) Researchers are said to be taking good care of research animals in most of the countries now.
- C) It is vital that some animals are not involved in research for the sake of their psychological health.
- D) People should support and promote the products that are cruelty-free.
- E) If the researchers don't feel they have another choice, they may as well disregard the ethical rules.

PASSAGE 143

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Grey Wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and is known from DNA sequencing and genetic drift studies to be the ancestor of all dogs as they exist today. Grey wolves were once abundant and distributed over much of North America, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Today, for a variety of human-related reasons including widespread habitat destruction and excessive hunting, wolves inhabit only a very limited portion of their former range. Grey wolves, being keystone predators, are integral components of the ecosystems to which they typically belong. The wide range of habitats in which wolves can thrive reflects their adaptability as a species, and includes temperate forests, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands. In the US, with the exception of Minnesota and Wisconsin where they have a threatened status, they are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. They continue to be hunted in many areas of the world as perceived threats to livestock and human well-being, as well as for sport.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Because they are listed as endangered, people stopped hunting Grey Wolves.
- B) Grey Wolves function as social predators and hunt in organised packs.
- C) Grey Wolves are sometimes confused with domestic dogs because of their appearances.
- D) Grey Wolves have been exterminated from the US completely.
- E) Humans still view wolves negatively, seeing them as an animal to be destroyed.

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Grey Wolves have the ability to survive in various environments.
- B) Grey Wolves have been officially protected throughout the world.
- C) Today Grey Wolves inhabit much of North America.
- D) The only threat to the survival of Grey Wolves is the destruction of their habitats.
- E) People don't like Grey Wolves because they cannot be domesticated.

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) little is known about the life of Grey Wolves
- B) in the United States, Grey Wolves are repopulating where they were once eradicated
- C) Grey Wolves can be found in temperate forests to a great extent
- D) much debate has occurred over the relationship between the wolf and the domestic dog
- E) Grey Wolves are not considered as endangered in Minnesota and Wisconsin

4. Which of the following can be said about the Grey Wolves?

- A) They are endangered in the whole world even if some countries haven't listed them as such.
- B) They are related to the domestic dogs and other existing ones.
- C) Their extinction will be human-related as they are the only ones destroying their habitats.
- D) They do not exist in all parts of the US except for Minnesota and Wisconsin.
- E) Their only descendants are the domestic dogs, according to some genetic studies.

PASSAGE 144

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Our bodies are made up of cells having information to go about their work in the form of DNA, called the genetic code. Every organism gets half of this information from the father and the other half from the mother. We all have grown from a single cell containing these two parts of the DNA. It is called the egg cell, dividing millions of times to give rise to the millions of cells that form our body, and each cell has a copy of all the genetic information needed by the body. This means that each cell of our body has enough information to create other human beings like us. All we need is an egg cell. In the process of cloning, the scientists extract the DNA from an animal cell and implant it into an egg cell taken from another animal. Before implanting it, the DNA of the recipient cell is transferred into the egg cell of another animal. It is technologically possible to clone humans. However, all we are doing is tinkering with the natural world and its processes. As we have learnt from the story of the *Jurassic Park*, we might lose control over the situation after a point.

1. It is stated in the passage that the information in DNA ---.

- A) helps our body go about its work
- B) is received from one of the parents and contains two parts
- C) cannot be used to create other human beings identical to us
- D) is different in each cell, which has the genetic information needed by the body
- E) changes the genetic code when the egg cell is divided

2. One point made in the passage is that ---.

- A) our body is formed from one single cell
- B) every organism has the same DNA information
- C) in cloning, the egg cell must be taken from a human body
- D) a supermodel has been successfully cloned
- E) the *Jurassic Park* is based on a real story

3. According to the passage, cloning ---.

- A) has already been made illegal in some parts of the world
- B) humans will never be possible because of the complexity of our DNA
- C) is a kind of elaborate DNA transfer process
- D) was first tried in *Jurassic Park* and then it spread to the rest of the world
- E) has never been considered very seriously by respectable scientists

4. We can understand that the author of the passage ---.

- A) recommends caution with cloning practices
- B) is definitely against the idea of cloning of humans
- C) would like to be cloned; however, he doesn't want to find himself in a bad situation
- D) is scared by the possibility of cloning animals
- E) might be a cloned human being

PASSAGE 145

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Maya civilization is a historical Mesoamerican civilisation, which extended throughout the southern Mexican region. They were famous for their complex temples and big urban centre constructions. The Maya civilisation shared many features with other Mesoamerican civilizations, for there was a high degree of cultural diffusion. Although aspects such as writing and the calendar did not originate from the Maya, their civilisation developed these to their fullest. Maya influences can be detected as far as Mexico. Equally, many external influences are to be found in Maya art and architecture; these are thought to be mainly a result of trade and cultural exchange. Contrary to popular perception, the Maya people had not disappeared with the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors and colonisation. The Maya persist in contemporary societies, maintaining their traditions and beliefs.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is pointed out in the passage that ---.

- A) most of the urban centres constructed by the Maya people disappeared after the conquest of the Spanish
- B) the Maya period was characterised by the lack of external influences
- C) as a result of great cultural diffusion, the Maya civilisation had some common characteristics with other Mesoamerican civilisations
- D) today we can hardly see the traces of the Maya civilisation apart from their homeland
- E) colonisation seems to be the most important reason for the collapse of the Maya civilisation

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

- A) the Maya was a great civilisation in the history of the world
- B) the Maya sites had been the centre of art throughout centuries until their civilisation disappeared
- C) under the influence of external conquest, the Maya civilisation formed a complex political system
- D) like all other Mesoamerican societies, the Maya civilisation always persisted in preserving their own tradition
- E) the complex Maya temples were able to be constructed after the arrival Spanish conquistadors

3. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) the first calendar known in history was originated from the Maya civilization
- B) as a result of cultural exchange, the Maya people had to change their traditions
- C) today we can see the traces of the Maya civilisation only in Spain
- D) today the Maya people are not known as well as they are supposed to be
- E) it always remains a secret how far the Maya civilization extended

4. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To show how the Mayan influence can be observed in what is now Mexico
- B) To imply that the Mayan influence on other civilizations is much more than it was affected by others
- C) To emphasise that the Mayans did not invent writing or the calendar
- D) To indicate that the Maya civilization was the greatest in human history
- E) To inform the reader about the Maya civilization and its interaction with other civilizations

PASSAGE 146

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Child labour existed before the Industrial Revolution and in fact, dates back to prehistoric times but during the Industrial Revolution it grew far more abusive than ever before. Politicians tried to limit child labour by law. Factory owners resisted and they claimed that they were aiding the poor by giving their children work from the age of five years onward. In 1833, the first law against child labour, the Factory Act of 1833, was passed in England: children younger than nine were not allowed to work. Children were not permitted to work at night and the work day of youth under the age of 18 was limited to twelve hours. Factory inspectors supervised the execution of this law. Ten years later, the employment of children and women in mining were forbidden. These laws improved the situation; however, child labour remained a problem in Europe up to the 20th century.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, child labour ----.

- A) has still been practised in many European countries despite the laws against it
- B) was much more cruel during the Industrial Revolution than in the previous years
- C) was commonly seen in the poor families
- D) seems to have been the most important issue in the Factory Act of 1833
- E) was present in much worse conditions in factories than in mines

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

- A) the working hours of children were restricted by the Factory Act
- B) although many laws were passed against child labour before 1833, none of them was adequate
- C) factory owners were the only employers who created working areas for children
- D) children were given permission to work in mines in the 1900s
- E) children continued to work at night although there was a law restricted to this act

3. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) factory owners and inspectors worked together to control the working conditions of children
- B) there were several laws against child labour before 1833 but most of them were a complete failure
- C) women and children hardly found employment in factories before 1833
- D) in the year 1843, the employment of females in mining was prohibited by law
- E) twelve hours of a working schedule for workers over 18 years old is now accepted by the authorities

4. Which of the following is clearly stated about the law against child labour?

- A) It is the only legislation protecting children from abuse in any field.
- B) Inspectors saw to the implementation of that law in factories.
- C) It needs to be updated in accordance with the current economic conditions.
- D) Even after it was passed, there were many cases of children working in horrible conditions.
- E) It was in effect before the Industrial Revolution, but factory owners didn't take it seriously then.

PASSAGE 147

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

For a living creature to get a 'shock' there has to be a substantial flow of current through the body. There is barely any current running through the body of a bird on a wire. Firstly, the bird not only forms a circuit with the wire, but it also offers a high resistance to current, so the current passes through the wire instead of the bird. Secondly, there is barely any voltage difference across the bird. A bird perched on high-tension wires has both its feet placed firmly on the same wire, so the net potential difference from one end of the bird to the other is next to nil. For current to flow through the bird, there must be a sizeable difference in voltage across the body. The potential difference between the bird's two feet is extremely tiny, so a very small current flows through the bird. If the bird were to touch the wire and simultaneously another wire, it would receive a mild shock. If it were to touch the wire and some other object connected to the ground, it would receive a deadly shock. The greater the potential difference, the greater the current that flows.

1. The author of the passage generally discusses ----.

- A) why birds on a wire do not get a shock
- B) how current runs through a bird's body
- C) deadly electric shocks and the ways to prevent them
- D) how current flows through a living organism
- E) why birds perch on a wire instead of the ground

2. We learn from the passage that a wire is an easier path for current than the bird's body ----.

- A) because the bird forms a circuit with the wire
- B) because there is substantial flow of current through the body
- C) unless the wire is too thick
- D) because the bird offers a high resistance to current
- E) unless the bird touches the wire firmly

3. The author of the passage states that the amount of current flowing through the body of a bird on a wire is little because ----.

- A) there is almost no potential difference between its feet
- B) the potential difference between the wire and Earth is thousands of volts
- C) it has too small a body to absorb the flow
- D) because its two feet do not touch the wire simultaneously
- E) the wire is not connected to its body

4. We understand that the current that flows will be small ----.

- A) if birds perch in groups on a wire any current is running through
- B) if a bird avoids wires connected to the ground
- C) as long as high-tension wires are preferred
- D) when the potential difference is small
- E) as birds easily get an electric shock

PASSAGE 148

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Athens and Sparta were the two most advanced Greek cities of the Hellenic period. Both had a city-state type government and both took slaves from the peoples they conquered. However, the differences outweigh the similarities in these two ancient civilisations. Sparta was hostile, warlike (constantly fighting the neighbouring cities) and military, while Athens catered more towards the democratic and cultural way of life. The latter city left its mark in the fields of art, literature and science, while the former passed on its totalitarianism and superior military traditions. The present system of a well-rounded education followed in the United States is based on the ancient Athenian idea. The Spartan system, on the other hand, was concerned only with military education.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage it is true that ---.

- A) both Athens and Sparta were advanced cities but in different areas
- B) slavery seems to have played an important role only in Spartan civilisation
- C) not only Athens but Sparta gave great importance to military traditions
- D) the cultural life of Sparta served as a model for future generations
- E) although the military power of Sparta and Athens had some common aspects, Sparta was the more advanced one

2. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) Athens and Sparta were friendly towards each other throughout centuries
- B) Athens never used its military power on other cities in the Hellenic period
- C) in order to gain power Athens had to fight with other cities
- D) the Athenian culture made an impression on today's world
- E) throughout its history Athens was attacked by other warlike nations

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

- A) we cannot see the traces of Sparta and Athens on other civilisations
- B) Athens was the only important city in the Hellenic period of Greece
- C) the reason why Sparta and Athens have been so popular through time is the result of their democratic intentions
- D) during the Hellenic period there were no other Greek cities more sophisticated than Sparta and Athens
- E) not only Athens but Sparta developed a well-formed education system, which shows its effects on the education system of the United States today

4. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How Spartans and Athenians Got Along
- B) Ancient Greece and Its Two Largest Cities
- C) The Differences between Athens and Sparta
- D) Differentiating between Spartans and Athenians
- E) The Relationship between Athens and Sparta

PASSAGE 149

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1911, Captain Scott and Captain Amundsen set off from their base camps, each trying to reach the South Pole first. Amundsen reached it on 15 December 1911 and returned to civilization within three months. Scott and his four men arrived at the Pole on 17 January 1912, and faced an agonizing struggle to get back to the base camp. They all perished. Exactly why Amundsen's team completed the return journey with comparative ease and Scott's party died has been debated ever since. Scott and Amundsen differed in how they organized their expeditions. From the type of men they chose to the food and equipment they took, the differences were marked. Scott's agenda was more diverse. He planned to continue his vast programme of scientific work as well as wanting to reach the Pole. Amundsen, on the other hand, did not even take any scientists and had relatively limited interest in major scientific achievement. His childhood desire was to be the first man at the North Pole, but when it was claimed in 1909, he was determined to be the first at the South Pole instead.

1. It is stated in the passage that Captain Scott and Captain Amundsen ----.

- A) reached the South Pole on the same day
- B) perished on the way to the South Pole
- C) returned to civilization within three months
- D) never reached the South Pole due to the severe snow storms
- E) were determined to be the first at the South Pole

2. The author of the passage states that Captain Amundsen ----.

- A) died before Captain Scott as he was thirty years older
- B) never reached the South Pole as he was not skilful enough
- C) spent three months at the South Pole trying to find a suitable shelter
- D) arrived at the South Pole about one month before Captain Scott
- E) faced an agonizing struggle to get back to the base camp

3. We learn from the passage that it still is not known for sure ----.

- A) why Captain Scott and Captain Amundsen differed in their performance
- B) why Amundsen's team failed to return home
- C) when Amundsen and his team reached the South Pole
- D) how Scott travelled to the South Pole with so many things on his agenda
- E) why Amundsen had only four people on his team

4. We learn from the passage that Captain Amundsen ----.

- A) had a more varied agenda than Captain Scott
- B) went on a discovery expedition in the year 1901
- C) wanted to be the first person at the North Pole when he was a child
- D) was very interested in major scientific achievement
- E) had only two scientists on his team due to lack of money

PASSAGE 150

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Families provide vital support for their members, in the form of security, shelter, clothing, and food; they fulfil the sexual and reproductive needs of the parent members; they are important in caring for, educating, and socializing children; and they care for older family members. From the earliest years, patterns of behaviour and beliefs are learned from the family. Family relationships are central to the psychological development of children, while at the same time family conflicts may result in severe psychological problems. Domestic violence, including child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse, is the darker side of family life. In recent years, particularly Western societies have seen an increase in the number of one-parent families, which may consist of an unmarried mother and her child or children, or of a father or mother left without a partner through death or divorce and his or her children. Because of the family's importance to society as the basic provider of care, protection, and support for future generations, states are supposed to regulate its functions by means of family law and family policy.

www.dilko yayincilik.com

1. The suggestion made by the author of the passage is that ----.

- A) there should be more nuclear families
- B) there should be fewer extended families
- C) one-parent families should be isolated from society
- D) three or four generations should live together
- E) governments should have a family policy

2. According to the passage, having good family relationships ----.

- A) is quite rare in Western societies in recent years
- B) depends on having strong belief in family ties
- C) helps produce psychologically healthy individuals
- D) does not necessarily prevent severe conflicts within the family
- E) is rather difficult during the first years of a marriage

3. We learn from the passage that domestic violence ----.

- A) is mild family conflicts many people face
- B) is strong love for family members
- C) includes cruelty to children in several ways
- D) varies according to the cultural heritage of a nation
- E) depends on the rate of marriage in a country

4. One point made in the passage is that single-parent families ----.

- A) abuse their children more than nuclear families
- B) are more common in Western countries than others
- C) have better educated members than extended families
- D) consist of two adults and their children
- E) will soon disappear completely because of the darker side of the family life

PASSAGE 151

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Nearly half of the world's population engages in farming, either as a means of subsistence or as a profit-making enterprise. The diversity of farming is moulded by climate and land quality, although economic and political considerations also influence farming practices. In the West, farming has attained the status of an industry, in which a small proportion of the population provides the raw materials for food production on a national level. Here, farming involves a high degree of control over the biological processes underlying agricultural production.

