

PASSAGE 1

Fear of flying refers to a level of anxiety so great that a person refuses to travel (1) ---- air or finds doing so extremely distressing. Experts estimate that at least 10% of Americans have such a phobia. They worry that they will crash or even die of their own fear. In extreme cases, an individual suffers a panic attack: a sudden feeling of intense anxiety that is often (2) ---- by shortness of breath, chest pain, nausea and dizziness. (3) ---- intense fear may prevent a person from travelling to distant destinations on vacation. Also, it (4) ---- with the careers of those who have to travel for their jobs. Fortunately, fear of flying can usually be helped by treatments such as hypnosis. (5) ----, the most effective technique involves forcing a patient to face what he or she fears the most: flying in a plane.

1.

- A) at B) upon C) into
D) towards E) by

2.

- A) neglected B) weakened
C) separated D) accompanied
E) improved

3.

- A) Less B) So C) Such
D) Little E) All

4.

- A) used to interfere
B) ought to interfere
C) had to interfere
D) must interfere
E) can interfere

5.

- A) Therefore B) Similarly
C) Otherwise D) Accordingly
E) However

PASSAGE 2

Investigating the relation between cell phones and cancer remains terribly difficult and (1) ----. Brain cancer studies are particularly hard to conduct (2) ---- the tumours are rare and can take decades to develop. Most studies have addressed either malignant tumours such as glioma, or benign tumours such as meningioma or acoustic neuroma. The majority of the studies have found no link between cell phones and these types of cancer, but (3) ---- have. Researchers of a university hospital in Sweden found increased risk (4) ---- glioma and acoustic neuroma after ten or more years of regular cell phone use. They (5) ---- that current radiation limits for cellphones are unsafe.

1.

- A) inconclusive B) explicit
C) obvious D) influential
E) available

2.

- A) that B) unless
C) although D) because
E) while

3.

- A) none B) a few C) most
D) much E) more

4.

- A) against B) from
C) for D) to
E) about

5.

- A) concluded
B) would have concluded
C) would conclude
D) should have concluded
E) had concluded

PASSAGE 3

Differences in temperature caused by variations in the (1) ---- of solar energy at different locations drive the circulation of the atmosphere. The warm surface (2) ---- the equator heats the air with which it comes into contact, causing this air to expand and rise. (3) ---- the warm air rises, it flows away from the equator, cools, and sinks again. (4) ---- of it recirculates back to the same areas which it originally (5) ----, but the remainder flows towards the poles, where eventually it is chilled. Similar upward movements of warm air and its subsequent flow towards the poles occur at higher altitudes.

1.

- A) pattern B) severity C) influence
D) pressure E) amount

2.

- A) until B) inside C) through
D) near E) within

3.

- A) As B) Although C) Just as
D) As long as E) Even if

4.

- A) Any B) Much C) A few
D) Many E) Few

5.

- A) is to leave B) leaves C) had left
D) will leave E) left



SKOR DİL MERKEZİ
YAYINCILIK

PASSAGE 4

Swedish belongs to the northern group of Germanic languages. Various dialects are spoken, especially in Southern Sweden, (1) ---- the accent is almost Danish. (2) ---- the Swedish people look reserved, they are friendly and open-minded. Their cities are rich (3) ---- tradition, but also modern and dynamic. Stockholm, the capital, (4) ---- the latest in design and architecture. The country (5) ---- increasingly multicultural in recent years.

1.

- A) wherever B) which C) that
D) what E) where

2.

- A) Although B) Because C) If
D) As if E) As long as

3.

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

4.

- A) gains B) replaces
C) competes D) completes
E) offers

5.

- A) would have become
B) has become
C) should become
D) had become
E) will become



SKORPİL MERKEZİ
YAYINCILIK

PASSAGE 5

Turkmenistan was once (1) ---- of the ancient Persian Empire. The Turkmen people were originally nomads, and some of them (2) ---- this way of life up into the 20th century, living in transportable tents. (3) ---- territory was ruled by the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century. The Mongols of Genghis Khan conquered Turkmenistan in the 13th century and dominated the area (4) ---- the next two centuries (5) ---- they were deposed in the late 15th century by invading Uzbeks.

1.

- A) territory B) area C) region
D) part E) land

2.

- A) have continued
B) continued
C) had continued
D) are continuing
E) continue

3.

- A) A B) Some C) The
D) Much E) Many

4.

- A) about B) for C) at
D) after E) along

5.

- A) while B) if C) whether
D) until E) that



SKOR DIL MERKEZI
YAYINCILIK

PASSAGE 6

Wind is moving air. When air is heated, it becomes lighter and then rises. Cooler air from (1) ---- areas moves in to take the place of the rising air. This air (2) ---- forms wind. When wind blows, it brings different types of weather with it. The strength of a wind (3) ---- on how fast the heated air rises. Air rises quickly, and nearby air rushes in to take its place. This forms strong, blustery winds. Light, gentle breezes happen when heated air rises slowly. (4) ---- 10,000 metres high in the atmosphere, there are areas of strong winds called "jet streams," (5) ---- help to move hot air from the equator towards the poles, keeping the Earth at a more even temperature.

1.

- A) fictitious B) rough C) predictable
D) obscure E) surrounding

2.

- A) movement B) shuffle C) turnout
D) arrangement E) settlement

3.

- A) ignores B) resists C) depends
D) shows E) brings

4.

- A) On B) Behind C) Through
D) About E) To

5.

- A) which B) where C) when
D) while E) what



SKOR DIL MERKEZI
YAYINCILIK

PASSAGE 7

Barcelona, the self-confident and progressive capital of Catalunya in Spain, vibrates with life. A thriving port and prosperous commercial centre of 3 million people, the city offers numerous possibilities, and (1) ---- in a lengthy visit you will likely only scrape the surface. It boasts some superb museums (2) ---- outstanding modernista architecture. This is most (3) ---- expressed in Antoni Gaudi's extraordinary church of the Sagrada Familia. From early morning to long (4) ---- midnight, the world-famous boulevard that is the Ramblas, is choked with people shopping, chatting in cafés or watching the street performers. (5) ---- sunny afternoons, the city's beaches attract thousands of sunbathers, cyclists and diners.

1.

- A) yet B) since C) rather
D) even E) such

2.

- A) in case of B) as well as
C) as long as D) as good as
E) on behalf of

3.

- A) perfectly B) permanently
C) freshly D) crucially
E) selectively

4.

- A) just B) before C) after
D) ever E) never

5.

- A) Under B) At C) By
D) To E) On



SKOR DİL MERKEZİ
YAYINCILIK

PASSAGE 8

For the purpose of diagnosis, analysis and experimentation, academic physicians tend to focus on disease at a particular point in time. But disease needs (1) ---- as a process that evolves over time through the (2) ---- of genetic, environmental and lifestyle factors. This view puts a premium (3) ---- understanding the complex history of a patient, and it (4) ---- that most disease cannot be tied to a (5) ---- cause.

1.

- A) to have been treated
- B) to have treated
- C) to treat
- D) being treated
- E) to be treated

2.

- A) availability
- B) discovery
- C) interaction
- D) compatibility
- E) reliability

3.

- A) against
- B) to
- C) over
- D) towards
- E) on

4.

- A) conducts
- B) rejects
- C) disputes
- D) acknowledges
- E) denies

5.

- A) single
- B) multiple
- C) reliable
- D) subsequent
- E) persistent



PASSAGE 9

Older people suffer more broken bones than younger people because the mass and strength of bones decrease with age. There is no single reason why this occurs, or why some individuals and populations are more (1) ---- than others. Like other complex traits, age-related changes in bones result (2) ---- interactions between environmental and genetic factors. Scientists have linked changes in bone strength to (3) ---- in physical activity, the levels of dietary calcium and vitamin D, and alcohol and tobacco use. However, among (4) ----, physical activity is the variable (5) ---- likely to account for the geographic heterogeneity in the incidence of fractures.

1.

- A) considerate B) equal
C) sensible D) negligible
E) vulnerable

2.

- A) to B) of C) from
D) over E) at

3.

- A) circulations B) settlements
C) variations D) tendencies
E) similarities

4.

- A) these B) that C) which
D) whom E) this

5.

- A) how B) as C) such
D) so E) most



PASSAGE 10

It has been nearly two years since the last cases of SARS were reported in China. (1) ----, a new affliction has risen to take its place as a more deadly pandemic - avian flu. Also known as H5N1, this influenza virus is endemic to waterfowl and has shown a disturbing propensity (2) ---- the past nine years to infect chickens and human beings. Avian flu is the Ebola of the poultry world, a haemorrhagic fever that (3) ---- much bleeding from every orifice of its winged victims. It leads to extensive destruction of these animals in (4) ---- two days. When the virus jumps to humans, it (5) ---- very noticeable at first, but in fact, has a fatality rate as high as 33 per cent.

1.

- A) As a result B) Accordingly
C) Moreover D) Likewise
E) Since then

2.

- A) over B) through C) at
D) by E) from

3.

- A) upholds B) spreads
C) causes D) implements
E) consists

4.

- A) just B) any C) most
D) several E) still

5.

- A) was not B) has not been
C) must not be D) is not
E) ought not to be

PASSAGE 11

Names and numbers were causing trouble long before the Internet age. Biology had a naming crisis in the 17th and 18th centuries. The problem wasn't so much a shortage of names but an excess of (1) ----. Plants and animals (2) ---- by many different names in different places. Then came the great reform of Carolus Linnaeus and his system of Latin binomials, (3) ---- each organism by genus and species. The new scheme revolutionized taxonomy, not because there is any magic in Latin or in two-part names, but because Linnaeus and his (4) ---- laboured to preserve a strict one-to-one mapping between names and organisms. Official codes of nomenclature continue to enforce this rule - one name, one species - although rooting out synonyms and homonyms is a (5) ---- struggle.

1.

- A) them B) that C) theirs
D) those E) themselves

2.

- A) were to be known
B) would be known
C) are known
D) were known
E) will be known

3.

- A) to have been identifying
B) identified
C) to have identified
D) to be identifying
E) identifying

4.

- A) participants B) followers
C) occupants D) suppliers
E) practitioners

5.

- A) constant B) primary
C) rapid D) similar
E) partial

PASSAGE 12

The Spanish people take particular pride in their cultural heritage. (1) ---- the traditional art form of flamenco dance and the three-act drama of the bullfight (corrida), the theatres and opera houses of Spanish cities provide one of the best ways of sharing the cultural experience (2) ---- Spain. Many activities (3) ---- well after midnight, and so taking full advantage of the afternoon siesta is a good way to (4) ---- for the evening ahead. Further, Spain's mountain ranges, woodlands and extensive coast offer great potential for scenic tours and sports vacations (5) ---- alternatives to sunbathing on the beach.

