

1-24 sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. If the ----- of profits falls in one area of activity, entrepreneurs may move their resources to an industry where the returns are higher.
A) phase
B) liability
C) level
D) supply
E) policy
2. In many countries training for industry has always been considered to be ----- the concern of industry itself, not of the state.
A) socially
B) primarily
C) suitably
D) firmly
E) reputedly
3. A basic ----- of amphibious warfare is undoubtedly command of the sea.
A) withdrawal
B) involvement
C) determination
D) concession
E) requirement
4. Even quite late in the twentieth century many men assumed that entry into certain professions was their ----- right.
A) independent
B) exclusive
C) adequate
D) excessive
E) unaccountable
5. Bacteria have remarkable capacity for ----- tolerance to previously lethal drugs.
A) acquiring
B) denouncing
C) deceiving
D) repudiating
E) recovering
6. Because critical periods occur throughout pregnancy, a woman should continuously ----- her health.
A) keep in with
B) put up with
C) find out
D) take good care of
E) look up to

7. In the early twentieth century, a number of scientists, who had been trained as physicists, were interested in the study of biological organisms, and their efforts ----- the field we now call molecular biology.

- A) took leave of
B) made up for
C) gave rise to
D) showed up
E) fell apart

8. In the introduction to this book, the writer ----- a foreign policy that makes world peace the top priority.

- A) calls for
B) holds out
C) keeps up
D) puts on
E) brings about

9. ----- the past few decades South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong have achieved the fastest rates ----- economic growth the world has ever seen.

- A) Within / at
B) During / of
C) In / over
D) After / in
E) Over / about

10. The works of the ancient Greek physician Hippocrates commonly known as the "Hippocratic Collection", consist ----- about 70 works, ----- which only a relatively small number are possible by him.

- A) of / of
B) in / for
C) for / in
D) at / about
E) by / within

11. ----- the computerized Dutch auction system, the flower industry gets flowers into our homes when they are still ----- their best.

- A) Under / at
B) At / in
C) From / with
D) Until / to
E) Within / for

12. Diesel engines are more efficient than gasoline engines ----- the fact that a larger proportion of the fuel used is burned.

- A) consequently
B) following
C) owing to
D) contrary to
E) so that

13. The great bulk of industrial work nowadays involves the use of machines, and it is certain that mechanization will proceed ----- in the future.

- A) as well as
- B) on the other hand
- C) just as
- D) ever since
- E) further still

14. Let's take the ferry to Bandırma from where it's only a short drive to Bursa, ----- driving all the way from İstanbul to Bursa.

- A) as well as
- B) more than
- C) besides
- D) instead of
- E) except for

15. Few things ----- unnerved the Spanish conquerors of the New World ----- the prospect of death on Aztec sacrificial stone.

- A) as / as
- B) so / as
- C) not only / but also
- D) neither / nor
- E) so / that

16. Some anthropologists think that man today is ----- honest ----- he was hundreds and thousands of years ago.

- A) much / as
- B) the less / than
- C) the least / of
- D) little / as
- E) less / than

17. Until the eighteenth century comparative linguistic studies did not progress ----- beyond the stage where ancient Greek and Roman grammarians had left them.

- A) so much as
- B) too much
- C) either
- D) very much
- E) just in case

18. Julius Caesar ----- a great historian if the making of history ----- him the time and the inclination to write it.

- A) could be / could have allowed
- B) would be / allowed
- C) had been / would have allowed
- D) would have been / could allow
- E) could have been / had allowed

19. Early in 1940, when Europe was already at war, Hitler ----- the sale of uranium from the Czech mines he ----- over.

- A) has banned / has taken
- B) had banned / took
- C) banned / had taken
- D) bans / was taking
- E) was banning / had been taking

20. Physics, as it ----- at the end of the nineteenth century ----- to as classical physics.

- A) has been known / might be referred
- B) is known / has been
- C) had been known / had been referred
- D) was known / is referred
- E) might have been known / was referred

21. Sometimes people select certain foods that they believe ----- their physical appearance and avoid those they believe ----- detrimental.

- A) have improved / would have been
- B) are improving / were
- C) improve / might be
- D) improved / had been
- E) would have improved / have been

22. Much health education in recent years ----- towards the view that heavy drinker ----- subject for amusement but for practical help.

- A) has been directed / is not
- B) had been directed / was not
- C) was being directed / wouldn't be
- D) is directed / won't be
- E) is being directed / hasn't been

23. It is not unusual for advertising campaigns ----- even before the new products ----- onto the market.

- A) to have been launched / have come
- B) being launched / will come
- C) to be launched / come
- D) having been launched / are coming
- E) to have been launched / will have come

24. Galileo originated the method of controlled experiment ----- now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

- A) what
- B) who
- C) where
- D) whom
- E) which

25-34 sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

25. Old Istanbul, enclosed within the still impressive walls, largely retains the air of an ancient city, with clusters of picturesque old houses, historical monuments and the splendour of the Ottoman period.

- A) Pek çok renkli, eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını büyük ölçüde korumakta olan eski İstanbul, hala etkileyici surların içinde eski bir kent havasını taşımaktadır.
- B) Sıra sıra renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamıyla eski bir kent havasını büyük ölçüde korumakta olan eski İstanbul, her zaman etkileyici görünümdeki surlarla çevrilidir.
- C) Halen eski bir kent havasını taşıyan eski İstanbul, etkileyici muazzam surları, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını büyük ölçüde korumaktadır.
- D) Hala etkileyici surların içine kapanmış olan eski İstanbul, küme küme renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamıyla büyük ölçüde eski bir kent havasını korumaktadır.
- E) Etkileyici muazzam surlarla çevrili eski İstanbul, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı döneminin ihtişamını anımsatan eski bir kent havasını büyük ölçüde sürdürmektedir.

26. Since the British Factories Act of 1961 does not give an explicit statutory definition of the term accident, the courts have defined "accident" as any unintended and unexpected occurrence which produces hurt or loss".