Though highly productive, the advanced farming systems require large capital investments and are vulnerable to changes in consumer demand. Such farming is increasingly having to respond to concerns regarding over-production, energy usage, environmental damage, and animal welfare. Most traditional agriculture takes place in Third World countries, where the scarcity of employment, among other factors, keeps farming labour-intensive.

1. We learn from the passage that in the West, farming ----.

- A) has been given up due to environmental damage
- B) is highly sophisticated an industrial
- C) has lost its importance as an industry
- D) industry does not use fertilizers since they influence climate in a negative way
- E) is based on few crops which are suitable to consumer demand

2. It is stated in the passage that changes in consumer demand ----.

- A) affect the functioning of the farming industry
- B) result from highly advanced farming systems
- C) make farming even more profitable for investors
- D) will soon disappear thanks to herbicides and other chemicals
- E) seem to be a result of using synthetic pesticides

3. We understand from the passage that the problem of unemployment in Third World countries ----.

- A) results from extensively mixed farming methods
- B) will be solved through sophisticated farming systems
- C) is not the only factor that keeps farming labour-intensive
- D) has led to serious environmental damage in the West
- E) is less serious than that in the Western World

4. One point made in the passage is that almost fifty per cent of the people in the world ----.

- A) make a lot of profit through farming activities
- B) are not engaged in agricultural production at all
- C) are dying of hunger due to lack of farming land
- D) are farming entrepreneurs investing in agriculture
- E) are against the idea of organic farming

PASSAGE 152

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1885, when Atlanta and Fulton County passed the Prohibition Legislation, Pemberton responded by developing Coca-Cola, essentially a carbonated, non-alcoholic version of French Wine Cola. The beverage was named Coca-Cola because originally, the stimulant mixed in the beverage was coca leaves from South America. In addition, the drink was flavoured using kola nuts, the beverage's source of caffeine. Pemberton used five ounces of coca leaf per gallon of syrup, a significant dose, whereas in 1891 Candler, who used a different formula, claimed his formula contained only a tenth of this amount. Contrary to popular belief, Coca-Cola never contained cocaine, which is a highly-refined extract of coca leaves and was always far too expensive to use in a mass-market beverage. However, as cocaine is one of numerous alkaloids present in the coca leaf, it was nevertheless present in the drink. Today, the flavouring is still done with kola nuts and the coca leaf. However, the coca leaves used today are "spent" leaves, the leftovers of the cocaine-extraction process, and the drink contains no trace of the stimulant.

www.dilkoyayinlik.com

1. We can understand from the passage that the Prohibition Legislation ----.
- A) was the name of a district where Coca-Cola was flavoured
 - B) was a set of laws concerning drinks
 - C) was a set of laws concerning the foreigners in the country
 - D) was the name of the man who invented Coca-Cola
 - E) was imposed by the French government

2. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.
- A) French Wine Cola was an alcoholic drink
 - B) Coca-Cola was named after its inventor who still keeps the formula
 - C) most South Americans were addicted to coca leaves
 - D) coca leaves contain plenty of caffeine which is far too expensive to use in a mass-market beverage
 - E) kola nuts are extracted from coca leaves

3. According to the passage, people generally believe that ----.
- A) Coca-Cola never contained cocaine as it was difficult to produce
 - B) Coca-Cola will soon become a mass-market beverage
 - C) there should be more cocaine in Coca-Cola
 - D) there should be less caffeine in Coca-Cola
 - E) cocaine used to be part of the Coca-Cola formula

4. According to the passage, what makes today's Coca-Cola different from that of the old days is the fact that ----.
- A) it is more expensive today but still they manage to increase their sales every year
 - B) it is cheaper today thanks to the investments made all over the world
 - C) it contains no trace of cocaine
 - D) no kola nuts are used in the production so that it doesn't cause addiction
 - E) it is made from coca leaves and spring water only

PASSAGE 153

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In its modern form, communism grew out of the socialist movement of 19th-century Europe. At that time, Europe was undergoing rapid industrialization and social change. As the Industrial Revolution advanced, socialist critics blamed capitalism for creating a new class of poor, urban factory workers labouring under harsh conditions, and for widening the gulf between rich and poor. Foremost among these critics were the German philosopher Karl Marx and his associate Friedrich Engels. Like other socialists, they sought an end to capitalism and the exploitation of workers. But whereas some reformers favoured peaceful, longer-term social transformation, Marx and Engels believed violent revolution was inevitable. They called their theory "scientific socialism", or communism. In the last half of the 19th century, the terms socialism and communism were often used interchangeably. However, Marx and Engels came to see socialism as merely an intermediate stage of society in which most industry and property were owned in common but some class differences remained. They reserved the term communism for a final stage of society in which class differences had disappeared, people lived in harmony, and government was no longer needed.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that according to Marx and Engels, ----.

- A) socialism was even more dangerous than capitalism
- B) some class differences should remain forever
- C) socialism and communism could be used interchangeably
- D) communism was an intermediate stage
- E) the final stage of society will not require a government

2. One point made in the passage is that according to socialists, the Industrial Revolution ----.

- A) grew out of the socialist movement which supports class differences
- B) grew out of the communist movement
- C) slowed down the change in society in the long run
- D) created a class of poor workers
- E) made factory workers richer as they share what they have

3. According to the passage, Karl Marx ----.

- A) disliked socialists as they are against rapid changes in the society
- B) regarded socialism as a transient stage
- C) was a secret slave of capitalism which corrupts the society
- D) hadn't heard of Friedrich Engels
- E) praised the Industrial Revolution in many cases

4. We learn from the passage that it was in the 19th century that ----.

- A) the society was based on common ownership
- B) the ideal of a rich society was dismissed
- C) the communist movement started
- D) the socialist movement was stopped since it created a new class of poor
- E) communism replaced capitalism, which was inevitable

PASSAGE 154

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Information about the early development of life includes input from the fields of geology and planetology. They provide information about the history of the Earth and the changes produced by life. Fossils are important for estimating when various lineages developed. But fossil evidence of life's evolution only exists for relatively recent developments. Since metabolic processes do not leave fossils, research into the evolution of the basic cellular processes is done largely by comparison of existing organisms. Many lineages diverged at different stages of development, so it is possible to determine when certain metabolic processes appeared by comparing the traits of the descendants of a common ancestor. However, not even comparative biology can shed much light on the earliest development of life since all existing organisms share certain traits. Most scientists interpret this to mean that all existing organisms share a common ancestor, but there is no scientific consensus on the origin of life, and it's not very likely that it will be reached in the near future.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, geology and planetology ---.
- A) have destroyed much of the information about the Earth
 - B) try to shed light on the history of the Earth
 - C) have failed to obtain information about the future of the Earth
 - D) deal with the evolution of technology to provide information about existing organisms
 - E) are unreliable sources of information about the Earth

2. The author of the passage states that fossil evidence ---.
- A) has been completely destroyed since it doesn't share certain traits
 - B) does not exist at all
 - C) provides complete information about the history of the Earth
 - D) cannot provide scientific evidence due to the changes produced by life
 - E) is far from being complete

3. The author of the text states that it is impossible to ---.
- A) find fossils of metabolic processes
 - B) compare existing organisms
 - C) estimate when various lineages developed
 - D) find information about the history of the Earth
 - E) determine when certain metabolic processes appeared

4. According to the passage, the majority of scientists seem to agree that ---.
- A) comparative biology is not even a science
 - B) all living organisms have the same genetic code
 - C) infection by viruses is a thing of the past
 - D) existing organisms appear to have a common ancestor
 - E) the most fundamental cellular processes were developed by viruses

PASSAGE 155

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

William Harrison Ainsworth was a popular rather than a great writer. A solicitor's son, he was trained in law, but some adventures in journalism led him finally to the literary life. "Tower of London" was the fourth work of the novelist, and, according to Ainsworth himself, it was written chiefly with the aim of interesting his fellow-countrymen in the historical associations of the Tower. From the popularity of the romance it is reasonable to suppose that it fulfilled its author's hopes in this respect. There are rights and wrongs of Ainsworth's bold liberties in respect to the historical personages he introduces; but there is no doubt that the romance is told with vigour and dramatic movement, and it is an excellent example of the novelist's spirited style of narrative, though, judged on purely literary merits, like his other works, the "Tower of London" will not bear comparison with the masterpieces of Sir Walter Scott in the field of historical romance.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The author of the passage states that "Tower of London" ----.

- A) was Ainsworth's first novel
- B) tells the story of a journalist and some of his adventures in journalism
- C) did not become popular in Ainsworth's lifetime
- D) was a piece of literary rubbish which doesn't bear historical associations
- E) was an example of historical romance

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage thinks the characters in "Tower of London" ----.

- A) were actual ones taken from real life events
- B) are no different from any other piece of historical romance
- C) do not exactly present a realistic picture of the time
- D) were consistent with the boring style of the novel
- E) prevented the book from being popular enough

3. With respect to the literary quality of Ainsworth, the author of the passage suggests that ----.

- A) he had an enthusiastic style
- B) he was the best historical romance novelist
- C) he was much better than Sir Walter Scott
- D) he would have become a better solicitor
- E) he was a racially prejudiced novelist who doesn't respect literary merits

4. According to the passage, although Ainsworth was certainly not so eloquent as Sir Walter Scott, ----.

- A) he was able to earn much more thanks to his journalist friends
- B) he is better known throughout the world, especially in Asia
- C) he managed to be a very popular novelist through his vigorous style
- D) critics praised his work so much that his book sold out
- E) they are both considered to be the best novelists in the world

PASSAGE 156

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A black hole is an object whose escape velocity is greater than the speed of light. To escape from the Earth, you'd have to go more than 25,000 mph. To escape from a black hole, you'd have to go faster than the speed of light. But things made out of matter, like humans and spacecraft, can't get even close to that speed, so nothing can escape from a black hole. If light can't escape a black hole, then we can't see it. So we can't find out what's happening in it. Black holes are one thing that truly massive stars become when they run out of fuel and die. Since the whole mass is packed into a tiny space, its gravity is tremendous. The first one, Cygnus X-1, wasn't found until 1972, and it's in our own Milky Way Galaxy. The tremendous gravity of a black hole affects nearby objects. Usually the other object is the other star in a binary star pair, with the other star being the black hole. Gases from the normal star in the pair come off it and spiral down into the drain that is the black hole. As the gases spiral in, they form something called an accretion disk around the black hole.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We could understand from the passage that ---.

- A) it's impossible to escape from the Earth
- B) we have to escape from the Earth
- C) only human beings can escape from a black hole
- D) some spacecraft go faster than the speed of light
- E) it's not possible for anything to escape from a black hole

2. According to the passage, some massive stars ---.

- A) turn into black holes when they die out
- B) produce fuel which affects nearby objects
- C) destroy the neighbouring supernovae
- D) will blow up the earth when they run out of fuel
- E) can move 25,000 miles faster than the speed of light

3. We learn from the passage that Cygnus X-1 ---.

- A) is another name for the Milky Way Galaxy
- B) was the first aircraft sent to outer space to study black holes
- C) is a massive star likely turn into a black hole soon
- D) was the first black hole to be discovered
- E) was able to escape from a black hole

4. It is stated by the author of the passage that an accretion disk ---.

- A) is a galaxy made up of stars and black holes
- B) is another name for the black hole
- C) is a normal star whose gravity is tremendous
- D) is made up of the gases coming from the normal star
- E) gets cooler as it comes near the black hole

PASSAGE 157

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Parapsychology is the study of human experience and behaviour which cannot be explained by known mechanisms. An example is the experience of shock which turns out to coincide with the death of a relative many miles away. Many people believe they have experienced such paranormal events. Landmark experiments were described in Joseph B. Rhine's *Extrasensory Perception*. Some participants successfully named the shape printed on a card when neither they nor anyone else was looking at the target card. Researchers reported many successful demonstrations of these abilities, which do not, however, seem reliable. It is unreliable because telepathic signals are easily drowned by other sensory input, a view supported by demonstrations that depriving people of immediate sensory input or relaxing them through hypnosis or meditation seems to increase telepathic receptivity. Recent studies demonstrate people's limited influence over computer-randomized events. These results do not persuade sceptics, who allege that parapsychologists suppress non-supportive findings.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. **The author of the passage states that Joseph B. Rhine ---.**
 - A) was unreliable as a scientist since he doesn't have supportive findings
 - B) did research on paranormal abilities
 - C) had paranormal power to persuade people about some events
 - D) was the founder of parapsychology
 - E) knew a lot of card tricks so as to increase telepathic receptivity

3. **According to the passage, lack of other sensory input ---.**
 - A) drowns telepathic signals which can be hard to get
 - B) improves telepathic accessibility
 - C) deprives people of telepathic communication
 - D) results from randomized events supported by demonstrations
 - E) does not persuade sceptics as they don't believe the findings

4. **It is stated in the passage that a person who can somehow feel the death of another person miles away ---.**
 - A) is called a parapsychologist
 - B) cannot get over the shock for years since it influences him deeply
 - C) can predict when he himself will die
 - D) may require treatment to get rid of the feeling
 - E) is considered within the scope of parapsychology

PASSAGE 158

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A central assumption of evolutionary theory is that life on Earth had a single point of origin; all subsequent life-forms are descendents of a progenitor organism, called the theory of common descent. Evidence for common descent may be found in shared traits between living organisms. For example, all living things use nucleic acids as their genetic material, and use the same twenty amino acids as the building blocks for proteins. Furthermore, all organisms use the same genetic code to translate nucleic acid sequences into proteins. Phylogeny, the study of the ancestry of species, has revealed that biological structures with radically different internal organizations can bear a resemblance and perform similar functions. For example, the eye evolved independently in radically different ways in organisms such as humans and octopuses. Vertebrate limbs are a favourite example of homologous structures. Other vestigial structures may exist without purpose in one organism, though they have a clear purpose in others. The human wisdom teeth and appendix are common examples.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that the theory of common descent ----.
- A) is an important component of the theory of evolution
 - B) is in conflict with the evolutionary theory
 - C) refutes the theory that there existed a progenitor organism
 - D) has proved to be a fallacy
 - E) is not interested in how life on Earth started

2. According to the passage, the fact that organisms use the same genetic code to produce proteins ----.
- A) is based on the fact that all living things make use of acids
 - B) refutes the claim that living things use the same twenty amino acids
 - C) is considered proof for the assumption of common ancestry
 - D) has proved useless to understand why living organisms share universal traits
 - E) is wrong because living things need food and water to survive

3. The passage informs us that phylogeny ----.
- A) refutes the theory of common descent
 - B) bears a superficial resemblance to palaeontology
 - C) studies the origin of species
 - D) performs the same actions as analogous structures
 - E) is a pseudo-science which reveals biological structures of an organism

4. We learn from the passage that the appendix is an example of a structure with a function ----.
- A) that has not been studied carefully yet
 - B) which will never be understood simply because of the organ's location
 - C) in some organisms, though it has no purpose in others
 - D) similar to those in some extinct animals of prehistoric times
 - E) which has to be removed as early as possible

PASSAGE 159

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The way Victorians earned a living could vary considerably from region to region, as well as over time. People would commonly change occupations during their working lives, perhaps because some jobs, such as handloom weaving, were phased out, while others, including electrical engineering, offered new opportunities. Developments like these might encourage people to move from one place to another to find employment, perhaps on several occasions during their working lives. And such moves might require them to work in quite different circumstances, perhaps switching from outdoor to indoor work; from working with hand tools to operating machines; or from working alone to working with others. Increasingly, too, earning a living became an urban-based activity as a growing proportion of the population became town dwellers. Many workers experienced periodic unemployment as the business cycle moved downwards, sometimes to a marked degree. For many Victorians, earning a regular wage might be no more assured than staying in the same job for any length of time.

