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# Etüt Testi

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1-11. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. People with speech ---- can succeed in a wide range of jobs and can contribute a greater awareness of communication issues in the workplace.

- A) impediments                      B) promotions  
C) connections                      D) associations  
E) possibilities

2. There is a high ---- that there will be an earthquake soon because scientists have been studying the Earth's surface.

- A) hospitality                      B) likeliness  
C) acknowledgement              D) degree  
E) probability

3. Captain Kidd, perhaps the most famous of all pirates, hardly ---- his celebrated reputation.

- A) discourages                      B) defines  
C) concludes                      D) regards  
E) deserves

4. Scientists predict that by the year 2050, all our fossil fuels will have ---- and we will have to rely on other sources of energy.

- A) washed away                      B) carried off  
C) pulled out                      D) fallen out  
E) run out

5. At midnight on Sunday 28th March, Ireland ---- the first country in Europe ---- smoking in work places.

- A) was becoming / having banned  
B) has become / to be banning  
C) became / to have been banned  
D) had become / banning  
E) became / to ban

6. Archaeologists ---- us understand how cultures ---- over centuries.

- A) to help / changing  
B) helped / to change  
C) help / have changed  
D) being helped / change  
E) helping / were changed

7. By handling and storing foods properly, especially items that ---- easily, the risk of food poisoning ----.

- A) would spoil / is reducing  
B) had spoiled / was reducing  
C) can be spoiled / reduced  
D) is spoiled / can be reduced  
E) may spoil / might be reduced

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8 The force of the wind ---- a kite is similar to the force ---- the wind on a sail.

- A) on / of  
B) in / at  
C) from / along  
D) at / across  
E) for / under

9. Salt is made up of sodium and chlorine, both ---- play very important roles in good health.

- A) what  
B) which  
C) whose  
D) of which  
E) for which

10. ---- there are many different prices of goods in the economy, ---- there are many different interest rates.

- A) As / as  
B) Just as / so  
C) The more / the less  
D) Much as / rather  
E) If / so

11. Several generations ago, the world seemed to run in an orderly fashion; ----, now everything is in a state of turmoil.

- A) therefore  
B) as a result  
C) moreover  
D) even though  
E) however

12.-16. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

(12) ---- all the famous story-tellers in the world, (13) ---- the Celts, the Greeks and the Indians, the Jews have left one of the greatest legacies. The Bible tales (14) ---- down in the late Iron Age and into the period of Persian and Greek rule in the Near East (600-200 BC). These tales have proved amazingly tenacious and enduring. Their extraordinary (15) ---- on the history of civilisation has been due (16) ---- to their importance to the three monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

- 12.A) Among  
B) Inside  
C) Underneath  
D) Beside  
E) Beneath

- 13.A) just as  
B) in spite  
C) along with  
D) therefore  
E) moreover

- 14.A) were writing  
B) have been written  
C) used to write  
D) were written  
E) may have been writing

- 15.A) resistance  
B) impact  
C) demolition  
D) burden  
E) insistence

- 16.A) slowly  
B) practically  
C) chiefly  
D) incredulously  
E) covertly

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17.-20. verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

17. **Proteins are very complex molecules ----.**

- A) built from individual amino acids that are linked together in chains
- B) the typical human cell contains some 100,000 different proteins
- C) some are enzymes, which speed up biochemical reactions
- D) to provide energy for damaged cells
- E) the immune system uses them to fight disease

18. **Typhus is an acute infectious disease ----.**

- A) in severe cases, a state of stupor or even deep coma may occur
- B) on account of the rash the disease is known to have caused
- C) that have nothing in common with what is properly called typhoid
- D) which shows considerable resemblance to ordinary measles
- E) because epidemic typhus takes a relatively benign form in certain epidemics

19. ---- , so the inhabitants travelled around with bicycles.

- A) Knowing that it is in fact much more healthy
- B) The roads around the islands were closed off to motor vehicles
- C) While their car had broken down on numerous occasions
- D) In order not to spend so much money on fuel
- E) Due to the danger of getting into a traffic jam

20. **Some species of animal that live at the bottom of the deepest oceans ----.**

- A) yet still breath and reproduce outside the water
- B) and are also found living in the shallower areas
- C) have been around since even before the dinosaurs
- D) which shows that the reason why is clear
- E) that are being researched by scientists at the moment

21.-24. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Taxidermy is the practice of creating lifelike representations of animals, most commonly birds and mammals, by the use of their prepared skins and various supporting structures. Taxidermy may be traced to the ancient custom of preserving trophies of the hunt, but the principal motive for its development into an art was the growth of interest, especially towards the end of the 1600s and the beginning of the 1700s, in natural history and the consequent appearance of both private collections and exhibits in public museums of birds, beasts, and curiosities. By the early 18th century, chemical means of preserving skins, hair, and feathers from decay and insects made possible the first crude attempts to re-create the appearance of live animals by stuffing the sewed-up skins with hay or straw. Nowadays taxidermy's primary role is to preserve dead pets of people who have become very close to them.