1.

- A) In opposition to B) As a result of
C) In addition to D) Dependent on
E) In spite of

2.

- A) at B) for C) by
D) of E) from

3.

- A) begin B) began
C) are to begin D) have begun
E) was to begin

4.

- A) maintain B) prepare
C) complete D) identify
E) participate

5.

- A) just B) like C) such
D) even E) as



SENTENCE COMPLETION I

1. ---- that consists of physically distinct parts, each with different properties.

- A) By the end of the eighteenth century Lavoisier and others had examined many compounds
- B) Millions of substances have been characterized by chemists
- C) The various materials we see around us are either substances or mixtures of substances
- D) A heterogeneous mixture is a mixture
- E) The word "matter" is the general term used to refer to the materials around us

2. ---- whether the universe will continue to expand forever.

- A) From the discussions at the conference it has been clear
- B) There is evidence for the growing view
- C) Many scientists have conclusively proved
- D) A recent analysis of some galaxies has shown
- E) One important question is

3. Many animals have a defined growth period ----.

- A) that terminates when a characteristic adult size is reached
- B) even when the living material within cells is in continuous motion
- C) although organisms move as they interact with the environment
- D) whether adaptations are traits that enable an organism to survive in a particular environment
- E) since Darwin did not know about DNA or understand the mechanisms of inheritance

4. In recent years, some neuroimaging experiments have shown that the brain maintains a high level of activity ----.

- A) since other routine tasks require minimal additional energy
- B) even when it is nominally at rest
- C) although some understanding was needed of the physiology of the brain's intrinsic activity
- D) if the idea that brain could be constantly busy is not new
- E) even if performing a particular task increases the brain's energy consumption

5. In the second millennium B.C., the ancient Near East was transformed by the arrival of new population groups ----.

- A) who built up land-based empires through systematic military conquest
- B) which had been wiped out by the invasions of the savage tribes
- C) because the ages that followed intensified diplomacy and trade
- D) as urban civilization took shape first in southern and central Mesopotamia
- E) unless they could impose themselves and their language on the other people

6. More than half of the world's coffee is grown on small family farms in developing countries ----.

- A) that large areas of forest have been cut down to make this possible
- B) where coffee exports make up a significant portion of the local economy
- C) since it is the middlemen who get a large percent of the profits
- D) while for most people the quality of coffee is important
- E) as long as weather conditions can be predicted

7. Illegal aliens in America have been a problem ----.

- A) when the early regulations encourage immigration
- B) ever since the first immigration restriction was imposed
- C) if necessary precautions are not taken
- D) because it was virtually impossible to maintain control over them all
- E) although the use of false IDs increases at an alarming rate

8. Despite the advent of the labour-saving agricultural devices in the Middle Ages, ----.

- A) the obligations of the land workers to their lords were fixed by custom
- B) it was the lords who took the greatest benefits from it
- C) the western European economy rested on agriculture
- D) the landlords took all the produce for their own use
- E) most of the work of raising crops continued to be done using hand tools

9. As soon as books became available and literacy increased in the 15th century, ----.

- A) the economic situation continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate
- B) markets for overseas trade would collapse
- C) the invention of the printing press had already become useless
- D) regional dialects were often diverse and unintelligible
- E) people came to see the world as operating according to its own laws

10. Even though there was economic dislocation as well as demographic collapse, ----.

- A) it may sound as if the situation was improving in developing countries
- B) many international companies have adopted austere policies
- C) the later Middle Ages was one of the most creative and inventive periods in the history of western Europe
- D) the growth of the global economy had made millions of workers redundant
- E) some economists assert that technology must be responsible for this problem

11. As the number of known elements increased, ----.

- A) chemists at that time had no knowledge of atomic numbers and atomic weights
- B) majority of them appear in nature and readily combine to form compounds
- C) discovery of the chemical elements has been an ongoing process since ancient times
- D) scientists began to investigate the possibilities of classifying them in useful ways
- E) we know about them only because of technology developed during the 20th century

12. Whether you lift your coffee cup or watch your co-worker lift his, ----.

- A) some brain disorders are assumed to be characterized by a deficit in communication skills
- B) the neurons that exist in your brain respond in similar ways to both actions
- C) particular neurons are responsible for humans' ability to feel empathy and compassion for others
- D) scientists have been able to identify which parts of the brain are most vulnerable to disease
- E) a brain imaging study found that some primates are able to do much more than mimicking people

13. In order to enable students to survive and thrive in a technological world, ----.

- A) group projects may be difficult to complete since teachers need to shift their roles from information dispenser to a guide
- B) initiatives aimed at infusing technology into teacher education programs have been claimed to be very effective
- C) self-efficacy as a computer technology user may be a critical factor in teachers' decisions to integrate technology in the classroom
- D) use of technology is more transparent in a classroom environment where incorporating technology is a shared responsibility
- E) teachers should provide them with instructional activities enriched with technology in which learning is highly interactive

14. If galaxies pass near each other or converge, ----.

- A) they would have surely caused a great cosmic collision
- B) the proximity between them is not always stable due to movements in space
- C) the process was usually accompanied by other phenomena
- D) they can be reshaped by each other's gravitational forces
- E) the Milky Way Galaxy has existed for millions of light-years

15. When asked who they really are, ----.

- A) many ideas about the mind are derived from scholastic principles
- B) contemporary philosophers see people as the embodiment of their minds
- C) most people will try to describe their behavioural characteristics or ways of thinking
- D) it might be thought that self-esteem is totally responsible for one's rational decisions
- E) the soul is defined as the cognitive

16. Once the immune system has weakened, ----.

- A) it is not clear why some people get recurring infections
- B) a virus can overcome the body's primary defences and cause colds and flu
- C) antibiotics will only be suggested if there is another bacterial infection
- D) taking painkillers will probably ease the early symptoms of the disease
- E) one can use menthol products to help clear a runny nose

17. ----, Pythagoras developed both scientific and eccentric theories about the physical universe.

- A) Even if new inventions had replaced the tools that were used in prehistoric times
- B) Since he was favoured neither by the public nor by any influential government authorities
- C) Despite having computed the distance between the Sun and the Moon
- D) Because Greece was threatened by an invading army
- E) In addition to figuring out useful things related to triangles

18. Whereas Shostakovich remained in the Soviet Union and wrote mostly works about Soviet life or history, ----.

- A) in Russia, several distinct and important voices emerged during the 20th century
- B) European composers as diverse as Britten and Berio would make settings of folk songs
- C) music since 1900 has developed in a wide variety of styles, influenced by social changes
- D) the Australian composer is equally industrious, collecting music from various parts of the world
- E) Prokofiev moved to the West, and was influenced by the Neo-Classicism he found in Paris

SENTENCE COMPLETION II

1. Once individuals lose status, either through separation from a partner or loss of "resource earning potential" like job, money or home, ----.

- A) the common phenomenon known as depression is usually the result of failure
- B) the proposed ranking hypothesis fits very well with the psychoanalytic model
- C) modern evolutionary psychology emphasizes a more adaptational aspect to evolution
- D) they become vulnerable to aggression and displacement from high-ranking types within their social group
- E) biological models concentrate much more on the individual and his or her internal workings

2. When the gene responsible for certain speech defects was detected, ----.

- A) the remarkable human talent for speech developed as the need for communication emerged
- B) it provided conclusive evidence that the ability to speak is encoded in our DNA
- C) a few species like parrots were able to learn vocal patterns by imitating their parents or owners
- D) many children have initial problems in reproducing certain sounds
- E) its role in normal speech development needs to be clarified

3. Although over a hundred types of headaches exist, ----.

- A) people with chronic headaches exhibit high sensitivity to pain
- B) the underlying causes of the most common ones remain unclear
- C) serious medical conditions are generally associated with them
- D) anxiety and depression may be linked to stressful events
- E) it can be a severe problem that requires medical assistance

4. A regimen of mineral supplements should be discontinued, ----.

- A) if it has negative results in terms of one's health
- B) now that clinics work with health care practitioners who recommend minerals
- C) when the chronic symptoms of an illness are described in detail
- D) whether the patient has regular follow-up visits to maintain his good health
- E) while a blood test can warn the practitioner before things get worse

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

- A) so the linguistic differences among this majority cannot be denied
- B) as people in German-speaking countries do not have much difficulty understanding each other
- C) unless most Austrians learn to speak at least one foreign language
- D) yet there are considerable dialectal differences between the various regions
- E) even if the resulting linguistic difference

6. ---- that the US is trying hard to increase the share of its oil imports from sub-Saharan Africa.

- A) There is a great deal of controversy
- B) It will be interesting
- C) It has been revealed in a recent report
- D) There has been much debate
- E) Most African states have been approached

7. ----, which are cheap but durable.

- A) In Africa, China has found a ready market for its manufactured goods
- B) Most Chinese products are ideal for African conditions
- C) Some African states are still trying to recover from internal conflicts
- D) Africa can learn far more from China than it can from the developed nations
- E) The US has openly criticized China for selling arms to Africa's undemocratic regimes

8. ----, but much is being done to improve facilities.

- A) The Moroccan government has invested in the expansion of some airports
- B) Morocco needs to reduce its reliance on foreign aid
- C) The main obstacle in Morocco at present to further growth in mass tourism is the lack of infrastructure
- D) Agadir is Morocco's most developed coastal resort
- E) The World Bank has agreed to provide Morocco new funds

9. ----, although the sculptural decorations were not completed until 1795.

- A) The Brandenburg Gate has witnessed many historical events
- B) Berlin's Brandenburg Gate was designed by Carl Gotthard Langhans
- C) The Brandenburg Gate is crowned by the famous sculpture of a chariot drawn by four horses
- D) The Brandenburg Gate in Berlin was erected between 1788 and 1791
- E) The Brandenburg Gate is the most striking symbol of the city of Berlin

10. Finding less expensive accommodation in big cities can be difficult, ----.

- A) while most cities have several international chain hotels
- B) unless one stays outside the city centre
- C) whereas high prices generally apply to hotels in historic buildings
- D) if a room in a pension or private home is usually more reasonable
- E) since most hotels prefer to create a family atmosphere

11. Present-day Austria emerged in 1919, ----.

- A) when the lands of its former Habsburg Empire were granted independence
- B) since it was bordered by Switzerland and Germany to the west and north
- C) because it has existed as a country for less than 100 years
- D) while it has thrived thanks to its position at the heart of Europe
- E) even though visitors are attracted by the glories of its imperial past

12. The more fundamental question is ----.

- A) because the government has put into effect new policies in agriculture
- B) that most EU countries are in favour of radical reforms in the economy
- C) whether such a biased foreign policy can serve the interests of the country
- D) in case there may be a call from the government for an early election
- E) while there have been introduced new plans to change working conditions

13. Whereas many insomniacs believe that they lack sufficient sleep, ----.

- A) the chronic inability to either fall asleep or keep sleeping are symptoms of insomnia
- B) they should arrange their retiring and rising times so that they spend eight hours in bed
- C) evidence shows that they are in fact getting at least as much as they require
- D) many people are usually drowsy early in the morning
- E) studies have shown that sleeping seven hours a night is associated with the lowest mortality risk

14. ---- whether the prostate gland is enlarged.