1. It is clearly stated in the passage that one thing that many Victorian workers ---.
- A) experienced during their lives was unemployment
 - B) avoided was lifelong employment
 - C) liked to talk about was new technology which offered them new opportunities
 - D) never experienced was psychological trauma
 - E) had to suffer was gender discrimination

2. It can be understood from the passage that handloom weaving ---.
- A) has never been a decent job because of the indecent working conditions
 - B) had been the best job for the uneducated until mines were opened all over the country
 - C) was once a common job that ended gradually
 - D) is still the most popular job in parts of England
 - E) may end up in the near future since it has lost its appeal

3. According to the passage, two factors that affected how the Victorians made money were ---.
- A) their religion and the ideology they were in favour of
 - B) the region they inhabited and the time they lived in
 - C) their level of education and the social class they belonged to
 - D) their sex and their racial origin
 - E) their age and colour of skin

4. In this passage, the author generally discusses ---.
- A) the employment conditions during the Victorian period
 - B) the relationship between the unemployment rate and the Victorian laws
 - C) the urban social life just after the Victorian period
 - D) Queen Victoria's handling the high unemployment rate successfully
 - E) a conspiracy to overthrow Queen Victoria

PASSAGE 160

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Women were excluded from war until the 20th century, when the role of women in the armed forces began a process of transformation. Women now serve in many jobs, including jet fighter pilots. The exclusion of women from combat has revolved around several key assumptions. First, society argued women were physically weaker than men. To this was added the psychological argument that women were different from men; they possessed the characteristics of caring and nurturing, were less aggressive and more submissive than men, although the ability to submit to discipline is an essential ingredient in the soldier of either gender. Another view is that the killing or wounding of women is somehow worse than the concept of male battle casualties. Media coverage will certainly focus on women casualties. Some armies like the Israeli Defence Force also exclude women from front line service for fear that their male colleagues will accord them special protection or attention on the battlefield, thus undermining combat efficiency. Before the 20th century, such debate pushed women either to conceal their gender, or to gravitate towards the caring roles of nurse.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. **It is clearly understood from the passage that Israeli army authorities ---.**
- A) think women could weaken their fighting power
 - B) have decided to recruit women for front line service
 - C) are afraid that women will not volunteer for military service
 - D) are mostly made up of women soldiers
 - E) sometimes have to conceal their gender

2. **According to the author of the passage, women's being more submissive than men ---.**
- A) weakens the fighting power in the front lines
 - B) is not considered true by men
 - C) is a somewhat negligible fallacy
 - D) is actually an advantage in terms of discipline
 - E) is true but we should ignore this deficiency of women if we want to gain their trust

3. **According to the passage, in the history of war, the 20th century was a cornerstone because that was the time when ---.**
- A) women first started a war
 - B) men first started to work as nurses
 - C) women were actively included in the battlefield
 - D) men wanted to exclude women from war
 - E) society argued that women were physically weaker than men

4. **One point made in the passage is that women's being less aggressive than men was ---.**
- A) logical and helped women avoid military service for a long time
 - B) an argument used to keep women away from the battlefield
 - C) a scientific fact that required no further evidence
 - D) a political argument to tempt female voters
 - E) based on physiological evidence revealed by the studies performed in the Israeli army

PASSAGE 161

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

For centuries the Vikings have been remembered as strong barbarians attacking the last outposts of civilization, looting and murdering as they went. While this is certainly true, it is just a small part of who the Vikings were. They were also sailors, traders, farmers, craftsmen, and explorers with a rich tradition and many human rights still missing in many countries today. The Viking era spanned over three hundred years, from about 750 to 1050. Archaeologists have found evidence of their civilization not only in their homelands of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, but also in Greece and Baghdad in the old world and Canada in the new world. They traded furs, iron objects, walrus ivory and slaves for silk, spice, and silver. A sixth or seventh century bronze Buddha was even found in Sweden. The Viking longboat, the most advanced ship available in its time, was a major factor in the success of the Vikings. Built of wood and iron, these boats were fast and able to handle the open seas or the inland rivers with ease.

1. According to the author of the passage, the Vikings had more ---.

- A) religious concerns than one might imagine
- B) interest in art and science than their followers
- C) freedom than many modern peoples
- D) discipline in their land forces than their marine forces
- E) knowledge of technology than their contemporaries

2. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---.

- A) the Viking era lasted about a thousand years
- B) the Vikings were influenced by Buddhist priests
- C) the Vikings were on the move most of the time, but still they did some farming
- D) Greece and Baghdad were the homelands of the Vikings for about one century
- E) the Vikings were not able to go to the new world because of the lack of adequate supplies

3. We learn from the passage that the Vikings ---.

- A) were against the idea of commerce
- B) traded slaves for silk, spice or silver
- C) used ivory to build their temples
- D) did not use iron objects because they were too heavy
- E) wore furs on special occasions like religious rituals and wedding ceremonies

4. The author of the passage claims that what most people don't seem to know about the Vikings is that ---.

- A) they were barbarians murdering people as they went
- B) they attacked many settlements
- C) they looted a lot of towns on their way
- D) they killed a lot of people and took their belongings
- E) they had a rich tradition

PASSAGE 162

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The alternate expansion and contraction of the heart produces a throbbing in the arteries. And this throbbing, which can be felt at many points in the body, is called the pulse. The pulse can be felt by placing fingers on the inside of the wrist over the radial artery. It can also be felt at the temples where we have the temporal artery or at other places where an artery is near the surface of the skin. The pulse cannot be felt in the veins because the blood reaches them from the arteries by passing through narrow capillaries. The pulse rate depends on the blood requirement of the body. This rate indicates how fast the heart is beating and the state of pressure in the circulatory system. An irregular pulse rate indicates some abnormality in the functioning of the heart. Abnormalities in the pulse rate often indicate specific disorders of the heart and circulatory system. The pulse rate in children is much higher than in healthy adults. A newborn baby's pulse rate is double that of an adult male, about 140. At the other end, elderly people can have a pulse rate as slow as 50-65.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The passage generally deals with ---.

- A) the definition and accepted standards of the pulse
- B) the abnormalities resulting from ailments related to the pulse
- C) the past and the future of the studies on cardiovascular disorders
- D) the causes and results of high and low pulse rate
- E) the pros and cons of following the pulse rate very closely

2. According to the passage, the pulse ---.

- A) can only be felt in people with no health problems
- B) is caused by slightly unhealthy heart conditions
- C) results from the contraction and expansion of the heart
- D) makes the aorta contract
- E) makes the heart expand while beating

3. We learn from the passage that newborns and the elderly ---.

- A) have the lowest pulse rate provided they follow a healthy diet
- B) should have a pulse rate below sixty-five
- C) have the highest pulse rate however healthy they are
- D) normally have a pulse rate over one hundred
- E) represent the two extremes in terms of the pulse rate

4. It is stated in the passage that the pulse can be felt ---.

- A) more easily in the veins as they are a major part of the circulatory system
- B) at many places in the body
- C) only at the temples in elderly people
- D) more easily when one is asleep
- E) most easily at inner skin where the veins function

PASSAGE 163

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Cold War was only a decade old when the space race between the Soviet Union and the US began. In 1957, the Soviets were the first to launch a rocket into space with Sputnik 1. One week after Sputnik 1's launch, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev suggested that another rocket be launched into space to mark the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. That left Soviet engineers only three weeks to design and build a new rocket. The Soviets, in ruthless competition with the United States, wanted to make another first; so they decided to send the first living creature into orbit. While Soviet engineers hurriedly worked on the design, three dogs were tested and trained for the flight to condition them to the experiences they would have during the flight. Though all three did well, it was Laika who was chosen to board Sputnik 2. When the rocket reached space, the spacecraft, with Laika inside, began to orbit the Earth. But with only three weeks to create the new spacecraft, the Soviets had not had time to create a way for Laika to make it home. The de facto plan was for Laika to die in space.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. We learn from the passage that in 1957 Soviet engineers ----.

- A) were given less than a month to create the second space rocket
- B) were unable to design space rockets to carry satellites into space
- C) did not actually believe the space mission would succeed
- D) were executed as they failed to meet the requirements
- E) had studied space technology in the USA

2. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the cold war began in 1957.
- B) Nikita Khrushchev started the Cold War
- C) the Soviet Union won the Cold War despite many disadvantages
- D) the US started the space race long before the Cold War
- E) the first competitors of the space race were the Soviet Union and the USA

3. We understand from the passage that the Russian Revolution ----.

- A) began in 1957 and space race started
- B) was suppressed by Soviet engineers
- C) aimed at launching a rocket into space
- D) took place in the year 1917
- E) was planned by Nikita Khrushchev

4. It can be inferred from the passage that Laika died ----.

- A) before the rocket was launched
- B) just after the rocket was launched
- C) before the rocket reached the outer space
- D) while the spacecraft was orbiting the Earth
- E) just after it came back to the Earth

PASSAGE 164

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The eldest of seven sons, William Harvey received a BA degree from Cambridge in 1597. He then studied medicine at the University of Padua, receiving his doctorate in 1602. Then he returned to England and married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of a court physician. This put in him in position to be noticed by the aristocracy, and Harvey quickly moved up the ladder. Eventually, he became a court physician too. As a court physician, Harvey was able to conduct his research in human biology and physiology. He focused much of his research on the mechanics of blood flow in the human body. Most physicians of the time felt the lungs were responsible for moving the blood around throughout the body. Harvey questioned these beliefs and his questions directed his life-long scientific investigations. His classic work became the foundation for all modern research on the heart and cardiovascular medicine. His proof of the continuous circulation of the blood within a contained system was the seventeenth century's most significant achievement in physiology and medicine. Without this, the medical miracles that we think are commonplace would be impossible.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is stated in the passage that William Harvey disagreed with most doctors of his time ----.

- A) and did not even want to communicate with them
- B) although he was a very healthy person
- C) with regard to the functioning of the circulatory system
- D) as he studied medicine at Cambridge
- E) since he was not interested in human biology and physiology

2. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) William Harvey did not want to live in England
- B) it was not possible to study medicine in England in the 16th century
- C) William Harvey was an only child and thus rather spoilt
- D) William Harvey studied medicine outside England
- E) Cambridge was the best university in England and continental Europe in the 16th century

3. The author of the passage emphasizes that Harvey's understanding of the circulatory system ----.

- A) has not been thoroughly investigated
- B) was a great medical breakthrough
- C) turned out to be totally incorrect
- D) was inspired by his wife's research on lungs
- E) laid the foundations of plastic surgery

4. According to the passage, William Harvey ----.

- A) married Elizabeth Brown in order to meet the court physician
- B) went to Padua to meet the court physician
- C) became better-known by the royal family after his marriage
- D) also acted in the palace stage performances
- E) received his doctorate in the palace

PASSAGE 165

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1970, Boeing's 747 became the first wide-body jetliner to enter service. The 747 was the first passenger jet that was wide enough to feature a twin-aisle cabin. Two years later, the manufacturer began a development study, code-named 7X7, for a new wide-body aircraft intended to replace the 707 and other early generation narrow-body jets. The aircraft would also provide twin-aisle seating, but in a smaller fuselage than the existing 747. To defray the high cost of development, Boeing signed risk-sharing agreements with Italian corporation Aeritalia and the Civil Transport Development Corporation (CTDC), a consortium of Japanese aerospace companies. This marked the manufacturer's first major international joint venture, and both Aeritalia and the CTDC received supply contracts in return for their early participation. The initial 7X7 was conceived as a short take-off and landing airliner intended for short-distance flights, but customers were unenthusiastic about the concept, leading to its redefinition as a mid-size, transcontinental-range airliner. At this stage the proposed aircraft featured two or three engines, with possible configurations including over-wing engines and a T-tail. By 1976, a twinjet layout, similar to the one which had debuted on the Airbus A300, became the baseline configuration. The decision to use two engines reflected increased industry confidence in the reliability and economics of new-generation jet power plants.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the difficulties that Boeing encountered on the way to absolute success
- B) what forced Boeing in 1970 to revise its most popular design
- C) the initial stages of the production of a specific aircraft type
- D) a number of aircraft models manufactured by Boeing in recent years
- E) the difficulty of manufacturing an aeroplane in this age of competition

2. As understood from the passage, Boeing 707 ----.

- A) managed to replace Boeing 747 in only two years
- B) reduced confidence in the reliability of new-generation jet power plants
- C) is still widely used by Japanese aerospace companies
- D) was a narrow-body passenger plane
- E) looked very much like the Airbus A300

3. One point made in the passage is that Boeing cooperated with Italian corporation Aeritalia and the Civil Transport Development Corporation ----.

- A) although a previous cooperation of that sort had caused great losses
- B) because they were convinced that the Italians and the Japanese were as good at aviation industry as Americans
- C) but they failed to bring out the prototype on time
- D) as Americans didn't want Airbus to cooperate with them
- E) and provided supply contracts in return for their participation

4. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) it is easier to design a wide-body aircraft than a narrow-body aircraft
- B) it was 1972 when Boeing decided to manufacture its first passenger jet
- C) Boeing 7X7 never became commercially available
- D) Boeing should have manufactured its first jetliner decades ago
- E) a jetliner with a twin-aisle cabin was not available in 1970

PASSAGE 166

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Norman Cob is a breed of light draft horse that originated in the province of Normandy in northern France. It is a mid-sized horse, with a range of heights and weights, due to selective breeding for a wide range of uses. It is known for its lively, long-striding trot. Colours accepted by the breed registry include chestnut, bay and seal brown. There are three general subsets within the breed: horses used under saddle, those used in harness, and those destined for meat production. They are popular for recreational and competitive driving, representing France internationally in the latter, and are also used for several riding disciplines. The Normandy region of France is well known for its horse breeding, having also produced the Percheron and French Trotter. Small horses called bidets were the original horses in the area, and these, crossed with other types, eventually produced the Carrossier Normand, the immediate ancestor of the Norman Cob. Although known as one of the best carriage horse breeds available in the early 20th century, the Carrossier Normand became extinct after the advent of the automobile, having been used to develop the French Trotter, Anglo-Norman and Norman Cob.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One point made in the passage is that the Norman Cob ----.

- A) would have a lively, long-striding trot if it hadn't been crossbred
- B) hesitates when it faces chestnut, bay and seal brown breeds
- C) is capable of moving vigorously and quickly
- D) cannot get on well with the other subsets within the breed
- E) can only be used under saddle

2. As stated in the passage, Norman Cobs are popular for recreational and competitive driving ----.

- A) yet they have never represented France internationally
- B) but they are also used for meat production
- C) although the Normandy region of France used to be well known for its meat
- D) but they caused the Percheron and French Trotter to die out suddenly
- E) so Normandy attracts millions of tourists every year

3. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the Norman Cob is the best carriage horse breed available in this century
- B) the French Trotter and the Anglo-Norman are faster than the Norman Cob
- C) the automobile caused the Carrossier Normand to become extinct
- D) small horses called bidets are used for entertainment purposes now
- E) the French government does its best to support horse breeders

4. According to the passage, the Norman Cob varies in height and weight ----.

- A) although it originated in the province of Normandy
- B) as it first appeared in northern France
- C) due to the fact that it is known as a mid-sized horse
- D) even though it is a breed of light draft horse
- E) on account of selective breeding for various purposes

PASSAGE 167

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Lynn Hill, born in 196, is an American rock climber. She has been described as both one of the best female climbers in the world and one of the best climbers of all time. One of the first successful women in the sport, Hill shaped rock climbing for women and became a public spokesperson, helping it gain wider popularity and arguing for gender equity. Hill has publicized climbing by appearing on television shows and documentaries and writing an autobiography. Hill was a gymnast early in life, nearly broke a world record lifting weights, and ran competitively. She took to climbing at a young age, showing a natural aptitude. During the early 1980s, she travelled around the United States, climbing increasingly difficult routes and setting records not only for first female ascents but also for first ascents. From 1986 to 1992, Hill was one of the world's most accomplished sport climbers, winning over thirty international titles. This coincided with the era when the leading female climbers caught up with the leading men. In 1992, Hill left competitive climbing and returned to her first love: traditional climbing. She set for herself the challenge of free climbing The Nose of El Capitan, her greatest climbing feat. Hill continues to climb and has not stopped taking on ambitious climbs.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. It is clearly stated in the passage that Lynn Hill was a young girl when she started climbing ---.