21. **From the text we can easily understand that taxidermy is ----.**

- A) a way of celebrating the victory of a hunt
- B) becoming less popular nowadays
- C) any kind of life-like sculpture of an animal
- D) something which has been done for a long time
- E) a science concerned with the skins of living things

22. **We can understand easily from the text that one of the reasons taxidermy may have started was ----.**

- A) as a form of art, at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- B) as a way of keeping trophies from a hunt
- C) for the private collections of rich collectors
- D) as a way of displaying all the animals you have caught
- E) to preserve animals in the interest of natural history

23. **Part of the preservation process, according to the text, is ----.**

- A) using man-made feathers that won't decay
- B) stuffing the animal with dead insects
- C) dyeing plastics to give a more skin-like appearance
- D) using chemicals on the outside of the animal
- E) inserting wood into limbs to make them stiffer

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24. From the text we can assume that, these days taxidermy ----.

- A) is often used to preserve the bodies of pet dogs
- B) is as simple as stuffing a skin with straw
- C) is no longer used to create trophies for hunters
- D) is normally practised by pet owners
- E) is becoming very unpopular

25.-28. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Opera, whose name comes from the Italian word for a work, realizes the Baroque ambition of integrating all the arts. Music and drama are the fundamental ingredients, as are the arts of staging and costume design; opera is therefore a visual as well as an audible art. Throughout its history, opera has reflected trends current in the several arts of which it is composed. Developments in architecture and painting have manifested themselves on the operatic stage in the design of sets and costumes for specific performances. A feature unique to opera, however, is the power of music, particularly that written for the several registers of the human singing voice, which is arguably the artistic means best suited to the expression of emotion and the portrayal of character.

25. We learn from the passage that opera ----.

- A) incorporated popular styles of many different arts
- B) is the only kind of theatrical performance that uses music as a major element
- C) is mainly concerned with music
- D) must be experienced on the stage, and not by recordings
- E) was created to elicit strong emotions from audience members

26. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Baroque music aimed to combine all of the arts into one
- B) music and drama were the only arts known to Baroque artists
- C) humans can sing in many registers
- D) opera is only performed in Italy
- E) the visual element of opera is more important than the musical element

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

- A) the Baroque period was restricted to Italy
- B) staging is more a part of music than theater
- C) operatic costumes were once painted onto the singers
- D) costume design and architecture are given as examples of visual elements in opera
- E) the human voice, singing or otherwise, is most appropriate to show character

28. An interesting point made in the passage is that the human voice ----.

- A) is the least important part of the opera tradition
- B) is the ideal instrument for displaying how good the acoustics of a hall are
- C) should play more of a part in conveying the beauty of opera
- D) is seldom completely utilised in opera
- E) is perfectly suited for expressing a wide array of emotions

29.-30. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

29. Fatih :

- So, what's the big news that you wanted to share with me?

Ayşe :

- I've been promoted to manager of the bank!

Fatih :

- ----

Ayşe :

- Yes, I'd never have been able to do it without your help.

- A) This has got to be some kind of a joke.
- B) I bet you bribed your boss, didn't you?
- C) That's no good; I want to see the manager.
- D) If I had helped you, you would have got it sooner.
- E) So all that studying for those exams paid off, didn't it?

30. Yusuf :

- If you're going to go down to the library, do you mind taking these books back for me?

Adrian :

- You're joking, aren't you? Those are biology textbooks; they're far too heavy to carry.

Yusuf :

- ----

Adrian :

- Not that strong! I have to take back my own books, as well you know.

- A) Do you think you're strong, do you? Well, try these books then.
- B) Yes of course, that's no problem whatsoever.
- C) It's okay I'm driving, so we can put them in the boot of the car.
- D) It's okay. It was only a joke.
- E) Oh come on, don't be such a wimp. I thought you said you were strong.

31.-32. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

31. **Nearly all the inventions of the last ten years can be attributed to the microprocessor.**

- A) The microprocessor is responsible for a great deal of the inventions made over last ten years.
- B) Out of all the inventions of the last ten years, the most important one was the microprocessor.
- C) All the inventions of the last ten years have something to do with the microprocessor.
- D) Had the microprocessor not been invented, then there would not have been any inventions over the last ten years.
- E) Most of the inventions of the last ten years were invented with the help of the microprocessor.

32. **The dry bush by the roadside was ignited by a careless cigarette.**

- A) Cigarettes typically have no concern for the well-being of roadside plants.
- B) Cigarettes thrown from cars start most roadside fires.
- C) The driver of a passing car intentionally lit the dry bush on fire with his cigarette.
- D) Dry plants near the highway were accidentally set on fire by a cigarette.
- E) The fire was started by a cigarette extinguished on a dry bush.