- A) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası, "kaza" sözcüğünün anlaşılabilir bir yasal tanımını vermediği için, "kaza", mahkemelerce, zarara veya kayba neden olan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay olarak tanımlanmıştır.
- B) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası "kaza" sözcüğünün açık bir mevzuat tanımını vermediği için, mahkemeler, "kaza"yı, zarara veya kayba yol açan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay olarak tanımlamışlardır.
- C) "Kaza" sözcüğünün yeterli bir yasal tanımı 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmediğinden, bu sözcüğünün tanımı, mahkemelerce, "zarar" veya kayıp yaratan kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen bir olay olarak belirlenmiştir.
- D) "Kaza" sözcüğünün tartışmasız yasal bir tanımı 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmemiş olduğu için, mahkemelere göre, "kaza", zarara veya kayba neden olan, kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen her türlü olay olarak tanımlanmaktadır.
- E) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasasında, "kaza" sözcüğünün tam bir yasal tanımı verilmemiş olmasına rağmen, mahkemeler "kaza"yı, zarar veya kayıp meydana getirip kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen bir olay olarak, tanımlamaya çalışmışlardır.

27. Scientific research can cost extremely high, especially if it involves the use of expensive equipment.

- A) Bilimsel araştırmaların maliyetinin çok yüksek olmasının başlıca nedeni pahalı ekipman kullanılmasıdır.
- B) Özellikle pahalı ekipman kullanılması zorunlu olan bilimsel araştırmalar çok pahalıya mal olmaktadır.
- C) Bilimsel araştırma, çok pahalıya mal olsa da, özellikle pahalı ekipman kullanmayı gerektirmektedir.
- D) Bilimsel araştırma, özellikle pahalı ekipman kullanmayı gerektiriyorsa, çok pahalıya mal olabiliyor.
- E) Bilimsel araştırmada çok pahalı ekipman kullanılması gerekiyorsa doğal olarak maliyet de çok yüksek olur.

28. Since very little of its land is suitable for farming, Alaska imports about 90 percent of its food from the other states.

- A) Topraklarının çok azı tarıma elverişli olduğu için Alaska yiyeceğinin yaklaşık yüzde doksanı diğer eyaletlerden ithal eder.
- B) Tarıma elverişli toprakları çok az olan Alaska'nın yiyecek gereksiniminin hemen hemen yüzde doksanı diğer eyaletlerden ithal edilmektedir.
- C) Yiyeceğinin yaklaşık yüzde doksanı diğer eyaletlerden ithal eden Alaska'nın topraklarının çok azı tarıma elverişlidir.
- D) Topraklarının neredeyse yüzde doksanı tarıma uygun olmayan Alaska, yiyecek gereksiniminin büyük bir bölümünü diğer eyaletlerden karşılar.
- E) Toprakları tarıma pek elverişli olmayan Alaska'nın diğer eyaletlerden ithalatının neredeyse yüzde doksanı yiyecek maddesidir.

29. Lighting at airports is essential for night flying or during periods of poor daytime visibility.

- A) Gece uçuşları ya da gündüz görüşün kötü olduğu koşullarda hava alanlarındaki ışıklar daha çok önemsenmelidir.
- B) Hava alanlarında ışıklandırmanın çok önemli olduğu dönemler, gece uçuşları ya da gündüz görüşün çok kötü olduğu dönemlerdir.
- C) Gece uçuşlarında ya da gündüz kötü hava koşullarında en önemli şey hava alanlarının iyi ışıklandırılmış olmasıdır.
- D) Hava alanlarında ışıklandırma, sadece gece uçuşlarında ve gündüz görüşün kötü olduğu durumlarda gereklidir.
- E) Gece uçuşlarında ya da gündüz görüşün kötü olduğu dönemlerde hava alanlarında ışıklandırma çok önemlidir.

30. Man must have got the inspiration for the invention of the wheel from using logs as rollers to move heavy objects.

- A) İnsanoğlu tekerleğin icadı için ilhamı, ağır nesnelere taşımak için kütüklerin silindirik gibi kullanılmasından almış olmalı.
- B) Tekerleğin icadında insanoğlunun esin kaynağı, ağır nesnelere taşımak için kütüklerin silindirik gibi kullanılması olabilir.
- C) Ağır nesnelere taşımak için kütüklerin silindirik gibi kullanılmasından esinlenen insanoğlu tekerleği icat etmiştir.
- D) İnsanoğluna tekerleği icadında, kütüklerin silindirik gibi kullanılarak ağır nesnelere taşınması ilham vermiştir.
- E) İnsanoğlu tekerleğin icadında esinini, ağır nesnelere taşınmasında kullandığı silindirik kütüklerden almıştır.

31. Much of the progress in the natural sciences during the 18th century was due to the work of the Swedish botanist Carl Von Linne.

- A) Tabii bilimler alanında en hızlı gelişme, 18. yüzyılda İsveçli botanikçi Cari Von Linne'nin çalışmaları sayesinde olmuştur.
- B) 18. yüzyılda, İsveçli botanikçi Cari Von Linne'nin çalışmaları sonucu tabii bilimler alanında çok büyük ilerlemeler olmuştur.
- C) İsveçli botanikçi Cari Von Linne'nin çalışmaları sonucu 18. yüzyılda tabii bilimler çok büyük gelişme göstermiştir.
- D) 18. yüzyılda tabii bilimlerdeki gelişmelerin çoğu, İsveçli botanikçi Cari Von Linne'nin çalışmaları sayesinde olmuştur.
- E) İsveçli botanikçi Cari Von Linne'nin çalışmalarının, 18. yüzyılda tabii bilimlerdeki gelişmelerin çoğuna katkısı olmuştur.

32. The French physicist Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity during his studies with uranium and other substances.

- A) Henri Becquerel, uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı çalışmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi keşfeden Fransız fizikçidir.
- B) Radyoaktivitenin keşfi, Fransız fizikçi Henri Becquerel'in uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı çalışmalar sırasında olmuştur.
- C) Uranyum ve diğer maddeler üzerinde çalışmalar yapan Fransız fizikçi Henri Becquerel bu sırada radyoaktiviteyi de bulmuştur.
- D) Fransız fizikçi Henri Becquerel, uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı çalışmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi keşfetmiştir.
- E) Uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı çalışmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi keşfetmiş olan Fransız fizikçi, Henri Becquerel'dir.