- A) although her parents didn't want her to do be a climber
- B) and she is still actively involved with climbing
- C) because her parents noticed her academic incompetence
- D) and she was badly injured during her first climb
- E) so she had to receive her parents' permission to do her first official climb

2. According to the passage, Lynn Hill ---.

- A) never dreamt of becoming one of the best climbers of all time
- B) has been an outstanding climber for many years
- C) is unhappy although she's one of the best female climbers
- D) refuses the claim that she's one of the first successful women in climbing
- E) failed to shape rock climbing for women

3. According to the passage, during the 1986-1992 period, ---.

- A) female climbers began to do as well as their male counterparts
- B) Lynn Hill travelled around the United States, climbing increasingly difficult routes
- C) the world's most accomplished sport climbers envied Lynn Hill
- D) Americans were not interested in traditional climbing
- E) Lynn Hill set records only for first female ascents

4. As stated in the passage, Lynn Hill did a lot to ---.

- A) get over her childhood trauma
- B) make climbing better known to a wider population
- C) convince the government to treat women more kindly
- D) make gymnastics the most popular sport in America
- E) ban free climbing throughout the world

PASSAGE 168

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Elephants are large mammals. Traditionally, two species are recognised, the African elephant and the Asian elephant, although some evidence suggests that African bush elephants and African forest elephants are separate species. Elephants are scattered throughout sub-Saharan Africa, and South and Southeast Asia. The largest living terrestrial animals, male African elephants can reach a height of 4 metres and weigh 7,000 kg. Elephants are herbivorous and can be found in different habitats including savannahs, forests, deserts and marshes. They prefer to stay near water. They are considered to be keystone species due to their impact on their environments. Other animals tend to keep their distance, and predators such as lions, tigers, hyenas and wild dogs usually target only the young elephants. Females tend to live in family groups, which can consist of one female with her calves or several related females with offspring. Elephants have a fission-fusion society in which multiple family groups come together to socialise. Males leave their family groups when they reach puberty, and may live alone or with other males. Calves are the centre of attention in their family groups and rely on their mothers for as long as three years. Elephants can live up to 70 years in the wild.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following can be said about elephants?

- A) They cannot live in an area unless there is plenty of water all year round.
- B) Their offspring abandon the group once they are as old as two.
- C) They are hunted by humans and that's why their numbers have dwindled recently.
- D) They can live in a variety of habitats including savannahs, forests and deserts.
- E) Those that leave the group tend to form their own in another area.

2. As stated in the passage, elephants ----.

- A) are hunted for their ivory and meat
- B) are native to the continents of Asia and Africa
- C) have been used in wars to scare the enemy away
- D) live longer in captivity than in nature
- E) are as intelligent as many primates

3. As one understands from the passage, an elephant group ----.

- A) is more likely to have female members than male ones
- B) is more dangerous if it has more males than females
- C) can survive only if its members attack other elephant groups
- D) has little chance of survival if it is attacked by lions, tigers, hyenas or wild dogs
- E) is incapable of living in a fission-fusion society

4. According to the passage, it is generally considered that there are two types of elephants ----.

- A) and they threaten each other's existence
- B) but one is thought to be wilder than the other
- C) and both will become extinct in a couple of decades
- D) but it may be argued that there are three types
- E) and both are equally dangerous for humans

PASSAGE 169

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The beliefs and rituals surrounding gods formed the core of ancient Egyptian religion, which emerged along with them sometime in prehistory. Deities represented natural forces and phenomena, and the Egyptians supported and appeased them through offerings and rituals so that these forces would continue to function according to divine order. After the founding of the Egyptian state around 3100 BC, the authority to perform these tasks was controlled by the pharaoh, who claimed to be the gods' sole representative and managed the temples where the rituals were carried out. Gods were believed to be present throughout the world, capable of influencing natural events and human lives. Humans interacted with them in the temples and in unofficial shrines, for personal reasons as well as for the larger goals of state rites. Egyptians prayed for divine help, used rituals to compel deities to act, and called upon them for advice. Humans' relations with their gods were a fundamental part of Egyptian society. In different eras, various gods were said to hold the highest position in divine society, including the solar deity Ra, the mysterious god Amun, and the mother goddess Isis. The highest deity was usually credited with the creation of the world and often connected with the life-giving power of the sun.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. **As stated in the passage, the Egyptian state ---.**
 - A) disagreed with the pharaoh in many ways
 - B) was set up about five millennia ago
 - C) has been in fact the gods' sole representative on earth
 - D) could have been founded three thousand years ago
 - E) still manages the temples where the rituals are carried out

3. **One point made in the passage is that, throughout ancient Egyptian history, ---.**
 - A) many people were executed by priests
 - B) the pyramids played a significant role in religious life
 - C) gods never became a fundamental part of Egyptian society
 - D) humans avoided interacting with gods in unofficial shrines
 - E) different gods were considered superior to other gods

4. **According to the passage, gods in ancient Egyptian religion ---.**
 - A) refuted the beliefs and rituals surrounding former gods
 - B) destroyed the core of the Babylonian religion
 - C) should have appeared sometime in prehistory
 - D) represented the forces and phenomena in nature
 - E) couldn't have been supported by common people

1. **The passage is mainly concerned with ---.**
 - A) how ancient Egyptians exploited the people around them
 - B) ancient Egyptians' ideas of religion and god
 - C) the differences between Egyptian gods and Asian gods
 - D) the ridiculousness of ancient Egyptian rituals
 - E) what formed the basis of Egyptian imperial success

PASSAGE 170

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The May Revolution was a series of events that took place from May 18 to 25, 1810, in the Spanish colony which included roughly the territories of present-day Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. It was a direct reaction to Spain's Peninsular War, which resulted in the Spanish loss of the northern half of the country to France. News of these events arrived in Buenos Aires on May 18, brought by British ships. Viceroy Cisneros tried to maintain the political status quo, but a group of lawyers and military officials organized a special meeting of notables of the city to decide the future of the colony. Delegates established a junta to govern in place of Cisneros. The newly formed government invited other cities of the colony to send delegates. This resulted in the outbreak of war between the regions that accepted the outcome of the events at Buenos Aires and those that did not. The May Revolution began the Argentine War of Independence, although no formal declaration of independence was issued at the time and the Primera Junta continued to govern in the name of the deposed king, Ferdinand VII. Historians today debate whether the revolutionaries were truly loyal to the Spanish crown or whether the declaration of fidelity to the king was a necessary ruse to conceal the true objective to achieve independence.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The word "viceroy" in the passage probably means ----.

- A) an event that causes people to rebel against the government
- B) the unfavourable result of an unexpected riot
- C) losing territory following a bloody war
- D) someone who represents the authority of a monarch in a colony
- E) a revolution in a South American country

2. One point made in the passage is that it is not certain ----.

- A) why the Spanish crown killed the leader of the Primera Junta
- B) how the Primera Junta managed to contract Napoleon Bonaparte
- C) whether the the Primera Junta was loyal to the king or not
- D) how long the May Revolution continued
- E) whether the newly formed government invited other to send delegates

3. As stated in the passage, the May Revolution ----.

- A) excluded the territories of present-day Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay
- B) was a series of events that lasted many years
- C) seems to have had nothing to do with Spain's Peninsular War
- D) could have been avoided if America had acted more responsibly
- E) triggered the Argentine War of Independence

4. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Spanish soldiers were never sent to Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay
- B) Spain lost a substantial part of its land in the early nineteenth century
- C) Napoleon Bonaparte wanted Spain to take over half of South America
- D) France and Spain were very loyal allies who treated each other justly
- E) Buenos Aires became a centre of trade after the May Revolution

PASSAGE 171

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Carmen is an opera in four acts by the French composer Georges Bizet. It was based on a novel of the same title. The opera was first performed in Paris in 1875, and at first was not particularly successful. Its initial run extended to 36 performances, before the conclusion of which Bizet died suddenly, and thus knew nothing of the opera's later celebrity. The opera tells the story of the downfall of Don José, a naïve soldier who is seduced by the wiles of the fiery Gypsy, Carmen. José abandons his childhood sweetheart and deserts from his military duties, yet loses Carmen's love to the glamorous toreador Escamillo, after which José kills her in a jealous rage. The depictions of proletarian life, immorality and lawlessness, and the tragic outcome in which the main character dies on stage, broke new ground in French opera and were highly controversial. After the premiere, most reviews were critical, and the French public was generally indifferent. *Carmen* initially gained its reputation through a series of productions outside France, and was not revived in Paris until 1883; thereafter it rapidly acquired celebrity at home and abroad, and continues to be one of the most frequently performed operas. After the composer's death the score was subject to significant amendment; there is no standard edition of the opera, and differences of view exist as to what versions best express Bizet's intentions.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, the French composer Georges Bizet wrote *Carmen* in the nineteenth century ---.

- A) after he had been abandoned by his Gypsy lover
- B) and it was originally made up of two parts
- C) yet it was publicized by a German performer
- D) but it has been changed considerably since then
- E) following a big fight between him and his wife

2. As stated by the author of the passage, when *Carmen* was first performed, ---.

- A) the public found it very different from previous operas
- B) thirty-six concert halls were closed down
- C) its composer had died a long time ago
- D) Bizet was sure that it would make him wealthy
- E) it did not receive much praise

3. It is stated in the passage that the main female character of *Carmen* ---.

- A) was from one of the most famous families in France
- B) abandoned her childhood sweetheart and left the army
- C) told her friends about the story of the downfall of Don José
- D) killed herself for a naïve soldier who was seduced by a Gypsy
- E) did not choose the man who had given up his career for her

4. According to the passage, ---.

- A) *Carmen* was first acclaimed outside France
- B) Carmen fails to describe the proletarian life in the nineteenth century
- C) Don José was killed by the glamorous toreador Escamillo
- D) immorality and lawlessness prevailed in most of France in the Middle Ages
- E) the French composer Georges Bizet committed suicide because of his debts

PASSAGE 172

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The state laws governing alcoholic beverages in New Jersey are unique; they are among the most complex in the United States, with many peculiarities not found in other states' laws. They provide for 29 distinct liquor licenses granted to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and for the public warehousing and transport of alcoholic beverages. General authority for the statutory and regulatory control of alcoholic beverages rests with the state government. Under home rule, New Jersey law grants individual municipalities substantial discretion in passing ordinances regulating the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages within their limits. The number of retail licenses available is determined by a municipality's population, and may be further limited by the town's governing body. As a result, the availability of alcohol and regulations governing it vary significantly from town to town. A small percentage of municipalities in the state are "dry towns" that do not allow alcoholic beverages to be sold, and do not issue retail licenses for bars or restaurants to serve alcohol to patrons. Other towns permit alcohol sales 24 hours a day. Retail licenses tend to be difficult to obtain, and when available are subject to exorbitant prices and fervent competition. New Jersey law has some other unusual features. Corporations are limited to two retail distribution licenses, making it impractical for chain stores to sell alcoholic beverages.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the huge amount of alcohol consumed in New Jersey
- B) the unusual laws about the availability of alcohol in New Jersey
- C) the high rate of alcohol-related health disorders in New Jersey
- D) the history of alcohol-production and consumption in New Jersey
- E) the fierce competition in the alcohol market in New Jersey

2. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) there are no peculiarities in any US states except New Jersey
- B) there are only twenty-nine liquor stores in New Jersey
- C) New Jersey manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers support Republicans
- D) the transport of alcoholic beverages is forbidden in New Jersey
- E) most US states have similar laws governing alcoholic beverages

3. One point made in the passage is that individual municipalities in New Jersey ----.

- A) are entitled to restrict the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages
- B) complain that their revenues are reduced because of the ban on alcohol sales
- C) seem to have no idea about the number of retail licenses available
- D) are in fierce competition with the Federal government
- E) do not accept that regulations governing alcohol consumption change from town to town

4. According to the passage, chain stores in New Jersey ----.

- A) suffer the limitations about retail distribution licenses
- B) can sell alcoholic beverages without any constraints
- C) are known to have a number of unusual features
- D) do not allow alcoholic beverages to be sold
- E) are happy with the exorbitant prices and fervent competition.

PASSAGE 173

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Australia entered World War II shortly after the invasion of Poland, declaring war on Germany on 3 September 1939. By the end of the war, almost one million Australians had served in the armed forces, whose military units fought primarily in Europe, North Africa, and the South West Pacific. In addition, Australia came under direct attack for the first time in its post-colonial history. Its casualties from enemy action during the war were 27,073 killed and 23,477 wounded. In effect, Australia fought two wars between 1939 and 1945: one against Germany and Italy and the other against Japan in alliance with the US and Britain. While most Australian forces were withdrawn from the Mediterranean following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, they continued to take part in large numbers in the air offensive against Germany. From 1942 until early 1944, Australian forces played a key role in the Pacific War, making up the majority of Allied strength throughout much of the fighting in the South West Pacific. World War II contributed to major changes in the nation's economy, military and foreign policy. The war accelerated the process of industrialisation, led to the development of a larger peacetime military and began the process with which Australia shifted the focus of its foreign policy from Britain to the United States. The final effects of the war also fostered the development of a more diverse and cosmopolitan Australian society.

1. As pointed out in the passage, it was during the Second World War that Australia ----.

- A) fought against Germans, with whom they had had a smooth relationship
- B) had to withdraw its soldiers by air
- C) took part in a large number of air attacks for the first time
- D) was directly attacked for the first time in its post-colonial history
- E) realised the importance of establishing a good relationship with minorities

2. One learns from the passage that the Second World War ----.

- A) hindered the development of a more diverse Australian society
- B) caused Australia to speed up its industrialisation process
- C) stopped the development of a larger peacetime military
- D) started because of Europe's inability to reach an agreement
- E) could have been prevented if Europeans had acted more bravely

3. According to the passage, as a result of its involvement in the Second World War, Australia ----.

- A) lost some of its huge territory
- B) became a leading power in the world politics
- C) had more than fifty thousand casualties in total
- D) began to manipulate the Polish government
- E) improved its relationship with Germany

3. As stated in the passage, Australian soldiers ----.

- A) fought in Europe, North Africa, and the South West Pacific
- B) had no idea what they were fighting for
- C) did not want their government to change the focus of its foreign policy
- D) were transferred from Britain to the United States
- E) refused to enter World War II shortly after the invasion of Poland

PASSAGE 174

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Huia was the largest species of New Zealand wattlebird, endemic to the North Island of New Zealand. Its extinction in the early 20th century had two primary causes. The first was rampant overhunting to procure Huia skins for mounted specimens, which were in worldwide demand by museums and wealthy private collectors. Huia were also hunted to obtain their long, striking tail feathers for locally fashionable hat decorations. The second major cause of extinction was the widespread deforestation of the lowlands by European settlers to create pasture for agriculture. Most of these forests were ancient, ecologically complex primary forests, and Huia were unable to survive in regenerating secondary forests. The last confirmed sighting of a Huia was on in 1907. The Huia belonged to a family found only in New Zealand, a family so ancient that no relation is found elsewhere. Before the arrival of Europeans it was already a rare bird, confined to the mountain ranges in the south east of the North Island. It was remarkable for having the most pronounced sexual dimorphism in bill shape of any bird species in the world. The female's beak was long, thin and arched downward, while the male's was short and stout, like that of a crow. Even though the Huia is frequently mentioned in biology and ornithology textbooks because of this striking dimorphism, not much is known about its biology; it was little studied before it was driven to extinction.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. The passage is mainly concerned with a bird that ---.

