

1-10. sorularda boşluklara gelecek ifadeleri seçiniz.

- _____ Amazon in Brazil is _____ longest river in _____ South America.
A) / the / --
B) the / the / the
C) the / the / -
D) -- / the / the
- _____ his friends speaks any English.
A) Both of B) All C) Many of D) Neither of
- As he _____ into the bus, it _____ all of a sudden and he _____ backward on the road.
A) is getting / stopped / fell
B) got / was stopping / fall
C) was getting / stopped / fell
D) got / was stopping / was falling
- Ann _____ driving test three times because she's so bad at reversing. But she _____ reversing since last week and I think she _____ a bit better at it.
A) has failed / has been practising / has got
B) failed / practised / got
C) had failed / was practising / is getting
D) fails / practises / is getting
- I wish you had told me they were at the café. I _____ all the way to their house.
A) didn't have to go
B) needn't have gone
C) didn't need to go
D) shouldn't have gone
- She _____ in person; a letter would have never been accepted for the application anyway.
A) needn't have applied
B) should have applied
C) didn't have to apply
D) might have applied
- For the last eight years, Norway has registered the highest quality of life among the world's nations. It is one of the wealthiest countries in the world – _____ Luxembourg and a couple of others are richer.
A) only
B) therefore
C) so
D) even

- People _____ cars as a mode of transportation for centuries now because of its convenience of moving from point A to point B.
A) used
B) will be using
C) have used
D) were using
- Leave the heating on _____ the house gets cold while we're out.
A) so as to
B) so that
C) in case
D) such as
- It was cold and wet. _____, Jane put on her swimming suit and went to the beach.
A) Although
B) Despite
C) Therefore
D) Nevertheless

11-13. sorularda metnin akışını bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

- (I) There is no doubt that radiation can be harmful to life. (II) It can however save life when used for medical purposes. (III) When a nuclear bomb is exploded dangerous radiation is released. (IV) And many people fear that a nuclear power station might be equally dangerous.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV
- When is cleaning walls a crime? When you're doing it to create art, obviously. (I) A number of street artists around the world have started expressing themselves through a practice known as reverse graffiti. (II) One of the most famous graffiti artists in the world is Banksy. (III) Inspired by the 'clean me' messages that you see written on the back of some trucks, they find dirty surfaces and inscribe them with images or messages using cleaning brushes or pressure hoses. (IV) Either way, it's the same principle: the image is made by cleaning away the dirt.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV
- People with depression feel sad, empty, or hopeless much of the time. (II) It's more than a case of the blues; depression looms like a storm cloud that won't let sunshine peak through. (III) It saps the joy of being

with friends and family. (IV) One very effective cure for depression is a deep and profound sense of self-love.

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

14-18. sorularda verilen diyalogu en iyi şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

14. A: Have you got change for \$1?
B: _____
A: Thank you very much.
A) Sorry, I'm a stranger here myself.
B) Yes, please, if you don't mind.
C) Perhaps, I'll have a look. Yes, here you are.
D) Sorry, I'm not free now.

15. A: _____?
B: Well, it is very striking.
A: Do you like the colour?
B: Yes I do. It goes well with the carpet.

- A) What do you think of our new wallpaper
B) Does it go with the curtains
C) What do you think of our new carpets
D) Do you like my new carpets

16. A: You seem to be a little worried. Is anything wrong?
B: I have got to find a flat somewhere. They are going to pull down the building where I live.
A: _____
B: Yes it is, - especially when I have only one week to do it.
A) Are you going to move in a week?
B) I think you have got a problem there.
C) Well, is that such a big problem?
D) Haven't you found an apartment yet?

17. Carol: My cousin mentioned you last night. I didn't know you knew her!
Mark: _____
Carol: Ashley. She said you're going to the same gym.
Mark: Well, it's a small world after all.

- A) Who do you mean? I didn't know I knew your cousin.
B) Well, I was surprised when she turned out to be your cousin.
C) Really? I thought I told you that we met a couple of weeks ago.

- D) How do you mean? What did she say about me?