33. Astronomers generally agree that most stars have approximately the same diameter as our sun.

- A) Astronomların genel olarak hemfikir oldukları bir konu, diğer yıldızların çapının bizim güneşimizinkine hemen hemen aynı olduğudur.
- B) Astronomlar, çoğu yıldızın bizim güneşimizle aşağı yukarı aynı çapta olduğu konusunda genel olarak görüş birliği içindedirler.
- C) Genel olarak astronomlar, çoğu yıldızın bizim güneşimizle aynı çapta olduğu görüşünü savunurlar.
- D) Astronomların çoğu, yıldızların hemen hepsinin bizim güneşimizin çapına yakın çapları olduğunu kabul etmektedirler.
- E) Çoğu astronoma göre, genel olarak yıldızların, bizim güneşimizin çapına yakın büyüklükte çapları vardır.

34. The American film star Marion Brando is considered one of the most powerful actors in the history of cinema.

- A) Amerikan sinema tarihine bakıldığında, Marion Brando'nun en güçlü aktörlerden biri olduğu görülür.
- B) Sinema tarihinde en güçlü aktörlerden biri Amerikalı film yıldızı Marion Brando'dur.
- C) Amerikalı film yıldızı Marion Brando, sinema tarihindeki en güçlü aktörlerden biri olarak kabul edilir.
- D) Film yıldızı Marion Brando, Amerikan sinema tarihindeki en güçlü aktörlerden biridir.
- E) Marion Brando, sinema tarihinin en güçlü aktörlerinden biri olarak kabul edilen Amerikalı bir film yıldızıdır.

35-44 sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.

35. Zirvenin son gününde liderler, küresel ekonominin istikrarını ve büyümesini sağlama almak için bir dizi ortak girişim kararı aldı.

- A) Wishing to ensure the stability and growth of the global economy, the leaders called a one-day summit to discuss collective actions which could be taken.
- B) On the last day of the summit, the leaders called for a number of collective actions to ensure the stability and growth of the global economy.
- C) At the last summit meeting, world leaders agreed on a number of collective actions that would ensure the stability and growth of a global economy.
- D) At last, the leaders of the summit meeting have devised a number of collective actions which will lead to a stable and healthy global economy.
- E) It was only on the last day of the summit that the leaders could agree on certain actions to ensure stability and growth throughout the world.

36. 17. yüzyılda termometrenin tamamlanmasına kadar hava sıcaklığı ölçümleri her zaman doğruyu yansıtıyordu.

- A) Up until the 17th century, thermometers were quite basic and they didn't measure air temperature very accurately.
- B) Accurate measurement of outside air temperature was not possible until the thermometer was invented during the 17th century.
- C) Until the perfection of thermometers during the 17th century, measurements of air temperature were very haphazard.
- D) Measurements of air temperature did not always reflect the reality until the thermometer was perfected in the 17th century.
- E) The invention of the thermometer in the 17th century allowed people to record the air temperature accurately for the first time.

37. Bu kadar çok gelişmiş cihaz olmasına rağmen keşif, bilinmeyen yerlerle ilgili bilgi toplamada hala en iyi yöntemdir.

- A) Even though we can find out a lot from the many advanced devices available, physical exploration of unknown places is still necessary.
- B) Though the devices available can tell us a lot, exploration cannot be improved upon as the best way to gain information in previously unexplored territory.
- C) Although there are so many advanced devices available, exploration is still the best way of getting information about unknown places.
- D) When explorers are getting information about unknown places, there are a number of advanced devices available to help them.
- E) There are a number of advanced instruments available to scientists, but the advantages of physically exploring unknown areas cannot be equaled.

38. Endüstri öncesi toplumlarda mal ve hizmet, takas adı verilen bir yöntemle, para kullanmadan direkt olarak değiştirilirdi.

- A) Before the invention of money during industrialisation, people exchanged goods and services using a method called the barter system.
- B) Before industrialisation, most goods and services were bartered, which means they were exchanged directly, without using money.
- C) In preindustrial societies, goods and services were exchanged directly, without money, in a process called barter.
- D) In many underdeveloped societies, people exchange goods and services directly, without the need for money, in a process called barter.
- E) When people exchange goods and services without using money, as they did in preindustrial times, we refer to the process as barter.

39. Şatoyu çevreleyen derin ve geniş hendek, savunma amacıyla hep su dolu tutulurdu.

- A) The deep and wide ditch surrounding the castle was always kept filled with water for the purpose of defense.
- B) The ditch around the castle, which was deep and wide, was filled with water in order to protect the building from attack.
- C) One of the castle's defenses was a deep, wide ditch filled with water encircling the fortress.
- D) When they wanted to defend the castle, the deep, wide ditch which encircled it was filled with water.
- E) The castle was strategically easy to defend as it was surrounded by a deep, wide ditch filled with water.

40. Yurt dışında kaldığı beş yıl boyunca, ailesiyle yaptığı telefon görüşmeleri dışında ana dilini kullanma fırsatını nadiren bulabildi.

- A) During his five years spent abroad, he enjoyed telephoning home as it was a rare opportunity to speak in his native language.
- B) During his last five years abroad, the only times he had the opportunity to talk in his native language was when he telephoned his family.
- C) He has lived abroad now for five years, only speaking in his native language during his rare telephone conversations with his family.
- D) Apart from his infrequent telephone calls home, he hasn't spoken his mother tongue at all during his five years abroad.
- E) During the five years he spent abroad, he rarely found the opportunity to speak his mother tongue, except on the phone calls he made to his family.

41. Küçük yaşlarda yaşanmış acı deneyimler kişinin ileriki yaşamını mutlaka bir şekilde etkiler.

- A) If one has bitter experiences at early ages, his adult life will be affected by this to a certain extent.
- B) These bitter experiences at such an early age will certainly affect his later life in some way.
- C) Bitter experiences lived at early ages will definitely affect one's later life in some way.
- D) Bitter experiences in early childhood can definitely affect a person until adulthood.
- E) The effects of bitter experiences at early ages will appear in one's adult life.

42. Göz diye bilinen oldukça sakin, bulutsuz merkezinden dolayı hortum, yukarıdan bakıldığında kocaman bir halka gibi görünür.