- A) Routine urine analysis includes chemical analysis to detect protein, sugar and ketones
- B) Proteinuria is usually a sign of kidney disease
- C) Blood in the urine is detectable by examination under a microscope
- D) The doctor performs a rectal examination in a man to feel
- E) Pain in the bladder is most often caused by a bacterial infection

15. When the mother contracts German measles during the first trimester of pregnancy, ----.

- A) it is impossible to repair intracardiac defects while the heart is still pumping
- B) the same defect has been known to occur in identical twins and in succeeding generations
- C) congenital defects of the heart are also associated with other congenital defects of the body
- D) these complications may affect only the pregnant woman or both the woman and the foetus
- E) this often causes the development of heart defects in the foetus

16. You may increase your risk of contact dermatitis, especially on sensitive skin, ----.

- A) on condition that you have satisfied hydration and radiance concerns
- B) just because your skin feels smoother
- C) if you keep changing your skin-care products
- D) as you have a problem limited only to the skin
- E) before you become worried about wrinkles

17. Infections are more likely and usually more severe in the elderly than in younger adults, ----.

- A) while for serious infections, combinations of antibiotics are often used
- B) even though many long-term disorders that are common in the elderly also increase the risk of infection
- C) in that both physical barriers and the immune system defend the body against organisms that can cause infection
- D) although the elderly are more likely to be in a hospital or nursing home, where the risk of acquiring a serious infection is greater
- E) probably because aging reduces the effectiveness of the body's immune system

SENTENCE COMPLETION III

1. **Although the evolutionary origin of animals is unclear, ----.**

- A) scientists are no longer working on new theories
- B) evolutionary biologists have abandoned traditional views about it
- C) the cells that make up the animal body are specialized to perform specific functions
- D) biologists have gathered enough evidence to put forward a new theory about it
- E) much of the vegetation on land is similar to that found in the water

2. **---- if Gregor Mendel had never lived?**

- A) Is it possible to compare the science of genetics to mathematics in that it consists of some basic principles
- B) Can the basic rules of genetic inheritance in human beings be fully discovered
- C) Are geneticists interested in the study of the transmission of genes
- D) Will our understanding of the relationship between an organism's genes and its characteristics be more advanced
- E) Would the development of the science of genetics in the 20th century have been any different

3. **---- that large amounts of Greenland's melted freshwater could dilute the salinated water of the Gulf Stream.**

- A) With regard to the new data, it has been questioned
- B) A team of ecologists from Norway have wondered
- C) An increasing number of scientists from around the world believe
- D) In view of new evidence, one is puzzled
- E) Despite a great deal of reliable evidence, most environmentalists will not be certain

4. **----, but let's not forget where we live now – that is, our own planet.**

- A) We have almost completely focused on space exploration
- B) As scientists, we are able to monitor and predict environmental threats
- C) Satellite images help researchers track hurricanes and glacial melting
- D) Scientists pose intricate questions about the land, sky and oceans
- E) Scientists make precise predictions about climatic changes

5. **Scientists worry ----.**

- A) so that NASA may develop ways to shield astronauts from radiation on Mars
- B) just as exposure to radiation is a serious danger for manned spaceflight
- C) unless serious measures are taken to prevent fire on a space shuttle
- D) that high-energy cosmic rays could cause much damage to space shuttles
- E) provided that monitoring systems are placed throughout a spacecraft

6. **Sulphur dioxide emissions in Europe, ----, were reduced by 67% between 1980 and 2000.**

- A) which contribute to Arctic haze
- B) as environmental pollution has adverse effects on our life
- C) because there have been serious attempts so far
- D) if the melting of the Arctic ice can be prevented
- E) since pollution from industry and forest fires has become a major concern

7. Future computers will be able to tell us ----.

- A) even if the universe consists mostly of dark matter and dark energy
- B) unless we produce more work for less effort
- C) so far as human beings can find new sources of food
- D) while landmines in war zones will be detected
- E) how we can improve our performance at work

8. While some drugs, once absorbed, tend to stay within the watery tissues of the blood and muscle, ----.

- A) others concentrate in specific tissues such as the liver and kidneys
- B) drugs penetrate different tissues at different speeds
- C) all drugs are either metabolized or excreted intact
- D) these drugs accumulate in the fatty tissues
- E) they rapidly circulate through the body

9. Because symptoms of sleep apnea occur during sleep, ----.

- A) severe apnea can result in headaches, excessive daytime sleepiness and slow mental activity
- B) they must be described by someone who observes the person sleeping
- C) snoring is associated with episodes of gasping and choking
- D) most people have been treated successfully and can now sleep comfortably
- E) people who snore are advised to sleep on their side or face-down

10. Although the cause of Reye's syndrome is unknown, ----.

- A) most doctors are unaware of its effects
- B) people who take aspirin have an increased risk of bleeding
- C) certain viruses, such as influenza A or B or varicella virus, may be involved
- D) the doctor would perform a liver biopsy and spinal tap to diagnose it
- E) no specific treatment can be proposed to prevent it

11. Even when a cell becomes cancerous, ----.

- A) antigens released into the bloodstream by some cancers are sometimes called tumour markers
- B) it is a cell whose biological function has been altered
- C) a fully functioning immune system can't always destroy all these cancer cells
- D) the immune system may regard these cells as foreign
- E) the immune system can often destroy it before it replicates

12. According to recent studies, bananas are the most promising food for an edible vaccine against the hepatitis B virus, ----.

- A) but this virus is very common in many African countries
- B) so potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables might serve to immunize people some day
- C) just as symptoms of acute viral hepatitis usually begin suddenly
- D) which lives in about 5 per cent of the world's population
- E) whereas scientists have discovered a way to boost the level of immune-triggering hepatitis protein in the fruit

13. Since older people perform certain tasks better than the young do, ----.

- A) it is wrong to categorize them as generally less capable
- B) older people often are more socially competent
- C) an older employee might prove initially slower at a particular mental function
- D) it is exactly what employers worry about in quality-control jobs
- E) this insight has important implications for the workplace

14. As long as the inflation rate differs from what is expected, ----.

- A) there will always be winners and losers
- B) the same is true for unanticipated inflation
- C) it is called hyperinflation when rates exceed 50% per month
- D) the purchasing power of your wage would be less than you anticipated
- E) many people devoted their time to speculation in real estate

15. Even before the Walt Disney Company signed an agreement with the French government to open Euro Disney, ----.

- A) the park would employ thousands of people and attract a large number of tourists
- B) Disneyland Paris has more than twice as many visitors as the Louvre
- C) certain attractions are introduced to cater to French tastes
- D) critics began to refer to it as a cultural disaster
- E) the French are the largest European consumers of Disney products such as comic books

16. Dutch was widely known in Europe in the 17th century, ----.

- A) since English has had much influence on Dutch since the Second World War
- B) as it has had an influence in Sri Lanka
- C) when Dutch-derived artistic terms such as "landscape" and "sketch" were adopted into English
- D) but there was a Low German influence on English starting with the later Middle Ages
- E) until scholars use the word "Netherlandic" as a historical term for the various dialects spoken in the Netherlands

17. It was not until the middle of the 19th century ----.

- A) while some geologists were studying the stratification of rocks
- B) when there were significant achievements in the newly developing science of geology
- C) in which these guidelines were to be the basis of archaeological excavations
- D) that the discipline of archaeology became truly established
- E) before the term

18. Most stutterers can recite poems or sing with relative ease, ----.

- A) since they exhibit structural weaknesses in the brain's speech motor centres and auditory areas
- B) whether speculation about the causes of the speech problem has been widespread since ancient times
- C) so as late as the mid-19th century, physicians were using surgery to correct supposed defects in the tongue
- D) although stress may also influence the onset and durability of stammering
- E) but normal conversation can be a distressing exercise in frustration

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION I

1.

Jordan's 1994 peace deal with Israel has paved the way for growing economic links between the two countries. Jordan is now taking the lead in encouraging other Arab states to improve relations with Israel. ----- . He has argued that future peace initiatives should come out of the region itself, rather than being designed and imposed by foreign authorities.

- A) The US permits all Jordanian textiles to be exported to the US as long as they have a minimum 8% Israeli content
- B) According to some diplomats, economic cooperation between Jordan and Israel is rather more advanced than political cooperation
- C) King Abdullah of Jordan has also raised hopes that the Saudi Middle East peace plan of 2002 might be revived by persuading the Arab League to make the plan more attractive to Israel
- D) Actually, the two countries signed an economic agreement in 2002 in order to establish joint ventures in all the sectors
- E) Jordan has made relatively rapid economic progress during the five years since King Abdullah ascended to the throne

2.

Until recently, Sudan's Nubian history remained largely unknown. -----. They have recognized that these pharaohs came from a strong African civilization that had flourished on the southern banks of the Nile for 2,500 years, going back at least as far as the first Egyptian dynasty. The most important remains of this civilization are the pyramids in the Nubian Desert, which are greater in number than those in Egypt.

- A) Human figures in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman art indicate a clear awareness of racial features
- B) Only in the past four decades have archaeologists uncovered the story of the so called "black" pharaohs
- C) Sudan's pyramids are extremely interesting structures and have not been properly studied
- D) Therefore, The Sudanese government has decided to build a dam on the Nile, 970 kms upstream from Egypt's Aswan High Dam
- E) The Nubian Desert, which is vast and extremely uninhabitable, needs to be fully explored



3.

This year researchers from some 60 nations are participating in the International Polar Year, an intensive burst of interdisciplinary research focusing on the polar-regions. ----. For instance, water from the melting ice sheet is flowing into the North Atlantic much faster than scientists had previously thought possible.