18. Joyce: Should we take a taxi or a bus to the mall?
Bill: Let's take a bus. It's impossible to get a taxi during rush hour.
Joyce: Isn't that a bus stop over there?
Bill: Yes ... Oh! There's a bus now. We'll have to run to catch it.
Joyce: _____
Bill: No problem. There'll be another one in 10 minutes.

- A) Come on! It will be a lot of fun.
B) Oh no! We just missed it.
C) Taxi could be a better idea anyway.
D) Why don't we take a taxi instead?

19- 30. soruları verilen metinlere göre cevaplayınız.

Fifty years ago, when I was a child, photographs were not of general interest. Photographs were taken on special occasions, at weddings and on birthdays, for instance. These pictures were usually kept in a box and brought out at intervals to show the family. Nowadays photography is regarded as an art, just as painting is. Many photographic exhibitions are held and there are many magazines dealing with the art of photography.

19. When the writer was young _____.
A) he was very interested in photography
B) people didn't think of photography as an art
C) he always took photographs on his birthdays
D) people used to go to photographic exhibitions

20. During recent years _____.
A) photography is regarded as much of a form of art as painting
B) a lot of people took photographs of good paintings
C) photography has stopped being an art
D) photographic exhibitions are often advertised in magazines

21. The passage compares _____.
A) public interest in painting today and fifty years ago
B) photographic exhibitions and painting exhibitions
C) wedding photographs and birthday photographs
D) photography today and photography fifty years ago

People may derive more benefits from an animal companion than from a human one. Animals can offer an unconditional level of support that cannot always be relied upon in human relationships. Human relationships are complicated by other factors. You may ask someone for help and not get it, or they may give it and feel you owe them something. With animals, you can just load all your emotional baggage on them without the fear that you may have to pay for it someday. Moreover, recent studies have shown that Europe's 200 million plus pet owners are less likely to suffer from heart disease, depression, migraine and they tend to have lower cholesterol and to live longer.

22. A friendship set up with an animal ____.

- A) seems to last less than a relationship with a human
- B) is not likely to be as reliable as a human friendship
- C) has some disadvantages when compared to human friendship
- D) may provide one with greater emotional support

23. Compared to animals, human beings ____.

- A) suffer more from certain illnesses
- B) help each other in return for nothing
- C) expect their favours to be returned
- D) never hesitate to help each other

24. According to the passage, it is officially proven that ____.

- A) animals seldom set up long lasting friendships with people
- B) animal lovers are only a small portion of the whole population in Europe
- C) people having animal companion have fewer health problems
- D) an animal companion does more harm than good after a time

Even if the term 'appropriate technology' is a relatively new one, the concept certainly isn't. In the 1930s Mahatma Gandhi claimed that the advanced technology used by western industrialised nations did not represent the right route to progress for his homeland, India. He wanted the poor villagers of India to use technology in a way that empowered them and helped them to become self-reliant.

This was also the philosophy promoted by E.F. Schumacher in his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, which called for 'intermediate technology' solutions. Do not start with

technology and see what it can do for people, he argued. Instead, 'find out what people are doing and then help them to do it better'. According to Schumacher, it did not matter whether the technological answers to people's needs were simple or sophisticated. What was important was that solutions were long-term, practical and above all firmly in the hands of the people who used them.

More recently the term 'appropriate technology' has come to mean not just technology which is suited to the needs and capabilities of the user, but technology that takes particular account of environmental, ethical and cultural considerations. That is clearly a much more difficult thing to achieve. Often it is found in rural communities, in developing or less industrialised countries. For example, solar-powered lamps that bring light to areas with no electricity and water purifiers that work simply by the action of sucking through a straw. But the principle of appropriate technology does not only apply to developing countries. It also has its place in the developed world.

25. According to the text, Mahatma Gandhi and E.F. Schumacher _____.

- A) encouraged the use of advanced technological devices in everyday life
- B) were both in favour of people's adapting to technology immediately
- C) believed that technology is useful when it has long-term benefits for people
- D) supported that technology should be simple and born out of love.

26. Which of the following is FALSE according to the text?

- A) Industrialized nations set a good example for the communities in developing countries.
- B) Appropriate technology is one which considers ethical, environmental, and cultural issues.
- C) Technology should give people power and make their lives better before everything.
- D) Appropriate technology practices are more commonly applied in developing countries.