- A) The overall shape of a cyclone resembles a huge ring with a comparatively quiet, cloudless centre called the eye.
- B) Viewed from above, a cyclone looks like a huge ring because of the relatively, quiet, cloudless centre known as the eye.
- C) In the centre of a cyclone there is a quiet, cloudless part, known as the eye, which resembles a huge ring when viewed from above.
- D) If we look at a cyclone directly above us, we will notice that the centre, known as the eye, resembles a huge ring.
- E) The top of a cyclone looks like a huge ring, which is because of the comparatively quiet, cloudless centre called the eye.

43. Zararlı böcekler her yıl tüm dünyada milyarlarca dolar değerinde hasara neden olmaktadır.

- A) Billions of dollars is spent every year attempting to eradicate harmful insects.
- B) Every year, harmful insects cost billions of dollars worldwide to destroy.
- C) On a worldwide scale, the damage done by harmful insects amounts to billions of dollars every year.
- D) Harmful insects cause billions of dollars worth of damage worldwide every year.
- E) The damage done by harmful insects every year is worth billions of dollars worldwide.

44. Mermerin soğuk beyazlığını beğenmeyen eski Yunanlılar, heykelleri ve binaları boyuyorlardı.

- A) The cold whiteness of marble was not to the taste of ancient Greeks, who painted both their statues and buildings.
- B) Ancient Greeks, who did not like the cold whiteness of marble, painted the statues and buildings.
- C) Ancient Greeks painted both marble statues and buildings to disguise the cold whiteness of marble.
- D) Ancient Greeks did not recognise the beauty of pure white marble and painted their statues and buildings.
- E) Cold white marble statues and buildings built by ancient Greeks were originally painted to satisfy the owners.

45-52 sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

45. -----, the current flows steadily in one direction, and this is called directed current.

- A) When a battery is connected to a circuit
- B) Though the electric plugs have still to be checked
- C) As electrical energy can easily be transformed into other forms of energy
- D) Whenever the supply of electricity to homes and factories is cut off
- E) Because the electric wiring has been specially designed to carry heavy loads

46. Unless he gives people a chance to get to know him better, ----- .

- A) he would have been misunderstood by everyone in the company
- B) he won't collect enough support to win the election
- C) everyone got dissatisfied, and it showed in their work
- D) taking over the job of a much-loved and highly-respected manager is not at all easy
- E) his proposal actually wasn't either particularly original or even feasible

47. The doctor has prescribed some new pills ----- .

- A) which really do bring relief from pain
- B) if we could afforded them
- C) even though she requires them regularly
- D) why the others had ceased to be effective
- E) that had just come onto the market

48. ----- when some groups of the population become wealthier while others become poorer.

- A) Consumption will depend partly on the real wealth of individuals
- B) A high standard of living is enjoyed by all
- C) Income distributions become more equal
- D) Practically all the income transferred to the poor will be spent on necessities
- E) Inflation affects all members of a society

49. As biologists continue to study interrelationships of living systems that inhabit our planet, ----- .

- A) metabolic reactions occur continuously in every living organism
- B) an expanding human population and increased consumer demand for energy, homes and highway are causing the rapid destruction of vital ecosystems
- C) energy is required to maintain the precise order that characterizes ecosystem
- D) research in molecular biology and genetics has led to new insight into disease processes
- E) they enhance our awareness of impact on the environment

50. -----, it should not be assumed that a theory is "proved" by testing.

- A) Whereas many people think of science as a mechanical process of collecting facts and devising theories
- B) Although the testing of theories is a distinguishing feature of science
- C) Since physics is one of the major branches of science
- D) When the history of science tells us that long-held theories are replaced by new ones
- E) Insofar as the careful carrying out of experiments is a crucial part of scientific activity

51. Whenever we pick up a newspaper or turn on the TV, ----- .

- A) there are, of course, numerous non-economic forces that determine and mould our decision-making process
- B) there are clear lines of demarcation between economics and politics
- C) it is natural that economics constitutes a significant percentage of our media coverage
- D) generally politics is defined as the art of government and, as such, is seriously concerned with economics
- E) we are likely to be bombarded with facts and figures on such subjects as pollution, unemployment and inflation

52. People sometimes wonder ----- .

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

53-58 sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

53. Basically, the witnesses all gave a uniform account of the incident but, as might be expected, there were some small discrepancies in the details.

- A) All the witnesses gave a very detailed account of the incident and apparently a very accurate one.
- B) It wouldn't have surprised one if there had been differences in the details supplied by the witnesses, but actually they were in full agreement over the incident.
- C) The accounts of the incident given by the various witnesses were surprisingly similar even as regards the details.
- D) Not surprisingly, the witnesses gave slightly varied accounts of the incident but there was complete agreement on the main facts.
- E) Apart from one or two very crucial details the witnesses gave quite similar descriptions of the incident.

54. She is so anxious not to hurt anyone's feelings that she never calls them to account for their actions.

- A) Being so afraid of upsetting people prevents her from ever questioning what they are doing.
- B) If she were less sensitive about other people's feelings, she would be more critical of what they are doing.
- C) She is too anxious to please people and this means she can't control them.
- D) No one ever listens to her because they know they can do what they like and she won't complain.
- E) That's how she treats people and nobody gets upset about it any more.

55. He finds the new job far more demanding than the old one, but I expect he'll soon get used to it.

- A) He has to put a lot more effort into this job than into the previous one, but he'll soon get used to it.
- B) His former job was easier than his present one, but that was because he was used to it.
- C) Once he was settled into his new job, he'll probably find it just as stimulating as his old one.
- D) Until he's familiar with the work in the new job, he's obviously going to find it less pleasant than the old one.
- E) Until he gets accustomed to the new job, he'll wish he had stayed in the old one.

56. He has retired, and he is now consultant for several businesses and this brings him in more money than he ever used to earn in his full-time job.

- A) If he had wanted to retire, he could have acted as a consultant for several agencies and this would have given him a better income.
- B) Once he had retired, he became a consultant for several organizations because he needed an additional income.
- C) So that his income would not drop when he retired from full-time employment, he started to work in an advisory capacity for several organizations.
- D) Though he has been retired for some time, he now earns twice as much as when he was in a full-time job, because he is working as a consultant for quite a lot of firms.
- E) He earned less when he was in full-time employment than he does now that he is retired and acting as a consultant for two or three firms.