- A) Greenland, especially, has become a kind of barometer for the rest of the world because of its sensitivity to climate changes
- B) Climatologists have found that the best places to study global warming are the coldest regions on Earth
- C) Thus far, the data the researchers have seen has been alarming
- D) A glacier that accelerates with a warming atmosphere is within the realm of scientific expectation
- E) Arctic climatologist Konrad Steffen has spent 18 consecutive springs on the Greenland ice cap, personally building and installing the weather stations

4.

In the 1990s, most psychiatrists in the US started to treat children and teens with antidepressants designed for adults, since they wanted something more for them than talk therapy. ----. Now, however, studies have found that some antidepressants might interfere with normal patterns of growth in children's still developing brains.

- A) Although these drugs had not been tested in the young brains of children, they hoped the benefits would outweigh the risks
- B) Several brain areas are commonly associated with depression such as those involved in mood, sleep, appetite, desire and memory
- C) Finding these effects in mice is a long way from proving that the same thing happens in humans
- D) Adults with depression usually recognize that they have a problem and they want to fix it, but children rarely ask to see a psychiatrist
- E) Concerns over antidepressant use led the FDA to issue a warning label for these medications



5.

In 1862, the English doctor John Langdon Down, who was the director of a home for mentally handicapped children, described the case of one of the children, who was short and had stubby fingers and unusual eyelids. The boy's condition was later labelled by this doctor's surname. ----. In 1959, the French paediatrician Jérôme Lejeune discovered that these children have three copies of chromosome 21, instead of two.

- A) Physical limitations continue to challenge these individuals
- B) Today, more than 350,000 Americans have Down's syndrome
- C) But the cause of Down's syndrome was not uncovered for another century
- D) Scientists confirmed that within this chromosome are the genes that cause both Down's syndrome and Alzheimer's disease
- E) In 2004, American scientists tracked the effects of other genes on chromosome 21

6.

----. As a residential fuel, it is burned in furnaces, water heaters, cooking stoves, and clothes dryers. As an industrial fuel, it is burned in special furnaces to bake bricks and ceramic tiles and to produce cement. In addition to its use as a fuel, natural gas serves as a raw material for creating petrochemicals, which are used as a base product for fertilizers, detergents, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and numerous other goods.

- A) Historical records show that natural gas was burned as a fuel as early as 250 A.D. in China
- B) There is a growing concern among developed nations about the future availability of energy sources
- C) Among the most common residential fuels are natural gas, coal, and bottled butane and propane
- D) Natural gas is used both as a fuel and as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals
- E) The use of fossil fuels is generally regarded as harmful to the environment, since it is a major cause of global warming



PARAGRAPH COMPLETION II

1.

Insects are often regarded as pests because some bite, sting, spread diseases, or compete with humans over crop plants. ----. Without insects to pollinate flowers, the human race would soon run out of food because many of the crop plants that we rely on would not be able to reproduce. In addition, insects themselves are valued as food in many parts of the world. Also, they help to recycle organic matter by feeding on wastes and on dead plants and animals.

- A) Therefore, humans use chemicals to get rid of harmful plants growing among agricultural crops
- B) Scientists have so far been able to identify about one million species of insects
- C) Nevertheless, they are of undeniably great value to nature and to humans
- D) Pollination is the process by which most plants reproduce, but there are exceptions
- E) While some insects protect themselves with their poison, others use camouflage

2.

According to a World Bank report in 1993, the East Asian miracle, achieving high economic growth for all people, is due to a combination of fundamentally sound development policies, tailored interventions, and an unusually rapid increase of physical and human capital. The more advanced economies in the Asian region are part of this success and have been referred to as high-performing East Asian economies. ----. In addition, these economies have displayed high per capita incomes, along with a much-improved income distribution, compared with most other developing economies.

- A) In contrast, the dramatic growth of the Asian tiger economies has been based on the export of manufactured goods
- B) Poorer countries have greater difficulty than relatively richer countries climbing up the ladder of development
- C) The study suggests that economies with a strong inward focus could not succeed
- D) Such economies have a record of high and sustained economic growth
- E) Promoting trade is positively related to levels of per capita income



3.

The Scandinavian countries – Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland – are, arguably, among the least-populated countries in Europe. ----. Away from the main towns and cities lie vast expanses of unspoiled, often wild terrain, from the breathtaking Norwegian fjords to the dense pine forests and clear lakes of Finland. Smaller and largely flat and rural, Denmark shares characteristics with both mainland Europe and Scandinavia proper.

- A) In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, the majority of the population lives in the south, in affluent, modern cities, which are also rich in history and tradition
- B) Sweden is Europe's fifth-largest country, with an area about the size of California
- C) Finland's main cities are all served by an efficient railroad system and regular, inexpensive internal flights
- D) Norway is so long and narrow that, if Oslo remained fixed and the rest were turned upside down, it would stretch all the way to Rome
- E) Oslo, Norway's capital, is an attractive city of grand Neo-classical buildings, wide boulevards, and green open spaces

4.

Western perceptions of the Middle East as a viable tourist destination have been adversely affected by the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US, the subsequent war on terrorism, and the war in Iraq. Indeed, the impact of the 9/11 attacks upon the tourist sector in the region has been profound. ----. North Africa in general and Tunisia in particular have fared comparatively well, but Morocco has suffered badly.

- A) Morocco is already one of the biggest tourist destinations in the Middle East and North Africa, drawing 2.25 million visitors a year
- B) Especially, the effect on visitor numbers has been decisive although it has varied considerably from country to country
- C) Morocco has a better developed domestic beach culture than probably anywhere else in the Middle East or North Africa
- D) The target of 10 million visitors a year by 2010 may have been a little over-optimistic, although Egypt has made huge investments
- E) Some of the driest parts of Morocco lie on the coast, and so one feasible option is to pipe water there from the Atlas Mountains

5.

The year 1960 seemed golden and full of promise. Despite nearly constant international tension, everyday life in Europe and North America seemed to be improving. Economies recovered, many standards of living rose, and new forms of culture flourished. The economic horizon looked bright. ----. Western Europeans could no longer be so certain of their prosperity or of their leaders' ability to provide the sort of life they took for granted.

- A) Legal changes would not have occurred without women's movements of the time
- B) These changes marked a new culture of mass consumption boosted by marketing, advertising, and credit payment
- C) However, by 1990, most of the familiar landscape had been dramatically transformed
- D) The civil rights movement in the US had enormous significance for the twentieth century
- E) The most serious outbreak of student unrest in Europe came in Paris in the spring of 1968

6.

A pregnant woman should participate in "lowimpact" activities and avoid sports in which she might fall or be hit by other people or objects. ----. Swimming is also ideal because it allows the body to remain cool and move freely with the water's support.

- A) It also maintains the habits that help a woman lose excess weight and get back into shape after the birth
- B) In general, the more weight a woman gains beyond what she needs for pregnancy, the more she will retain
- C) Women who begin their pregnancy at a healthy weight need to gain about 30 pounds
- D) Several of these guidelines have been aimed at preventing dehydration
- E) For example, a daily walk is always beneficial

7. The main diagnostic signs of autism are social isolation, lack of eye contact, poor language capacity and absence of empathy. ----. Many people with autism, for instance, have trouble understanding metaphors; they also have difficulty mimicking other people's actions.

- A) It would be premature to conclude that damage to the cerebellum is the sole cause of the disorder
- B) Other, less well-known symptoms, however, are also commonly evident
- C) Some researchers posit that the main abnormality in autism is a deficit in the ability to construct "a theory of other minds"
- D) Certain brain cells are often referred to as motorcommand neurons
- E) Still, children with autism do have characteristic abnormalities in the cerebellum

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION III

1.

The carpet is of eastern origin and in general can be said to differ from tapestry by the technique of its knotted weave. The refined technique and ornate geometrical patterns found on fragments discovered in eastern Turkestan, dating from the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., indicate a long evolution in the history of the carpet. ----. The Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad were also well-known patrons of carpet manufacture: one made for Caliph Hashin early in the 8th century measured 100 yards by 50 yards. The most famous area of production was, however, northwestern Persia.

- A) The large carpets that decorate the mosque of Alaaddin date back to the 13th century
- B) The earliest fragment of carpet still existing was found in Russia and is now in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg
- C) A change in the composition and decoration of carpets was made in Persia at the end of the 15th century
- D) During the Sassanid dynasty in Persia (in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D.), carpets of wool and silk pile were already in great demand
- E) The carpet industry in Egypt must have been of great importance at the end of the Middle Ages

2.

During the 1960s, although Tanzania had adopted Swahili as its national and official language, it was the medium of instruction only until high school, where it was replaced by English. ---- Since then, Swahili has gradually been replacing English as the medium of instruction throughout all levels of the education system.

- A) British colonial education policies, like those of the Germans before them, were seen to be grounded in linguistic imperialism.
- B) Swahili also serves a symbolic function for the country, namely one of nationalism and unification.
- C) This situation lasted until an official change in policy was written into the country's Third Five-Year Plan in 1976.
- D) However, the role of English was central to the shaping of Tanzanians' cultural identities in colonial times.
- E) During the postcolonial 1950s and 1960s, many Third World societies concentrated on their socio-economic needs

3.

Ecology is the study of the relationship of plants and animals to their physical and biological environment. The physical environment includes light and heat or solar radiation, moisture, wind, nutrients in soil, water, and atmosphere. The biological environment includes organisms of the same kind as well as other plants and animals. ---

- For this reason, it draws upon such fields as climatology, hydrology, oceanography, physics, chemistry, geology, and soil analysis as well as animal behaviour, taxonomy, physiology, and mathematics.

- A) Different kinds of organisms often share the same environment, which makes the relationship between them significant.
- B) However, due to the climate and other natural factors, physical and biological environments show great diversity in the world.
- C) An increased public awareness of environmental problems has made ecology a common but often misused word.
- D) Our understanding of environmental problems has increased by a very large extent over the last few decades.
- E) Although the field is a distinct scientific discipline, it has a close relationship with other disciplines.

4.

The principle of all the sciences, including physics, is generally considered to be the ordering of the complex appearances detected by our senses. In other words, this is the ordering of what we often refer to as the "world around us". In fact, many people think of science as a mechanical process of collecting facts. ----.

Essentially, science is a creative activity that in many respects resembles other creative activities of the human mind.

- A) This is not the case at all
- B) Aristotle believed that the natural state of an object is to be at rest
- C) It was Galileo who founded our modern view of motion
- D) As a result of Einstein's theory of relativity, our concepts of space and time have been completely altered
- E) The list of ways in which physics, for example, relates to other fields is extensive



5.