- A) is likely to become extinct unless the necessary measures are taken
- B) is considered extremely valuable because of its singing
- C) migrated to Europe because of deforestation in New Zealand
- D) was sighted for the first time in 1907
- E) died out more than a century ago

2. One point made in the passage is that not much is known about the Huia because ---.

- A) it was little studied before it died out
- B) they are too fast to be observed
- C) they live in very remote parts of forests
- D) biologists found its features rather ordinary
- E) their habitat is ecologically complex forests

3. According to the passage, one of the Huia's complete annihilation was ---.

- A) that it was the largest species of New Zealand wattlebird
- B) that it became extinct in the early 20th century
- C) the worldwide demand for Huia skins
- D) the conservative efforts of museums and wealthy private collectors
- E) its being endemic to the North Island of New Zealand

4. According to the passage, the Huia differed from many bird species in that ---.

- A) they were the only bird species in the south east of the North Island
- B) males and females had very different bill shapes
- C) they were able to fly very long distances
- D) they laid their eggs only in regenerating secondary forests
- E) they belonged to a family found only in New Zealand and Indonesia

PASSAGE 175

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The human reptilian brain and limbic system is similar in size and structure to other animals. But humans evolved a huge cerebral cortex, while the older brain areas didn't change. The cerebral cortex learns new things. Animals with little or no cerebral cortex act only as their genes programme them to act. Animals with a cerebral cortex can find new foods, survive in new environments, or change their mating tactics to improve reproductive success. The human cerebral cortex goes beyond learning new foods and survival skills. Our brains can think in abstractions. We communicate via symbols, consider the past and future, and sacrifice our personal interests not only for our families as other mammals do but also for ideas like honour. Conflicts between brain areas lead to relationship difficulties. In a conflicted brain, the older area wins. In contrast, an individual with an integrated brain, that is, an individual who uses his or her whole brain, solves relationship problems.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. As stated in the passage, the difference between a person with a conflicted brain and a person with an integrated brain ----.
- A) is the way they deal with disagreements
 - B) cannot be discerned easily
 - C) will determine the future of human race and our personal interests
 - D) can only be understood by experts who are working on limbic system
 - E) is not something worthy of extensive research

2. According to the passage, ----.
- A) the reptilian brain is the same size as the limbic brain
 - B) the structure of the human limbic system will never be understood
 - C) humans have a very large cerebral cortex
 - D) the cerebral cortex has destroyed the limbic system
 - E) human beings act only as their genes program them to act

3. As we learn from the passage, because of our cerebral cortex, we ----.
- A) discover new ways of finding food to survive
 - B) may observe some weakening in our survival skills
 - C) refuse to communicate by means of symbols
 - D) can put our ideas before our personal interests
 - E) tend to stop considering the past and future

4. As we can infer from the passage, animals with a cerebral cortex ----.
- A) fail to survive in new environments
 - B) are unable to change their mating tactics
 - C) don't seem to be interested in improving reproductive success
 - D) are incapable of thinking in abstractions
 - E) can all go beyond learning new foods and survival skills

PASSAGE 176

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1859, Charles Darwin wrote, "Species evolve via random mutations." He thought environmental changes favoured one mutation over another. He called this process natural selection. However, in 1871, he wrote that natural selection failed to explain human evolution. Instead, he proposed an alternative theory. He said, "Species evolve when males and females select each other for certain qualities." He called this sexual selection. Female animals, in general, are more selective than males. They choose males with features that make the males less able to survive. For example, a peacock's bright colours make him visible to predators, and his huge tail slows his escapes. His beautiful tail communicates to peahens that he's an especially fit individual. That is, he's so fast that he can escape predators despite his heavy tail. Sexual selection is the opposite of natural selection. Natural selection advances via slow environmental change. It advances evolution only in harsh environments like predation and climate change. It produces animals better able to survive—usually smaller, more efficient, and less conspicuous. In contrast, sexual selection advances with each generation. It produces rapid evolutionary changes. Sexual selection advances evolution in stable environments. It produces animals less able to survive, with bigger, brighter, or exaggerated features.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the inconsistencies in Darwin's theory of evolution
- B) Charles Darwin's contributions to science
- C) two opposite selection processes in evolution
- D) natural selection mechanisms
- E) the flaws in the theory of sexual selection

2. As we learn from the passage, natural selection advances through slow environmental change ----.

- A) but sexual selection advances with each generation
- B) as it cannot advance in harsh environments like predation and climate change
- C) and smaller, more efficient, and less noticeable animals die easily
- D) to produce animals with bigger, brighter, or exaggerated features
- E) and as a result it brings out rapid evolutionary changes

3. According to the passage, what Charles Darwin said about evolution in 1859 ----.

- A) was that species evolve when males and females select each other for certain qualities
- B) has been called sexual selection
- C) was not taken very seriously by his contemporaries
- D) continues to be a mystery that awaits explanation
- E) was rather different from what he said in 1871

4. As stated in the passage, female animals ----.

- A) are not as selective as male animals
- B) pick males that are less likely to survive
- C) tend to live more comfortably than male ones
- D) are not very good at caring for their young
- E) are bigger and brighter than males

PASSAGE 177

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Respect includes taking someone's feelings, needs, thoughts, ideas, wishes and preferences into consideration. It also includes acknowledging them, listening to them, being truthful with them, and accepting their individuality and idiosyncrasies. Going back in time, respect played an important role in survival. If we think of a small tribe wandering in the desert, we can imagine that a person not respected by anyone could be left behind and die. Such a person was considered to have no worth, no importance, no value to the group. This is the foundation of our psychological need to feel respected. Nowadays it seems much more possible to survive without being respected. Someone could, for example, have many servants and employees, yet not be respected in the least. We can all sense whether we are respected or not. This holds true for those with money and power as well. Moreover, it is quite possible that those who pursue money and power are actually trying to gain a type of respect that they never have truly felt. When we are respected, we gain the voluntary cooperation of people. We don't have to use as much of our energy and resources trying to get our needs met. When people respect one another, there are fewer conflicts. In summary, it is for both evolutionary and practical reasons that respect is important.

1. According to the passage, by taking other people's feelings, needs, thoughts, ideas, wishes and preferences into consideration, ---.

- A) we gain a chance to ignore their need for acknowledgement
- B) people become less prone to listen to each other attentively
- C) being truthful with them becomes a distant possibility
- D) it becomes easier and more likely to avoid conflicts
- E) accepting their individuality and idiosyncrasies becomes impossible

2. The author believes that our psychological need to feel respected ---.

- A) has its roots engraved in prehistoric times
- B) can still leave us behind and take us to painful death
- C) has no worth, no importance, or no value to many thoughtless people
- D) is becoming weaker although it is less likely today to survive without being respected
- E) should prevent us from hiring disrespectful employees

3. As clearly stated in the passage, in ancient times, ---.

- A) respect had little to do with survival
- B) members of small tribes had more respect for each other than those in big ones
- C) living in a desert made it more difficult to lead a respected life
- D) tribal customs required people to improve their hunting skills
- E) being respected was a matter of life and death

4. One point made in the passage is that a person may have a lot of money and power ---.

- A) if he or she knows the difference between current living conditions and those in the past
- B) as long as he or she remembers the significance of learning from experiences
- C) but still may not be shown any genuine respect at all
- D) although he is unfamiliar with evolutionary reasons for respect
- E) yet may have no idea how to use them in an efficient way

PASSAGE 178

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A meteor, sometimes called a 'shooting star', can be the brightest object in the night sky, yet meteoroids are the smallest bodies in the solar system that can be observed by eye. Wandering through space, perhaps as debris left behind by a comet, meteoroids enter the Earth's atmosphere, are heated by friction, and for a few seconds streak across the sky as a meteor with a glowing trail. A brilliant meteor, called a fireball, may weigh many kilograms, but even a meteor weighing less than a gram can produce a beautiful trail. Some are large enough to survive (at least partially) their trip through the atmosphere and impact the ground as meteorites. Fireballs are sometimes followed by trails of light that persist for up to thirty minutes; some, called bolides, explode with a loud thunderous sound. How can a particle the size of a grain of sand produce such a spectacular sight? The answer is the speed at which the meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere. Many meteoroids travel at 60-70 kilometres per second. Each day as many as four billion meteorites, most minuscule in size, fall to earth. Their masses total several tons, seemingly a large amount, but negligible compared to the Earth's total mass.

1. As we learn from the passage, a shooting star ----.
- A) is sometimes erroneously called a meteor
 - B) hits the brightest object in the night sky
 - C) cannot be observed by eye however small it might be
 - D) is often attracted to the smallest body in the sky
 - E) can travel as fast as seventy kilometres per second

2. As we understand from the passage, a meteor, a meteoroid, and a meteorite ----.
- A) can only be seen through a space telescope
 - B) are equally destructive when they hit the ground
 - C) are related to one another but different things
 - D) should be observed with the naked eye at night
 - E) turn into a comet when they enter the Earth's atmosphere
3. As one can infer from the passage, smaller meteoroids ----.
- A) are not very likely to survive their trip through the atmosphere
 - B) cannot possibly leave a beautiful trail behind them
 - C) are not worth observing or investigating
 - D) often collide with bolides and cause considerable damage
 - E) are always followed by trails of light that persist thirty minutes
4. According to the passage, the total mass of meteorites that hit earth every day ----.
- A) has been miscalculated because of scientific fallacies
 - B) is nothing compared with the size of the world
 - C) is almost equal to the mass of a sand grain
 - D) depends on weather phenomena like thunderstorms and snowstorms
 - E) is smaller than the mass of a medium size fireball

PASSAGE 179

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Anger is a powerful emotion that arises as a response to physical or psychological pain. It sends signals to all parts of our body to help us fight or flee. Many years ago we were threatened by wild animals. Now we more often feel threatened by other human beings, either psychologically or physically. When we feel energized by anger, we might ask ourselves how we put this energy to the most productive use. As with the use of other forms of energy such as electricity or oil, we might want to use it efficiently, not wastefully. Perhaps the most helpful thing to remember about anger is that it is a secondary emotion. A primary feeling is what is felt immediately before we feel angry. We always feel afraid, attacked, offended, disrespected, forced, trapped, or pressured first before we get angry. If someone wants us to do something we prefer not to do, we first feel a little pressured, but not enough to get angry. When they keep pushing us, we begin to get irritated. If they continue, we get "angry". Such anger damages relationships. One suggestion on how to avoid getting angry in this case would be to express your initial feeling by saying "I feel pressured" before the feeling has escalated to the point of destructive anger.

1. The author of the passage points out that when one starts to feel pressured because of someone else's words or behaviours ----.

- A) he or she should put it across in a clear way
- B) it is not possible to concentrate his or her work
- C) he or she should ignore it and keep dealing with his work
- D) it shows that they do not have a healthy relationship
- E) it may be useful to make the other person feel trapped

2. One point made in the passage is that anger ----.

- A) makes it difficult to remember our past experiences
- B) can be used to manipulate others into supporting our preferences
- C) helps us terminate feelings of guilt
- D) is known to have ruined many innocent lives
- E) is always preceded by another strong feeling

3. According to the passage, ----.

- A) anger is easier to control if it arises as a response to physical or psychological pain
- B) signals that are sent to all parts of our body to help us fight or flee cannot be noticed
- C) the way modern people are threatened is different from the way ancient people were threatened
- D) there is no actual difference between psychological and physical threats
- E) when we feel energized by anger, we can never put its energy to a productive use

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To define anger and give examples of bad anger management
- B) To inform the reader about feelings that date back to ancient times
- C) To tell the story of a person who ruined his life because of excessive anger
- D) To explain what anger is and suggest a way to cope with it
- E) To suggest a list of anger management techniques

PASSAGE 180

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

There are two types of anorexia. In the restricting type of anorexia, weight loss is achieved by restricting calories (following drastic diets, fasting, and exercising to excess). In the purging type of anorexia, weight loss is achieved by vomiting or using laxatives and diuretics. Food and weight-related issues like anorexia are symptoms of something deeper: things like depression, loneliness, insecurity, pressure to be perfect, or feeling out of control. It's important to understand that anorexia meets a need. For example, you may feel powerless in many parts of your life, but you can control what you eat. Saying "no" to food may make you feel strong and successful. You may even come to enjoy your hunger pangs as reminders of a "special talent" that most people can't achieve. Anorexia may also be a way of distracting yourself from difficult emotions. When you spend most of your time thinking about food, dieting, and weight loss, you don't have to face other problems in your life or deal with complicated emotions. Unfortunately, any boost you get from starving yourself or shedding pounds is extremely short-lived. Dieting and weight loss can't repair the negative self-image at the heart of anorexia. The only way to do that is to identify the emotional need that self-starvation fulfils and find other ways to meet it.

1. As one can infer from the passage, an anorexic person cannot get over his or her obsession with weight ---.

- A) because the body has been damaged badly
- B) unless he or she gains self-respect
- C) if the other family members are not involved
- D) although self-starvation is not a common disorder
- E) without the support of a reliable life coach

2. We learn from the passage that in both types of anorexia ---.

- A) weight loss is achieved by restricting calories
- B) vomiting or using laxatives and diuretics helps lose weight
- C) following drastic diets, fasting, and exercising to excess is essential
- D) the sufferer is obsessed with controlling his or her weight
- E) professional help has proved to be rather ineffective

3. As we understand from the passage, anorexia ---.

- A) is most often seen in people who have anorexic relatives
- B) results from a busy work life in which personal care is usually neglected
- C) indicates an underlying need that cannot be met properly
- D) was first seen in developed countries in the twentieth century
- E) often heals up in a couple of months

4. According to the passage, an anorexic person may take delight in what he or she is going through ---.

- A) due to a feeling of proud caused by self-control
- B) as he or she has no special talents
- C) but this enjoyment leads the person to eat more and more
- D) although his or her family may feel extremely upset
- E) and this is usually the beginning of a road to cancer

PASSAGE 181

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Born in 1856 in Ireland, George Bernard Shaw was a well-known playwright, journalist, orator, and critic. He was born to poor parents and suffered financially. He had to fight through school as a clerk, neither of which he enjoyed even a bit. It was in 1876 when he moved to London that he earned fame as a playwright and politician. He did not like George in his name and just liked using Bernard Shaw. Shaw was a committed vegetarian, a socialist and he opposed the First World War. He won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925 and an Oscar in 1938. He is the only person to receive both awards. He did not follow any religion but favored religious beliefs: "My religious convictions and scientific views cannot at present be more specifically defined than as those of a believer in creative revolution." Throughout his life, he wrote more than 60 plays. His work dealt with political and social issues. His relationship with aristocrats and nobleman reflected his philosophy of life. One time, he received an invitation from a lord stating, "Lord Conrad will be home on Tuesday between 4 and 6". Bernard Shaw returned the invitation and wrote down: "George Bernard Shaw, too". Bernard died at the age of 94 when he fell down the ladder while trimming a tree.

1. It is stated in the passage that George Bernard Shaw earned a living as a clerk for some time ----.

- A) although he did not go through formal education
- B) which contributed a lot to his writing skills
- C) and provided his parents with a higher living standard
- D) but he did not like it at all
- E) until he decided to become a school teacher

2. According to the passage, Bernard Shaw was unequalled in that he ----.

- A) was awarded with both a Nobel Prize and an Oscar
- B) moved to London to become a playwright
- C) was not only a playwright but also a critic
- D) did not like George in his name
- E) was born to poor parents and suffered financially

3. One point made in the passage is that Bernard Shaw was not a pious person ----.

- A) due to the fact that he was a committed socialist
- B) but he opposed the First World War
- C) though he did not disfavor religious beliefs
- D) because he thought creative revolution was a mistaken belief
- E) until a few years before his death at the age of 94

4. According to the passage, Bernard Shaw wrote more than 60 plays about political and social issues ----.

- A) so he received invitations from aristocrats and noblemen quite often
- B) but he failed to become a well-known figure in his lifetime
- C) and as a result he was one of the wealthiest man when he died at a very old age
- D) and he did not hesitate to reveal his standpoint in his relations with the upper class
- E) although he was an activist who spent a lot of time away from home

PASSAGE 182

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Boredom is the state of mind where the person experiences a large amount of discontent as well as disinterest. Boredom can be classified into two main categories: situational boredom and chronic boredom. Situational boredom is when a person experiences boredom on encountering a certain situation or series of events. Such situations could include when a person gets bored while reading a book or watching a movie or listening to a lecture. Chronic boredom is experienced most of the time irrespective of the time and the place. This state of mind can prove to be dangerous and fatal. People suffering from chronic boredom will even get bored with people who are a permanent part of their lives like a spouse, parents or even children. There are very few things to pique the interest or curiosity of the person and create some kind of excitement when he or she is experiencing boredom. The latest hypothesis indicates the presence of D2, a dopamine receptor, which will decide the exact amount of stimulation which will be required for a normal individual. Some people have neurons with a smaller amount of D2 receptors. The curiosity levels in these people are extremely high. The deficiency or excess of these D2 receptors is a genetic condition.