57. For once I feel inclined to agree with Richard though usually I don't approve of his ideas.

- A) I reckon this is the first time Richard and I agree, for I generally find his views somewhat amoral.
- B) Once in a while I like to agree with Richard as I usually come out in opposition to him.
- C) As often as not Richard and I hold completely different views, so he'll be surprised to find me agreeing with him.
- D) On certain issues Richard and I are in agreement, but on the whole I find his point of view rather disgusting.
- E) More often than not I find Richard's ideas rather repulsive, but on this occasion he just might be right.

58. Hardly a day goes without someone coming in to complain about the unreliability of the ferry service because it runs so erratically.

- A) There is always someone here criticising the ferry service because it runs so erratically.
- B) The unreliability of the ferry service is one reason why so many people come in every day to complain.
- C) Most of the complaints we hear, day after day, about the ferry service relate to its unreliability.
- D) Someone comes in just about everyday to express their dissatisfaction with the ferry service because it is so undependable.
- E) Again and again, these people have been criticising the ferry service because it's badly run.

59-64 sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

59. Little was known in the past about the economic life of Hittite Anatolia. ----- . For instance, we now know that the mining of such metals as copper, lead and silver, and that the metallurgical techniques used were relatively well advanced. Among agricultural activities, sheep farming was the most common while in some districts horses were bred. In daily life, bread and beer were the staple food in addition to dairy products.

- A) Evidently, regulations in the Hittite civil code protected farmers, and some prices were fixed
- B) In fact, every Hittite subjects except the members of privileged class, was forced to assist in such public works as the upkeep of roads and temples.
- C) However, some facts about the Hittite economy have been established in recent decades
- D) Hittite cities were well built walls of stout masonry
- E) On the other hand, the Hittites had a considerable reverence for the law

60. The simplest of the nutrients are the minerals. ----- . Its atoms are all alike. As a result, its identity never changes. Iron, for example, remains iron when a food is cooked, when a person eats the food, when iron becomes part of a red blood cell, when the cell is broken down, and when the iron is lost from the body by excretion.

- A) The nutrients that foods supply are essential nutrients, that is, they are needed from outside the body
- B) The body can make some nutrients, but it cannot make all of them
- C) The amount of energy a food provides depends on how much carbohydrate, fat and protein it contains
- D) minerals are inorganic nutrients as they contain no carbon
- E) Each mineral is a chemical element

61. In a developed country, the demand for luxury goods expands rapidly as people's incomes rise. ----- . Thus, items such as cars and foreign holidays have a high income elasticity of demand whereas items such as potatoes and bus journeys have a low income elasticity of demand.

- A) Poor people respond differently from rich people to a rise in their incomes
- B) The demand for basic good, however, such as bread, rises only a little if not all
- C) The reason is that producers and consumers take time to respond to a change in price
- D) The luxury goods of one generation are often not regarded as luxury goods by the next
- E) Whenever there is a noticeable change in the price of a commodity, one can expect a change in the demand for that commodity

62. Every volcano has its own geology and history. Indeed, no two volcanoes are alike. Hence, each need to be studied separately so that its warning signals can be recognized. The two volcano-watching satellites now orbiting earth are simply not adequate. ----- .

- A) Even so, once a volcano has erupted, there is nothing men can do to stop it
- B) A volcano may be active, dormant or dead; all of them are of interest to the geologist
- C) For instance, the Pocoyo Volcano in Guatemala began spouting lava hundreds of metres into the air two years ago
- D) A system six to eight such satellites, however, could keep a much more effective watch on the world's volcanoes
- E) It is the cracks on the surface of the volcano that allow these hot gases to escape

63. The modern historian of Greece and Rome bases his writings on a wide range of archaeological and literary material. He has no access to ancient archives, but certain imperishable objects survive and take the place of modern "official document". Many surviving Greek and Latin inscriptions were carved usually in Stone Age; official records of treaties, of expenditure or of decrees of a monarch. ----- .

- A) The Greeks were not the first to chronicle human events but they were the first to apply criticism
- B) The earliest Greek writers, like Homer, wrote epic poems describing great heroes and their deeds
- C) As a poor story-teller Herodotus stands second only to Homer among the ancients
- D) And many other, recording the private affairs of individuals, reflect meaningfully on the social life of a moment or an age
- E) The origins and growth of Roman historiography remain obscure

64. ----- . Such problems include damage to the earth's environment, overcrowding and famine in developing nations, and translational disputes over oil, water or other natural resources. Illegal immigration and the flow of illicit drugs across national borders are further problems. Americans can neither solve these problems alone and nor escape the consequences, should the international community fail to take action for a solution.

- A) Global problems are increasingly likely to threaten the Americans' security and well-being.
- B) A large proportion of the national income of America has accordingly to be invested in security
- C) No nation has a greater stake than the USA in the outcome of today's democratic upheavals
- D) America must reinvigorate its economy, not only to generate the resources needed to sustain global leadership, but also to stimulate global growth
- E) The best way to work of new threats to America's security and to international stability is to support the spread of free markets and democratic politics

65-70 sorularda, anlam bakımından hangi cümlelerin parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

65. (I) Australia has much land relative to its population. **(II)** On the other hand, Japan has little land relative to its population. **(III)** All other things being equal, one would expect countries with relatively more land to specialise in products that use more land. **(IV)** So, one expects Australia to engage in extensive sheep-raising but not Japan, because the cost of raising sheep in Japan would be much higher. **(V)** Some developing countries, for example, cannot, for technological reasons, effectively compete with countries Western Europe in the manufacturing of clothes.

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

66. (I) My own knowledge of Jane Austen's life, character and opinions depends mainly on her letters. **(II)** Some 150 of these survive. **(III)** Most are to her sister Cassandra and are really family letters intended for the whole family. **(IV)** Her nephew was to write a memoir of his aunt, but he was old when he did so. **(V)** There are only a few written to friends, and these are the ones that reveal most about her.