Like many other activities, global health has fashions. ---- Recently, though, the focus has shifted to malaria. This tropical disease kills a million people a year, most of them children, and debilitates hundreds of millions more. That is why researchers are racing against one another to be the first to devise an effective vaccine.

- A) However, not all developing countries are struggling with health-related issues
- B) Before Jonas Salk came up with his polio vaccine, many parents lived in fear of their children being struck down by the disease
- C) In Eastern Europe, for example, there has been much concern about illicit drug use since the Cold War ended
- D) For the past couple of decades, AIDS has captured both the imagination and the research dollars
- E) In contrast, tropical diseases have not always received the attention they deserve from either national governments or international organizations

6.

----. Their findings raise possible health concerns for those working in the manufacture of the materials. Carbon nanotubes are rolled-up sheets of graphite thousands of times thinner than a human hair. Because they are immensely strong and are good electricity conductors, they are poised for use in a wide range of fields, from engineering to medicine. However, their similarity in shape to asbestos fibres, which are known to damage the lungs, is giving rise to fears of their adverse effects on human health.

- A) Carbon nanotubes are unlikely to pose risks to the general public when incorporated into products
- B) In studies done on mice, inhaling nanotubes affected the function of T-cells, a type of white blood cell that organizes the immune system
- C) Scientists are trying to determine if the production of carbon nanotubes has any biological after-effect
- D) Suppression by nanotubes of the immune system in mice has been halted by administering one of the standard anti-inflammatory drugs
- E) Inhaling carbon nanotubes can suppress the immune system, according to scientists who have just completed a study of this new substance



7.

Fires were a part of the natural environment long before humans appeared, and many terrestrial ecosystems have adapted to it. African savanna, North American grasslands, and pine forests of the southern United States are some of the fire-adapted ecosystems. For example, fire helps maintain grasses as the dominant vegetation in grasslands by removing fire-sensitive hardwood trees. The influence of fire on plants became even more evident once humans appeared. ---- Indeed, humans set fires for many reasons, such as for agricultural exploitation and urban development.

- A) Humans also try to prevent fires, and sometimes this effort can have disastrous consequences
- B) Because humans deliberately and accidentally set fires, fire became a more common occurrence
- C) When fire is excluded from a fire-adapted ecosystem, organic litter accumulates
- D) The deadly fire in Colorado during the summer of 1994 claimed the lives of 14 firefighters
- E) Controlled burns are used to suppress fire-sensitive trees, thereby maintaining the natural fire-adapted ecosystem

8.

Anaemia is not a disease but a symptom of any of a number of different disorders. It can be caused by poor diet, blood loss, exposure to industrial poisons, diseases of the bone marrow and any other disorder that upsets the balance between blood production and blood loss. Mild degrees of anaemia often cause nothing more than a lack of energy. ---- .This may be accompanied by the pounding of the heart and a rapid pulse and heart action.

- A) Treatment depends on how rapidly blood is lost and how severe the anaemia is
- B) This type of anaemia disappears when the cause has been found and corrected
- C) A good basic diet is the best way to combat diet-deficiency anaemia
- D) However, in more severe cases of anaemia, exertion causes shortness of breath
- E) Many nutrients are needed for red cell production

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES I

1.

(I) Across the globe, people greeted the end of World War II with a profound sense of relief. (II) By virtually any measurement, the war had been the most devastating conflict in human history. (III) The more traditional and more widely accepted date for the start of World War II is 1 September 1939, with the quick but not quite blitzkrieg (lightning) German invasion of Poland. (IV) The war's economic cost alone has been calculated at perhaps five times that of World War I. (V) In human terms, it claimed half again as many military lives: 15 million versus 10 million for World War.

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

2.

(I) Established on 7 April 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is one of the original agencies of the United Nations. (II) WHO defines health not merely as the absence of disease or illness, but as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. (III) Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO was set up to improve international cooperation for better health conditions across the world. (IV) It took over from the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Public Office of Health in Paris. (V) Those two organisations had focused on the control of epidemics, quarantine measures, and the standardisation of drugs.

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

3.

(I) The conventional wisdom is that it is a molecule's specific shape that allows our noses to distinguish between one smell and another. (II) But there is new evidence that it is actually the frequency of a molecule's vibration, a quantum effect, that is all-important. (III) Most olfactory (smell) scientists believe that receptors within our noses act like a lock that can only be activated by a molecule of a specific shape – the 'key'. (IV) Molecules are collections of atoms that can be thought of as being connected by springs that can vibrate. (V) The trouble is, some molecules with different shapes have similar smells.

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

4.

(I) The brain's functions are both mysterious and remarkable. (II) From the brain come all thoughts, beliefs, memories, behaviours, and moods. (III) The brain is the site of thinking and the control centre for the rest of the body. (IV) Before performing a physical examination, the doctor interviews the patient to obtain his or her medical history. (V) The brain coordinates the ability to move, touch, smell, hear, and see.

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

5.

(I) Most episodes of illness with a fever in children are caused by viral infections, although bacterial infections can also produce a fever. (II) The first symptom of a severe eye infection is usually swollen and red eyelids. (III) In fact, it is often hard to distinguish a bacterial infection from a viral infection. (IV) Though bacterial infections can be serious, they usually respond readily to antibiotics. (V) Prompt diagnosis of a bacterial infection is thus important to ensure prompt treatment.

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

6.

(I) Earthquakes are the result of forces deep within Earth's interior that continuously affect its surface. (II) The energy from these forces is stored in a variety of ways within the rocks. (III) Although the Richter Scale has no upper limit, the largest known shocks have had magnitudes in the 8.8 to 8.9 range. (IV) When this energy is released suddenly by rupturing movements along faults in the crust of Earth, an earthquake results. (V) The area of the fault where the sudden rupture takes place is called the focus of the earthquake, while the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of the earthquake.

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

7.

(I) Since 1988, when China delivered intermedium range ballistic missiles and missile launchers to Saudi Arabia, there has been genuine concern that China may have been trying to buy into the lucrative Gulf arms market. (II) However, there has been no evidence of further significant arms deals between China and the Gulf since that time. (III) On the other hand, since the 1990s, China has enjoyed a healthy trade in military equipment with Iran. (IV) In 2005 Saudi Arabia supplied China with 17% of its imported oil needs. (V) Obviously, this has caused a great deal of worry in the other Gulf states about the military imbalance that exists between themselves and Iran, an imbalance that China has been instrumental in creating.

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

8.

(I) Devaluation of the Jamaican dollar made Jamaican products more competitive on the world market, and the country achieved record growth in tourism and agriculture. (II) Jamaica was inhabited by Arawak Indians when Columbus explored it in 1494 and named it St. Iago. (III) It remained under Spanish rule until 1655, when it became a British possession. (IV) In the following decades disease decimated the Arawaks. (V) As a result, slaves were brought from Africa to work on the sugar plantations.

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

9.

(I) The average salt concentration in the oceans at the present time is around 35 grams per litre of sea water. (II) Geological evidence shows that this figure has remained constant for the last 1.5 billion years. (III) Actually, this means that the oceans must lose nearly three billion tons of salt each year to balance the amount that enters them. (IV) Suggested mechanisms for this process include loss through sea spray, chemical reactions at the sea floor, biological activity, and the formation of salt deposits on land. (V) It is true that floating ice would not change sea levels if it melted.

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

10.

(I) Izmir owes its famously "special" atmosphere to its turbulent history. (II) What you see today has mostly risen from the ashes of Ottoman Izmir and dates from 1922, when a terrible fire swept across the city. (III) Before that, Izmir was known as "Smyrna" and was the most Westernized and cosmopolitan of Turkish cities. (IV) Nevertheless, famous citizens of ancient Smyrna include the poet Homer, the founder of Western literature, who lived before 700 B.C. (V) It was a city where the Muslims, Christians and Jewish communities lived in harmony and got on well with each other.

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

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES II

1.

(I) We may not know very much about butterflies, but they are certainly very beautiful. (II) For the first time, British scientists have tracked the movements of butterflies. (III) Two types of flight were found in the 30 butterflies monitored. (IV) One was the straight and fast flight used for travel. (V) The other was a slow and looping route to aid foraging.

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

2.

(I) Carl Sandburg (1878-1967), born in Galesburg, Illinois, is best known for his poetry. (II) He was, however, also a journalist, an author of children's books, and a historian. (III) Sandburg's poetry celebrates the lives of ordinary people. (IV) In "The People, Yes," he uses the words, style, and rhythms of common speech to celebrate the tall tales of the American people. (V) Indeed, most American poets in the 19th cent.

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

3.

(I) The label homo sapiens was first attached to man by Linnaeus in his classification of the animal kingdom over two hundred years ago. (II) That kingdom is now thought to include over threequarters of a million species. (III) Still, the physiology of the human body parallels, in a host of different ways, that of the animals. (IV) Though very many more species may be discovered, it is not likely that anything will ever shake our conviction that we belong to a very special class. (V) This conviction is quite as strong today as it was in the eighteenth century.

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

4.

(I) An incoming hurricane might at first seem a powerful photographic subject. (II) But how is a photojournalist to make a decent still image when people are hiding, and when there is only howling wind and spraying water? (III) "That's why hurricane photography generally documents the aftermath," says an illustrations editor. (IV) But this image was different enough to catch one's eye. (V) Uprooted trees and building rubble are mainstays of the genre.

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

5.

(I) In a rare instance of a vertebrate's behaviour being revealed by its fossil, a new species of dinosaur was found with its head tucked under a forelimb. (II) It represents the earliest known example of a dinosaur displaying the sleeping posture exhibited by modern-day birds. (III) As a result, though it is not known how the dinosaur died, it probably was killed instantly by a thick deposit of volcanic ash or by volcanic gas followed by a covering of ash and mud. (IV) The "tuck-in" pose would have preserved body heat, suggesting that, like birds, at least some dinosaurs were warm-blooded. (V) Delighted palaeontologists named this pigeon-sized dinosaur "Mei long", meaning "soundly sleeping dragon."

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

6.

(I) France, Russia and the United States are the world's biggest exporters of small arms. (II) Last year they produced 75% of all small arms sold in the world. (III) But several other countries, such as Egypt and Israel, are also emerging as major producers and traders. (IV) Especially in the Middle East, the problem of arms smuggling is widespread. (V) For instance, in 2006 Israel exported \$175 million worth of small arms.

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

7.

(I) Britain's character has been shaped by its geographical position as an island. (II) Never successfully invaded since 1066, its people have developed their own distinctive traditions. (III) Founded by the Romans in the first century A.D. as an administrative centre and trading port, London is the capital of the country. (IV) This is also reflected in the country's historical heritage of castles, cathedrals and stately homes. (V) Indeed, although today a member of the European Union, Britain continues to maintain its nonconformity.