1. We learn from the passage that some people have neurons with a smaller amount of D2 receptors ---.

- A) and this makes them less interested in what is going on around them
- B) although they were quite normal when they were born
- C) on account of poor nutrition during infancy
- D) but they manage to cope with this deficiency through hormone supplements
- E) and as a result they have a more inquisitive mind

2. As stated in the passage, getting bored while reading a book or watching a movie or listening to a lecture ---.

- A) exemplifies situational boredom
- B) shows that you are a creative individual
- C) prevents people from increasing their knowledge of life
- D) proves that modern people need more action in their lives
- E) is not something that one can encounter in small communities

3. One can infer from the passage that if someone feels bored regardless of time and place, ---.

- A) his or her spouse, parents and children come together and discuss this issue
- B) this shows that he or she has got over chronic boredom
- C) there is nothing that his or her friends can do to help
- D) it is too late to help him or her to fight against the burdens of life
- E) he or she may encounter very serious consequences

4. According to the passage, boredom can be ---.

- A) overcome only if modern people learn to share life with their friends and neighbours
- B) caused by a serious crisis in social life, such as death and divorce
- C) described as a lack of satisfaction and interest in situations, events, and people
- D) eliminated easily in communities where people take part in organized activities
- E) decreased through free-time activities like doing team sports

PASSAGE 183

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A 21-year-old Finnish college student, Linus Benedict Torvalds, created the operating system Linux. It was made public in 1991. A penguin named Tux is the official mascot of Linux. Linus named the software Freax (freak + unix), but his friend uploaded first public version of the operating system into a folder that he named Linux. Linux today is one of the most widely used operating systems running on small computers to huge servers. It is an open source operating system and millions of people around the world contribute to Linux development. Linux provides platform to developers, academic centres, government concerns and many other businesses and it is available with free license and supports changes to the software as compared to most other operating systems. It is quite flexible as it allows its users to use parts that they require for a particular application or device they are working on. Linus continually works on the developments of the kernel, but today his part of the original contribution is less than 2%. World-known companies such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, etc. use Linux as their main operating system. Established in 2007, Linux foundation works to grow and succeed in competition with other operating systems.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, before the operating system Linux was made public in 1991, ---.

- A) Linus Benedict Torvalds was a famous programmer
- B) college students in Finland have limited access to the Internet
- C) its name was meant to be Freax
- D) Tux had been the official mascot of the college that Linus attended
- E) only a few college students were interested in software programming

2. One point made in the passage is that Linus Benedict Torvalds continues to work on the Linux system ---.

- A) as he cannot afford to hire new engineers
- B) because he finds it difficult to trust other people
- C) and he says he'll make his system the best in the world
- D) yet his input to current Linux is minuscule
- E) even though he no longer needs the money he earns from this software

3. As stated in the passage, Linux is a very popular operating system ---.

- A) but it is expected to lose its popularity as better software is being developed
- B) to which millions of people around the world contribute
- C) thanks to Linus Benedict Torvalds, who sold it very reasonable prices
- D) although it is far from being a convenient tool
- E) because Linus Benedict Torvalds has always hired the best marketing specialists

4. It can be inferred from the passage that unlike Linux, ---.

- A) the majority of operating systems do not support changes to the software
- B) Microsoft's operating system is available with free license
- C) the second most popular operating system allows its users to use parts that they require for a particular application
- D) Windows can only be used in devices with a certain configuration
- E) Google employs people from diverse ethnic backgrounds

PASSAGE 184

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Berbers were the original inhabitants of Algeria. The first invaders were the Phoenicians, whose empire covered the area that is today Lebanon. They began establishing ports along the Mediterranean in 1200 BC. They built the cities of Constantine and Annaba in the east of present-day Algeria, but aside from teaching the Berbers how to raise crops, for the most part they kept their distance from them. The Romans began making inroads into North Africa, declaring a new kingdom called Numidia. Roman rule lasted six hundred years. The Arabs swept across North Africa in the seventh century (during the lifetime of Muhammad, who died in 632), and again in the eleventh century. The Berbers put up resistance, particularly to the edict that both religious and political leaders could only be Arabian. The second Muslim conquest saw a great shift in Berber civilization, as the people were forced to convert in great numbers or to flee to the hills. However, as internal conflicts began to sway the Muslim stronghold in North Africa in the fifteenth century, Europeans capitalized on this, and by 1510 Spain had seized Algiers, Oran, and other important port cities. The French took control in the nineteenth century and declared Algeria a colony, beginning a 132-year reign.

- 1. As it is stated in the passage, Spain was able to take hold of Algerian cities one after another ----.**
- A) although the other European states were against them invading North Africa
 - B) shortly after the French took control
 - C) but the Spanish king had to wait for two decades before he could declare Algeria a colony
 - D) local leaders in Algiers, Oran, and other important port cities resisted bravely
 - E) on account of the internal conflicts within the Muslim rule

- 2. According to the passage, Algeria was first invaded by the Phoenicians, who ----.**
- A) built a number of ports along the Mediterranean
 - B) were the original inhabitants of Algeria
 - C) destroyed two cities in the east of present-day Algeria
 - D) moved to Lebanon from Constantine and Annaba
 - E) were exceptionally good at sea trade and weapon production

- 3. One point made in the passage is that the Phoenicians were not involved in a close relationship with the Berbers ----.**
- A) because they were frightened of them
 - B) except that they taught them to raise crops
 - C) although the Berbers did their best to win their hearts
 - D) and so they missed the chance to learn to fight like them
 - E) as they were often away from home, hunting for food

- 4. It is understood from the passage that when the Arabs invaded Algeria for the second time ----.**
- A) they were more tolerant than they had been during the first invasion
 - B) they did not leave those lands for six hundred years
 - C) local religious and political leaders started and won a war of independence
 - D) the natives were forced to change their religion or leave for the hills
 - E) some of them began making inroads into North Africa

PASSAGE 185

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Juan Manuel de Rosas, a landowner who represents the interests of the provinces before Argentina became unified as a nation, is a good example of the schisms in the process of nation building. Derided by the liberal sectors of society who regarded him as a tyrant who kept the masses ignorant, he was an idol for the traditionalists who saw him as an adamant defender of national sovereignty against imperial ambitions. While Rosas was at the centre of the disputes in the nineteenth century, Juan Peron was the focus of impassioned divisions among Argentines during the last half of the twentieth century. He ruled Argentina from 1946 to 1955 and again in 1973 until his death in 1974. Although both defended the interests of the people against a foreign colonial order, they were the products of very different Argentinas. Rosas ruled in an agrarian society of landlords and rural workers; Peron ruled in a predominantly urban society in which internal migrants to cities and the children of immigrants strove for greater participation as well as for recognition as part of the nation. Eva Peron, universally known as Evita, is undoubtedly the most renowned Argentine woman. President Peron's wife played an important role in the political and social recognition of underprivileged groups, mainly workers and women, until her early death in 1952.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

2. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.
- a comparison between two national icons of Argentina
 - the fruitful competition between Juan Manuel de Rosas and Juan Peron
 - a brief history of nationalism in the nineteenth century Argentina
 - the relationship between Argentina's recent history and its current situation
 - the bloody history of a South American country
3. One point made in the passage is that Juan Manuel de Rosas and Juan Peron differed greatly in that ----.
- the former defended the interests of the people against a foreign colonial order
 - the latter was at the centre of the disputes in the nineteenth century
 - one was the representative of landlords but the other was the representative of rural workers
 - Rosas is not known outside his country but Peron is famous worldwide
 - they ruled their country in different times and under different conditions

1. According to the passage, Juan Peron's wife ----.

- made a considerable effort to improve the conditions of workers and women
- came from an underprivileged family yet she did not care about them
- was running for presidency when she died in 1952
- ruled in an urban society in which immigrants strove for greater participation
- represented the interests of the provinces before Argentina became a nation

4. As it is stated in the passage, Juan Manuel de Rosas was a national icon for traditionalists ----.

- because he kept the masses ignorant
- although he refused to defend the interests of the provinces
- while he was seen as a dictator by liberals
- as he was a good example of the divisions in Argentina
- even though he was a determined defender of national sovereignty

PASSAGE 186

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Christian Bale was born into a family with a long history in entertainment. His grandfather was a children's entertainer and his mother was a former circus performer. Because Bale's father was a pilot, the family moved around quite a bit, which meant young Christian was raised in several countries. He credits this constant change as one reason he became an actor: "I not only inherited an aversion to the nine-to-five routine but the sense from my parents that being bored and boring is the worst thing that you can be." Christian became a professional performer at ten and a star at thirteen when he played the lead in a Steven Spielberg's movie, but he did not follow the usual path of the child actor. Many fall prey to the temptations of early fame but Bale shunned the limelight and focused on building an impressive body of work. Acting steadily since the 1980s, he has appeared in over twenty-five films. Even as an adult, the modest actor steers clear of the spotlight; but considering he donned a flowing black cape to appear in *Batman Begins* (2005), he could not maintain his usual low profile. After all, everyone wanted to know the man behind the mask. But he says, "I don't want to know about the lives of other actors and I don't want people to know too much about me."

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, Christian Bale was different from many other children actors ----.

- A) because he played the lead in a famous director's movie
- B) although he did all he could do to prevent this
- C) but still he did not manage to keep away from drugs
- D) in that early fame did not affect him adversely
- E) as he was willing to follow his father's path

2. One point made in the passage is that Christian Bale, a world famous actor, ----.

- A) was raised by his grandfather, who was a children's entertainer
- B) wanted to become a successful commercial pilot like his father
- C) was neglected as a child because his mother was a circus performer
- D) did not go to school because they travelled a lot because of his father's job
- E) was inspired by his family in his career choice

3. Based on what Christian Bale says in the passage about fame, one can conclude that he ----.

- A) did not want to put on a black cape in *Batman Begins*
- B) is in fact curious about the lives of other actors
- C) want people to know everything about him
- D) is determined to retain his low profile
- E) he is not going to make another film like *Batman Begins*

4. As one can infer from the passage, Christian Bale is of the opinion that ----.

- A) constant change is detrimental to family life
- B) one should avoid being bored and boring
- C) the nine-to-five routine adds a lot to one's personality
- D) show business makes people more cruel
- E) he should have studied the history of film industry

PASSAGE 187

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

John Carmack had a gifted-geek childhood. He tinkered with chemistry sets, built model rockets, and read science fiction. Then personal computers came along, and he was hooked for life. He and his friends became obsessed with computers, but the school they attended could not afford them. When he was fourteen, Carmack and some buddies broke into a school in a wealthier neighborhood to steal a computer. They were caught, and Carmack spent the next year in juvenile detention. When released, he became a bit of a rebellious teen and threw himself into programming. He stayed in his room for days, fueled by pizza and caffeinated soda and taught himself to write code. His parents knew their son was extremely bright and had a good deal of potential. When he graduated with a 4.0 grade point average from high school, they pushed him to go to college. Carmack reluctantly agreed. He took only computer classes, and after two semesters dropped out to devote himself full-time to programming. One of his first jobs was developing a two-dimensional video arcade game. His collaborators were two fellow computer fanatics. During the day they developed games for their company; at night they would load up their cars with company equipment and stay up until the early morning hours experimenting with coding. They soon created their own video game. Spurred by the game's success, the three quit their jobs to form their own company.

1. According to the passage, as a child, Carmack was interested in chemistry sets, rockets, and science fiction ----.

- A) as he was not very good in social relationships
- B) although he did very badly at school
- C) and this showed that he was going to be a great author of science fiction
- D) until personal computers were introduced to the public
- E) but his parents couldn't afford his expensive hobbies

2. As we learn from the passage, John Carmack committed a crime when he was a child ----.

- A) but he managed to get away with it
- B) because he wanted to experience something unusual and exciting
- C) although his father was a law enforcement officer
- D) yet no one in his family was informed about this
- E) and had to do some time in a children's prison

3. One can infer from the passage that Carmack's parents ----.

- A) could have stopped him from going to jail
- B) were quite supportive during his young ages
- C) should have encouraged him to programming
- D) were worried about him having too much pizza and caffeinated soda
- E) did not want their son to waste his time and energy in college

4. As one can understand from the passage, John Carmack and his two colleagues ----.

- A) used their company as a jumping point for their business venture
- B) did not get along very well because they were all extremely talented
- C) were not sure whether their video game would ever catch on
- D) were not into two-dimensional video arcade games
- E) ought to have quit their jobs to form their own company

PASSAGE 188

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Until recently, it was broadly agreed that in most pre-modern societies, including ancient and medieval Europe, infanticide was an important means of population regulation. It was also maintained that exposing newborn babies in the wilderness or public places, rather than outright killing, was the most common method of disposing of unwanted babies. This view was challenged in 1988 by John Boswell, who did not deny that in the ancient world abandonment was widespread. His analysis confirmed that abandonment was not confined to deformed babies or infants born of incestuous and other forbidden relationships; legitimate children, too, were likely to be given up by parents who desired to limit family size. This led him to estimate that Romans abandoned 20 to 40 per cent of their children through exposure. According to Boswell, however, most of them were rescued. Since in the ancient world there were no institutional arrangements for abandoned children, they owed their survival to the kindness of strangers who found and raised the unwanted children. Although some became slaves, most of them were granted the status of foster children. Childless couples, or parents who had lost some of their offspring, were especially keen to retrieve exposed babies and raise them.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) several means of population regulation
- B) child abandonment in pre-modern times
- C) how abandoned children were raised
- D) the theme of child abandonment in literature
- E) a recent study on the causes of child abandonment

2. Based on Boswell's ideas stated in the passage, one can conclude that in ancient times ----.

- A) people were too busy to look after their children, so most of them died during infancy
- B) unwanted children were placed in special institutions where they were raised with care
- C) child abandonment was common, but most abandoned children were saved
- D) even childless couples were not kind enough to the children in their neighborhood
- E) 20 to 40 per cent of poor adults sold their children to wealthy Romans

3. As it is stated in the passage, in ancient times, leaving newborn babies in the wilderness or public places ----.

- A) was a brutal practice that deserved death penalty
- B) used to be tolerated and even encouraged by community leaders
- C) rarely occurred due to the fact that it was considered a sin
- D) was not an uncommon way of getting rid of them
- E) was less common as people were worried about being cursed

4. As one can learn from the passage, John Boswell ----.

- A) proved that in the ancient world abandonment was not widespread
- B) thinks that infanticide was an important means of population regulation
- C) showed that abandonment was limited to deformed babies
- D) disagreed that some legitimate children were given up by their parents
- E) challenged an established fallacy about child abandonment

PASSAGE 189

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Apache, Native North Americans of the Southwest, are composed of six culturally related groups. Subsistence consisted of wild animals, cactus fruits, seeds of wild shrubs and grass, livestock, grains plundered from settlements, and a small amount of horticulture. The social organization involved matrilineal residence, a rigorous mother-in-law avoidance pattern, and the husband's working for the wife's relatives. The Apache are known principally for their fierce fighting qualities. They successfully resisted the advance of Spanish colonization. When the United States acquired the region, Apache lands were in the path of the American westward movement. The strong resistance that lasted until the beginning of the 20th century brought national fame to several of the Apache leaders, like Geronimo and Coloradas. Today the Apache, numbering some 50,000, live mainly on reservations and retain many tribal customs. Cattle, timber, tourism, and the development of mineral resources provide income. In 1982 the Apaches won a major Supreme Court test of their right to tax resources extracted from their lands. In 1995, after much debate, the Mescalero Apache agreed to build a nuclear-waste storage site on their New Mexico reservation. The project is expected to produce a considerable income over the 40-year life of the site.