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

67. (I) Almonds, more than any other nut, have been held in high regard since ancient times. **(II)** A one-ounce serving supplies 35 percent of the recommended daily intake of vitamin E. **(III)** The almond tree, a relative of the rose, originated in Asia. **(IV)** From there it is thought to have been introduced to Europe via Greece. **(V)** Before long, they were flourishing in the Mediterranean climate, particularly in Spain and Italy.

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

68. (I) The church in the village of Sampford Bretf, in England, has a carving of a sixteenth-century woman, Florence Wyndham, who was buried alive at St. Decuman's Church. **(II)** Florence fell into a trance, which her parents mistook for death. **(III)** Preparation of the body for burial has traditionally included washing the body and dressing it in special garments. **(IV)** A thief opened her coffin to steal her rings, and finding them difficult to remove, was about to cut off her fingers, when she awoke. **(V)** She lived for many more years after her "death."

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

69. (I) Some countries either do not want immigrants or are selective about whom they will admit. **(II)** Immigrants who can speak the language of their new country find it much easier to adjust than those who cannot. **(III)** Whatever language they speak, however, newcomers usually seek homes where their countrymen have already settled. **(IV)** The reason for this is that they believe they'll face the fewest personal adjustments there. **(V)** Some immigrant groups, by choice or necessity, even form their own small communities and do not mix with the other residents.

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

70. (I) In June, the days and nights got hotter and hotter. **(II)** The sky was white and the sun was red hot until the middle or end of the month, when the sign the farmers had been waiting for came. **(III)** Everyone was wet, and had to go inside to change their clothes. **(IV)** First there would be a small cloud, then more clouds, and then the white sky would turn to grey. **(V)** Suddenly there would be a flash, and the first drops would come down and perhaps the next day, or a week later, there would be the first steady rain.

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

71-76 sorularda, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. Following the September 11th terrorist attacks security checks at airports in particular have increased. Consequently many people are reluctant to travel by air. One of your friends has this same attitude and is wondering about cancelling his flight to New York. You feel he is unnecessarily apprehensive and, to stress that his fears are groundless, you say:

- A) I don't like all these security measures either, but I suppose air travel at the moment is the most dangerous way of travelling.
- B) Remember, all these stringent security measures are for our safety. You can travel confidently because of them.
- C) It seems to me that you have always been scared of flying and so now I'm not surprised at your attitude.
- D) Given the present circumstances, I suppose the best thing would be for you to cancel your flight.
- E) The Sep. 11th attacks really have played havoc with air travel so I suggest you postpone going to New York.

72. A friend is going for a job interview. The job description asks, among things, that the candidate has the "capability to lead a multidisciplinary team including engineers, economists, planners, and safety experts". Your friend is unsure of himself on this point. You want to help him to a more positive attitude, so you say.

- A) Stop worrying! If there are safety experts on the team, they will take care of all your security problems for you.
- B) What do you find so frightening about a multidisciplinary team? The firm probably hasn't even got one.
- C) Whoever wrote that advert wanted to make the company sound grand! I can't see why you are interested.
- D) You've never worked with a multidisciplinary team, so don't worry about it until you have to.
- E) Well, I for one have full confidence in your ability to manage a multidisciplinary team, you have been doing just that for years.

73. You have been given two invitations for a lecture that is not open to general public. The subject is later novels of Charles Dickens. As one of your friends is a Charles Dickens fan, you decide to ask her to join you; you call her and say:

- A) The lecture we are going to is sure to be very crowded, so lets be there early.
- B) There is a private Charles Dickens lecture coming up. I have two invitations for it and thought you might like to come along with me.
- C) I am sure you would have enjoyed the lecture on Charles Dickens.
- D) I've got two invitations for a Charles Dickens lecture. I thought the subject might interest you. Can you use these invitations?
- E) Would a Charles Dickens lecture be of any interest to you? If so, I can send you an invitation.

74. You have recently been to a conference where you listened to a paper given by someone who used to be in your department. You were disappointed with the quality of the paper and really thought there was nothing to comment on it. On your return, when the colleagues asked about it, you replied:

- A) His papers gave rise to a great deal of heated discussion, which shows that some people must have been impressed by it.
- B) The paper he presented was inconclusive, but certain parts were quite stimulating.
- C) For the most part of his views were outdated, but he had researched the subject thoroughly.
- D) It was an average soft of paper, but there were some fresh insight into the subject.
- E) His paper was full of repetitions and lacked all originality.

75. At the last local elections a friend had been counting on your support when he was standing for the office of mayor. You had personal reasons for not supporting him then but clearly he feels hurt. When you next see him, you promise him you full support at the next election, so you say:

- A) Don't forget, you didn't perform very well yourself at the elections, so what was I to do?
- B) You are right to be angry with me but I won't make the same mistake again.
- C) Everything was in a muddle then. But promise to let me know if I can be of any help.
- D) I know I disappointed you at the elections, but I won't again; you have my word for it.
- E) I promise to support you at the next elections provided that your policies conform with mine.

76. As the chairman of the steering committee you find that urgent business requires that you call all committee to an unscheduled meeting. You realize that many of them will find this highly inconvenient, so your request is as accompanied by an apology. You say:

- A) I can't say how sorry I am to have to do this but it's imperative that we all meet here within an hour.
- B) I am sorry to have to remind you that our meeting will take place as scheduled.
- C) Apologies for calling you so late, but I've brought the meeting forward to 9 o'clock in the morning.
- D) It's a pity we couldn't manage to get everyone to the meeting today, but I am sure everyone will be there tomorrow.
- E) How sorry I was to see that so few of you managed to come to the urgent meeting that I called yesterday.

77-82 sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

77.

Peter:

Helen: He's still living with his parents in Canterbury, isn't he?

Peter: I don't think so. The letter I wrote there got returned.

Helen: Hmm. Why don't you e-mail his brother and ask him?

- A) Do you happen to know what Andrew's home address is?
- B) What do you think about visiting Ralph during the holiday?
- C) So, how did your meeting with your fiance's parents go?
- D) Did you happen to get a Christmas card from Fran this year?
- E) Would you happen to know when the Canterbury bus leaves?

78.