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

8.

(I) "Each day is a journey, and the journey itself is home", the poet Matsuo Basho wrote more than 300 years ago in the first entry of his masterpiece Narrow Road to a Far Province. (II) Today, Basho is the first writer that many Japanese read seriously, and many people admire his poetry. (III) Thousands of people make pilgrimages to his birthplace and burial shrine, and travel parts of Basho's Trail. (IV) After three centuries, his Narrow Road still speaks to readers around the world. (V) After his master died, Basho spent most of his life in Kyoto.

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

9.

(I) The mountain kingdom of Bhutan has decided to build its national policies on improving its gross national product. (II) The "Easterlin Paradox", which states that a nation's happiness actually declines in relation to its economic growth, was once thought to be limited to rich Western countries. (III) However, researchers have recently shown that it also applies to developing countries. (IV) For example, even as China experienced extraordinary economic growth between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of Chinese who described themselves as very happy fell from 28 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 2000. (V) Experts attribute this phenomenon to the fact that people's desires and expectations change along with their material fortunes.

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

10.

(I) The first step in considering the possibility of a genetic abnormality is obtaining a family history. (II) A doctor or genetic counsellor constructs a family tree by asking about medical problems affecting family members. (III) For an accurate appraisal of genetic risks, information about three generations in the family is usually needed. (IV) The state of health or cause of death of all first-degree and second-degree relatives is noted. (V) One of the most common tests used to diagnose genetic abnormalities in a foetus is ultrasound scanning.

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

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES III

1.

(I) Drugs cause rashes in several ways. (II) As with severe burns, the skin loss is life threatening. (III) Most drug rashes are allergic reactions to medications. (IV) After taking the first dose of a particular drug, a person may become sensitized to the drug. (V) Later exposure to the drug may trigger an allergic reaction.

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

2.

(I) Identifying bacteria is a critical business for doctors and food safety experts, but involves either culturing the bacteria until there are enough to look at under a microscope or amplifying the bacteria's DNA. (II) Both these processes take hours, sometimes days. (III) The sensor is 25 times smaller than previously tested sensors, and is made of silicon, so it requires the same fabrication technique as computer chips and costs just eight cents. (IV) Now bacteriophages, the viruses that prey on bacteria and are notoriously choosy about which species they attack, are being put to work in an electrical sensor that detects bacteria within minutes. (V) The sensors take up less than a square millimetre each, so to identify unknown bacteria, hundreds could be integrated onto a single microchip with a different bacteriophage in each sensor.

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

3.

(I) The global climate is changing as it always has; species will go extinct as they always have; other species will prosper. (II) Humans may be influencing the change, but they didn't create the change. (III) Global warming is as dynamic as many other earthly processes. (IV) Of course it is important to monitor which changes are being influenced by humans, but it must be remembered that change is natural, and Earth will continue to change no matter what humans may or may not do. (V) Humans as a species must accept this, and figure out how best to adapt to the change, not how to control it.

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

4.

(I) The fate of the polar-region ice sheets will determine how much the sea level rises in the coming century. (II) Under the frozen surfaces of Himalayan glaciers on the flanks of Mount Everest and its fellow giant peaks, caves wind through the ice. (III) They follow twisting paths carved out by flowing meltwater, with unusual underground formations and narrow passages that open into huge galleries. (IV) The way meltwater moves inside glaciers is poorly understood, so scientists are going beneath the surface to track how water eats away at glaciers from the inside. (V) What we see on the surface is just part of the story.

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

5.

(I) The magnificent Philippine eagle is one of the planet's most endangered birds of prey. (II) There is no competition for prey from tigers, leopards, bears, or wolves in the Philippine islands, the eagle's only home, so it became the top predator in the rain forest. (III) However, with deforestation rates in the Philippines among the highest in the world, the eagle has been reduced to a population estimated at several hundred breeding pairs. (IV) The forest that allowed them to prosper is almost gone, and if the forest disappears, the eagle will become extinct. (V) A series of devastating floods and mud slides in the past decade has convinced Filipinos that the loss of forest affects not just wildlife, but people too.

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

6.

(I) Moving slowly helps the pygmy three-toed sloth escape the notice of predators. (II) The sloth can move quickly when threatened, but generally expends no more energy than is necessary to hang around all day eating leaves. (III) Confined to one remote island that separated from Panama long ago, this smaller cousin of mainland sloths has managed to survive quietly so far, but any disruption to its habitat could have huge consequences. (IV) Algae that sometimes coats its fur adds another level of camouflage. (V) Nearby development could well be the end of it.

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

7.

(I) More people than ever before live in areas vulnerable to natural disasters. (II) For average citizens, this research translates to better preparedness when faced with the unexpected. (III) Over a billion people live under the shadow of the world's 1,900 active volcanoes, yet only a few of these volcanoes are adequately monitored. (IV) Accurate weather forecasting is the best defense against hurricanes, but landfall predictions remain inaccurate by an average of 70 miles, and many hurricane warnings go unheeded. (V) Tsunamis can form too quickly for an official warning, but recognizing the immediate signs, such as a rapidly receding ocean, can give people precious minutes to reach safety.

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

8.

(I) Like all medicines, sleep medicines have side effects. (II) On the other hand, daytime drowsiness can be best avoided by taking the lowest dose possible. (III) The most common of these effects are dizziness, lightheadedness, and difficulty with coordination. (IV) Sleep medicines can also make one sleepy during the day. (V) How drowsy one feels depends upon how one's body reacts to the medicine.

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

1. Solid CO₂ has an interesting ----: at normal pressures, it passes directly to the gaseous state without first melting to the liquid state.

- A) tendency
- B) evaporation
- C) conclusion
- D) property
- E) expansion

2. Physics describes the universe and ---- experiment and observation.

- A) suffers from
- B) relies on
- C) refers to
- D) leads to
- E) abides by

3. The fundamental ---- of the environment are plants, animals, minerals and water.

- A) sustainability
- B) diversity
- C) experiments
- D) components
- E) patterns

4. Men tend to be attracted by the speed of their computers. On the other hand, women are much more interested in the machine's ----.

- A) advent
- B) utility
- C) invention
- D) velocity
- E) implementation

5. Most desk-bound jobs constitute occupational ----, so corporations are spending a lot of money on medical care to keep their employees physically healthy.

- A) contributions
- B) features
- C) hazards
- D) precautions
- E) tendencies

6. Higher energy costs seem certain to have an ---- effect on the economy.

- A) aware
- B) untapped
- C) implausible
- D) adverse
- E) intolerant

7. The ---- means of reproduction and dispersal for Earth's most successful plants is seeds.

- A) severe
- B) profound
- C) notable
- D) plausible
- E) primary

8. More than two thousand earthquakes occur daily somewhere on our planet, but ---- 95 percent of them are too weak to be felt except by sensitive seismometers.

- A) chiefly
- B) approximately
- C) excessively
- D) vaguely
- E) slightly

9. Poor nations cannot ---- increased energy prices, which seriously prevent their growth.

- A) give off
- B) take on
- C) turn out
- D) make out
- E) cope with

10. Satellite television transmission now ---- us to watch events as they unfold in other countries.

- A) threatens
- B) enables
- C) urges
- D) seeks
- E) compels

11. Energy production ---- our resources and causes pollution, so scientists and engineers must work to develop energy-efficient processes.

- A) triggers
- B) exists
- C) expends
- D) overcomes
- E) implements

12. Before the 21st century comes to a halt, endless technologies will have become ---- to us.

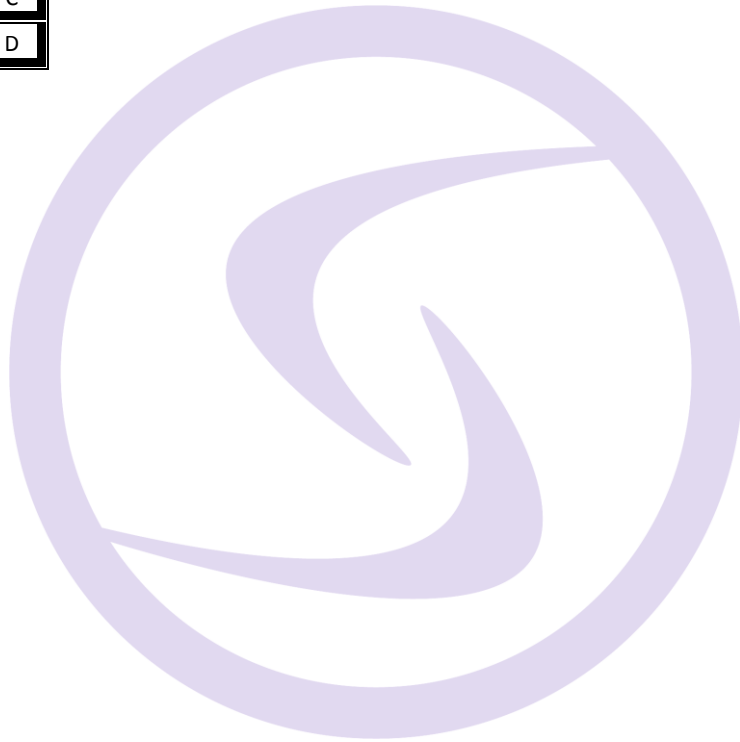
- A) available
- B) hostile
- C) numerous
- D) remarkable
- E) futile

13. We learn from the works of many biologists in the past that, as sponges did not move from one place to another, they were ---- thought to be plants.
- A) merely
B) widely
C) innovatively
D) vaguely
E) virtually
14. The young student ---- a folding toothbrush for travelers and got a big prize.
- A) anticipated
B) described
C) augmented
D) devised
E) provided
15. A polygraph test or lie detector test is designed to analyze physiological reactions to questions to ---- whether or not a subject is being truthful.
- A) hinder
B) determine
C) fortify
D) abolish
E) cultivate
16. Neurotransmitters ---- many vital functions in the body. For example, they regulate heartbeat and tell the lungs when to breathe.
- A) carry out
B) make up
C) keep on
D) find out
E) come over
17. In order to ---- density, you need to know the mass and volume of the item.
- A) regulate
B) calculate
C) compress
D) condense
E) accumulate
18. Inhalation of plutonium and its compounds ---- the risk of lung cancer.
- A) deters
B) compiles
C) occurs
D) runs
E) augments
19. Judging by images sent back by spacecraft starting in the 1960s, and ---- from landers and mappers, Mars looks very familiar, having mountains, craters, valleys, and polar caps.
- A) significantly
B) safely
C) particularly
D) scarcely
E) innately
20. The more ---- you measure the momentum of a particle, the less correct your measurement of its position is.
- A) intricately
B) frequently
C) fundamentally
D) precisely
E) purposefully