1. As stated in the passage, Native North Americans of the Southwest ----.

- A) are known to have terminated six culturally related groups
- B) obtained some of their food by stealing from settlements
- C) traded wild animals for cactus fruits and seeds
- D) were against matrilineal residence
- E) insulted husbands who worked for their wives' relatives

2. As it can be understood from the passage, today's Apache ----.

- A) no longer live on reservations
- B) continue to fight for their rights in different ways
- C) have no income whatsoever and live under incredibly bad conditions
- D) do not have to pay income tax
- E) are expected to vanish completely in forty years

3. One point made in the passage is that when the US were moving westward, ----.

- A) the Apache resistance made them reconsider their values
- B) several of the Apache leaders, like Geronimo and Coloradas, joined them
- C) they learnt a lot of new techniques from Apache warriors
- D) Apache warriors were secretly moving eastward
- E) they had to go through a long-lasting fight against Apache

4. The author of the passage refers to Apache resistance against the advance of Spanish colonization in order to ----.

- A) exemplify their fierce fighting qualities
- B) explain the rigorous mother-in-law avoidance pattern
- C) support his claim about Apache social organization
- D) start a discussion about native Americans
- E) clarify the relationship between the Spanish and Apache

PASSAGE 190

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

As American businessmen of the 19th century developed an insatiable appetite for bigger and bigger profits, public discontent at the unfair advantages enjoyed by the likes of Carnegie Steel and Standard Oil grew, eventually leading to the passage of The Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890. The Standard Oil case was particularly notorious since Standard Oil itself had come to symbolize the ruthless pursuit of profit, often in defiance of the law. The trust had been formed in 1882 and used a Byzantine legal structure to shield assets, mask dealings, and impede investigation. Within ten years the Ohio Supreme Court would order the dissolution of the trust, but it merely transferred these assets to a new holding company, Standard Oil of New Jersey. Public outcry over Standard Oil's monopoly and its concomitant concentration of economic power peaked in 1906, when the federal government filed suit under the Sherman Antitrust Act. It took six years of legal wrangling, but in 1911 the firm was ordered dissolved, with all 33 of its corporations put up for sale. The ideals of fair play in business were further codified in the Clayton Antitrust Act in 1914. The Federal Trade Commission, an independent arm of the US government, was created in 1914 to police businesses and ensure that consumers—and other businesses—were treated fairly by big business.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. Which of the following can be said about The Clayton Antitrust Act?

- A) It was a piece of legislation passed to regulate business practices to make them fair.
- B) It was used by big businesses to make bigger and bigger profits.
- C) It symbolized the relentless chase of making more money by the big corporations.
- D) It was used against Standard Oil in 1914 to dissolve its monopoly by the Federal Trade Commission.
- E) It was passed by the Ohio Supreme Court to cope with the Standard Oil.

2. The passage is mainly concerned with ---.

- A) the wild competition between oil companies at the beginning of the twentieth century in the US
- B) how American people accumulated their wealth by exploiting other nations
- C) the fierce fight between the American government and the Ohio Supreme Court
- D) governmental efforts to provide fair business conditions in America
- E) the legal fight between monopolist corporations and socialist organizations in America

3. According to the passage, such companies as Carnegie Steel and Standard Oil benefitted from unfair advantages ---.

- A) even though they had little appetite for bigger profits
- B) because they were unaware of public discontent
- C) and this made more and more Americans upset
- D) so they managed to prevent the passage of The Sherman Antitrust Act
- E) until it occurred to them in 1914 that they were exploiting their fellow countrymen

4. It is clear from the passage that Standard Oil of New Jersey ---.

- A) was aimed at preventing concomitant concentration of economic power
- B) spent six years to persuade the government to put up 33 of its rivals for sale
- C) was an independent arm of the US government that was created to regulate businesses
- D) was another corporate effort to shield assets, mask dealings, and impede investigation
- E) wanted to make sure that consumers were treated fairly by big business

PASSAGE 191

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Even those who had invested only in blue chip American stocks found themselves on a roller coaster ride in 1998. The Dow gained more than 1,400 points in the first seven months of the year then lost 1,800 points in just 6 weeks, due in large part to global financial instability. As corporate earnings reports began to trickle in, investors saw that American companies counted on exports to continue the steady earnings growth that had underpinned rising stock prices. Net exports from the US dropped 3.4% in the first quarter, and another 7.7% in the second quarter. As prospects for selling outside the US became shaky, so did earnings projections for the coming months. Many investors were not invested solely in blue chip stocks. Financial experts preach that if you are willing to accept higher risk, you can receive higher earnings. That's why investing in emerging markets is so attractive: the risk of default on loans or devalued stock is greater, but then so are the returns. Lots of mutual funds specialize in emerging markets, and their investors expect to see price fluctuations that might turn the stomach of even the most seasoned roller coaster fanatic. These are the folks who were watching the July 1997 currency crisis in Thailand with more than passing interest because they knew their investments were at stake.

1. According to the passage, putting money in emerging markets is appealing ---.

- A) and as a result many investors invested in safer stocks
- B) but those who choose to do so should be ready to face drastic price changes
- C) although a large number of mutual funds specialize in emerging markets
- D) so it looks like a good idea to keep away from emerging markets
- E) especially if political chaos is increasing concerns about the future

2. One can infer from the passage that ---.

- A) the relationship between a company's profits and its stock price is loose
- B) those whose investments are at stake should take even higher risks
- C) foreign investors are not allowed to invest in blue chip American stocks
- D) mutual funds were banned after the 1997 crisis in Thailand
- E) as earnings growth becomes flat, stock prices decline

3. As it can be understood from the passage, so-called blue chip stocks ---.

- A) have often caused crises in the global economy
- B) are considered to be safe and lucrative
- C) gained more than 1,400 points in 1998
- D) have been favored less from July 1997 on
- E) originated in Thailand in 1998

4. One point made in the passage is that leading American companies of late 1990s ---.

- A) relied to a large extent on foreign sales
- B) earned a lot thanks to the global financial instability in 1998
- C) strove to undermine rising stock prices
- D) were not surprised to see a drop in exports to Asia
- E) suggested investing solely in blue chip stocks

PASSAGE 192

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The IMF is under attack and in danger of losing its funding. Conservatives complain that its policies interfere with free markets; liberals cite the cut in social programmes that IMF funding often requires; and others assert that, in the fast-paced global economy of today, the institution simply cannot effectively do the job that it was originally designed to do. Despite criticism from all quarters, two things seem clear from the economic events unfolding around us. The first is that there is a need for an international body to regulate, coordinate, and occasionally step in to help fix the fiscal and monetary problems of economies around the world. The second is that the IMF in its current form has neither the scope nor the resources to adequately meet the demands being placed on it. Though the IMF is not perfect, it is the only institution that seems to be capable of keeping worldwide economies more or less under control, and if you tend to think that the money that is needed to improve current levels of IMF funding is too much, think how much another global depression will cost.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. As understood from the passage, the author ---.

- A) is unaware of the fact that the IMF is in danger of losing its funding
- B) was shocked when IMF policies interfered with free markets
- C) wants the government to provide subsidies for social programmes
- D) thinks the global economy is not as unstable as it looks
- E) is in favour of having an international regulatory economic institution

2. According to the passage, conservatives and liberals both criticize the IMF ---.

- A) and so they should cooperate to take it down
- B) although they are ignorant of people's actual needs
- C) but they do this for different reasons
- D) as they are in danger of losing IMF support
- E) as if they knew what to put in its place

3. It is stated in the passage is that the IMF ---.

- A) is no longer in danger of losing its funding
- B) has the scope and the resources to meet the current demands
- C) manages to keep worldwide economies under strict control
- D) tries to help countries to tackle their economic problems
- E) is quite sure that there will be another global depression soon

4. One point made in the passage is that the IMF was founded to regulate the world economy ---.

- A) but it cannot do this as efficiently as expected
- B) so that the US can exploit the resources of the world better
- C) soon after the Second World War ended
- D) which is why we shouldn't expect it to fight against terrorism
- E) but it chose to work for world peace

PASSAGE 193

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Catherine Hughes attended university in Omaha but did not graduate. Around 1969 she began working at a black radio station, handling various jobs, and becoming well known. Her success prompted the School of Communications at Howard University to offer her a job as a lecturer. In 1973 she became sales director at WHUR-FM. Two years later she became the station's general manager, boosting sales revenue to \$3.5 million from \$300,000. In 1979, she and her husband, Dewey Hughes, purchased a small Washington radio station, WOL, creating Radio One. Her marriage eventually ended, and she bought her husband's share in the station. But Hughes was forced to give up her apartment and live at the station for a time in order to make ends meet. Over time, she made the station profitable, and her own talk show became a hit. By purchasing stations in other cities, the company eventually became the nation's largest black-owned radio chain. In 2004, her company launched a new cable channel, TV One, aimed at African Americans. She is the first African American woman to head a firm publicly traded on a stock exchange in the United States.

2. **It is stated in the passage that Catherine Hughes ---.**
- A) has been married twice
 - B) has stayed away from TV business
 - C) divorced her husband because of her greed for money
 - D) did not complete her university education
 - E) has an unstable relationship with African Americans
3. **According to the passage, Catherine Hughes was offered to work as a lecturer at Howard University ---.**
- A) on account of her performance at a black radio station
 - B) although she was not well known even locally
 - C) but she preferred the offer from the School of Communications
 - D) after she had worked as a sales director at WHUR-FM
 - E) but she had to turn down the offer because of her husband
4. **As stated in the passage when Catherine Hughes took over her husband's share in Radio One ---.**
- A) they had been married for more than ten years
 - B) their marriage started to go down and in the end they had to divorce
 - C) she boosted sales revenue to \$3.5 million from \$300,000
 - D) she went through a period of financial difficulties
 - E) she moved to another apartment so that she wouldn't have to see him again

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. **One point made in the passage that before Catherine Hughes, no other African American woman had ---.**
- A) managed a company traded on an American exchange market
 - B) launched a new cable channel without government support
 - C) attended university although she knew she was not going to graduate
 - D) owned an African American radio chain
 - E) managed to have a long-lasting marriage relationship in the media sector

PASSAGE 194

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Tropical storms generally form in the eastern portion of tropical oceans and track westward. They all start out as weak low pressure areas that form over warm tropical waters. Initially, winds and cloud formations over the warm tropical waters are minimal. Both intensify with time. As the storm begins to organize itself into a coherent pattern, it will experience increased activity and intensity. When a storm develops a clearly recognizable pattern, it is referred to as a tropical depression. When wind speeds reach 40 mph, it is called a tropical storm and is given a name. When wind speed equals or exceeds 74 mph, the storm is called a hurricane. In the western Pacific, a hurricane is referred to as a typhoon. In waters around Australia it is called a cyclone. Hurricanes intensify when moving over areas of increased water temperatures, and weaken over colder water surfaces. Upper atmosphere wind shear (different wind directions and speeds at different elevations) will frequently prevent or slow intensification of tropical storms by "spreading out" the storm horizontally and preventing the formation of strong updrafts of warm, humid air. Movement over a land-mass will weaken hurricane winds but will result in large-scale rain that can result in large-scale flooding.

1. **As stated in the passage, tropical storms become stronger over warmer water surfaces ----.**

- A) while they become weaker over cooler water surfaces
- B) so movement over a land-mass will weaken hurricane winds
- C) but there are different wind speeds at different elevations
- D) which we call upper atmosphere wind shear
- E) only if wind speeds reach forty miles per hour

2. **It is pointed out in the passage that tropical storms ----.**

- A) tend to move eastward until they encounter an obstacle
- B) follow a westward path especially in spring and autumn
- C) keep away from weak low pressure areas
- D) originate in the eastern section of tropical oceans
- E) rarely form over warm tropical waters

3. **As stated in the passage, if a tropical wind is experiencing increased activity and intensity, it means ----.**

- A) cloud formations over warm tropical waters are minimal
- B) it has begun to organize itself into a coherent pattern
- C) it will never develop a clearly recognizable pattern
- D) referring to it as a cyclone would remove confusion
- E) observing a clearly recognizable pattern is impossible

4. **According to the passage, the speed of a tropical wind ----.**

- A) is what determines its name
- B) cannot be accurately measured when the wind speed is high
- C) is almost always low in the western Pacific where the tropical waters are minimal
- D) increases as it moves over settlements
- E) decreases when it is dark

PASSAGE 195

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A sensor is a device that produces an output (usually electrical) in response to stimulus such as reflected or emitted radiation. Sensors aboard satellites obtain information about features and objects on the Earth by detecting radiation in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. Analysing the transmitted data provides valuable scientific information about the Earth. Weather satellites commonly carry radiometers, which measure radiation from snow, ice, clouds, and bodies of water. Radars in space are used for the Earth observations, bouncing radar waves off land and ocean surfaces to study sea-surface conditions, ice thickness, and land surface features. Wind scatterometers measure ocean surface winds by bouncing signals off the water and measuring them from various angles. Infrared detectors measure heat generated by the Earth features. Photographic reconnaissance sensors view objects on the Earth's surface. Camera-telescope systems now incorporate all sorts of sophisticated electronics to produce better images, but even these systems need cloudless skies, excellent lighting, and good colour contrast between objects and their surroundings to detect objects the size of a basketball. Some of the satellites produce film images that must be returned to the Earth, but a more convenient method is to record the image as a series of digital code numbers, then reconstruct the image from the electronic code using a computer at a ground station.

1. As one can learn from the passage, data-gathering systems in satellites ----.

- A) fail to incorporate sophisticated electronics to produce better images
- B) have limitations and need certain conditions to work properly
- C) don't need cloudless skies, excellent lighting, and good colour contrast
- D) used to work more efficiently but more expensively
- E) are going to be removed because they cannot produce reliable data

2. We learn from the passage that sensors ----.

- A) make use of reflected or emitted radiation as input
- B) usually fail to produce electrical output
- C) may break down easily if they receive radial stimulus
- D) cannot be used to provide information about objects on the Earth
- E) help satellites to move along a fixed orbit

3. According to the passage, radiometers ----.

- A) take pictures of snow, ice, clouds, and bodies of water
- B) are widely used in weather satellites
- C) were first used by NASA astronauts
- D) will soon be used on Mars missions
- E) have a long way to go before they can be used safely

4. As stated in the passage, there are various instruments in satellites that make use of sensors ----.

- A) but this is not always a good thing as they create a pile of junk in space
- B) and this is likely to increase the chances of space travel
- C) although many people are against wasting money on space research
- D) as a result of which we can make hundred per cent accurate weather forecast
- E) in order to gather and disseminate data about the Earth

PASSAGE 196

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1908 Henry Ford began production of the Model T automobile. Based on his original Model A design first manufactured in 1903, the Model T took five years to develop. Its creation inaugurated what we know today as the mass production assembly line. This revolutionary idea was based on the concept of simply assembling interchangeable component parts. Prior to this time, coaches and buggies had been hand-built in small numbers by specialized crafts people who rarely duplicated any particular unit. Ford's innovative design reduced the number of parts needed as well as the number of skilled fitters who had always formed the bulk of the assembly operation, giving Ford a tremendous advantage over his competition. Ford's mass production drove the automobile industry for nearly five decades and was eventually adopted by almost every other industrial manufacturer. Although technological advancements have enabled many improvements to modern day automobile assembly operations, the basic concept of stationary workers installing parts on a vehicle as it passes their work stations has not changed drastically over the years.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. One point made in the passage is that Henry Ford's concept of stationary workers installing parts on a moving assembly line ----.