Kathy: Let me see what you got at the shops.

Colleen: Well, I found this lovely painting and this fabulous carpet.

Kathy:

Colleen: I haven't decided yet, but I'm sure I'll find somewhere to put them.

- A) You must be crazy — we haven't got any room for them.
- B) Exactly how much money did you spend on all of this stuff?
- C) They're beautiful, but what are you going to do with them?
- D) Do you think you could show me the shop you got them at?
- E) Oh, I'm sure they will look great in the bedroom.

79.

Frannie:

Lonnie: What made you decide to do such a thing?

Frannie: I just couldn't stand the stress any more.

Lonnie: Well, I wish you luck finding a new one then.

- A) I still can't figure out where I want to go for my holiday this summer.
- B) I resigned from my job at the computer shop yesterday afternoon.
- C) Do you think you could help me choose a dress to wear to the party?
- D) I not only overslept this morning, but also missed my ride to work.
- E) The doctor told me I'm going to have to cut down on salt and fat.

80.

Charles: Have you ever seen such a beautiful sunset?

Dennis:.....

Charles: I asked you if you'd ever seen such a beautiful sunset.

Dennis: I don't think so. I'm sure I'd remember if I had.

- A) Yes, but this certainly is one of the loveliest I've ever seen.
- B) Actually, I was inside on the phone with Mum when it went down.
- C) What sunset? I think I'd call that a sunrise since it's morning.
- D) I don't like sunsets. Why don't you ask somebody else about it?
- E) Pardon, I wasn't paying attention. What did you just say to me?

81.

Cashier: That comes to twenty-seven pounds and thirty-three pence.

Jerome: Can I pay for that with my American Express card?

Cashier:

Jerome: Okay, then could you hold on to it for a minute while I run to the bank?

- A) Sorry, but we are only authorised to accept cash, cheques and Visa.
- B) You're confused. This is the United Kingdom, not the United States.
- C) No problem. Have you got a passport or a driving license I can see?
- D) Of course. We take all major credit cards and even foreign currency.
- E) Are you sure that's your credit card and not one of your wife's?

82.

Bill:

Gill: What made you come up with that idea?

Bill: Well, I was just thinking about how miserable he's been since Claire left.

Gill: He could be at the office. Why don't I give him a ring right now?

- A) What did you do with that jewellery we found in your parents' basement?
- B) Do you think that Claire would enjoy meeting your younger brother?
- C) Have you considered asking Cecil to help you start your business?
- D) It's really a shame that Tom's wife left him and took the kids with her.
- E) I think we should have Hank around for dinner some time this week.

83-85 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The great expansion in energy demand over recent years has been met to a large extent by petroleum oil. The total world reserves of petroleum oil are still uncertain since large parts of world are still not fully prospected. The cutback in oil production and the rise in the price of Middle Eastern oil following the 1973 Arab-Israel war unleashed a worldwide energy crisis. The result has been that Britain has increased its north sea oil production and has become the fifth largest oil producing country in the world.

83. It is pointed out in the passage that to meet its increasing energy needs, the world -----.

- A) will have to develop new sources of energy.
- B) has had to face a recurrent energy crisis.
- C) has, in recent years, relied heavily on petroleum oil.
- D) is in search of new oil sites.
- E) is learning to depend upon a larger variety of energy sources.

84. One can understand from the passage that further oil explorations -----.

- A) would inevitably result in a drop in oil prices.
- B) are likely to produce many positive results
- C) should be carried out both in the Middle East and in the North Sea.
- D) may cause new tensions in the Middle East.
- E) could lead to the discovery of rich reserves of petroleum as yet untapped.

85. According to the passage, one result of the oil crisis caused by the Arab-Israel war has been that -----.

- A) the world has learned to reduce its energy consumption.
- B) Britain has become one of the leading oil producers.
- C) many new oil fields throughout the world have been prospected and brought into production.
- D) Britain has emerged as the largest exporter of petroleum oil in the world.
- E) consumer countries have had to redefine their economic priorities.

86-88 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The continent of South America looks as if it managed to escape the attentions of the British Empire. However, this was more because the British didn't need to exert formal control over the countries and peoples of this continent. The Monroe doctrine imposed by America, served British interests quite well enough. The doctrine made it clear that the United States would not tolerate foreign meddling in the Americas. This policy meant that Britain could get all the benefits of trade and investment in South America with very little of the administrative costs. In addition, it could be reasonably safe in the knowledge that other European states wouldn't be able to steal the markets through annexation. Britain had very strong commercial links with South America, especially with Argentina. In many ways, the influence and power that Britain could hold over the policies of the individual South American states meant that they could almost be termed as being part of Britain's informal empire. The islands in the region that were formally annexed were done so mostly out of strategic naval considerations.

86. According to the passage, the continent of South America -----.

- A) has always been under pressure of the British Empire.
- B) tentatively protected itself from exploitation of other countries.
- C) has little connection with England owing to the dispute over islands.
- D) was primarily under Portuguese's influence.
- E) reimbursed its loss by annexation of Islands.

87. The Monroe doctrine -----.

- A) has adversely affected the Majesty's tights over the continent.
- B) has abated the administrative costs on behalf of the US in the continent.
- C) rendered new taxes for the Majesty.
- D) opened the shortest route to the fabled Spice Islands.
- E) has enabled the British to sustain the exploitation of the land.

88. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- A) The continent of South America was subjected to firm control of the British.
- B) It was the Monroe doctrine that prevents the other nations other than the British from exploiting the continent of South America.
- C) The high cost of administration has prevented the other nation from annexing the countries in the continent of South Africa.
- D) The islands off the continent of South America have vast areas of arable land.
- E) Argentina was the only country in the region that the British could exploit.

89-91 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Failing to discover any account of the purposes, for which nature is arranged as it is, and finding the explanations actually offered by the philosophers to be suspect and non-illuminating, Socrates abandoned all his effort to find out why things are as they are by examining nature itself. He turned instead to the examination of "logos" that is, statements, arguments, or in general, words-as a way of discovering something true. The distinctive feature of Socratic inquiries is that they took as their immediate object not some phenomenon in the natural world but some person and his ideas. Socrates hoped that by methodologically and repeatedly examining someone's ideas he might ultimately lead him to the discovery and establishment of the truth.