TEST 1

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1	D		11	C
2	B		12	A
3	D		13	B
4	B		14	D
5	C		15	B
6	D		16	A
7	E		17	B
8	B		18	E
9	E		19	C
10	B		20	D



1. A battery cell that became popular during the nineteenth century was ---- in 1836 by the English chemist John Frederick Daniell.
- A) conferred
B) relieved
C) devised
D) discharged
E) contemplated
2. During the fourteenth century, some architects ---- their studies of light and began to explore the science of optics.
- A) broadened
B) confined
C) resolved
D) asserted
E) relied
3. ---- underground beds of sodium and potassium compounds formed when lakes and seas became isolated by geological events.
- A) Consistent
B) Irrelevant
C) Instant
D) Enormous
E) Relentless
4. The objective of a nuclear weapon is to ---- the energy as rapidly as possible.
- A) administer
B) compensate
C) trigger
D) harness
E) release
5. The first metals which were ---- by man were probably those that occurred naturally such as gold.
- A) demonstrated
B) utilized
C) fostered
D) altered
E) purchased
6. The discovery of the electron in the 1890s might be said to mark the ---- of modern physics.
- A) inquiry
B) insight
C) expansion
D) cultivation
E) onset
7. As far back as the mid-1930s, it was ---- that every atom had neutrons, protons, and electrons as its basic constituents.
- A) multiplied
B) overcome
C) enlarged
D) tended
E) asserted
8. It was hard to have any scientific communication centuries ago, as there was a serious ---- of standards for the units of measurement in scientific research.
- A) sense
B) range
C) lack
D) means
E) demand

9. According to the atomic theory, thermal energy is interpreted as the kinetic energy of ---- moving molecules.
- A) basically
B) fatally
C) rapidly
D) considerably
E) eventually
10. Scientists have ---- that they can transform light pulses into electronic computer signals at the rate of 3 billion bits of information a second.
- A) indicated
B) wondered
C) regarded
D) concealed
E) applied
11. One notable ---- of a gas is its compressibility. In other words, it has the ability to be squeezed into a smaller volume by the application of pressure.
- A) property
B) deprivation
C) advent
D) demonstration
E) application
12. An area's climate ---- the average weather conditions that occur there over a period of years.
- A) alters
B) comprises
C) refutes
D) compares
E) ceases
13. Each climate on Earth has its own organisms which have adapted to it and differ ---- from the organisms of other climates.
- A) sincerely
B) merely
C) approximately
D) widely
E) sensibly
14. The principal ore of aluminium is bauxite, which is ---- common in tropical and subtropical regions.
- A) evenly
B) accurately
C) deceptively
D) recklessly
E) particularly

15. Winds that blow in the mid-latitudes from the southwest in the Northern Hemisphere or the northwest in the Southern Hemisphere are ---- as "westerlies".
- A) rated
B) assumed
C) consumed
D) depleted
E) cited
16. If ozone disappeared from the stratosphere, Earth would become ---- for most forms of life.
- A) inhospitable
B) intact
C) extensive
D) comprehensive
E) steady
17. While trying to meet the world's needs for energy, we must find ways to overcome all environmental ----.
- A) attributes
B) expenses
C) hazards
D) instruments
E) goals
18. Fire can cause increased soil erosion because it removes plant cover, leaving the soil more ---- to wind and water.
- A) immune
B) baseless
C) crucial
D) vulnerable
E) conclusive
19. Today, scientists draw attention to some of the potential ---- of global warming on wildlife.
- A) possibilities
B) facilities
C) consequences
D) objectives
E) instances
20. In the early part of the twentieth century, the experiments ---- by Ernest Rutherford led to the idea that at the centre of an atom there is a nucleus.
- A) made out
B) carried out
C) relied on
D) brought about
E) coped with

KELİME TEST 2
CEVAP ANAHTARI

- 1.C
- 2.A
- 3.D
- 4.E
- 5.B
- 6.E
- 7.E
- 8.C
- 9.C
- 10.A
- 11.A
- 12.B
- 13.D
- 14.E
- 15.E
- 16.A
- 17.C
- 18.D
- 19.C
- 20.B



1. When oxygen to the heart is ---- blocked, it can cause a different myocardial infarction.

- A) solely
- B) diversely
- C) internally
- D) partially
- E) chiefly

2. Anemia is simply ---- by a reduced number of red blood cells.

- A) exceeded
- B) resolved
- C) complied
- D) cited
- E) marked

3. Starvation ---- some physical problems such as anemia and impaired immune response.

- A) copes with
- B) carries out
- C) takes over
- D) brings about
- E) makes up

4. Rising health insurance costs cause many employers to ---- workers' mental health needs.

- A) overlook
- B) eradicate
- C) seek
- D) enable
- E) pursue

5. A great majority of people imagine that too much exercise will ---- to too much eating.

- A) tend
- B) comprise
- C) confront
- D) contribute
- E) permit

6. The US suffered the same ---- of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did in 2001.

- A) precautions
- B) solutions
- C) objectives
- D) necessities
- E) consequences

7. It is widely accepted that free radicals ---- the aging process.

- A) accelerate
- B) concern
- C) overcome
- D) comprehend
- E) secrete

8. Knowledge of a family history of cancer may indicate a hereditary ---- towards the disease.

- A) dedication
- B) insight
- C) inclination
- D) examination
- E) restriction

9. Artificial sweeteners enable people to keep down their sugar and energy intake to a great ----.

- A) extent
- B) pace
- C) diversity
- D) propensity
- E) compliance

10. Most of the drugs at the market have been greatly beneficial in ---- diverse kinds of suffering.

- A) sensing
- B) relieving
- C) sustaining
- D) referring
- E) breeding

11. Most of the drugs at the market have been ---- beneficial in alleviating different sort of suffering.

- A) enormously
- B) slightly
- C) solemnly
- D) merely
- E) plausibly

12. In the medical circle, chloroform is no longer used as an anaesthetic for ---- reasons.

- A) vague
- B) notable
- C) constant
- D) susceptible
- E) diverse

13. Many obese patients need much more efficient ---- for weight reduction.

- A) inquiries
- B) excuses
- C) proponents
- D) conclusions
- E) interventions

14. Governments finally took ---- to control the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in March 2003.

- A) remedies
- B) prescriptions
- C) precautions
- D) resolutions
- E) instructions

15. Arthritis, neurological diseases, and impaired coordination and balance can make older people ---- to accidents.

- A) harsh
- B) profound
- C) detrimental
- D) intentional
- E) vulnerable

16. Arthritis, neurological diseases, and impaired coordination and balance can make older people ---- to accidents.

- A) relevant
- B) prone
- C) challenging
- D) consistent
- E) mutual

17. Various diseases and medications, alcohol, and preoccupation with personal problems can ---- distraction, or poor physical conditioning.

- A) deal with
- B) result in
- C) suffer from
- D) comply with
- E) depend on

18. Studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making ---- distinctions between similar auditory signals.

- A) punctual
- B) stern
- C) accurate
- D) rare
- E) hereditary

19. Throughout its history, America has tried to ---- its epidemic alcohol problem with everything from expensive therapies to prohibition.

- A) deprive
- B) vary
- C) vaccinate
- D) combat
- E) restrict

20. Anorexia nervosa, formerly not recognised as a disease, has become common among people, ---- in adolescents girls.

- A) notably
- B) reasonably
- C) consistently
- D) roughly
- E) intentionally

CEVAP ANAHTARI
KELİME TESTİ 1

1	D		11	A
2	E		12	E
3	D		13	E
4	A		14	C
5	D		15	E
6	E		16	B
7	A		17	B
8	C		18	C
9	A		19	D
10	B		20	A



1. If disease or injury ---- your heart, your body's organs will not receive enough blood to work normally.
- A) resolves
B) fosters
C) weakens
D) complies
E) dwindles
2. The endocrine cells secrete the hormone gastrin, which functions in the ---- of gastric activity.
- A) regulation
B) deterioration
C) determination
D) obstacle
E) phase
3. The lips contain ---- sensory receptors that are useful for judging the temperature and texture of foods.
- A) harsh
B) numerous
C) conclusive
D) decisive
E) temporary
4. The human skeletal system consists of bones, ligaments and tendons and ---- about 20 percent of the body weight.
- A) holds out
B) calls for
C) stems from
D) runs out
E) accounts for
5. In humans, the word *disease* is used more ---- to refer to any condition that causes pain, distress, dysfunction, social problems, or death.
- A) essentially
B) solely
C) comprehensibly
D) broadly
E) notably
6. As far as depression is concerned, the most common time of ---- is in a person's 20s and 30s, with females affected about twice as often as males.
- A) acquisition
B) onset
C) competence
D) presence
E) remedy
7. Major depressive disorder affected ---- 163 million people, 2% of the world's population, in 2017.
- A) rarely
B) predominantly
C) originally
D) intentionally
E) approximately
8. Delusions are deemed bizarre if they are clearly implausible and not understandable, and do not ---- ordinary life experiences.
- A) derive from
B) resort to
C) engage in
D) cope with
E) lead to

9. The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* ---- psychiatric conditions and is used worldwide as a guide for diagnosing disorders.

- A) recovers
- B) determines
- C) concludes
- D) arises
- E) asserts

10. As an Enlightenment intellectual, Benjamin Rush was ---- to organizing all medical knowledge around explanatory theories, rather than rely on empirical methods.

- A) committed
- B) indifferent
- C) vulnerable
- D) familiar
- E) confined

11. The postpartum (or postnatal) period ---- immediately after childbirth, as the mother's body, including hormone levels and uterus size, returns to a non-pregnant state.

- A) reveals
- B) relates
- C) ceases
- D) seeks
- E) commences

12. The general risks in Caesarean section ---- breathing problems in the baby and amniotic fluid embolism and postpartum bleeding in the mother.

- A) adopt
- B) eliminate
- C) span
- D) encompass
- E) address

13. An acne ---- affects skin with a relatively high number of oil glands found on the face, upper part of the chest, and back.