- A) ended his advantage over his competition
- B) took Henry Ford five decades to develop
- C) was criticized by almost every other manufacturer
- D) came as a great blow to his rivals
- E) has not changed even slightly over the years

2. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.
- A) Henry Ford and the profits he made within a short period
 - B) how Henry Ford managed to eliminate his competitors through clever tricks
 - C) the Model T and its superior qualities
 - D) the major differences between the Model A and the Model T
 - E) an innovative manufacturing system introduced by Henry Ford

3. As stated in the passage, Henry Ford's Model T automobile ----.

- A) was first manufactured in 1903 by one of his engineers
- B) was not introduced to the market until five years after it was designed
- C) was inspired by another model designed by him
- D) affected the mass production assembly line adversely
- E) could have sold better if it had been designed by Henry Ford

4. One can understand from the passage that the concept of simply assembling interchangeable component parts ----.

- A) made it possible to manufacture motor vehicles in large numbers
- B) did not belong to Henry Ford himself but to one of his experienced engineers
- C) was suggested by specialized crafts people who rarely duplicated any particular unit
- D) contributed a lot to coaches' popularity with middle class women
- E) increased the number of parts needed as well as the number of skilled fitters

PASSAGE 197

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Many experts consider Larry Brown to be the best coach in the NBA. This ranking is based not on the number of championship teams he has coached but on his skill as a rebuilder of teams. Never staying long in one place, Brown would "come, conquer, and leave." He coached ten college and professional teams in thirty-two years of coaching. In nearly every case, he came on board to convert a losing team into a winning one, developing the abilities of key players, pushing the concept of working as a team, and establishing a sense of the team as family. When Brown announced he would be leaving his post as coach of the Philadelphia 76ers in 2003, NBA franchises all over the country began to dream of luring him to their teams. The victors in this contest were the Detroit Pistons, a team that strayed from the typical Larry Brown coaching project. The Pistons were not down and out; they had won fifty games and the division title for two seasons prior to Brown's arrival. But the management in Detroit was hungry for a championship, and Brown did not disappoint. In just one season, he helped the Pistons go from being a strong team to being an unstoppable machine, beating the mighty Los Angeles Lakers four games to one, to win the NBA championship series.

1. As pointed out in the passage, only one year after he began to coach the Philadelphia 76ers, ---.

- A) he promised that he would build up an unstoppable machine
- B) he received an offer from the Los Angeles Lakers
- C) some of his players announced that they want to play in another team
- D) his team made its way up to the top of the league
- E) Detroit's managers had to admit that they were hungry for a championship

2. One point made in the passage is that Larry Brown proved to be the best coach ---.

- A) because he won a record number of championships
- B) not only in the NBA but in the whole world
- C) as he worked with the best players
- D) although he himself never played basketball professionally
- E) due to his ability to create winners out of losers

3. According to the passage, Larry Brown ---.

- A) coached ten teams throughout his career and managed to make all of them champions
- B) often refused to take over teams that were not doing well
- C) was able to make his players feel part of a family
- D) failed to establish a good relationship with key players
- E) is considered to be the inventor of the concept of working as a team

4. It is stated in the passage that before the Detroit Pistons signed a contract with Larry Brown, ---.

- A) the majority of its fans were angry because their team was going upside down
- B) he had been training the Philadelphia 76ers
- C) he was dreaming of coaching a more successful team
- D) they had fired their coach and the team was in complete chaos
- E) no one thought he would be able to strike a deal with a good team like that

PASSAGE 198

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Baking soda is a white crystalline powder. At temperatures above 149°C, it decomposes into sodium carbonate, water, and carbon dioxide. Its native chemical and physical properties account for its wide range of applications, including cleaning, deodorizing, buffering, and fire extinguishing. Baking soda neutralizes odours chemically, rather than masking or absorbing them. Consequently, it is used in bath salts and deodorant body powders. It is also found in some anti-plaque mouth-wash products and toothpaste. When it is used as a cleaner in paste form or dry on a damp sponge, its crystalline structure provides a gentle abrasion that helps to remove dirt without scratching sensitive surfaces. Its mild alkalinity works to turn up fatty acids contained in dirt and grease into a form of soap that can be dissolved in water and rinsed easily. Baking soda is also used as a leavening agent in making baked goods like bread. When combined with an acidic agent, such as lemon juice, carbon dioxide gas is released and is absorbed by the product's cells. As the gas expands during baking, the cell walls expand as well, creating a leavened product. It also has many industrial applications. For example, it releases carbon dioxide when heated. Since carbon dioxide is heavier than air, it can smother flames by keeping oxygen out, making sodium bicarbonate a useful agent in fire extinguishers.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) household and industrial uses of baking soda
- B) the chemical composition of baking soda
- C) how baking soda can be used to improve cooking quality
- D) the harmful chemicals in baking soda
- E) a brief history of the industrial uses of baking soda

2. One learns from the passage that when baking soda is combined with an acidic agent, carbon dioxide gas is released ----.

- A) and that's why it is a useful agent for putting out fire
- B) so its other industrial applications are usually overlooked
- C) but for this, a complicated and expensive production process is required
- D) which is why experts recommend keeping baking soda away from children
- E) and too much carbon dioxide in a closed place may cause respiration problems

3. According to the passage, baking soda can be used in a variety of ways ----.

- A) in spite of the fact that it is a white crystalline powder
- B) before it is broken into sodium carbonate, water, and carbon dioxide
- C) on account of its inherent chemical and physical qualities
- D) except for cleaning, deodorizing, buffering, and fire extinguishing
- E) but it is capable of neutralizing odours chemically

4. As stated in the passage, baking soda is used in anti-plaque mouth-wash products and toothpaste ----.

- A) but it is more effective when it is used in bath salts and deodorant body powders
- B) until it can be dissolved in water and rinsed easily
- C) although it cannot be utilized as a cleaner in paste form or dry on a wet sponge
- D) yet many people think it is a costly way of keeping teeth clean
- E) as it can provide a gentle abrasion without causing damage to delicate surfaces

PASSAGE 199

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Ever since humans began to need to move things, they have used round rollers to make the job easier. Probably the first rollers were sticks or logs, which were a big improvement over dragging things across the ground, but still pretty hard work. Egyptians used logs to roll their huge blocks of stone for the pyramids. Eventually, someone came up with the idea of securing the roller to whatever was being moved, and built the first "vehicle" with "wheels". However, these still had bearings made from materials rubbing on each other instead of rolling on each other. It wasn't until the late eighteenth century that the basic design for bearings was developed. In 1794, Welsh ironmaster Philip Vaughan patented a design for ball bearings to support the axle of a carriage. Development continued in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, spurred by the advancement of the bicycle and the automobile. There are thousands of sizes, shapes, and kinds of rolling bearings; ball bearings, roller bearings, needle bearings, and tapered roller bearings are the major kinds. Sizes run from small enough to run miniature motors to huge bearings used to support rotating parts in hydroelectric power plants; these large bearings can be ten feet in diameter and require a crane to install. The most common sizes can easily be held in one hand and are used in things like electric motors.

1. One point made in the passage is that the advancement of the bicycle and the automobile ----.

- A) removed the need for developing new bearing models
- B) contributed positively to the improvement of bearings
- C) slowed down the efforts to produce more efficient bearings
- D) helped develop miniature motors for smaller appliances
- E) made it easier to transport ball bearings in large containers

2. According to the passage, round rollers have been used for a long time ----.

- A) but using sticks and logs to carry goods is a recent invention
- B) because they are known to be more efficient than ball bearings
- C) by people who are too lazy to carry their goods without help
- D) so that people can move or carry things more easily
- E) although dragging things across the ground would be much easier

3. The author of the passage uses the words and vehicle and wheels in quotation marks to show that ----.

- A) he himself could have invented a better vehicle with better functioning wheels
- B) the reader should look up these words in a good dictionary
- C) he has no idea what he is talking about
- D) they are not in fact vehicles or wheels in the modern sense
- E) he is not sure about the time when these things were first made

4. As stated by the author, one major flaw in early bearings was that they ----.

- A) had materials that did not roll on each other
- B) could only roll huge blocks of stone
- C) were not suitable for large bicycles and automobiles
- D) lacked a valid design require for an international patent
- E) were ten feet in diameter and require a crane to install

PASSAGE 200

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

A group in England is planning to sink a retired warship to use it as an artificial diving reef. They plan to sink the ship off the Cornish coast and hope the project will generate ten million pounds a year for the local economy by attracting diving enthusiasts. It is believed the reef will encourage eco-tourism through diving as well as helping protect fish stocks and marine life in general. The sunken ship would attract divers from across Europe and there will be facilities for able-bodied and disabled divers. The group is appealing to similar organisations in the hope that they will help them not only financially but also by sharing their knowledge on such projects. The scheme would be the first for Britain. Human-made artificial reefs are not a new thing, however. Other countries including America and Australia already have artificial reefs created from redundant ships, and the response from diving enthusiasts has so far proved amazing. The Japanese have been building them for over four hundred years to improve their fish stocks. In India villagers make triangular concrete structures utilising the very sand from their beaches, then they sink them to redress the damage done by commercial trawling. Brazil is currently manufacturing concrete reef balls which have pioneered reef restoration throughout the world, and the list goes on.

www.dilkoyayincilik.com

1. According to the passage, the artificial diving reef in England ----.

- A) cannot keep fish stocks safe from harm
- B) will not be the first one throughout the world
- C) won't be realized if necessary financial help cannot be provided
- D) will be the first to be arranged according to the needs of disabled divers
- E) is a unique project but not supported by the public

2. It is stated in the passage that the group planning to sink a retired warship ----.

- A) won't get any outside financial help
- B) has chosen Cornish coast for their project as it is very popular with tourists
- C) wishes to stimulate local economy by their project
- D) hasn't been able to find enough sponsors to support their project yet
- E) is looking for similar organizations just because they don't have enough money to carry out their project

3. We learn from the passage that America and Australia ----.

- A) are against Britain's creating an artificial reef
- B) may consider creating artificial reefs if Britain's project is successful
- C) are thinking of creating more artificial reefs in the future
- D) will help Britain to carry out its artificial diving reef project
- E) have been able to draw a lot of diving enthusiasts to their artificial reefs up to now

4. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage about artificial reefs?

- A) They cannot be built without using concrete structures such as concrete balls.
- B) They are not usually used for purposes other than recreational ones.
- C) Their existence is actually quite modern, and there is no earlier use of them than that of Japan's.
- D) They are used by different countries around the world for one reason or another.
- E) They can only be produced and applied by industrial companies.

ANSWER KEY

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

ANSWER KEY

Passage 69
1C 2A 3C 4E

Passage 70
1B 2D 3E 4C

Passage 71
1D 2A 3A 4C

Passage 72
1A 2D 3D 4E

Passage 73
1C 2B 3B 4E

Passage 74
1D 2A 3E 4C

Passage 75
1D 2B 3E 4D

Passage 76
1C 2A 3D 4A

Passage 77
1B 2B 3C 4D

Passage 78
1C 2B 3C 4E

Passage 79
1B 2E 3A 4A

Passage 80
1A 2D 3D 4C

Passage 81
1A 2D 3B 4C

Passage 82
1B 2D 3C 4D

Passage 83
1C 2A 3C 4D

Passage 84
1B 2C 3E 4C

Passage 85
1E 2B 3B 4D

Passage 86
1D 2C 3C 4E

Passage 87
1E 2D 3B 4A

Passage 88
1A 2E 3C 4D

Passage 89
1B 2A 3B 4D

Passage 90
1B 2B 3D 4E

Passage 91
1D 2C 3A 4E

Passage 92
1A 2E 3D 4C

Passage 93
1B 2C 3D 4C

Passage 94
1A 2D 3B 4D

Passage 95
1D 2E 3E 4B

Passage 96
1B 2B 3E 4B

Passage 97
1E 2A 3D 4B

Passage 98
1A 2E 3C 4B

Passage 99
1A 2D 3C 4C

Passage 100
1A 2E 3A 4D

Passage 101
1A 2B 3C 4D

Passage 102
1C 2B 3E 4D

Passage 103
1A 2E 3B 4B

Passage 104
1D 2B 3C 4B

Passage 105
1C 2D 3D 4A

Passage 106
1E 2A 3E 4C

Passage 107
1B 2D 3A 4E

Passage 108
1E 2A 3C 4A

Passage 109
1A 2E 3D 4B

Passage 110
1B 2E 3C 4D

Passage 111
1E 2A 3D 4A

Passage 112
1A 2B 3D 4D

Passage 113
1E 2A 3C 4E

Passage 114
1B 2D 3E 4A

Passage 115
1C 2A 3D 4D

Passage 116
1E 2E 3B 4E

Passage 117
1D 2A 3C 4C

Passage 118
1D 2A 3A 4C

Passage 119
1E 2B 3C 4D

Passage 120
1C 2D 3A 4E

Passage 121
1D 2B 3A 4C

Passage 122
1A 2E 3C 4D

Passage 123
1E 2E 3A 4C

Passage 124
1B 2D 3D 4B

Passage 125
1E 2E 3C 4A

Passage 126
1E 2B 3C 4D

Passage 127
1A 2E 3C 4D

Passage 128
1A 2E 3B 4C

Passage 129
1D 2E 3B 4B

Passage 130
1D 2E 3E 4C

Passage 131
1A 2A 3E 4E

Passage 132
1E 2B 3A 4A

Passage 133
1A 2C 3D 4C

Passage 134
1B 2C 3D 4C

Passage 135
1A 2B 3D 4D

Passage 136
1D 2A 3C 4E

ANSWER KEY

Passage 137
1E 2D 3B 4D

Passage 138
1D 2B 3A 4C

Passage 139
1A 2E 3C 4D

Passage 140
1B 2A 3D 4C

Passage 141
1A 2E 3C 4A

Passage 142
1B 2E 3D 4A

Passage 143
1E 2A 3E 4B

Passage 144
1A 2A 3C 4A

Passage 145
1C 2A 3D 4E

Passage 146
1B 2A 3D 4B

Passage 147
1A 2D 3A 4D

Passage 148
1A 2D 3D 4C

Passage 149
1E 2D 3A 4C

Passage 150
1E 2C 3C 4B

Passage 151
1B 2A 3C 4B

Passage 152
1B 2A 3E 4C

Passage 153
1E 2D 3B 4C

Passage 154
1B 2E 3A 4D

Passage 155
1E 2C 3A 4C

Passage 156
1E 2A 3D 4D

Passage 157
1B 2B 3B 4E

Passage 158
1A 2C 3C 4C

Passage 159
1A 2C 3B 4A

Passage 160
1A 2D 3C 4B

Passage 161
1C 2C 3B 4E

Passage 162
1A 2C 3E 4B

Passage 163
1A 2E 3D 4D

Passage 164
1C 2D 3B 4C

Passage 165
1C 2D 3E 4E

Passage 166
1C 2B 3C 4E

Passage 167
1B 2B 3A 4B

Passage 168
1D 2B 3A 4D

Passage 169
1B 2B 3E 4D

Passage 170
1D 2C 3E 4B

Passage 171
1D 2E 3E 4A

Passage 172
1B 2E 3A 4A

Passage 173
1D 2B 3C 4A

Passage 174
1E 2A 3C 4B

Passage 175
1A 2C 3D 4D

Passage 176
1C 2A 3E 4B

Passage 177
1D 2A 3E 4C

Passage 178
1E 2C 3A 4B

Passage 179
1A 2E 3C 4D

Passage 180
1B 2D 3C 4A

Passage 181
1D 2A 3C 4D

Passage 182
1E 2A 3E 4C

Passage 183
1C 2D 3B 4A

Passage 184
1E 2A 3B 4D

Passage 185
1A 2A 3E 4C

Passage 186
1D 2E 3D 4B

Passage 187
1D 2E 3B 4A

Passage 188
1B 2C 3D 4E

Passage 189
1B 2B 3E 4A

Passage 190
1A 2D 3C 4D

Passage 191
1B 2E 3B 4A

Passage 192
1E 2C 3D 4A

Passage 193
1A 2D 3A 4D

Passage 194
1A 2D 3B 4A

Passage 195
1B 2A 3B 4E

Passage 196
1D 2E 3C 4A

Passage 197
1D 2E 3C 4B

Passage 198
1A 2A 3C 4E

Passage 199
1B 2D 3D 4A

Passage 200
1B 2C 3E 4D