89. According to the passage, Socrates -----.

- A) is the first philosopher who found out why nature is created as it is.
- B) believed that the causes of the existence of the nature lie in itself.
- C) established that in order to validate the truth "logos" must be used.
- D) presupposed that nature is the capital source of all goodness.
- E) diverted his interest from ideas to nature.

90. According to the passage, the peculiar property of Socratic view is that the truth -----.

- A) can be only achieved by careful and repeated investigation of someone's ideas.
- B) lies in nature itself.
- C) can be discovered by reading the writings of former philosophers.
- D) can be established by dogmatic beliefs about people.
- E) can be integrated with nature via careful thinking.

91. It can be inferred from the text that -----.

- A) natural phenomenon should be the focus of the philosopher looking for the truth.
- B) Socrates had no suspicion of the earlier thoughts developed before him.
- C) "logos" are the means of discovering the truth according to Socrates.
- D) in order to discover the truth, Socrates inquired the course of the nature.
- E) it is how a person acts rather than what he preaches which gives way to the truth.

92-94 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Each year thousands of people are diagnosed with congestive heart failure - a condition in which a weakened heart can't pump much blood as the body needs. Drugs like beta-blockers help stabilize many patients in the earliest stages of the disease. But there aren't a lot of options for folks in the later stages. Heart transplants are one solution, but they are short in supply. It is such good news to hear that another type of mechanical pump, called a left ventricular assist device, may be a viable alternative. Instead of replacing the heart entirely, the device attaches to the organ's left main chamber, boosting its output. The device is twice as likely as drugs to keep patients alive after one year.

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

- A) diagnosis of congestive heart failure is almost impossible.
- B) a left ventricular assist device is used to diagnose congestive heart failure.
- C) heart transplantation is immoral.
- D) heart transplantation is the only method for the treatment of the illness.
- E) methods like intake of beta-blockers can be a viable solution at the beginning of the illness.

93. The writer suggests that -----.

- A) a left ventricular assist system is an efficient solution to the disorder.
- B) all patients diagnosed with congestive Heart failure need organ transplantation.
- C) a left ventricular assist system functions best when, it replaces the heart.
- D) there is a shortage of drugs like beta-blockers,
- E) it is easy to cure a patient at the later stages than at the earlier stages.

94. One can infer from the text that that -----.

- A) patients waiting for organ transplantation do not suffer from the lack of it.
- B) there is more than one solution for the patients suffering from congestive heart failure.
- C) in the event of congestive heart failure one has no choice but to await death.
- D) artificial devices are no good for congestive heart failure.
- E) the left ventricular assist device is unlikely to prolong the patient's life more than a year.

95-97 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hong Kong, with a population of about 6.8 million at mid-2000, is a small but dynamic city which has earned an international reputation as a leading commercial and financial center as well as a highly efficient port. Subsequent historical and political events led to the development of the manufacturing industry. Hong Kong has also seen a rapid expansion of its services sector in the past two decades, contributing over 85 per cent of Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years. Hong Kong has a two-tier system of representative government. At the central level, the Legislative Council legislates, approves taxation and public expenditure and raises questions on the work of the Government. According to the Basic Law, the Legislative Council is to be constituted by election.

95. Hong Kong -----.

- A) used to be more popular than it is now.
- B) is mainly known for its impoverished ghettos.
- C) is an emerging market for the manufacturing industry.
- D) has been the cradle of civilization.
- E) has failed to surpass the other countries in the region.

96. According to the passage, -----.

- A) manufacturing industry in the region brought about political conflicts.
- B) the city has achieved fame as a center of trade and finance.
- C) small as the city is, Hong Kong is rich in natural resources.
- D) just as the area of the city is small, so is its population.
- E) service sector accounts for less than two-thirds of Hong Kong's GDP.

97. It can be inferred from the text that, -----.

- A) Hong Kong is a city in which there are two political parties.
- B) Hong Kong is a democratic city in which people vote for their representatives.
- C) the Legislative Council is appointed by the president.
- D) the Government can disapprove of the taxation.
- E) the Government's work is not subject to any criticism.

98-100 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

College students who eat all their meals at one of the college or university regulated food services are likely to be offered a well-balanced diet. The offering of well-balanced meals does not ensure, however, that the students make wise selections. In addition many students eat their meals in restaurants or other public eating-places where they may not be offered foods that provide all the nutrients needed by the body. College students, generally speaking, are well fed; few of them show extreme deficiency symptoms. Many students, on the other hand, are operating at a level below their achievement potential because of the insufficiencies in their diet.

98. Students eating only at university cafeterias -----.

- A) receive a diet that provides them with extreme nutrients.
- B) always choose their diet sensibly.
- C) have a chance of getting healthful food.
- D) also perform below their normal potential.
- E) are all insufficiently nourished.

99. A lot of students could do better work if -----.

- A) they were more efficient in their symptoms.
- B) their food lacked certain essentials.
- C) their bodies needed the nutrients provided in their food.
- D) they were able to eat enough food.
- E) they failed to be well-nourished.

100. The phrase "university-regulated food services" means -----.

- A) meals that are regularly served at a university.
- B) services which give university students meals as a rule.
- C) a university regulated by its food services.
- D) services providing food controlled by the students.
- E) services providing food under university control.

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. C	2. B	3. E	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. E	14. D	15. A	16. E	17. A	18. E	19. C	20. D
21. C	22. A	23. C	24. E	25. E	26. B	27. D	28. A	29. E	30. A
31. D	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. B	36. D	37. C	38. C	39. A	40. E
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. B	45. A	46. B	47. A	48. E	49. E	50. B
51. E	52. D	53. D	54. A	55. A	56. E	57. E	58. D	59. C	60. E
61. E	62. D	63. D	64. A	65. E	66. D	67. B	68. C	69. A	70. C
71. B	72. E	73. B	74. E	75. D	76. A	77. A	78. C	79. B	80. E
81. A	82. E	83. C	84. E	85. B	86. A	87. E	88. B	89. C	90. A
91. C	92. E	93. A	94. B	95. C	96. B	97. B	98. C	99. D	100. E