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33.-34.sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

**33. The game of basketball began to catch on in American colleges and universities within only a few years after its invention. By the beginning of the 1900s, the game was being played by more than 50 U.S. colleges. By the 1930s, some intercollegiate games were attracting thousands of fans. ----. Competition improved and rivalries developed. Some colleges began building big arenas and giving scholarships to good players.**

- A) Many excellent male college players have gone on to play professionally over the years
- B) Outside the United States, most formal competition is either amateur or semi-professional
- C) The first official basketball competition in the Olympic Games was held in 1936, for men only
- D) Still, it was not until after World War II that college basketball became extremely popular
- E) Probably the best-known professional team of all time is the Harlem Globetrotters, formed in 1927 by Abe Saperstein

**34. ----. Many of these skyscrapers took surprising new shapes, including cigar shapes and the shape of slivers of broken glass. "Hold On to Your Hats: Tall Buildings Are Coming to London," was the title of one article in a British architectural magazine. Probably the most notable skyscraper of 2004 was the long-anticipated 30 St Mary Axe, which opened in London in May.**

- A) Designed by architect Sir Norman Foster, the round 40-storey tower looked so much like an upended pickle that the public nicknamed it the "gherkin"
- B) Several other towers were planned for sites in Britain, including the London Bridge Tower proposed by Italian architect Renzo Piano
- C) If there was a theme in world architecture in 2004, it was excitement about new super tall buildings
- D) The building was an example of two worldwide trends
- E) Torre Agbar, a corporate headquarters, opened during the summer in Barcelona, Spain

35.-38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

**35. The United States produces 5,5 million tons of apples every year, and more than half the crop is sold to be eaten fresh.**

- A) Her sene Birleşik Devletler'de 5,5 milyon ton taze elma üretilir ve bunun yarısından fazlası ihraç edilir.
- B) Birleşik Devletlerin her yıl 5,5 milyon ton elma üretmesinin sebebi, mahsulün yarısından fazlasını taze bir şekilde satmasıdır.
- C) Her yıl 5,5 milyon ton elma satan Birleşik Devletler, mahsulün yarısından fazlasını taze yenmek üzere pazarlamaktadır.
- D) Hemen hemen her yıl 5,5 milyon ton elma Birleşik Devletler'de üretilir ve bunun yarısından fazlası ihraç edilmektedir.
- E) Birleşik Devletler her yıl 5,5 milyon ton elma üretir ve mahsulün yarısından fazlası, taze yenmek üzere satılır.

**36. The content of the Koran has influenced Arabic literature, just as the Bible has influenced the literature of the Western world.**

- A) Nasıl ki Arap edebiyatı Kuran'dan etkilenmişse, Batı edebiyatı da İncil'den etkilenmiştir.
- B) Kuran'ın içeriği, tıpkı İncil'in Batı edebiyatını etkilediği gibi, Arap edebiyatını etkilemiştir.
- C) İncil, tıpkı Kuran'ın içeriğinin Arap edebiyatını etkilemesi gibi, Batı edebiyatını kendi içeriğiyle etkilemeyi başarmıştır.
- D) Batı edebiyatı, İncil'den etkilenmemiştir; ancak, Kuran'ın içeriği Arap edebiyatını fazlasıyla etkilemiştir.
- E) Arap ve Batı edebiyatında hem Kuran'ın hem de İncil'in etkileri görülmektedir.

37. İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra nüfus ve iletişim teknolojisindeki hızlı gelişme, gazetelerin kitlesel olarak dağıtımına öncülük etmiştir.

- A) Following World War II, the rapid growth in population, and communications technology paved the way for mass circulation of newspapers.
- B) Drastic increase in population, and communications technology has paved the way for mass circulation of newspapers since World War II.
- C) Following World War II, there has been rapid growth in population, and communications technology which has opened the door to mass circulation of newspapers.
- D) Even after World War II, there was rapid growth in population, and communications technology resulting in mass circulation of newspapers.
- E) From World War II onwards, there has been rapid growth in population, and communications technology and this has given rise to mass circulation of newspapers.

38. Çok eski çağlardan bu yana insanlar farklı ritimlerle deneyler yapmışlar ve danslarına uyum sağlayacak basit enstrümanların peşinden koşmuşlardır.

- A) People have continually experimented with various rhythms and sought simpler instruments for their dances since very ancient times.
- B) Different rhythms and instruments that will match have been experimented with since ancient times.
- C) From very ancient times, people have experimented with different rhythms and sought simple instruments with which to accompany their dances.
- D) In ancient times, people experimented with different rhythms and looked for simple instruments with which they would accompany their dances.
- E) People have been looking for different rhythms and simple instruments that would accompany their dances since ancient times.

39. - 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

39. (I) Whale oil was the chief product in the early days of whaling. (II) Extracted from the blubber, or fat, of a whale, it was an important fuel for oil lamps and was also used to lubricate machinery. (III) Only certain species of whales were hunted, of which sperm whales were the most valuable. (IV) Spermaceti, a waxy substance obtained from oil found in the head of these whales, was used to make candles. (V) Cases have even been recorded of whales ramming and sinking a large whaling ship.

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

40. (I) As early as 1769, a French artillery officer, Nicholas Cugnot, built a three-wheeled steam-powered carriage. (II) It was so hard to steer that it ran into a wall on its trial run and was destroyed. (III) In 1793, the Montgolfier brothers of France built the first balloons that could carry passengers. (IV) During the 1800s, a number of steam-driven carriages were produced in England and elsewhere. (V) Steam was also the first form of power for "horseless carriages" in America.

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