27. What does the word 'that' refer to in the sentence underlined in the text "That is clearly a much more difficult thing to achieve."?

- A) developing appropriate technology for developing countries

- B) taking account of environmental, ethical and cultural considerations
- C) suiting to the needs and capabilities of the users of technology
- D) bringing light to areas with no electricity by solar-powered lamps

The banking crisis of 2008 again raised concerns that our economy is based too much on individual greed. Such an economic model, critics say, comes from a false understanding of human nature. Human society is not made up of individuals pursuing private gain through competition with each other. The real essence of human nature lies in the social bonds that we make through family, friendships, professional associations and local communities. These bonds produce a sense of common purpose and shared values, in which groups of people strive for the things that are for the common good: a sound education, a pleasant environment to live in, a healthy population. It is this idea of shared social interests that is at the heart of the gift economy. Gift economies thrived in earlier times when people lived in a world of greater abundance and when their wants were fewer. Stone Age hunter-gatherers had shelter and enough food and did not need many possessions – a few weapons for hunting and clothing to keep warm. They helped each other by sharing food and tools without any expectation of payment or immediate reward. But this is not only an idea that applies to a more primitive way of life. There are also many recent examples of the gift economy at work.

28. According to the text, individual greed seems to be the reason why _____
- A) economic models of today have been developed.
 - B) human nature has been strongly misunderstood.
 - C) social bonds are not as strong as they used to be.
 - D) hunting weapons were invented in the first place.
29. According to critics, human nature has been unjustly considered to be _____
- A) based on individual ambitions to earn more than anybody else.
 - B) made up of mutual understanding of what a society depends on.
 - C) Another-person-centered approach to everyday relationships.
 - D) the one and only reason behind today's corrupted banking system.

30. Gift economies can be best described as economic systems that _____
- A) allow individual countries to prosper.
 - B) are the backbones of healthy populations.
 - C) are based on shared social interests.
 - D) have a potential to elevate primitive ways of life.

İNGİLİZCE METNİ TÜRKÇE'YE; TÜRKÇE METNİ İNGİLİZCE'YE ÇEVİRİNİZ!

MIGRATION OF BIRDS

The migration of birds has fascinated man since the very beginning of history. No one knows with certainty why birds migrate and how they find their way back home. It seems as if they have an inborn instinct that tells them to fly off in a certain direction when winter approaches. One theory is that birds can sense the magnetic fields that surround the earth. Perhaps they direct themselves by these magnetic fields.

KUŞLARIN GÖÇÜ

Kuşların göçü, tarihin en başından beri insanı büyülemiştir. Hiç kimse, kuşların neden göç ettiğini ve tekrar geriye yuvalarının yolunu nasıl bulduğunu kesin olarak bilmez. Sanki kış yaklaşınca, onların belirli bir yönde uçup uzaklaşmalarını söyleyen, doğuştan var olan bir içgüdüleri varmış gibi görünüyor. Bir teoriye göre, kuşlar yeryüzünü çevreleyen manyetik alanı algılayabiliyorlar. Belki de, kendilerini bu manyetik alanlarla yönlendiriyorlar.

TİCARET

Ticaretin en son/nihai gayesi malları tüketicinin eline getirmektir. Paranın varlığından önce, insanlar takas denilen bir alış-veriş şekli kullanıyorlardı.

Ticaret bireyler arasında olduğu gibi ülkeler arasında da devam eder çünkü uluslar da mal ve hizmetler için birbirlerine bağlıdır. Dahili/iç ticaret aynı ülkede bir kişiden diğerine olan bir satıştır. Her bireysel ülkenin diğerleriyle olan ticareti, o ülkenin dış ticaretidir.

TRADE

The end purpose of trade is to get goods into the hands of the consumer. Before there was money, people used a form of trade, called barter.

Trade goes on among countries as well as among individuals, because nations too depend on (rely on) one another for goods and services. Domestic trade is a sale from one person to another in the same country. The trade of each individual nation with others is its foreign trade.

BİLGİ: Test sorularının her biri iki, çevirilerin her biri yirmi puandır.