- A) cordially
- B) reluctantly
- C) primarily
- D) comparatively
- E) exactly

14. There are ---- sources of genetic variation, including mutation and genetic recombination.

- A) diverse
- B) dense
- C) sparse
- D) relevant
- E) fertile

15. German scientists ---- a link between smoking and lung cancer in the late 1920s, leading to the first anti-smoking campaign in modern history.
- A) surmounted
B) recuperated
C) identified
D) collected
E) alleviated
16. Resistant microbes are more difficult to treat, ---- higher doses, or alternative medications which may prove more toxic.
- A) looking for
B) resulting in
C) making up
D) calling for
E) compensating for
17. We have come to understand that scholars have found it difficult to agree upon a ---- definition of adolescence.
- A) hereditary
B) precise
C) preliminary
D) swift
E) reckless
18. The Life Course Approach ---- an individual's life history and investigates how early events influence future decisions and events such as marriage and divorce, engagement in crime, or disease incidence.
- A) diagnoses
B) assesses
C) spoils
D) secretes
E) relieves
19. Ancient Greek Medicine was a compilation of theories and practices that were ---- expanding through new ideologies and trials.
- A) merely
B) relatively
C) virtually
D) constantly
E) hastily
20. In Ancient Rome, a variety of surgical procedures were ---- using many different instruments including forceps, scalpels and catheters.
- A) broken out
B) made out
C) tried on
D) put off
E) carried out

KELİME TESTİ 2
CEVAP ANAHTARI

- 1.C
- 2.A
- 3.B
- 4.E
- 5.D
- 6.B
- 7.E
- 8.A
- 9.B
- 10.A
- 11.E
- 12.D
- 13.C
- 14.A
- 15.C
- 16.D
- 17.B
- 18.B
- 19.D
- 20.E



1. Many accidents can be prevented by ---- a balanced mental and physical health and conditioning, and by adopting good safety habits.

- A) coping
- B) varying
- C) maintaining
- D) spanning
- E) expanding

2. Research has ---- that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem.

- A) broken out
- B) carried out
- C) sent out
- D) come out
- E) pointed out

3. Experts say that passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following ---- tips during a flight.

- A) vulnerable
- B) hospitable
- C) certain
- D) remarkable
- E) severe

4. Whether the activity is tourism, research, government, policing or business, the lack of a common language can ---- impede progress or can halt it altogether.

- A) severely
- B) sensibly
- C) solely
- D) rarely
- E) favorably

5. It has been said, "Books do not always ---- everything that is learned in life."

- A) resolve
- B) feature
- C) contribute
- D) seek
- E) confront

6. Higher energy costs seem certain to have an ---- effect on the economy.

- A) aware
- B) untapped
- C) implausible
- D) adverse
- E) intolerant

7. The rate of inflation is ---- day by day in Venezuela, yet the government is completely blind to the needs of the public.

- A) declining
- B) delivering
- C) overcoming
- D) accelerating
- E) eradicating

8. Fewer than two thirds of the people who are permitted to vote actually ---- the presidential election.

- A) took part in
- B) looked down on
- C) made up of
- D) came down with
- E) made up for

9. Poor nations cannot ---- increased energy prices, which seriously prevent their growth.

- A) give off
- B) take on
- C) turn out
- D) make out
- E) cope with

10. When accidents occur, older persons are especially ---- to severe injury and tend to heal slowly.

- A) indifferent
- B) restricted
- C) vulnerable
- D) relevant
- E) alert

11. ---- no improvement in plumbing systems was made since the time of the Romans until the 19th century.

- A) Notably
- B) Secretly
- C) Virtually
- D) Harshly
- E) Slightly

12. A group of scientists working in eastern Kazakhstan has reported a ---- discovery in the frozen wastes: a tiny tooth less than 2 mm across.

- A) remarkable
- B) hostile
- C) baseless
- D) consistent
- E) futile

13. It is widely believed that medical science has been ---- and systematically reducing civilisation's diseases.
- A) merely
B) gradually
C) especially
D) vaguely
E) seldom
14. The young student ---- a folding toothbrush for travelers and got a big prize.
- A) anticipated
B) described
C) augmented
D) devised
E) provided
15. Eagles ---- position their nests in high trees or on cliffs away from other animals. They do it on purpose.
- A) hardly
B) profoundly
C) readily
D) intentionally
E) crucially
16. Rhythm, although associated most often with music, is a ---- of poetry, as well.
- A) purpose
B) revenue
C) fluctuation
D) relevance
E) component
17. ---- insulation prevents heat loss during the winter and allows the building to remain cool in summer.
- A) Proper
B) Excessive
C) Primary
D) Unclear
E) Explicit
18. It is ---- that whoever starts to smoke young dies young.
- A) decent
B) harsh
C) inevitable
D) deep
E) implicit
19. Fish have lived on the earth longer than any other backboned animal and have shown great ---- throughout their lifespan.
- A) deprivation
B) diversity
C) cultivation
D) hindrance
E) objective
20. Your life should be ---- with your actions so that people do not accuse you of having double standards.
- A) complicated
B) challenging
C) primary
D) consistent
E) mutual

TEST 1 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1	C		11	C
2	E		12	A
3	C		13	B
4	A		14	D
5	B		15	D
6	D		16	E
7	D		17	A
8	A		18	C
9	E		19	B
10	C		20	D



1. The word animism is ---- from the Latin word anima, which means "breath of life," or "soul."

- A) combined
- B) delivered
- C) alleviated
- D) derived
- E) abolished

2. Early humans were greatly interested in birds and they even ---- magic and religious powers to them.

- A) attributed
- B) tended
- C) addressed
- D) sensed
- E) eradicated

3. Of all the monsters in myth and folklore, the dragon is the most ---- to humans, and arguably the most feared.

- A) vague
- B) vulnerable
- C) resistant
- D) crucial
- E) familiar

4. Humans have ---- to domesticate many animals, but, as has been noted, they succeeded with very few.

- A) struggled
- B) conserved
- C) approached
- D) stemmed
- E) asserted

5. In recent years, intensive ecological studies on islands have provided new ---- into invasion and colonization patterns and extinction rates of organisms.

- A) assets
- B) insights
- C) implications
- D) approaches
- E) conclusions

6. Most snakes are presumed to have poor long-distance vision, but the ability of some species to ---- prey or enemies by sight suggests that they have keen short-range vision.

- A) threaten
- B) relieve
- C) demolish
- D) detect
- E) infer

7. American amusement parks ---- served as picnic grounds where organizations of workers went for an outing.

- A) favorably
- B) initially
- C) hastily
- D) coincidentally
- E) overtly

8. Despite evidence of harm, it seems unlikely the government will follow the recommendation to ---- salmon farming in part of British Columbia.

- A) cite
- B) initiate
- C) resolve
- D) prohibit
- E) settle

9. Some early observation-based ideas about language acquisition were ---- by Plato, who felt that word-mapping in some people was innate.

- A) figured out
- B) brought about
- C) made up
- D) given up
- E) put forward

10. Being silent in a conversation can feel bizarre at first, but it is the only way to give a person the chance to ---- on how they feel.

- A) eradicate
- B) shrink
- C) elaborate
- D) specialize
- E) fluctuate

11. The best way to maintain peace between your partner and those outside the relationship is to find a balance between being responsive and preserving emotional ---- with the others you care about.

- A) afflictions
- B) insights
- C) improvements
- D) ties
- E) provisions

12. The capacity to acquire and use language is a key ---- that distinguishes humans from other beings.

- A) aspect
- B) inclination
- C) enhancement
- D) era
- E) supply

13. Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, unlike the natural intelligence ---- by humans and animals.
- A) triggered
B) displayed
C) accompanied
D) emerged
E) extended
14. The ---- of robotics is to design intelligent machines that can help and assist humans in their day-to-day lives and keep everyone safe.
- A) scope
B) hindrance
C) structure
D) attribute
E) goal
15. The culture of the ancient Greeks, together with some influences from the ancient Near East, was the ---- of art, philosophy, society, and education, until the Roman imperial period.
- A) layer
B) intention
C) framework
D) basis
E) severity
16. The Carthaginians, by 700 BC, had ---- established strongholds in Sicily, Italy and Sardinia, which created conflicts of interest with Etruria.
- A) firmly
B) profoundly
C) restrictedly
D) subsequently
E) desperately
17. Originally established in 1147 as a minor town, Moscow has grown to become a ---- and powerful city over time.
- A) decent
B) trivial
C) accurate
D) prosperous
E) plentiful
18. Despite income and wealth ----, the United States continues to rank high in measures of socioeconomic performance.
- A) savings
B) accounts
C) calculations
D) expenditures
E) disparities
19. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is often considered to be the "world's most powerful statistical ---- of national development and progress".
- A) founder
B) provider
C) indicator
D) intruder
E) contributor
20. As education abroad increases, so do ---- for investment in diverse businesses, and off-shooting jobs.
- A) restrictions
B) foundations
C) references
D) consequences
E) prospects

KELİME TESTİ 2

YANITLAR

- 1.D
- 2.A
- 3.E
- 4.A
- 5.B
- 6.D
- 7.B
- 8.D
- 9.E
- 10.C
- 11.D
- 12.A
- 13.B
- 14.E
- 15.D
- 16.A
- 17.D
- 18.E
- 19.C
- 20.E



CLOZE TESTS

PASSAGE 1

1.E 2.D 3.C. 4.E 5.E

PASSAGE 2

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.A

PASSAGE 3

1.E 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.E

PASSAGE 4

1.E 2.A 3.D 4.E 5.B

PASSAGE 5

1.D 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D

PASSAGE 6

1.E 2.A 3.C. 4.D 5.A

PASSAGE 7

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.B

PASSAGE 8

1.E 2.C 3.E 4.D 5.A

PASSAGE 9

1.E 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.E

PASSAGE 10

1.E 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.D

PASSAGE 11

1.A 2.D 3.E 4.B 5.A

PASSAGE 12

1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.E

SENTENCE COMPLETION 1

1.D 2.E 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.E 9.E 10.C

11.D 12.B 13.E 14.D 15.C 16.B 17.E 18.E

SENTENCE COMPLETION 2

1.D 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.D 10.B

11.A 12.C 13.C 14.D 15.E 16.C 17.E

SENTENCE COMPLETION 3

1.D 2.E 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.A 7.E 8.A 9.B 10.C

11.E 12.D 13.A 14.A 15.D 16.C 17.D 18.E

PARAGRAPH COMLETION 1

1.C 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.D

PARAGRAPH COMLETION 2

1.C 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.E 7.B

PARAGRAPH COMLETION 3

1.D 2.C 3.E 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.D

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES 1

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.D 5.B 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.E 10.D

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES 2

1.A 2.E 3.C 4.E 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.E 9.A 10.E

IRRELEVANT SENTENCES 3

1.B 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.E 6.E 7.B 8.B

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